

seems to have been called in the Providence of God. We cannot speak too highly of the ability and the spirit with which he has executed his task. It has been nobly done in the Lord's strength from first to last." And, without wishing to diminish in the slightest degree the well-earned fame, or to pluck one leaf from the christian crown of Mr. Gregg, we will venture to add, that there are hundreds of our brethren amongst the Irish Clergy, who, whether they be called upon to contend on the theological arena, or to walk through the fires of persecution, will never disgrace the church of an Usher, a Bedell, a Jeremy Taylor, and a Berkeley.—While the Clergy of England have been living in a state of perfect security and comparative tranquillity, their devoted fellow-labourers in Ireland have long been exposed to an hourly martyrdom; they walk, with their lives in their hands, from day to day; they behold their families reduced to the very brink of starvation; and yet, upheld by no earthly power, and but feebly protected by the civil arm, they contend for the doctrines of the Bible, and come out from the fiery furnace—with raiment changed indeed, and visible marks of suffering—but with faith purified and piety animated by the process of the burning ordeal. Persecution begets an affection for the object persecuted; and to this source do we attribute that christian zeal which the Irish members of our communion in this Province so signally evince for the Colonial branch of their maternal Church. Assailed though she be, both at home and abroad, by foes who only hate her less than they do each other, we shall with unwavering trust in the protection of our God, adopt their stirring cry of "NO SURRENDER" for our battle signal.

We rejoice to perceive that a commencement is about to be made of the buildings of the UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE at Toronto. We beg to call attention to the advertisement referring to this much needed Institution, in a succeeding column.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the 'Gospel Messenger' we learn that a Special Convention of the Diocese of New York was held in Utica on Wednesday the 22d August, and following day, on which occasion the great, and lately absorbing question of the division of that vast Diocese was decided. At the last General Convention of the Diocese, the following resolutions were past:

"Resolved, That it is expedient that this Diocese be divided into two Dioceses, and that the necessary measures be taken preparatory to such a division, in order that it be accomplished as soon as the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention will admit thereof.

"Resolved, That in order to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, the Bishop be respectfully requested to call a Special Convention of this Diocese, at such time as will enable the Diocese to bring the subject, fully matured, before the next General Convention, for the consummation of the proposed division.

"Resolved, That a Committee of seven clergymen and six laymen be appointed to confer with the Bishop, and designate the boundary line between the two Dioceses into which it is proposed to divide this, and to report the same to the said Special Convention."

The Committee thus appointed, reported as follows:

That after a very full and deliberate consideration of the subject, they have unanimously agreed to recommend to this Convention the following as the boundary line between the two proposed Dioceses, and that upon a conference with the Bishop he concurs in recommending the same line, viz. The line formed by the present eastern boundary lines of the counties of Broome, Chenango, Madison, Oneida and Lewis, and the north-easterly line of the county of Jefferson, as the said lines of those counties are now established by law.

And the division line thus agreed upon was supported by a reference to various statistical facts, evincing its justness and expediency both as to population and extent of territory. This Report, and consequently the line of division which it recommended, was adopted by the following vote,—Ayes, Clergy 67, Laity 64, total 131; Nays, Clergy 32, Laity 18, total 50. Majority in favour of the Report 81.

The division thus agreed upon is to take effect on the first day of November next.

We have been kindly favoured with the Journals of the Annual Conventions of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Virginia, from which we extract the following summary of the leading statistics of each,—affording cheering indication of the steady progress of our venerable church in the United States. The following abstract manifests a clear increase during the year in those four dioceses, of 782 communicants; although the reports are by no means complete and the increase thus stated is necessarily much within the reality:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Convention met 18th June.—The number of Clergymen attached to the state, 49.—Other Clergy temporarily residing or canonically belonging to other dioceses, 5. Several parishes have not made full reports. The number of reported Baptisms, 343 infants, 103 adults; total, 457.—Communicants added, 339; died or removed, 180; present number, 2421. Marriages, 128; Burials, 276; Sunday school scholars, 2827; Contributions for missionary and other purposes, \$9805.

CONNECTICUT.

The Convention met June 12th. The number of Clergy including the Bishop, is 82. Families reported, 4505; Baptisms, children, 598; adults, 63—total, 761. Confirmations, 462; Communicants added, 600; lost, 242; present number, 5530. Marriages, 225; Burials, 455; Sunday school teachers, 673; scholars, 3930; Bible class, 269.—Contributions for missionary and other purposes, \$5748 86.

NEW-JERSEY.

Meeting of Convention, May 30. The Clergy belonging to the diocese, besides the Bishop, are 34 Presbyters and 5 Deacons. Baptisms—adults, 87; infants, 313; total, 380. Confirmed, 129. Communicants—added, 230; died or removed, 115; present number, 1221. Marriages, 106; Funerals, 240; Sunday schools—teachers, 269; scholars, 1797; books in Sunday school libraries, 2369. Parish Libraries in five places, 881 volumes. Amount of receipts of the offerings of the church for the year, \$1368 83.

VIRGINIA.

Convention met 16th May. Clergy belonging to the diocese, including the Bishop and Assistant-Bishop, is 76.—Communicants added, 349; lost, 199; present number, 3297. Baptisms: adults, 41; infants, 437; coloured, 99; total, 577. Families, 550; Marriages, 227; Funerals, 388; Confirmations, 163; Contributions to the different institutions of the Church, \$9213 83.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

Our New York papers lately received announce the arrival of the packet ship *South America*, from Liverpool, day of sailing the 4th of August, and bringing London papers of the 2nd. The following is a summary of the most interesting intelligence.

In the House of Lords, July 23, as before stated, a conversation took place between the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Glenelg, and others, on the state of the Canada Churches, Protestant and Catholic. In the course of which the Rev. Prelate denied that the Church of Rome was the established Church in Lower Canada; although tolerated, it was not to have any power or authority. It existed by permission only—not of right. He also complained that the instructions of Lord Glenelg in the matter to Lord Durham were more tolerant than safe, and concluded by moving for copies of them. Lord Glenelg had no objection, but assured the Bishop he was wrong in saying that the Catholic establishment was not recognized in Canada.

In the Commons the Marquis of Chandos called for a return of all appointments to office by Lord Durham, with salaries. Numerous petitions were presented for the suppression of idol worship in India. The Irish title bill being re-committed, Sir R. Peel moved in amendment to the appropriation clause proposed by Lord J. Russell of 300,000*l.* for the liquidation of all arrears, in full payment of them,—that a commission should be appointed to ascertain the amount and circumstances of each claim, and that the acceptance of such liquidation, to be just and politic, should be left optional with the claimants. O'Connell and Lord John Russell opposed the amendment, which was ultimately rejected by a majority of 21—votes, 122 and 101. A motion of Mr. Hume to omit the clause altogether was lost, 171 to 43.

On the 24th another skirmish took place in the Lords, on our interference with Spain—Lord Brougham moving for copies of the naval instructions. The Duke of Wellington thought their production might prejudice the public service, and were he in office he should probably refuse to produce them. Lord Minto said they would be prejudicial, and the matter dropped.

A Light House bill for Gibraltar is in progress in the Commons, imposing a tax of one shilling on every vessel passing that fortress.

At the suggestion of the Governor General of India, an expedition of a frigate, brig, 2 steamers and 500 sepoy has sailed from Bombay to the Persian Gulf. Ministers declined at present to state its object. Mr. Hume asked, had the Russian Ambassador left the Persian Court, and was the expedition connected with his departure? Lord Palmerston replied the last despatch from the Ambassador was dated at the Camp of Schah before Herat.

Sir John Hobhouse, in reply to questions of Sir Robert Peel, informed the house that the Governor General had power to prohibit the expatriation of the Indian natives to other Colonies, and it was the intention of government to exercise it.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was read a third time and passed with some amendments.

A conference between the two houses had been agreed to on the Irish poor law bill on certain amendments of the Lords to which the Commons objected.

The Church discipline bill in the Lords, at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, has been laid over for six months, in consequence of a disagreement on the matter between the Bishop of Exeter and the Archbishop of Canterbury,—the former opposing the measure as the greatest blow ever struck against the Church of England, and the latter defending it.

The Irish title Bill has passed the Commons, Sir Robert Peel voting in its favor, because though not exactly to his wish he could not consent any longer to postpone a settlement of the question.

House of Lords, July 27.—The conference on the poor law Bill was held and the Commons yielded their objections. The title bill from the Commons was read first time—and the Irish Municipal Reform Bill a third time, on which some verbal amendments of Lord Lyndhurst were agreed to, and the bill was to be passed on Monday.

Sir Stratford Canning, in the Commons, again put a question concerning the Indian expedition, which, there was room to suppose, was connected with hostilities against Persia. He also asked information respecting an alleged secret treaty between Persia and Russia. Lord Palmerston knew of no such treaty; and with regard to the expedition, he could only say, with his colleague, that it had been sent by the Governor General. Sir Robert Peel insisted on knowing what for; to which his Lordship replied, to protect British interests at Bushire, but declined stating how those interests were endangered.

The House being in supply, after an interesting debate a vote was agreed to, granting £11,790 for the support of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in the North American Provinces.

Another sum of ten thousand pounds, making fifty thousand in all was voted for relief of the Refugee Poles—also £50,000 for expenses of the steam navigation to India—£19,150 for the Indian department in the Canadas—£30,000 for the negroes in the West Indies to instruct them—and £8,600 to repair the Rideau and other canals in CANADA.

EXPENSES OF THE INSURRECTION IN CANADA.—A very interesting debate arose on a motion to appropriate £500,000 extra for these expenses. Mr. Warburton submitted whether it was worth while to retain a colony which had proved so troublesome and unprofitable. The annual expense of which could not be less than £2,500,000. He should advise that immediate means should be adopted for a peaceable separation. The vote was agreed to.

The Continental intelligence appears of little interest excepting a rumour from Odessa of an order for all Europeans to quit Persia without delay and also of the assembling of Russian troops in that quarter.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—Lord Palmerston being questioned on this subject, replied, that it was still a subject of communication between the two countries.

The Royal Assent was given in the House of Lords, July 31, to the Irish Poor-Law Bill, and other bills. The Tithe Bill was read a second time by consent, but Lord Brougham gave notice he should oppose its final passage.

The Bishop of Salisbury has announced that he will receive no candidate for Holy Orders who is not versed in the Hebrew language.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 1st May to the 24th July, 1838, both inclusive, pursuant to the Acts 3d and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 98:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation,	£19,286,000	Securities,	£22,601,000
Deposits,	10,424,000	Bullion,	9,749,000
	£29,710,000		£32,350,000

Downing-street, 26th July, 1838.

UNITED STATES.

SOUTH WESTERN INDIANS.

There appears to us but very little doubt that before no long time shall elapse, the whole South western frontier of our Union will be thronged with hordes of sanguinary Indians, and deluged with white men's blood. Events have been a great while tending toward such a horrible catastrophe. It has been ominously shadowed forth by hints from friendly chiefs, in terms that ought long since to have excited preparation and dread. No one can remember the declaration made a few months ago, in a letter by the celebrated John Ridge, without acknowledging its awful import. The Indians of the West, as appears by the letter published yesterday in this Gazette, addressed from General Gaines to Governor Cannon, of Tennessee, are armed, blood-thirsty, and ready for the combat. The dark catalogue of Indian wrongs, brought nearer home to the business and bosoms of the red men by the late removal of the Cherokees, has been recounted at a hundred council fires in the dark forests of the West, and a spirit is brooding there, bold and bloody, which by and by will burst like a thunder cloud upon the defenceless frontier. We tremble for the consequences. What is the state and number of the American army? Crippled and inefficient, and not seven thousand men, officers and privates all told; not more than enough to preserve quiet on our Canadian border, to say nothing of the vast lines of the West, and the never ending still beginning Florida campaign—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

We publish, to-day, the remainder of the report adopted in the Senate, on the territorial limits of the State of Maine; and we cannot dismiss it without again adverting to the conclusive proof it affords, that the claim now set up by the British government is perfectly untenable. We have seen references, in some of the Canada papers, to a pamphlet recently published in England by a Captain Yule, in which the British claim is said to be supported with great ability. This pamphlet has not fallen in our way, and we should be glad to see it; but we cannot believe that it contains any thing capable of disturbing the strong proofs and cogent reasonings of Senator Buchanan. We can imagine nothing potent enough to prevail against the express language of the treaty, establishing as the Northern boundary of Maine "the range of highlands that divides the streams flowing into the St. Lawrence from those flowing into the Atlantic," coupled with the fact that not a single stream flowing into the St. Lawrence has its source in the range now claimed as the boundary by the British government. Nor, if the British idea on another point is adopted, is there a single stream in all that region of country, flowing into the Atlantic. The very words of the treaty must be set aside, or the boundary must be established according to the plain and true construction of our own government.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The *Bangor Whig* states that one thousand stand of arms had arrived in that city for the purpose of equipping the Lincoln regiment of frontier militia. This would certainly seem to indicate the truth of the statements made with regard to Governor Kent's determination to make the survey of the boundary line, by the aid, if necessary, of military force. There may be no reality in this view of the case, but it looks so, at all events.

UPPER CANADA.

His Excellency and suite left Toronto this morning for Niagara and Port Dalhousie, whence by St. Catharines and Port Robinson, he will proceed to Drummondville, and after reviewing the 43d Regiment, will visit Fort Erie, and by way of the Grand River proceed to Brantford to inspect Indian affairs, and after a day or two's sojourn at Pierson's Mansion House, will return to Toronto, or by possibility go on to London to review the 32d Regiment.—*Patriot, Sept. 10.*

In another place will be found a translated editorial article from the *Ami du Peuple*, a French paper, published in Montreal, which, although a strictly Conservative journal, has ever been slow to impute rebellious inclinations to the *habitans* generally; but now it openly takes the ground of charging them with planning a renewal of the scenes of November, 1837. Large reinforcements, however, are coming from England, and what is better still, Provincial Corps, for permanent service, will be immediately raised, and thoroughly equipped for war.—*Ibid.*

In the *Patriot* of the 7th inst. a report was stated to be in circulation that the Barracks recently erected at Drummondville, Niagara Falls, were destroyed by fire immediately after their delivery to the authorities by the contractor. Having seen no allusion to this circumstance in the *Niagara Reporter*, nor subsequently in any other paper, we presume that the rumor is unfounded.

LOWER CANADA.

THE MURDER OF CHARTRAND.—This trial which commenced on Thursday was continued yesterday.

To publish the names of the witnesses and a detail of the evidence given, would only be to add fuel to the flame, at a moment when we cannot but feel that public excitement has reached already a most alarming point. The prisoners were all acquitted by the Jury. The evidence was nevertheless most conclusive.

We have been present in Court when a verdict at variance with the facts proved, has been rejected—when the Jury by direction of the Judge retired to reconsider their verdict—and when on persisting in it, they were told by the Judge that he must receive their verdict, one, however which he recorded as theirs and not his.

That the verdict of yesterday should be on record, and upon such evidence, makes it impossible to foresee the extent of evil with which this unhappy country is menaced. The charge of His Honour the Chief Justice was clear, conclusive and dispassionate, but it was totally disregarded—and if the jury have been right in acquitting the prisoners, and letting them loose upon society, then it must be the duty of some one to see to the punishment of the witnesses for perjury.

Every body at present feels, that nobody is safe.—*Montreal Transcript, Sept. 8.*

We have learned with surprise, and we are sure so will our readers, that the Government has not yet paid the reward of five hundred pounds, gained by the captors of the Scotch rebel W. H. Scott, who was detained all winter in gaol on a charge of

High Treason, and liberated on giving bail to the amount of ten thousand pounds. The captors took Scott at the imminent peril of their lives, for they knew not how he might be armed, or what assistance might be within his reach. He was also reported to be a desperate character, combining boldness with physical strength, so that the four young gentlemen belonging to the "mounted police," who took him performed a duty to their country in very gallant style, as was acknowledged by all. They have repeatedly asked for the reward from Lord Gosford who offered it, from Sir John Colborne who acknowledged its validity, and from Lord Durham, whose Chief Secretary has, hitherto, maintained a most dignified silence on the subject.—We believe it is usual for officers of the Government to answer official letters in some way or other, either by simply acknowledging their receipt, or by entering into their merits, but that rule has not held good in the present instance. Perhaps a legal application for the money might be better attended to.—*Montreal Herald.*

We are authorized to state that the Commissioners of Crown Lands and Emigration have nearly concluded their inquiries in this Province. Under the Commission issued for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Major Head has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner and despatched to those Colonies for the purpose of taking evidence. He is instructed to return to the seat of Government by the beginning of October. Mr. Hanson, the other Assistant Commissioner, with the Secretary of the Commission, are on their way to Toronto, for the purpose of making the necessary enquiries in Upper Canada. It is expected the Commissioners will have concluded their investigation by the beginning of October, and that they will make their Report before the end of that month. We are informed that the report, with the minutes of evidence, will be published for the information of the Colonies, before it is transmitted to England.—*Quebec Mercury.*

MONTREAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, September 7.

Ashes are in good demand, principally *Pot*, good heavy bills of which bring 29s. 6d. pr. cwt. *Pearl* 23s. 9d. a 34s. 6d.

Flour has rather advanced. Several hundred barrels have been sold to bakers, and also for shipment, at a slight advance; Superfine, 37s. 6d. a 38s. 9d.; Fine, 33s. 9d. a 35s.; Middlings, 33s. 6d.

Provisions.—There have been some transactions in Pork. The stock on hand being small and consequently confined to few holders, it is now held—Mess \$25 a \$26; Prime Mess, \$22 a \$23.

Groceries.—The increased demand has caused a slight advance in prices; and were it not for the large supply daily expected, the prices would materially advance. At an Auction Sale, Brazil Sugar brought 52s. 6d.; Porto Rico, 47s. 6d. a 48s. 3d. Teas—Twanak, 2s. 7½d. a 2s. 8d.; Hyson Skin, 2s. 8½d. per lb. 10 puncheons of Grenada Rum brought 3s. 8d. a 3s. 8½d. per gallon.

Exchange.—The amount of business done during the week has been very limited, without any change. On England, 60 days, Bank, 11½; Private, 11 per cent.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

OFFICE OF KING'S COLLEGE,

Lot-Street, Toronto,

Opposite the College Avenue.

SEPARATE Sealed Tenders, for the undermentioned Buildings of the intended University of KING'S COLLEGE, Toronto Upper Canada, will be received by the Bursar of the University, on or before the first day of November next, viz:

No. 1. The South-East Building, containing the Students' Apartments, &c.

No. 2. The South side of the Quadrangle, containing the Chapel, Library, Museum, Lecture Rooms, &c.

No. 3. The South-West Building, containing the Hall, (pro tem.) Proctor's Apartments, Steward's Rooms, &c.

The Drawings, Specifications, &c of the several Buildings, may be seen at the Office of Mr. Thos. Young, Architect, No 98, Newgate Street, between the hours of Ten and Four, from the 20th of September to the 1st of November, 1838.

Each Contractor to provide two good and sufficient Sureties for the due performance of his Contract or Contracts, and the envelope of each Contract to be numbered and directed as above described.

The Council reserve to themselves the right of deciding whether any of the tenders are such as they will accept and they do not bind themselves to take the lowest Tender, unless they are satisfied of the competency of the person tendering to perform his undertaking in a workmanlike manner.

By order of the Council of the University of King's College, bearing date this Fifth day of September, 1838.

JOSEPH WELLS,

Registrar & Bursar.

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MARRIED.

At Orford, at the residence of Edward Hale, Esq., on the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Doolittle, Arthur C. Webster, Esq., of Sherbrooke, Commissioner to the British American Land Company, to Miss Ann Emily, fourth daughter of the Honourable Edward Bowen, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec.

DIED.

On Sunday morning the 9th inst., the Hon. Duncan Cameron, Secretary of the Province.

At Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, on the 26th ultimo, in his 39th year, Edward Holland, Esq., Captain and Adjutant of Militia. He had served as an officer in the 1st Regiment, or Royal Scots, in Canada, with the Army of Occupation in France, and Great Britain. He was a godson of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, being the second of his family for whom His Royal Highness had become sponsor.

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, September 14th:—

Rev. C. T. Wade [answered]; Rev. R. Rolph add. subs.; Mrs. Denroche, add. sub.; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, parcel add. subs.; J. Hawkins Esq. add. sub. and tem.; L. Lawrason Esq. rem. in full for vol. 2; A. Dixon Esq. add. subs.; Rev. J. Scott, rem. in full for vol. 2; Geo. Stanton Esq. do. 2 copies; A. Davidson Esq. rem.; C. A. Richardson Esq.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; F. H. Howard Esq. Rev. J. Cochrane, add. sub.; Brooke Young Esq. add. sub.; J. C. is received and welcomed.

ERRATA.—In the 2nd column, 9th line of 2d paragraph, in the *English Layman* of last week,—for "The Church of England men still," read "The Church of England men still." In the reply of the Bishop of Montreal to the Cornwell address, page 42, column 4, of this journal, for "individual care," read "undivided care."