that the very utmost we can suffer after him, is but only a faint shadow and resemblance of it? Certainly we do, in a great measure, make void the sufferings of Christ, and render them ineffectual, if we do not learn meckness and patience by that most excellent pattern and example that he hath set before us.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1841

We alluded briefly, in our last, to the case of the REV. JAMES MARSHALL, who has withdrawn from the Kirk of Scotland. We are now enabled to furnish the letter of resignation written by the reverend gentleman to the Preabytery of Edinburgh, as also the verbal explanations with which he thought fit to follow it up:

PRESUTTERY OF EDINBURGH.—The ordinary monthly meeting of Presbytery was held on Wednesday, the Kev. Mr. Beanie, Moderator, in the chair.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. MR. MARSHALL. The Moderator having intimated that a letter had been pu in his hands from Mr. Marshall, of the Tolbooth Church, the subject of which was minful in many respects, asked the Presbytery if it was their desire that it should now be taken up. This being assented to, the Clerk read as follows:-

" Edinburgh, 29th Sept., 1841. "Rev. and Dear Sir,-My confidence in the form of Church Government established in this country having by recent events been very much shaken, I have felt it incumbent on me solemnly to consider its nature and scriptural foundation, and the result of this investigation has been a confection at variance with the vow I took at ordination—that the Presbyterian government and discipline of this Charch are founded on the Word of God. and agreeable therato; and that to the utmost of my power will maintain, support, and defend the said discipline and Pres byterian government during all the days of my life."

Episcopal Government I believe to be not only expedient but, being corval with Apostolic times, to have had the sanction of those who were divinely authorized to plant and model the Christian Church.

"With such sentiments I cannot remain any longer a minister of the Church of Scotland, and though in the prospect of leaving a Church of which I have been a minister for more than 20 years, of separating from a congregation to which I am tenderly attached, and of casting myself and family on the Providence of God, I feel deeply affected, and have endured a conflet of mind that has done considerable injury to my health still integrity and truth compel me to make the sacraice; and though I know, Sir, that you and my brethren of the Preshytery will disapprove of the step I have taken, yet I trust you wil believe I have acted conscientiously, and will receive my assu rance, that it is my heart's desire and carnest prayer to God that you and they may increasingly be blest, and be made more and more blessings to those among whom you labour.

"I am, Rev. and Dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed,) "JAMES MARSHALL." (Signed,) Mr. Marshall, immediately on the above being read, rose, an begged to say a few words in connection with his communication; he spoke, however, in such a low tone of voice that it was with difficulty we could make out what he said. He was un derstood to say, that so far from being influenced by any worldly considerations in taking the step he had done, he had the propect of himself and his family being cast abroad upon the work with no other dependence than upon the bounty of God's providence. To some it might appear atrange that such a chang of sentiments had taken place at his time of life, but it was no difficult to explain the cause. Before he was licenced to preach the grapel he had poid some attention to the subject of Churel government; but he could not say he had done so impartially for all his feelings and prepossessions were enlisted on the side of Presbyterianism. Soon after he became a preacher of the grepel, he was called upon to take charge of a parish, and from that time up to a recent period Church Government had never been thought of by him. The reason of this was, that his time and attention had been solely taken up with his parochial du ties, and would have been so all his life had not recent event-led him to the consideration of the natter. As he now fell that his continents were inconsistent with the stringent you he had taken on ordination to defend to the utmost of his mower the Presbytecian Church and its discipline, he was thus unde the necessity of retiring from the Church of Scotland. He could conscientiously say be did so not only without feelings of hitterness or anger, but with the full resolution to cherish towards its ministers and its people the warmest feelings of brotherly love.

To this we will add the remarks of the Glasgon Courier, of the 2nd Oct. (for which we are indebted to the Montreal Herald), and then proceed to make a few observations on the gratifying occurrence:

"Without saying that we altogether agree with Mr. Marshall in his ressons for so striking a change, we must add that his renunciation of presbyterianism, and his adoption of episcopacy, does not in the slightest degree surprise us. His high and spotess reputation, and the large merifice which he makes at the bar of conscience, are proofs of his sincerity and disinterestodness; and it is impossible to doubt that he has bee reduced to the alternative now forced upon him by the unballowed aspect of the contest in which the Church of Scutland is engaged-nor is he by any means singular. We have long on what would be the result of driving men back up first principles, and engaging them in inquiries which, for the peace and integrity of melety, had better be lett alone: and we are much mistaken if his accession be the last, though it is estensibly the first. There is now, and there has been for the last two years, a gradual dropping off of many fast friends of presbytery; a process which we suspect will go on with accele rated rapidity. We may regret this, but we cannot wonder at it. In the nature of things it could not be otherwise, and nothing but the most obstinate blindness could refuse to perceive that such would be one of the consequences of the false steps taken by the Church. Mr. Marshall was not what is called a "mode rate." He belonged to the Evangelical party, and for twenty years has been one of the most popular preachers in the northern establishment. All his early prejudices were enlisted on the side of presbytery, and when yet a very young man he was distinguished by an unusual share of Real and fervour in his sacred vocation: it could, therefore, be no ordinary provocation that should lead him at mid lite to renounce the Church of his inthers, and to revolutionize the whole current of his ideas on matters ecclesiastical. It is this consideration which comm nientes so much moral force to his example, and which will, in all human probability, cause it to be largely followed. with less patience, and less caution, will reason directly from the fact. They will conclude that what so excellent a person has considered not only justifiable, but imperative, cann in itself far wrong: and when the stream of dissent once sets in. it will not be long before it acquires the strength of a torrent, and separates the body of the Scutch people into two opposing sects, each claiming to be right, and each resolved to maintain its ground by every justifiable form of argument. It will be me the unner and educated ranks, however, that this change will be must extensive, and we shall be amused if the upshot of the non-intrusion contraversy be not the extrusion from the Church of thousands whose sale wish was to live and die within her pule, if they had been allowed penceably so to do. could colorge on this topic, but we will frankly confess that it is one which is in the last degree painful to us. We see plainly before us large and vital changes in our highest social institution,—even in the distance we can descry the symptoms of approaching decay in the national establishment,—we can perve, in the midst of vapouring language and frothy invective. the indications of a coming storm-confidence broken, respect dissolved, doubt insinuated, schism proclaimed, and old attach togets torn up by the routs. All this, and much more, is in view. It might have been averted, but that is impossible now. The immediate cause of quarrel may be removed, and we trust will be removed, by a legislative cunetment; but it is not in the power of senates or senators to restore that harmony which has been so ruthlessly destroyed, or to fuse into one homogemenus mass the scattered tragments of opinion which float un thinking and reflectthe surface of an agitated society. The ing portion of mankind love peace in all things, but more especially in questions of religion. There is nothing from which they more instinctively receds than clamour and noise upon matters of sacred import-and nothing which offends them more deeply than turbulence on the part of the clergy. They | Scottish Presbyterian ministers with the Episcopal will follow their spiritual instructors submissively so long as Church. It is a great mistake to suppose that the they confine themselves to their proper functions; but they will neither be led nor driven contrary to their convictions. If presbyterianism cannot insure to them the needed repose, they ok for it elsewhere, as Mr. Murshall has done, and it is to be hoped in the merciful providence of God they may find it." Church was established in Scotland until the Revolu-

ten editorial article commences, we are led to suppose the greater number of its clergy refused to take the that the writer is a Presbyterian; and, if that be the ouths to William III, that Presbyterianism was erected case, there cannot be adduced a higher or more disin- and endowed in its stead. At the time this lamentaterested testimony to the character and single-minded- | ble change occurred, it is positively stated that "not

the reach of injurious surmises, or unchazitable insinuations. He quits a position of certain and sofficient when ecclesiastical unity shall again embrace the competency, perhaps to join the poverty-stricken Episcopal Church of his native country, or, at the hest; to receive some moderate emolument from the English | Wesley forbade it to separate,-when Romanism in Establishment, inferior in amount to the income which | Ireland shall abjure its schism,—and when large numbeen soured by disappointment, for he is represented as "one of the most popular preachers of the northern establishment." His leanings were not towards the as this one whit more chimerical, than the belief, exterior polity of a Church; to the disregard of vital and internal doctrine, for "he belonged to the Evangelical party." He is not carried away by the rash fervour of youth, for incidentally it appears that he is advanced in years. Try him as severely as we will,scrutinize his motives as keenly as we may,-we can discover nothing in the step he has taken but "a large sacrifice at the bar of conscience."

What then has induced a man of such immaculate character, of such a reputation for popular eloquence and the far higher attribute of evangelical piety, to sever the sacred ties of twenty years, -and, with a family dependent upon him, with health broken by the struggle of conscience against interest, to throw himself, apparently destitute of all worldly resources, into the arms of a merciful Providence? The answer is furnished by himself, and the force of it is admitted by the editor of the Glasgow Courier. Mr. Marshall has come to a conviction at variance with the vow which he took at ordination, with the declaration made by him on that occasion, "that Presbyterian government and discipline are founded on the word of God. and agreeable thereto." The disturbances in the Kirk, respecting the Veto, which, in the language of Lord Dalhousie, "have rung its death-knell," drew his attention to the subject of Church Government .a matter on which he had hitherto been prevented from bestowing much study, by the pressure of laborious parochial duties. The result of this investigation is already apparent. It is a result to which greater tion to this important and absorbing question. men than good Mr. Marshall have oftentimes come, against the current of education, the influence of early associations, and in spite of every obstacle that could possibly exist. Bishop Butler, the illustrious author of the Analogy, was brought up at an eminent Dissenting | She practises church government, as it hath been in | and now Recorder at Red River, is named, we know Academy, and intended for the Presbyterian ministry, but he "was led to a more particular examination of the tenets of the religious body to which he belonged, the result of which, after some natural opposition from his father, accompanied by remonstrances from several respectable Presbyterian divines, was a secession from Presbyterianism, and a conformity to the Church of England." His contemporary at the Academy, was Secker, who passed through a similar change of opinion, and subsequently became the exemplary and beloved Archbishon of Canterbury. Dr. Chandler, also, an alumnus of the same institution, and destined for the dissenting ministry, renounced non-conformity; drivelling sheet; and, indeed, and lived to wear the mitre of Durham. At an earlier in looking over with heartperiod the angelic-minded Leighton, after holding high station in the Presbyterian ministry, transferred the mild splendour of his Christian virtues to the Episcopal Church,-and in our own day, we have seen the ornament of British literature, the delight and admiration of mankind, the lamented Walter Scott, rising superior to the influence of stubborn hereditary prepossessions, and conscientiously avowing himself a proselyte to Episcopacy. In the United States, examples of this kind, are still more rife. As one of the most conspicuous, in modern times, it is sufficient to mention that two highly-gifted sons of Dr. Cox, an eminent Presbyterian divine of New York, have received Holy Orders in the American Church, believng, with Mr. Marshall, "Episcopal Government to be not only expedient, but, being co-eval with Apostolic times, to have had the sanction of those who were divinely authorized to plant and model the Christian Church."

But further we rejoice, though we are not surprised, to find it stated that the case of Mr. Marshall will be 'largely followed" even "by thousands." The dissensions, produced by the agitation of the Veto,which is nothing more nor less than an attempt to courate the Church from the State, and to retain its secular privileges and territorial rights independent of all civil control-have induced men to search the records of primitive times, and to try the Presbyterian model by the test of Scripture, antiquity, and the history of eighteen hundred years. No wonder, if, from such an inquiry, thousands rise up converts to the divine right of Episcopacy. No wonder, if the higher ranks, and the landed proprietors, of the Scottish nation relax in their support of the established Presbyterianism when it assumes an attitude hostile to the law, and threatens the supremacy of the civil magistrate. The greater proportion of the land in Scotland is owned by Episcopalians,—of the peerage of that country, scarce half a dozen, we believe, are members of the Kirk. The aid and encouragement which these persons have lent to Presbyterianism will soon grow fainter and altogether cease, when they perceive it arrayed against their right of presentation to livings. They will no longer be deterred, by a fear of exciting jealousies, from giving a much greater degree of support to their own communion, and they will cherish it, -with that fulness of affection which they have, from low prudential motives, too long withheld from it,—as the mild tencher of obedience to the

powers that be, and the best preservative of the rights

of property against revolutionary innovation, and a re vival of the Solemn League and Covenant. Add to this, a desire for union, and a conviction of ts scriptural necessity, begins to pervade large masses of religiously-minded people in all denominations. With these impressions abroad, is it likely that Scotland will be influenced by England, or England by Scotland? The latter supposition is not to be entertained for a moment. England, so to speak, grows yearly in her attachment to Episcopacy, and impresses her ecclesiastical character more and more upon the sects that surround her Church, and, by annually raising the requirements on the part of candidates for the ministry, encourages the more extended pursuit of theological literature. Hence, as experience invariably shows, will be fostered a love for primitive antiquity, a reverence for the old apostolic paths, in fine, a strong tendency to Episcopacy. These influences, now that distance is daily lessening through the inventions of science, must extend to Scotland; and it is anything but a baseless vision or a delusive day-dream, to look forward to the union of the moderate party of the respectable, the educated, and the property-owning portion of the people of Scotland, are of Secessity, and from hereditary feeling, inimical to Episcopacy. The From the language, with which this admirably writ- tion of 1688, and it was only because its bishops and

greater portion of the British Isles-when Methodism the Kirk, shall follow the example of Leighton, of Secker, of Butler, and of Marshall. Is such a hope which buoyed up many a royalist two hundred years ago, that the prostrate monarchy and church would again arise in their glory, and triumph over republicanism and Dissent?

With these practical fruits, before our eyes, of the principles which it is our joy and our privilege to maintain, though with feeble resources of our own,we can placidly smile at the malevolent aspersions which are so fiercely, yet harmlessly, hurled at our obnoxious head. When our arguments are met with abusive personalities, we know that those arguments are withdrawing individuals from the enemy's camp. When we are charged,—and that too, with the knowledge that such a charge is utterly false,-with abetting Popery, we can appeal to every number of The Church for a refutation of this ridiculous imputation, this stale and worn-out trick of every dissenter from Hugh Peters down to Mr. Binney, who said that the Church of England damued more souls than it | most sacred, the most conducive to the political peace

The more the subject of Episcopacy is discussed, the wider extends the sway of Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order. Those who wish to examine the question thoroughly, will do well to procure the Divine Right of Episcopacy written by Bishop Hall two hundred years ago, and Episcopacy tested by Scripture. the irrefutable work of the pious and learned Dr. Onderdonk, the present Bishop of Pennsylvania. In our columns, we shall soon begin to pay greater atten-

"The Church of England is in a hard condition. She professes the ancient catholic faith, and yet the Romanist condemns her of novelty in her doctrine. use in all ages and all places, where the Church of not with what correctness, as the author. Christ hath taken any rooting, both in and ever since the apostles' times; and yet the separatist condemns her for anti-christianism in her discipline. The plain truth is, she is between these two factions, as between two millstones." Thus wrote Archbishop Laud to Charles I., and the past week has added the following to the thousand proofs that could be adduced to show the correctness of his observation:

ROMANIST. "For some time there has "On perusing the religious been on the part of the Church extracts with which the Editor newspaper a revival in Canada of the Church fills his dull, of some of the antiquated notions of the dark ages, and the sickening disgust all the Pro-testant Tract and Pamphlet theology of Rome. Week after week editorials, original and selected articles have appeared in matter-most silly, tasteless, inclassical, ignorantly concoc its columns, which might have been written by Star-Chamber ted, recklessly asserted, and scribes; and it is impossible for self-contradictory stuff .- we us not to conjecture that the every where observe a sameness Editor of that paper, directly of mintly slanges sort of slimy or indirectly, has a correspon-dence with half popish Oxford. film, covering from the eyes of their simple, unsuspecting, and well-meaning followers, their Be this as it may, we are surmisgivings in argument; their prised at a temerity which can eend forth for the perusal of an unproved though holdly bazardd assertions; their falsely apintelligent and Protestant pubplied and misconstraed quota-tions from Scripture and the lie the articles which call forth these remarks. We would that the Editor of Fathers: their wilful misstate. ments or misrepresentation of the Church could be convinced. that Canadians have minds, and facts; in a word, all the studiously deceptive arts, invaria-bly resorted to by such as 'lie High Churchproductionswould wait to deceive;' by whom, then evince a sense and a moas the chief Apostle says, 'the desty of which they are now way of truth shall be evil spoken atterly destitute; and being of, and who, through covetous-ness, with feigned speeches, rebuke." -- The Christian Guarmake merchandize of you,'- dian (10th November), pub-2nd Peter, ii. 3,- bla-phem- linhed under the direction of the ing, continues he, 'those things | Conference of the Wesleyan (?) which they know not,' ib. v. 12: Methodist Church (?) in Caand 'of which they are wilfully ignorant,' ch. iii. 5."-- The Ca-

thulic, 10th November. Very Rev. William P. McDon ald, Vicar General, Editor.

Two negatives make an affirmative; and two such censures, proceeding from such opposite, yet concurring, sources, give the strongest assurance that could be desired that we are walking in a safe and middle path, at equal distance from the two extremes of error.

In the Brockville Statesman, of the 14th October, t is mentioned that a person, called Major John Kilburn, of Newborough, and represented as "the would-be" Warden of the Johnstown District, "stated in his own shop at the Isthmus, that if they, the Radicals, could not root out the Ministers of the Church of England in any other way, they could shoulder their auskets, and do it by force.

We have refrained, until now, from noticing this specimen of combined rebellion and irreligion, thinking that it might, perhaps, be contradicted: as, however, we have seen no such contradiction, we are bound to believe that the statement is correct. We merely allude to it, that it may be brought under the notice of the Provincial Executive, and that the advisers of the Governor General may be made acquainted with Mr. Kilburn's character, should that individual be really a candidate for the office of Warden.

As to the impotent threat breathed against the Church, we have, only this to say, that there are thousands upon thousands in this Province ready to defend, to the last drop of their blood, that holy branch of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church to which they belong, -and that the more it is persecuted and hated by man, the more it will be loved and parified br God.

"And shall Trelawney die, and shall Trelawney die? Then forty thousand Cornish boys will know the reason

This is the burden of a ballad sung by the English people, when James II. incareerated Sir Jonathan Frelawney, one of the Seven Bishops,—and the spirit, with which these homely lines are instinct, burns brighter than the foes of the Church imagine, in the

It will be seen, by the advertisement, that we have

caused two additional Tracts to be published. The Complaint of Sunday originally appeared in an English religious periodical, and was inserted in the first number of the first volume of The Church. We have made some slight additions to adapt it to Canadian use, and we recommend it as very serviceable for distribution, either among the inhabitants of the populous parts of the country, or the scattered settlers in the back woods.

With The Two Carpenters many must be already acquainted. Som having read it in our last number .-It is an interesting narrative, breathing a strong devoness of Mr. Marshall. It may not be said of him that he one of three parts of the common people were then I tional feeling, and inciting to nets of holy munificence. is actuated by ambitious or mercenary motives,-for for the presbytery, and not one in ten among the gen- It reads a lesson to persons of all classes, to the

glorious contemplation, to look forward to the day spark of zeal, can lay it down without the consciousness of his own want of self-denial, and without entertaining more becoming notions of the duty, incumbent on all, to honour God with the costliest the same gentleman read the psalms, and the Dean of offerings in their power. It is a story admitting of a Brechin (the Very Rev. II. Horsley, Prebendary of St. Asaph) the lesson, appointed by the Church for the onin England shall return to that mother from which incumbent on all, to honour God with the costliest strong practical application, and may be the means of he has just relinquished. He does not seem to have bers of those excellent and holy men, the ministers of calling greater attention to those particular duties of a Churchman, which are so well set forth in the Homily For Repairing and keeping clean the Church.

We must take this opportunity of expressing our regret that we have received so little assistance in our chief mourners, was the the decreased a prometry the Right plan for distributing Tracts, and that that should have plan for distributing Tracts, and that that should have the Episcopal Church of Scotland. The decreased on according to the Episcopal Church of Scotland. gymen, possessing more zeal than pecuniary means. If our wealthy churchmen, our officials with good incomes. and our merchants with lucrative businesses, would each occasionally contribute a small sum, from a dollar to a quarter of a dollar, and that without subjecting us to the necessity of solicitation, we could be the humble instrument of extending a knowledge of the Church, her beautiful services, and her bright array of martyrs and saints, to the remotest corners of the Province. But while no expense is grudged to pamper the appetite, to provide the costly banquet, to gratify the love of dress, or to meet the insatiate demands of fashion and fashionable amusements,-it is with difficulty that we can wring, from unwilling hands, but a few shillings towards objects the most benevolent, the and the religious amelioration of the Province.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Hincks, for Notices of the death of the late Lord Sydenham by the Press of British North America, with prefatory remarks. It is a neat pamphlet printed at the Examiner office, and will be useful for reference.

We have also to thank Mr. Weir, for his courtesy in sending us a copy of Cubbeer Burr. It is evidently a production struck off in a glow of British feeling, and it would be evnical to carp at the somewhat over-wrought style of the writer, when his sentiments are so patriotic, and inculcate such a love and admiration of the British Empire. Adam Thom Esq., formerly a shining ornament of the Montreal Press,

A brief extract from the pamphlet appears in ano ther column.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH EXTENSION .- During the ensuing month four new churches, affording sittings for 6,000 persons, will be consecrated and opened for Divine Service; viz., the new church (built on the site of the nave) of St. Saviour's, Southwark, the completion of which has been long and most unnecessarily delayed; St. Philip's Chapel, a very handsome gothic edifice, the interior of which is fitted up in a very chaste manner, at Clapton, half a mile from Hackney parish church: a new and spacious church on the grounds of the Charter-house, and fronting Goswellstreet; and a large church at Knightsbridge, on the estate of the Marquis of Westminster. The new church at St. Saviour's, annexed to the choir and transepts of the ancient edifice, has been erected at the expense of 9,000%, to be defrayed from the funds of the church estates in the parish; those at Clapton, Goswell-street, and Knightsbridge, have been raised by grants from the Metropolis Churches Fund, the Incorporated Society, and her Ma-jesty's commissioners, whose funds are nearly exhausted, n consequence of the frequent and argent calls upon them. Two new churches, in addition to those already erected, have been commenced in Bethnal-green, and are in a forward state. They are situated in the midst of densely populated districts, and one of them is close to the new Victoria Park about to be laid out in that neighbourhood, and will be a very picturesque object on the verge of the park. A new edifice, to be the parish church, with a lofty tower and ring of bells, is to be erected in Paddington. A design has been accepted, and the erection of Paddington New Church will be immediately commenced. A new church in the Kent-road, in the parish of St. George, Southwark, which contains a population of 50,000 inhabi tants, with church accommodation for only 2,000, has been resolved upon, and the foundations are in a forward state. Schools will be annexed to the churches in Bethnal-green, for the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church.

SOCIETY FORTHE ENDOWMENT OF COLONIAL BISHOPRICS. A meeting on behalf of the above society was held at the Town Hall, Brighton, on Tuesday afternoon, at which the Rev. Archdeacon Hare presided. There were also present the Earl of Chichester, Archdeacon Manning, Revs. Messrs. H. M. Wagner, J. S. M. Anderson, R. Anderson, S. R. Drummond, F. Scobell, H. V. Elliott. &c.; Mr. Serjeant Goulburn, J. Wilson, Esq., brother of the Bishop of Calcutta, &c. The chairman, having expressed his regret at the absence of the Bishop of the Diocese, proceeded to state the objects of the meeting, the great necessity there was for extending episcopal assistance, making allusion to the determination of the Church of England to send out properly endowed bishops. Let ters of apology were read from the Bishop of Chichester. and from the High Sheriff, who had enclosed 201. towards the objects of the society. The Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, secretary, stated that himself and another rev. gentleman had received contributions to the amount of 601. within the last 12 hours, and was ready to receive donations from the present meeting. Resolutions in support of the society were moved by the gentlemen above enumerated, and handsome collection was made at the close of the meeting.

THE CHURCH AND THE WHIGS-(From a Correspondent of the St. James's Chronicle).—Sir,—Having corrected in my pocket-book, the list of ministers and great officers of state from your paper of Saturday, I find that I have expunged 43 names, and inserted 44, and I naturally conhide that they are the names of the most eminent of the Whigs and Conservatives respectively. Now I remember how Lord John in his closing ministerial threnody said, that the Whigs were friendly to the Church. So I thought I would just turn to a certain register of their deeds, and a register very unlikely to have been consulted by either Premier, in constructing his ministry, viz., the register of the subscribing members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. What did I find? that in the list for 1840, occur the names of four out of the 43 Whig Church supporters, who have so happily been trotted to the right about, viz., Lords Cottenham, Duncannon, and Morpeth, and Mr. Labouchere; but of the 44 Conservatives who have succeeded them, twenty-one appear as old established subscribers to this excellent Church society. The names would be too long to enumerate, but from this it is plain, that of a body of men chosen to those high places which are usually set down as a ministry, about one-eleventh are found active supporters of the Church when the ministry is Whig, and one-half when the ministry is Conservative.

CONVERSIONS TO PROTESTANTISM .- On Sunday last, the 26th instant, in the parish church of St. Andoen, twelve persons conformed to the Holy Apostolic Church of Ireland. The Rev. Thomas Scott preached on the occasion, from the xvi. chap. Acts of the Apostles, 30th chine, on an improved plan, which he considers worthy the and 31st verses. "Sire what man 1 2 and 31st verses." Sire what man 1 2 and 31st verses. of Ireland. The Rev. Thomas Scott preached on the and 31st verses, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved? and they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou brighter than the foes of the Church imagine, in the shalt be saved, and thy house." He administered the bosoms of her devotedly attached and annually in- oaths, abjuring the errors of Romanism. The church creasing children throughout the Province of Canada. was densely crowded, and the congregation listened with breathless attention .- Dublin Warder, Oct. 2.

FUNERAL OF THE VERY REV. JOHN SKINNER A. M .-On Thursday the 9th inst., were consigned to the grave, within the churchyard of the parish of Forfar, the remains of one of the most aged and venerable of the clergy of the ancient Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Very Rev. John Skinner, A. M., formerly Dean of the United Diocese of of Dunkeld and Dunblaue.

The body of this excellent and respected ambassador of Jesus Christ was attended to its last resting place, not only by his own congregation, but by persons of all ranks and denominations, including ministers of various creeds and forms of faith, of the town and neighbourhood in which, for upwards of forty years, he had exercised his ministerial functions. At I o'clock, P. M., the funeral procession left his late place of residence, preceded by the Rev. John Buchan of Kirriemuir, the Rev. John Marshall. Chaplain to the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Rev. John Moir of Brechin, in their canonicals. At the gate of St. John's Episcopal Church, it was met by the Rev. defect in the printing, we could not make out what agure ought his "high and spotless reputation" places him above themen and people of education." It is certainly a poorest and to the richest. No one, who possesses a William Taylor, the deceased's curate and successor in the 1 to follow the 2 in the amount of British tonnage.

charge, in his surplice, supported on his right by the Bish. op, and on the left by the Dean of Brechin. The pre-liminary sentences being read by Mr. Taylor, the color was placed on trestles in front of the altar; after which Asaph) the tesson, appointed by the coremony, the body and gallery of St. John's Church were filled by an assemblage of persons, male and female, clothed in deep mourning.

On reaching the grave, the Bishop of Brechin, in a most impressive and deeply affecting manner, concluded the burial office. Among those present as one of the burial office. Among those present, as one of the chief mourners, was the the deceased's brother, the Right count of his age and infirmities, resigned his office as Dean of Dunkeld, a few years ago, and was succeeded in it by the Very Rev. John Torry. Mr. Skinner was one of a family particularly distinguished for the benefits which a family particularly distinguished the benefit which it has conferred upon the Episcopal Church of Scotland. His grandfather was the Rev. John Skinner, author of an His grandiatiner was the level of Scotland, and of other publications of established merit. His father, the late Bishop of Aberdeen, and Primus of the Scottish Episco al Church wrote the well-known work, entitled "Primitive Truth and Order Vindicated." and was the main instrument, under Providence, of procuring, in 1792, a repeal of those penal laws which, at various times, and in various ways, ad been enacted against the Church since the Revolution He himself, independent of his exertions otherwise in behalf of Scottish Episcopacy, throughout the long period of half a century, aided in no inconsiderable degree the cause which always lay nearest his heart, namely, the extension of a knowledge of the principles of the Church of which he was a minister, by giving to the world his "Annals of Scottish Episcopacy," during the primacy of his father, and his learned "Illustration of the Scotish Communion Office." In his discharge of all the personal and social duties of life, Mr. Skinner was perhaps one of the most strictly conscientious and upright of men. No temptation, whether of interest or of fear, could ever induce him to swerve from what he conceived to be the path of religious and moral integrity. As a husband, a futher, and a brother, they can best bear witness to his merits who had the good fortune to be connected with him by the endearing ties of family love. Apart, however, from the members of his own household circle, the general excellence of his character and disposition was fully appreciated by all who were personally acquainted with him; and the most fervent prayer which these can offer up to the Fountain of all mercy is, that, when the hour of their own departure comes, their lives may be found to have so far approximated to that of their departed friend, as that their "last end" also may be "like his."... Aberdeen Constitutional.

Canada.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT.—Sir R. Jackson, the Honourables R. B. Sullivan, J. H. Dunn, J. H. Killaly, and D. Daly, ogether with Mr. Solicitor General Day, have proceeded to Quebec to receive the Governor General on his landing. It is now, however, stated, that the steam-frigate Styx would not leave England until the 12th of October. Addresses are every where being prepared to greet his Excellency on his dails expected arrival.

EMIGRATION .- A large meeting was held at the Court House of this city, on the 5th instant, when Dr. Rolph gave a full account of his proceedings in England. He clearly showed that Canada was becoming more known to and appreciated by the British people, and spoke highly of the countenance be had received from the nobility, clergy and gentry. The eloquent gentleman, we consider, is fully entitled to the vote of thanks which, on the motion of Dr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Prince, was unanimously adopted by the meeting.
THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.—As this part of the Province on

the Ottawn and its tributaries, appears to be little thought of by the Emigrants now arriving in the country, and I am perunded, is far undervalued as to productiveness, compared with other parts of the Province, on which account very few will stop to examine it, having conceived a very unfavourable opinion of it, or having made up their minds to go farther West, with the view of removing such prejudices, I herewith send you a statement of the crops produced, &c., on lots numbers 29 and 30, in the 1st concession on the Ottawa, in the Township of Nepean, during the present year. The above property a situated about three and one half miles above Bytown—is owid by Mesers. W. & J. Thomson, and in point of quality would only be considered a second or perhaps a third rate farm, the ground being covered with small stones.

It may not be deemed improper to premise, that Messra W. & J. Thomson emigrated from Koxburghshire, in Scotland in 1817, with their family, consisting of their father and mother with seven other children, and possessing barely means sufficient to enable them to reach one of the lots in question, which was ocated to them by the Government. In 1837 they had 28 acres of Fall Wheat, which averaged

apwards of 40 bushels per acre. In 1840 they reaped 10 acres of Onts, which averaged 60 bushels per acre-and in 1841, the present year, the following is the state of their Crop and Stock. It is proper to remark that in the present season they commenced cutting their Winter Wheat on the 12th of August, two weeks later than last year, and concluded on the 30th and on two pieces of Oats they had at the rate of 70 bushels, per acre. The whole produce of the Farm may be stated as follows:- Ot Hay, 120 tons-of Wheat, 12 acres, averaging 30 bushels per acre, (about a of this crop baving been winter killed.) makes only 360 bushels—of Oats, 85 weres, averaging 50 bushels per acre, in all 4,250 bushels—of Pease, 8 acres, average 30 bushels per acre; 240 bushels—I'clow Swedish Turnips one field, 4\frac{1}{2} acres, supposed to yield 3,000 bushels—a field of Yellow Turnips, 1,200 bushels—Potatoes, one field, 4\frac{1}{2} acres, expected to yield 2,000 bushels—one ditto 3 acres, 1,200 bushels-5 acres of Barley, producing 45 bushels per acre, 225 bushels. The Barley of the previous year weighed 55 lbs. per Winchester bushel.

The following Stock is kept on the farm through the year, with the exception of pasturage, for which they occupy lot No. 30, in the same concession, viz.:—8 pairs of large Horses, generally employed in the Lumber Trade during the winter—2 okes large Oxen-1 two years old Bull, between the Ayrshire and Teeswater breeds, weighs about 10 cwt.-14 cowe-6 tyo year old Steers-7 Heifers-20 young Cattle-10 Calver-114 old Sheep-4 Rams, and 45 lambs of this year. The Sheep are half Leicester and half Merino. The breed is three crossed, and from 118 of them 600 lbs. of woul was shorn this reason. One 3 years old Cult, and 64 Hogs. Lot No. 29 is laid out into suitable sized fields, divided by substantial stone fences, a handsome garden surrounded with a stone and lime The dwelling house is a capacious and substantial stone building, covered with tin-the Barns, Stables, and out-buildings, of wood, finished in the best style, and laid out on the most convenient plan. In short, were the Emigrant, instead of barely passing this section of the country, to exact n's property, he would be convinced that here the agriculturalist would find situations which, in point of producti ness of soil, state of cultivation, and beauty of site, would yield to none in any part of Causda. The above statement having been obtained from the most authentic sources, may be relied. upon as correct.

1 am, Sir. your very obedient, C. P. THEADWELL, Sheriff, Ottawa District. P. S.—Since writing the above, I have recently seen Mr. Thomson, when he requested me to correct the statement in respect to the Turnip and Potatoe Crops, as these crops were not then secured, it was impossible to speak positively as to the quantity. Owing to the severe drought soon after the Taraips were sown, there are but 2,400 busbels instead of 3,000; and from the same cause the Potatoe crop, when raised in the Fall, only produced 1.500 in place of 2,000 bushels.—Bytoen Gen THRESHING MACHINE. - A friend of ours informs us that

notice of some of the able farmers of Prince Edward. The whole affair can be carried on a common lumber waggon, and when in full operation it only requires one horse to perform as much work as is commonly done by three or four under the old system. The borse is put in a box on an inclined plais, just large mough to hold him, and when he commences work the iron thor on which he stands moves from under his feet, and thus supplies the power which drives the machine. He saw this machine thresh about 100 sheaves of oats in eight minutes, and the work appeared to be well done, and the neither hurried nor in any way distressed .- Prince Edward

ROAD FROM TORONTO TO LAKE HURON.-The Senetary of the Board of Trade of this City has received an official com-munication from the President of the Board of Works, stating that a survey of the contemplated main road from Toronto is Lake Huron will be immediately commenced under the Seper-intendence of William Hawkins, Esq., of the Surveyor Gene-

ral's Department.- Turonto Herald. BRITISH SHIPPING ON LAKE ONTARIO. -- In an address delivered to the American Institute at New York, General Tall-madge stated that the United States have 549, and England 1011 vessels ou Lake Ontario—the tonnage of the America 63,517,—that of the British Vessels 2-5,000. Through a