

of England, what would you advise your friends to do? He answered immediately—I would advise them to adhere to the church, and quit the Methodists; but, he added, 'that will never be necessary; for if some quit the church, others will adhere to it, and then there will be dissenting Methodists and church Methodists.'

BONAPARTE'S TESTIMONY TO PROTESTANTISM.

From his Reply to the Protestant Consistory of Paris, May, 1808.

I accept the blessing and congratulation of the Consistory. You owe me no obligation. I wish not men to think themselves indebted to me, merely because I have been just to them. Conscience is not within the jurisdiction of human laws. I guarantee to you, for myself and successors, not only the independence, but also the most perfect freedom and inviolability of your worship. The Protestants have always proved themselves to be good citizens, and faithful subjects to the laws. Though I do not profess to be of their religion, tell them that I place them in the circles of my best friends.—Evangelical Magazine.

THE CHURCH.

COBourg, Saturday, November 16, 1839.

The season of the year upon which we have entered,—the falling of the leaves, and the sombre aspect of nature,—powerfully lead the mind to serious contemplation; and whatever be the subject to which our reflections are drawn, the melancholy hue and the chilling repose of the landscape around us naturally impart their own peculiar tinge of soberness and seriousness to the meditations in which we indulge. And enough perhaps there is in the prospects religious and political before us, to deepen those shades of melancholy upon the mind which the present scenes of autumnal quiet and decay are so calculated to induce.

During the last two years, this has been the season chosen—not for that serious contemplation by which the heart is made better, and our kindly relationships with fellow-creatures deepened and strengthened—but selected as the period most fitting for effecting the disorganization of society and the overthrow of the government; for putting in execution the plans of the brigand and the machinations of the traitor. There may, during the present autumn, be a cessation from these atrocious schemes,—at least we are not startled now, as we were a year ago, by rumours of wide-spread conspiracies against our properties and lives; but be this as it may, whether these fell purposes of civil discord and foreign aggression are persevered in or not, we have unhappily no grounds for believing that the root of their malignity has been withdrawn, or that the source of evil passion, the heart, has undergone any wholesome, any religious change. These are feelings, it is to be feared, only smothered,—these are conspiracies only checked, until a favourable moment shall arrive, either from the countenance of imperial apathy or from our own declining or exhausted vigilance, for reviving them in all their strength and malignity. We have reasons too strong for believing that the temporary repose of peace with which we are at present favoured, is not the offspring of good-will but the result of necessity. The enemies of our monarchical institutions,—the republican opponents of our connexion with the British Empire, feel themselves to be powerless; and therefore they desist from attempts which, if renewed, will only bring ruin on themselves. Our military force is powerful and well distributed; the loyal population are resolute and prepared; and if a traitor from within or an enemy from without ventures to appear in arms against the government, it must now be believed as well as known that the merciful leniency of the past will be succeeded by sterner dealing in future,—that treason will no longer be regarded as an excusable crime, or piratical inroads receive that merciful consideration with which, from a presumption in some cases of delusion, they have formerly been viewed. These are considerations, we believe, which will be more effectual in repressing aggressions upon our frontiers, than any principle of national justice towards the loyal, or any abatement of sympathy in behalf of the disaffected.

While we feel that we should be advocating mercy on the largest scale, by recommending the most uncompromising exercise of stern justice in the case of those who presume, during a period of acknowledged peace, to invade us from a foreign land, we are not disposed to suggest a more indulgent course towards those who, in the heart of the country where they might live contented and prosperously, may still be plotting schemes for the overthrow of the government and the severance of our connexion with the Parent State. They have had time enough to meditate on the enormity of their crimes, and warning enough to dissuade them from their repetition. If it be true, as it is asserted, that there are numbers within the Province who have entered into a formal league with these unprincipled foreigners, and have even taken an oath to assist them in their unhalloved enterprise, no time, we think, should be lost, in unravelling the mysteries of this conspiracy, and bringing its agents to the punishment which their wickedness deserves.

On our last page, will be found an article which, from its resemblance to the theme we are prosecuting, will be read with peculiar interest. There we are reminded of a plot, connected with which are perjury, sedition and murder; and if the reader will observe the passage in the first column printed in italics, he will mark a striking resemblance to what has been revealed as to the machinations of those lawless and desperate individuals who have secretly conspired, under the sanction of abominable oaths, to overthrow the government of this country.—The Committee of Lord Roden has been the means of sifting out one foul conspiracy; and we, in common with every lover of peace and good order—every one interested in the preservation of these Provinces to the British Empire,—should be glad to see a similar committee appointed by our Legislature, resolutely bent, without fear or affection, upon sifting to the bottom and tracing out all the ramifications of this wicked confederacy; upon bringing to day-light the plans of these "sworn" traitors, and promulgating to the honest and loyal who they are that have been plotting the overthrow of the constitution and the destruction of all its faithful supporters.

Such we believe to be the duty of our Legislature, and the country will second their patriotic efforts if they be faithfully and fearlessly directed to the unravelling of this web of treason. The country too will manfully support their just authority in stamping the crime of treason—where it may be detected—with that broad and deep brand which, by every law human and divine, it so manifestly deserves.

We are glad to observe in the late Montreal papers, a notification of Divine Service in Christ Church in that city on Sunday evenings at 7 o'clock,—on which occasion, the pews and seats are to be open indiscriminately to the public. In a population which comprises, we understand, upwards of 6000 members of the Church of England, it is very apparent that the single church which that congregation at present possesses cannot furnish accommodation even to one half of their number; but the present arrangement will serve, in some degree, to obviate this inconvenience, and we trust that the persons for whose benefit it is more particularly adopted, will thankfully avail themselves of the privilege thus afforded. It strikes us, however, as the surest way to induce a general

assemblage of those hitherto excluded from the regular benefit of public worship, is for the ordinary congregation to manifest an example of zealous and punctual attendance on these occasions, and by no means to regard themselves as exonerated from this duty, on the plea of leaving more accommodation for those not specially provided with seats. Any coldness or indifference on their part to this service will, it is to be feared, beget a corresponding unconcern in others; and it will be time enough to debar themselves from this additional privilege, when they discover that their presence excludes those who have not the means of attending at the previous services.

Speaking of the relief of spiritual destitution in Montreal, it gives us the highest satisfaction to learn that a very handsome and commodious chapel in connection with the Established Church in that city, has nearly been completed at the private expence of a gentleman resident in a neighbouring seignory. This chapel, including the purchase of the lot on which it stands, will cost, we understand, not less than £6000,—an example of private munificence honourable under any circumstances, but which we are the more rejoiced to notice as an evidence of that love of souls and desire of the glory of God which is implied in a genuine and hearty faith in the promises of our blessed religion.

The correspondent of the *Christian Guardian* who signs himself a "Zealous Churchman," need be under no apprehension that the columns of this journal will be made the vehicle of disseminating the false or heretical doctrines which may be broached in other lands. His fears may be very honestly entertained; but it can be hardly necessary to assure him, as we most solemnly do, that they are utterly groundless. The Bible is our textbook as well "for doctrine as for instruction in righteousness"; and we regard the Liturgy, Articles and Homilies of the Church as the best human exponents of the precious Word of God. In cleaving to the one as our authority, and in employing the other as our interpreters,—which we do in humble supplication for the divine blessing upon our inquiries,—we may hope to be found as sound, as evangelical, and as Scriptural in our doctrinal views as the "Zealous Churchman" himself.

In traversing, however, the fields of ancient and modern literature, we shall not hesitate—despite the unpopularity which may, justly or unjustly, attach to a name—to avail ourselves of any argument or illustration which may explain the general principles or strengthen the cause of our beloved Zion; yet shall we be found, we trust, at the same time, as forward in the condemnation of "heresy," where it is detected, as we shall prove to be resolute in our opposition to "schism." It will be time enough to raise a cry and spread an alarm, when we shall be found to deviate from the integrity of our principles, or to depart from the soundness of "the truth as it is in Jesus." Our best advice to this respectable individual is, in the manifestation of zeal, to labour that it be directed "according to knowledge"; and we do most conscientiously recommend it as his wisest course to abstain from the attempt, however well-intended, to excite a controversy upon a subject in which, in this country at least, there is happily no disposition to engage. It will be better to leave these "doubtful disputations" to those giants in biblical and general literature in the mother country, who are so much better qualified to bring them to a satisfactory adjustment; and not invite upon the question any local strife, from which, through the comparative inexperience of the litigants, much more of mischief than of edification is to be apprehended.

It is with the greatest satisfaction and joy that we announce the safe arrival in the Province of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto,—who was a passenger in the *Great Western*, and reached Toronto in good health on Saturday last. The following Address was presented to his Lordship while at Kingston by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart; and we are very sure that we are speaking the sentiments of the great body of the members of the Church in the Province at large, in cordially coinciding in the expressions it contains.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

My Lord, As Archdeacon of this Diocese, I beg to express, in the name of the Clergy, the pleasure and satisfaction we all feel, at having it in our power to congratulate your Lordship on your safe return to this Province, invested with the Episcopal Office, as the first Bishop of this Diocese now set apart from the See of Quebec.

The division of the extensive Diocese of Quebec is an object which the friends of the Church, both in Upper and Lower Canada, have long had at heart, and the happy consummation of their wishes calls for deep thankfulness.

In the selection of your Lordship to fill the high and responsible office of a Bishop in the Church of God, we recognize an acknowledgment of the valuable services you have rendered the Province by your zeal in the cause of general education; as well as the benefit you have conferred upon the Established Church in the instruction of several of the Clergy, who, through your labours, have been brought into the ministry, and are now serving in the Church of Christ with zeal, ability, and success.

We are desirous, on the present occasion, of expressing to your Lordship our sense of your zeal for the spiritual welfare of the Church, which has been manifested in the formation of several congregations through your labours; and our gratitude for your untiring vigilance and energy in maintaining through evil report and good report the temporal rights and possessions of the Established Church of Upper Canada.

With such pledges already given through a period of nearly forty years, we cannot fail to augur well for the future prospects of our Church under your Lordship's oversight.

While the Clergy personally yield you that respect and obedience which they owe their spiritual Father, they humbly beseech the Great Head of the Church, to bless your Lordship with his Holy Spirit, that you may be enabled, for years to come, to exercise your high office to the glory of God, the benefit of His Church, and your own salvation.

(Signed,) GEORGE O'KILL STUART, Archdeacon of Kingston.

Kingston, Nov. 7th, 1839.

REPLY.

MR. ARCHDEACON, Most sincerely do I thank you for this affectionate testimony of the esteem and attachment of yourself and the Clergy of your Archdeaconry. It is not only valuable to me as an earnest of the cordial co-operation which I trust will always prevail between me and my Clergy in furthering the cause of true religion, but as a manifestation of the continuance of that friendship and kindly intercourse of which, in another station, I have had so long experience.

Amidst the difficulties with which the Church is surrounded, it is no small gratification to her friends that the vast Diocese of Quebec has been divided, since it was far too large for the effectual superintendence of one Prelate,—a division which they have long had at heart, and the happy consummation of which calls for deep thankfulness.

Notwithstanding the flattering terms in which you are pleased to speak of me, I am too much aware of my own deficiencies not to feel that I am little qualified to meet the important duties which Providence has laid upon me; yet knowing that your willing support and sincere prayers will never be wanting, I am encouraged to look forward with humble confidence that our joint exertions to promote the end of the Christian Ministry,—the glory of God and the edification of this Church,—will not be altogether in vain.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me that in looking round upon my Clergy I find them almost all endeared to me by many acts of mutual kindness, and in you, Mr. Archdeacon, a fellow-labourer in whom I can safely trust as in a brother; I may therefore with all humility be justified in hoping that in the discharge of my Episcopal functions, there will subsist between us entire confidence and unreserved frankness of communication.

Permit me to assure you that I shall gladly receive and give my best attention to any suggestions which my Clergy may think fit to offer to me with respect either to the prosperity of their respective Parishes, or their own comfort and convenience, which it will be my anxious wish to consult in so far as I can do so without any sacrifice of my public duty. And let it be our constant prayer to the Great Head of the Church, that we may be enabled through the assistance of His Holy Spirit to promote with single-hearted-

ness the glorious purpose for which He came into the world,—the salvation of souls. (Signed,) JOHN TORONTO.

The Right Reverend Dr. Spencer, Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, arrived last week at New York in the packet ship Toronto from London.

We acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of £4 5 0, as the result of a collection in each of the Churches of Cavan on Sunday last, in aid of the funds for the support of a Travelling Missionary in this District.

It gives us much satisfaction to learn that the Revenues of this Province have increased very considerably during the past year. The amount, we understand, exceeds that of the previous year by nearly £40,000,—an increase which, we are very sure, would be progressive if the business of agitation were laid aside for the more profitable employment which the private affairs of our population at large would so abundantly afford.

We request the particular attention of our readers to the following admirable letter on the subject of EDUCATION. The views of this writer are sound and correct, and we hope to see them, at no distant period, embraced by all the enlightened portion of the community. It is a serious reflection upon our Province that, with an endowment so ample and munificent, the University of King's College has made so little progress. The paltry intrigues for electioneering and party purposes, on this important subject,—most improperly dignified with the name of legislation,—is unworthy of an enlightened people; and we hope soon to see the disgrace of this most needless and injurious delay of one of the best boons to Canada, effectually wiped away.

To the Editor of the Hamilton Gazette.

Sir,—Permit me after some lapse of time, again to make a few remarks on the late suicidal act of the House of Assembly, alienating the lands reserved for the erection of our much wanted Colonial University of King's College, Toronto. The Assembly it appears, have come to the resolution of appropriating the money arising from the sale of a large portion of the lands originally set apart for the noble purposes of Education, to the erection of a certain number of Grammar Schools in each District of the Province. It has also, it seems, determined that in the present state of the Colony, the erection of a great University is unnecessary and inexpedient, and that the present Upper Canada College may be rendered capable of serving both the purposes of an University and a School; or in other words, of teaching grown up men as well as boys!

I have not the slightest wish certainly to impugn the propriety of erecting Grammar Schools in every District of the Colony. My assertion, however, is this,—that without an University, and that too on an extensive scale, you will never be able to render your Grammar Schools either efficient or respectable. To what I will ask is the excellence of the Grammar Schools of England and Scotland attributable? Unquestionably to the influence of the Universities, which stimulates the Grammar Schools to educate their pupils, up to the point which is required by the Universities, as the qualification requisite in youths entering upon their course of University education. Remove however this salutary influence, and in a very short time the Grammar Schools of England, with all their excellencies, would be found gradually sinking down to the same level with the inferior schools, where nothing else is taught but the common elements of education. The upshot therefore of the legislation of the House of Assembly will infallibly be, that the greater portion of the lands set apart for education will be sold, whilst a large sum of money will be squandered in the idea of being able to found Grammar Schools similar in excellence to Schools of the same class in England, when to the astonishment of our Legislators, and the vain regrets of the Colony at large, it will be discovered that the Schools so erected are not in point of character, one whit superior to the common schools already in existence. In regard to the notion of rendering Upper Canada College capable of serving both the purpose of a University and a School, I shall only say, that it is about as chimerical a project as ever entered into the brains of even our Upper Canada Legislators. If carried into effect, the inevitable consequence will be, that the College will be ruined as a School, whilst in its new character of a University it will become an object of contempt to the whole Province. Seriously, it is high time that the enlightened minds of the Colony should bestir themselves on this momentous subject; a subject in comparison of which our disputes about responsibility and non-responsibility sink into insignificance. If the education of the Colony is to be saved from the destruction with which it is threatened by rash and ignorant legislation, it is absolutely necessary that the management of the lands so munificently set apart for its promotion, should be at once and for ever removed from all popular control, and placed exclusively in the hands of a Board of Commissioners nominated by the Crown, and presided over by what is termed in Continental Europe, a Minister of Public Instruction. In no country of Europe are the educational institutions subjected to the capricious, and often intriguing legislation and control of a popular assembly. France has its Minister of Public Instruction. Prussia the same. The numerous Universities of Germany are carefully placed out of the reach of popular legislation. In England neither the House of Lords, nor the House of Commons dare to lay their finger on the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the same is the case with the Schools and Colleges of Scotland. Why then in the name of common sense should the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada be invested with an authority which in Europe has been universally repudiated as inimical to the best interests of literature, and particularly to that settled repose which the peaceful pursuits of learning imperatively require.

I shall not at present further pursue this subject, but will conclude, by expressing an ardent hope that notwithstanding the adverse vote of the House of Assembly, Upper Canada, in common with Her Majesty's other Colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, will ere long see the foundation of her University laid; not upon a scale of republican penuriousness, but commensurate with the wants and growing estate of this noble portion of the British Empire: of an University where our Divines may be instructed in all the branches of a sound theology,—our Lawyers in the principles of ancient and modern jurisprudence,—our Physicians in all the departments of their profession; and above all, where our future Legislators may be taught those acquirements of enlightened Statesmanship, which tend best to maintain the prerogatives of the Crown, and the liberties of the people.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.,

SCOTUS.

NOTE.—I am informed that when in the Committee of the Legislative Council the vote was to be put for the alienation of the lands set apart for King's College University, Archdeacon Strachan who was Chairman, declared "that he would put from the Chair which he then occupied no vote for the alienation of the property of King's College"! A noble declaration, which will procure for the Archdeacon, now our Bishop, the grateful respect of the Colony at large.

James G. Armour Esq. will henceforward act as Agent for this paper at Peterboro'; and Angus Bethune Jun. Esq. at Brantford,—in addition to the services in its behalf rendered by our brethren of the clergy in those places respectively.

ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Oct. 10.

This day the following degrees were conferred:— Doctor in Divinity, Grand Compounder,—Richard William Jeff, Canon of Christ Church.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Thomas Watson, St. Edmund Hall; Rev. Henry Peter Dunster, Magdalen Hall; William Hirtzel Le Marchant, Exeter.

Bachelors of Arts.—Rev. John Thomas Barclay, St. Edmund Hall; William Francis Sims, Magdalen Hall; George Frederick Gaddard, Demy of Magdalen; John Innes, Trinity; Alexander L. Bean, Pembroke.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 10. On Thursday last, being the first day of Term, the following gentlemen were elected University Officers:—

Proctors.—Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A., Caius; Rev. E. Steventon, M.A., Corpus Christi.

Moderators.—Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A., Jesus; Rev. A. Thurtell, M.A., Caius.

Scrutators.—Rev. J. Baldwin, M.A., Christ's; Rev. J. Hymer, B.D., St. John's.

Treasurers.—Rev. W. P. Bailey, M.A., Clare; Rev. J. Mills, M.A., Pembroke.

At the same Congregation the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. J. Morton, Trinity, Incumbent of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester.

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. G. Langshaw, St. John's.

Masters of Arts.—L. C. Booth and W. Oliver, St. Peter's; J. Pullin, Clare Hall.

Bachelor of Arts.—T. R. Drake, Corpus Christi.

A grace also passed to confer the degree of M.A. upon J. P. Gell, B.A., of Trinity, by royal mandate.

BISHOP HEBER.—The following inscription has just been placed on the pedestal of Chantry's fine monument of Bishop Heber in St. Paul's Cathedral:—"To the memory of Reginald Heber, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta. This monument was erected by those who loved and admired him. His character exhibited a rare union of fervent zeal with universal tolerance, of brilliant talent with sober judgment; and was especially distinguished by Christian humility, which no applause could disturb, no success abate. He cheerfully resigned prospects of eminence at home, in order to become the Chief Missionary of Christianity in the East; and having in the short space of three years visited the greater part of India, and conciliated the affection and veneration of men of every class of religion, he was then summoned to receive the reward of his labours, in the XLIII. year of his age, MDCCCXXV. "Thou art gone to the grave; but we will not deplore thee, Though sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb; The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee, And the lamp of His love is thy guide through the gloom. Thou art gone from His grave; but 'twere vain to deplore thee, When God was thy Ransom, thy Guardian, thy Guide; He gave thee, He took thee, and He shall restore thee: And death hath no sting since the Saviour hath died."

RURAL DEANS.—We informed our readers in our last week's paper that the Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond had, in his recent visit to this town, revived the office of rural dean in this district, and had appointed the Rev. J. Manby, Vicar of Lancaster, and the Rev. T. Mackreth, Rector of Halton, to discharge its duties with separate and independent territorial jurisdictions. We have since been favoured with a view of the patents of appointment, which contain the same powers and authority possessed by the commissary himself. It is a subject, we think, of sincere congratulation to find this ancient, useful, and highly honourable office of rural dean revived in many of the dioceses of the kingdom, and to observe, also, that its subsidiary importance to Church polity is becoming duly appreciated. For three centuries, it must be confessed, has the Church been suffering in our larger dioceses for the want of those local ordinaries, and of that most useful exercise of discipline, parochial visitation, which rural deans effectually supply. Attached, as we are, to our Church, we cannot but rejoice at the restoration of such efficient instruments of spiritual government, and we beg to express a wish that those who are invested with the duties of the office will exert the powers of which they are indubitably possessed. The office of rural dean is a grave trust, as it carries with it the inspection of the morals and ministrations of the clergy, and the care of the church fabric and utensils—not merely sustaining, or seeing sustained, in becoming repair, the structures consecrated to Divine Worship, and preserving all things relating to the services of the altar, the desk and the pulpit, but supporting these monuments of ancient piety in their original beauty and magnificence. These particular duties are expressly set forth in their written instructions, and implied in the act of their appointment, and the conscientious fulfilment of them is a matter of the greatest importance. If we are not presuming too much in these remarks, we would add that the more obstructions the Church meets with in the present day, the more reason we have to make these jurisdictions useful, and to do all we can, in our several places and stations, to preserve the poor remains of church discipline we yet enjoy in their due life and vigour—a work deserving the best wishes and assistance of every man who feels a regard for the interests of religion, and for the honour and authority of his Church.—*Lancaster Gazette*.

PRESENTATION OF NEW ROBES, &c., TO THE REV. C. BURTON, LL.D., BY THE LADIES OF HIS CONGREGATION.—The presentation of a costly suit of canonical robes, with a Bible and Prayer-book, to the Rev. Charles Burton, LL.D., Minister of All-Saints' Church, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, by the ladies of his congregation, in testimony of their esteem and affection for him as their pastor, took place at the school-room connected with that place of worship, yesterday morning, at twelve o'clock. A great number of ladies were present, and the ceremony was one of a most interesting character. Dr. Burton was accompanied to the room by his son, and the Rev. Mr. Carpenter. Amongst other gentlemen present were Mr. Walker and Mr. Ormrod, churchwardens, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Hadfield, and Mr. Minton. After receiving the congratulations of the company, Dr. Burton proceeded to the foot of the steps by which the reading desk is ascended, and the ceremony then commenced by Mrs. Crossley, of Stretford New-road, addressing him in the following words:—"Reverend and respected minister, we have this day assembled to welcome your return from a short absence during the time required for beautifying that Holy Sanctuary where we have so often assembled under your pastoral care to hear the Word of the Lord our God, and we feel anxious to manifest our cordial esteem and affection by presenting you with a full suit of Canonical Robes, a Bible, and a Prayer-book. This present has been furnished by the ladies of your congregation; and though but trifling in itself, it is the wish of the donors that it may be considered as the offering of those who highly venerate and love their Christian pastor. And it is their present desire that it be received as a pledge of closer union and more active co-operation, and as an encouragement to yourself in your important ministrations amongst us."—Mrs. Crossley then advanced to present the gown, and Miss Hartley the cassock and scarf; Mrs. Hadfield presented the Bible, and Miss Hoyle the Prayer-book. These presents, we understand, cost nearly £40. The canonicals were made of the most costly material, and the books were the Oxford large folio editions, handsomely bound. On the cover of the Bible a suitable inscription. The Rev. Dr. Burton, who seemed much affected, mounted to the reading desk in his new robes, and acknowledged the present in an eloquent address, breathing the most kindly feelings of genuine piety. The Rev. Mr. Carpenter concluded the ceremony by prayer. It may be mentioned to the credit of the parishioners of All-Saints, that they lately expended £600 upon the exterior, and £250 upon the interior adorning of their church.—*Manchester Chronicle*.

WOLVERHAMPTON NEW CHURCHES.—A deputation, consisting of the Rev. H. Pountney, the Rev. W. Dalton, and the Rev. J. Boyle, waited upon the Bishop of Litchfield, at Eccleshall Castle, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of laying before him their plans, &c. connected with the building of new churches in this town. They met the entire approval of the bishop, who, although suffering from the effects of his late severe illness, paid the most marked attention to the statements of the deputation, to whom his lordship also gave much valuable suggestion. The interview, we understand, was a very gratifying one, and the bishop at the close of it munificently requested to add £50 to the building fund.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

WINCHESTER.—The new Church of St. Mary, Portsmouth, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. It is a plain but neat building, 73 feet long, 47 feet wide, with galleries on three sides; has 1215 fittings of which 500 only are to be let, and the remainder free. The cost has been £2800.

TRINITY CHURCH BAZAAR, BLACKBURN.—It is intended to hold a bazaar in this town, in the early part of the ensuing year, in aid of the funds for erecting Trinity Church; and we have very great pleasure in stating, that her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with that benevolence and anxious interest in the prosperity of all things connected with the Established Church which characterise her entire conduct, has graciously signified her intention to patronise the undertaking. This pleasing and most gratifying fact has been communicated to the esteemed vicar of this parish, in a letter from the Hon. W. Ashley, written by her Majesty's command; and the Rev. Dr. has been requested to give her Majesty notice of the day on which the bazaar will be held, as she is anxious to contribute something towards the furtherance of so laudable an object. This information, we are sure, will be received by the friends of the Church in this neighbourhood with a degree of pleasure equal to that with which we now announce it. We are informed that the schools in connection with Trinity Church will be erected at a cost of £1400, and will accommodate 600 children. They will be in two buildings, and will communicate with the church by an arched cloister.—*Blackburn Standard*.

Mr. Thomas Heywood and his amiable family opened their splendid mansion at Hope End on Thursday, for the purpose of holding a bazaar to aid the funds for building a new church at Wellington Heath. The goods sold on Thursday and Friday realized £715, to which Mr. Heywood added the munificent sum of £500, Earl Somers £100, which, together with donations from the Countess Somers, the Ladies Cooks, Lady Foley, Lady Money, &c., made a total of £1590 for this sacred object.—*Hereford Times*.

At the ladies' fancy bazaar, in aid of the funds for building the Holy Trinity Church at Wakefield, the sum collected in aid of the object exceeded £1000.—*Hull Packet*.

THE ECCLIESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS have directed £10,000 to be appropriated from the funds at their disposal, for the erection of an Episcopal residence for the Bishop of Ripon.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—From the following extract from the Report of this Society for 1839, we find that the total existing grants amount to £16,712 per annum, to 194 incumbents of parishes and districts, including a population of 1,460,113, in whose spiritual care, before the existence of the society, only 212 clergymen were engaged. The average income of the incumbents is £155, and 95 have parsonage-houses. The average population is 8,000, varying from 1,500 to 30,000.

Civil Intelligence.

By the arrival of the GREAT WESTERN which made her passage from Bristol to New York in 14 days, we have our London files to the 18th October. A selection of the most important intelligence will be found below.

THE MONEY MARKET.

From the Morning Post, October 17.

We understand from some of the principal money houses in the City that the Bank Directors have shown a degree of liberality in their discounts of late that very ill agrees with the statements that have been introduced into the journals with reference to certain bills sent up from the country for the purpose of being tendered to them. Bills of almost every class, and bearing every kind of indorsement, were on Tuesday presented by some of these firms; and it is admitted, in justice to the Bank of England, that so little want of confidence for the purpose of going into it. The demand for this interest seems, in fact, to be much greater than could have been reasonably expected. The quotation for the old stock of the said bank was again rather higher at New York on the departure of the British Queen on the 1st inst. It had advanced to 103½ to 3; but that there would be a material reaction on the arrival out of the Liverpool steamer, about a week after, is more than likely. The banks were, in the meanwhile, holding fast, one and all, by their recent policy. No discounts worth naming were proffered on any terms, so that the mercantile interest were distressed beyond all precedent for the want of accommodation. Two or three failures had occurred among the foreign residents, while more serious ones were expected. The French and Belgian agency establishments seem, thus far, to have been the principal defuncts. The British Queen brings specie to the amount of about £150,000 sterling, of which £100,000 is in sovereigns, and the remainder in dollars. This remittance is distributed among the various houses whose affairs are in some way mixed up with those of the United States Bank, and others; but we understand none of it goes directly into the hands of Mr. Jandou. If such be the case, it may be inferred that the president of the institution (Mr. Dunlop) must have had a presentation of the storm that was gathering in Europe, and that he saw a strong necessity for guarding against all contingencies. Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Joseph Denison & Co., are, we believe, among the chief consignees of this further supply of the precious metals. Some important sales of the stock of the United States Bank have been made during the last few days at about £20 per share. More has been done in them, indeed, than we should have thought well practicable in the present condition of the Money Market. A failure in the silk trade was mentioned to us in a confidential way on Saturday, but we abstained from alluding to the matter at the time, as it was expressed that an arrangement might be made, in case it should be necessary, to meet any disclosure. There appears, however, to be difficulties in the way of an accommodation which are not probable to be overcome. The liabilities of the party are of some extent, and, from the healthy state in which the silk trade was known to be, generally speaking, it is not impossible that this case of embarrassment may have had its effect on the Stock and Money Markets. The latter, owing to the depressing influences to which we adverted a few days since, is not likely to be relieved at present. Indeed, circumstances as this country now is, as the regulator of the monetary affairs of the whole world, we do not think the rate of interest for some time to come. With all these elements of derangement in operation, it is perhaps, rather to be wondered at that the depreciation in the public funds should have proved so limited as it has.

From the London Globe Oct. 18th.

It is said that at the weekly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of England yesterday, it was resolved to adopt more stringent measures in regard to discounts than has hitherto been acted upon; the Directors being now more than ever conversant with the deplorable state of the exchanges, and the consequent drain upon their coffers for gold can only be checked by keeping money dear and scarce. We think the public will incline to the opinion, that their object would be more effectually and more safely accomplished by selling their "dead weight" or other public securities, and throwing the pressure on the Stock Market, rather than by cramping the operations of trade, which is already sufficiently depressed, and raising fresh impediments in the way of discounts for particular classes of bills, against which no valid objection exists; or their object might be carried with a better grace, by limiting their discounts to bills not exceeding 65 days date, instead of 95 days, thus avoiding the invidious distinction of discounting one man's acceptance or endorsement, whilst they reject others of a similar character.

Money is rather easier at the moment, being offered at the Stock Exchange at 5 to 6 per cent interest for short loans. The Stock Market is firm, and prices rather tending upwards. The opening rates were,—Consols 90½ to 90¾ for Money, and 90½ to 90¾ for Account. Spanish Bonds are 90½ to 91 with coupons; Bills 4s to 2s dis.; Passive, 7s 7½; Danish 3 per cent; Deferred, 13s to 13½; Passive, 7s 7½; Danish 3 per cent; 7s 7½ to 7; Portuguese 5 per cent; 3s 6d to 3s 6½; Dutch 2 per cent; 5s 2½ to 5½; Dutch 5 per cent; 10s 10 to 10½; Colombian 3s 2½ to 3s 2½; Mexican 3s 1 to 3s 1½; Brazilian 7s 2½ to 7s; Belgian 10s 2 to 10s.