

means rare to hear the notice given from the desk, that upon such and such a day, such and such a person (an eloquent and popular preacher to be sure) is expected to preach.

Much more to the same purpose might be added, but enough, I trust, has been said to show that the Clergy themselves are not entirely guiltless of the error of unduly elevating the exercises of the pulpit at the expense of those of the desk; and so long as they give the least countenance to this notion, it cannot be a matter of surprise that the laity should coincide with them.

Let it not be supposed that I would detract one particle from the value of the preaching of the Gospel—its sanctions are too high—its authority too unquestionable: it is one of the means, and a vastly important one, too, designed for the conversion and salvation of mankind.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1841.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 24th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis, attested in the ordinary manner.

The Examination will commence on Wednesday, the 20th October, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

At the late General Election in England, the Dissenters put forth all their strength against the party attached to the Church and Constitution. Defeated in every direction, and seeing that the Conservatives would inevitably assume the management of affairs, they determined on making one great and united effort to embarrass the administration of Sir Robert Peel, even before its formation, and to convert the prospect of an unproductive harvest to their own political and religious purposes.

The contemptuous indifference with which this dissenting effort was regarded by the people at large, may be inferred from the fact that, in the centre of a population of 500,000 souls, only eleven individuals, and six of these women, were present when the chair was taken pro tempore by a Dr. Cox, and that during the first day's proceedings the number of the audience never exceeded forty persons.

However, the business was commenced. A provision was made for the accommodation of the conference; and, in the mean while, letters were read from the Rev. W. M. Bunting and Dr. Chalmers, who had been invited to attend: but, their tenor being unfavourable, they were hurried over, and only submitted in part. At this stage of the proceedings, a great uproar arose. A Mr. Gadsby insisted that the meeting should be opened with prayer. A violent debate ensued, which ended in Dr. Vaughan's offering up a long extempore prayer, in which all allusions, calculated to offend Socinian ears, were carefully omitted.

A Mr. Atkins, being the first President selected, then took the chair, which was vacated by Dr. Cox. Immediately the question was revived whether the meetings were to be opened with prayer or not. Ministers of all denominations, including Roman Catholic Priests, helped to swell the tumult: Drs. Vaughan and Cox, and a Mr. East, insisted upon the duty of assisting their labours with daily prayer: a Mr. Hamilton, of Leeds, was of opinion that all differences might be reconciled, by confining themselves to the use of the Lord's Prayer, and added that, "he thought if they were left to make extempore prayer according to their own discretion, sentiments would be introduced not in accordance with the spirit of devotion, or which would reflect credit on extempore prayer."

A Dr. Hannay observed, that "he was surrounded by several Roman Catholic priests, and fairness to them required that, if extempore prayer was introduced, they should begin with the celebration of High Mass. (Cries of 'horrible, horrible,' cheers and confusion.) He must say that, before he assented to the proposition, he must know who were the parties fixed upon to make prayer. For instance, there was Dr. Beard, of Manchester, a Unitarian, present, and if he were to conduct the religious ceremonies, he (Dr. Hannay) should not think it right to join. (Confusion.)"

The Rev. Mr. Archer, a Roman Catholic priest, then arose, but could scarcely obtain a hearing, from his liberal comports, for the violent diatribes which he uttered. The matter terminated in Dr. Vaughan's withdrawing the resolution, as there appeared such a strong feeling against it.

In the evening of the same day, the conference held another sitting, with as scanty an audience as in the morning. Among those who harangued the assemblage, were a Mr. Cobden, M.P., and a peer of the realm, the Earl of Ducie, a nobleman of no very distinguished character. But the puritans acknowledged the infamous Earl of Leicester, in Queen Elizabeth's time, as their patron and leader, and their descendants coquetted with the great Duke of Buckingham in Charles the First's reign, blasphemously calling him the 'Saviour of the country.' What wonder then, if the maintainers of schism, in the nineteenth century, are glad to grace their cause with the name of an Earl, though he bring little, but his rank, to their assistance!

mason from the vale of Leven in Scotland, who had been refused admittance to the conclave in the Town-Hall, said that "some time ago the clergy, [i. e. dissenting teachers] of his neighbourhood had denounced all allusion to politics by the clergy, as unfitting their calling; but the events of the last few weeks had altered their notions on the subject; for, since it was likely the Tories would attain power, the same ministers had been heard to denounce Sir Robert Peel from the pulpit, and he thought that rather savoured of politics. (Cheers.) He mentioned several instances where members of the conference had visited the dwellings of the poor, and been told of their destitution, but had gone away saying they were sorry for it, but had not vouchsafed even the least assistance. One of them, he said, called on a single woman, and when informed that she had neither food, nor the means of obtaining it, he walked away, coolly telling her, as she was a strong-looking woman he would advise her to get a husband. (Shame.)"

These are some of the principal occurrences of this solemn and disgraceful farce. It has inflicted a vital stab on Dissent, and greatly promoted the cause of the Church, and of true and noiseless religion. The dissenting teachers assembled upon the occasion have drawn upon their heads the jeers of their triumphant antagonists, and the angry remonstrances of their cooler-headed, or better-principled friends. The Quakers and Wesleyans refused to countenance their proceedings. Dr. Chalmers would not lend himself to promote "the delusion." Only one minister from the respectable Kirk of Scotland, a Mr. Brewster of Paisley, disgraced the establishment of his country by being present. Two or three clergymen of our own Church, the Rev. H. Bostock and the Rev. Thomas Spencer, and perhaps the notorious Dr. Wade, are stated to have joined in the proceedings. We record their names that, together with those very few faithful clergymen who voted for Mr. O'Connell and his repealing nominees at the late Irish elections, they may be held up to the just scorn of the whole Protestant community throughout the British Empire. The Hon. and Rev. W. Baptist Noel, had lately written a pamphlet against the Corn-Laws, and immediately after been appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen: but although he received an invitation, we are happy to say that he did not attend. The part, however, which he has taken in the matter has very justly subjected him to the animadversions of the London Record. Another circumstance that will not raise the character of the Conference in the estimation of the world is their refusal to allow Dr. Sleight, an agent of the Society for the protection of Agriculture, to be heard in defence of the Corn-Laws.

We drop the curtain over the "fantastic tricks" of these dissenting agitators, with the expression of our regret that Dr. Pye Smith, whose invaluable writings in defence of Revelation have encircled his name with a Christian renown, should have degraded himself to the level of the turbulent political arena.—We had purposed enlarging on the miserable failure of the whole affair, and the gross inconsistencies with which it was so thickly studded: but this task has been briefly and forcibly executed for us in the subjoined two extracts,—the first, from an English paper, the name of which is not given;—the second, from the London Morning Herald:—

"In the first instance the Anti-Corn-Law league invited by advertisement and circular, Ministers of every denomination to attend the Conference; but in travelling from a distance, they refused to admit them, unless they agreed to coincide with their views. They fell out with their friends the Socialists, whom they excluded; and, although they opened their doors to Unitarians and Roman Catholics, they had the liberality to exclude Christian Ministers because they entertained the principles of Chartism. They admitted parties who deny the divinity of Christ, and yet denied the admission of parties differing from them in politics."

"Trumpety and contemptible as the whole affair has been from the beginning, notwithstanding the 'showman's' great gong, sounded every morning by the Morning Chronicle, and the evening squeaking of the Globe's penny trumpet—we see in the absurdity of the thing no excuse for its downright dishonesty. With whatever indignation any member of that conference may be in the habit of declaiming once or twice a week against the cheats and delusions abetted and sanctioned by the Romish hierarchy, it may be doubted whether that body, on a question of purely domestic policy, ever lent itself to a more arrant imposition than this gathering of ministers dissenting from the Established Protestant Church. On the contrary we verily believe that a conclave of cardinals—with all the abominations of scarlet hats and laced aprons—would, in a matter of economic legislation, where no ecclesiastical interests were at stake, have transacted the business of their conference with a more decent respect for appearances, and a higher regard for the interest of the people, than such an assemblage of reverend agitators in broad beavers, and velvet-ene unmentionables. The excluded ministers (for we in England, it seems, are to have a 'Strathgob' little-go,—an 'Auchterarder' faction on a reduced scale)—have certainly demeaned themselves with great temper and moderation, and have acted discreetly, in drawing up a protest against their intolerant and inconsistent brethren. Of these latter we concur with our correspondent in thinking that Manchester will become presently very weary. The hospitality of Lancashire may be worn out by wrangling impostors, where instructive and exemplary guests were expected. Each master of a house upon whom one of them has been billeted, will be tempted to exclaim 'Edisti satis—bibisti satis. Nunc abi!' Worse raw material has certainly not been spun into yarns, in that great emporium of manufactures, for many a day!"

We frequently hear apprehensions expressed that Popery, of late years, has, both in England and on the Continent, regained some of the ground which it lost at the period of the Reformation. We must confess, however, that we do not share, to any great extent, in this natural alarm. It is true that we read of Popish chapels being erected in various parts of England, and of the establishment of different Popish institutions, such as colleges, schools, monasteries, and nunneries. Part of this awakening of a once prostrate faith, may be attributed to the progressive increase of the Roman Catholic population within itself, and to the great influx of Irish labourers into England; part, to the suicidal liberality of nominal Protestants, who contribute means to the propagation of Popery; and part, to that wily policy of the Church of Rome, which leads her frequently to assume an appearance of greater strength than she really possesses, and to build places of worship in the hopes of gathering proselytes from the weak among the educated, and the spiritually neglected among the poor. Dissent, also, with its thousand extravagancies, will generally drive men into the opposite extreme; and Popish and Protestant schism are weeds that grow rankest in the neighbourhood of each other.

But while we know of no other clergyman of the Church of England, who, of late years, has apostatized from the Reformed Faith to the corruptions of Romanism, except Earl Spencer's brother, we have frequently read of Irish and Foreign Priests who have abjured their errors, and joined themselves to our Church. Instances of this description have been furnished to our readers in this Journal; and to these we now subjoin a few extracts culled from various quarters, not indeed announcing the conversion of any more priests, but tending to show that scriptural light is illuminating many a soul, which had been buried in papal darkness:—

"The foundation-stone of Dunurlin Church, diocese of Ardfer, at the extreme point of Ireland, ten miles below Dingle, was laid on Wednesday. The ceremony was attended by over 700 converts from the Roman Catholic religion. It is to be an Irish church, and the service to be entirely conducted in that language.—Londonpaper."

"Portland Chapel, situated in the parish of Walcot, Bath, late the Roman Catholic chapel, has been purchased by the Rev. S. H. Widdington the Rector, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and will immediately be converted into a Protestant Episcopal chapel, annexed to the Rectory of Walcot.—Globe."

"NOBLE CONVERSION FROM POPERY.—The Leipzig Gazette states that the prince of Luca has recently been converted to Protestantism, a circumstance which has created a great sensation at Rome, and throughout Italy.—Church Intelligencer."

"PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM.—A great religious change is taking place in Germany. The Bible is read with avidity by the Roman Catholics, and the clergy of this religion are in many parts of the country making strenuous efforts for the abolition of celibacy, and for liberty to read the Mass in German. In various instances they have turned Protestants with a great portion of their flocks. But the most important event is the formation of an anti-papal Catholic community at Dresden, which is likely to become the nucleus of a very numerous sect. If we couple this with a growing desire among the Protestants of that country to introduce more ceremonies in their religious worship, a re-union of the two Churches seems not among impossible things.—Indian Morning Advertiser."

Yet while we cannot concede that Popery is so formidable, or so successful in proselytism, with many persons imagine, we regard her as a foe, with whom no truce is to be entertained, even for a single moment. We would, if anything, rather see her too much, than too little, feared, and it would be well were all conscientious Dissenters to consider whether the divisions among Protestants do not yield the fullest share to the sickle of the Jesuit and Romish propagandist;—whether the corrupted truths, preserved in the Church of Rome, have not in themselves a greater efficacy and a stronger power of attraction than Dissent, which rejects so many vital principles, such, for instance, as the Trinity, Infant Baptism, and the divine and visible nature of the Church, and which, in cutting off many corrupt branches, has removed some sound ones also.

If an increase in the number of newspapers be any sign of advancing prosperity, the Province of Canada is certainly in a happy position. During the last two weeks we have received the first numbers of several new journals, whose appearance we proceed to acknowledge.

The Catholic.—commenced, we believe, some years ago at Kingston, and long discontinued,—has been reissued at Hamilton, under the editorial management of the Vicar General McDonald, and may be regarded as the organ of the Romish Church in Canada. In the first number, the Archbishops and Bishops of our Church, who lately met at Lambeth to deliberate on the establishment of Colonial Bishops, are represented as adopting resolutions "to raise a fund, the Mansion of iniquity, their only primum mobile." The Church of England is called, in one place, "a national sect established by an act of the English Parliament,"—this is a gross error;—and in another it is designated "the fashionable sect;" and, in close juxtaposition, the petitioners for the unutilized use of the Bible in the Common Schools, are branded as "fanatical bigots." In the second number the Editor writes, still more strongly in the Bonner and Gardiner style,—a single sample will be sufficient:—"But this is not the most objectionable light in which we view this title of PROTESTANT. We consider it (and what believer in the Holy Scripture can deny it?) to be the very name of the Devil;—for who protested first against the Word of God? Was it not Satan in Paradise?" Can Churchmen, after reading these aspersions on their Church and the glorious Reformation, be so infatuated, as to contribute one inch of land, or one farthing of money, to the support of Roman Catholic error?

The Wesleyan.—officially connected with the British Wesleyan Conference, and to be published, for the present, once a fortnight,—has also reached us. Its typographical appearance does credit to the office of the Toronto Herald, where it has been, and is to be, printed: and, under the very respectable direction of the Rev. M. Richey and the Rev. J. G. Manly, we feel confident that it will, in the language of its prospectus, "teach and enforce the principles of sound and scriptural loyalty to the noblest of earthly governments,—the government of Great Britain."

In the Canadian Farmer and Mechanic, we are glad to find an attempt made to provide the people of the Province with a journal devoted to the science and practice of Agriculture, and the useful arts. It will be little to our credit, if, after this laudable endeavour, we continue to subscribe to American Agricultural papers, to the exclusion of one of our own. The Farmer and Mechanic is published monthly at Kingston, at the rate of one dollar per annum. Mr. Garfield is the Editor. Its contents appear varied and useful, and it is very neatly printed at the office of the News.

The Prince Edward Gazette has just commenced its career at the District town of Picton. It seems to profess no particular political opinions. The Cobourg Star, during the absence of Mr. Chatterton, is conducted by Mr. Crofton with great animation and industry, and has lately exhibited several new features, such as literary reviews, and sketches of the various Townships of the beautiful District of Newcastle. Several of these latter we had marked for transcription into our own columns, but a press of matter has constantly excluded them. We need scarcely say how sincerely we wish that an increased measure of success may be granted to this unflinching advocate of Conservative principles, and that the valuable labours of its present Editor may be duly appreciated. Mr. Chatterton himself has gone to England, where he hopes to dispose of an improvement in the paddles of steamboats, which he has recently brought to some perfection. A more kind-hearted member of society, and a more devoted loyalist does not exist within the Province; and we trust the day is not far distant when he may be restored to his honorary rank in the magistracy, of which he was deprived by a petty and vindictive policy. It is too bad to find men who have been in arms against the Queen invested with the Commission of the Peace, while men, who have been in arms in defence of the Queen's authority, are treated with insult,—just because they happen to be opposed to the provincial administration.

While saying so much about our brethren of the Press, we feel bound to express our obligations to the Colonist and Examiner, for the very great assistance which we have derived from their columns, during the

late Session, in compiling our weekly parliamentary intelligence. The outline of legislative proceedings given by the Examiner was always very lucid and well-arranged; and the reports of the proceedings in the Assembly, furnished by the Colonist, evinced much readiness of comprehension and grasp of mind, and breathed throughout a strong monarchical spirit.

In our last we mentioned, that the Duke of Richmond, when Governor General of British North America, had died in Canada, from the bite of a fox, which caused lock-jaw. We have however been favoured, by an attentive friend, with the following extract from the "Annual Biography and Obituary," for 1821, which shews we were in error, and which, also, at this particular period, will be read with some degree of interest:—

"On the 26th August, while at dinner, his Grace had requested Lieut. Col. Cockburn to take wine with him, but he had no sooner lifted the liquid to his lips, than, unable to tolerate the violence of his disease, he replaced the glass on the table, observing, 'Now, is not this excessively ridiculous?—Well, I'll take it when I don't think of it.' The same evening, an assistant surgeon, the only one in the vicinity, was sent for, who bled him; and his Excellency found, apparently, so much relief from it, that he rose early the next morning, and proposed walking through Richmond-wood to the new settlement of that name. He had, in his progress through the wood, started off on hearing a dog bark, and was with difficulty overtaken; and, some stagnant water, his Grace hastily leaped over a fence, and rushed into an adjoining barn, whither his dismayed companions eagerly followed him. The paroxysm of his disorder was now at its height. It was almost a miracle that his Grace did not die in the barn. He was with difficulty removed to a miserable hotel in the neighbourhood; and, early in the morning of the fatal 28th, the Duke of Richmond expired in the arms of a faithful Swiss, who had never quitted his beloved master for a moment. Whilst in this miserable log-hut, reason occasionally resumed her empire; and his Grace accordingly availed himself of these lucid intervals to address a letter to Lady Mary Lennox; in which he reminded her, that a favourite dog, belonging to the household, being in a room at the Castle of St. Louis, at a time (five months before) when the Duke, shaving, cut his chin, the dog was lifted up to lick the wound, when the animal bit his Grace's chin. The recollection of this circumstance gave his Grace but too sure a presentiment (the dog having subsequently run mad) of his approaching fate; and his Grace, therefore, in his letter to Lady Mary, expressed his conviction, which, indeed, appears an irresistible conclusion, that his disorder was HYDROPHOBIA. His Grace recommended the line of conduct to be observed by his children, in the painful situation in which they would be placed at his death, and, it is said, requested to be buried in Quebec, on the ramparts, like a soldier, there to remain. His Grace's sufferings were extreme; yet his mind soared above agony. He directed Colonel Cockburn not to attend to his orders any longer; 'for you see,' said the great man, 'the state I am reduced to,' and, during a paroxysm of pain, he exclaimed, 'For shame, Richmond!—Shame, Charles Lennox! Bear your sufferings like a man!'"

It cannot be known, until the arrival of the next packet, who is to be the new Governor-General of British North America. Sir Howard Douglas is spoken of amongst others. He served in this country, while a young officer, and at one time was Governor of New Brunswick. He has lately held the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. In politics, he is a Conservative, and a man of vigorous mind and independent spirit. He understands colonial interests well, and was removed from New Brunswick because he was adverse to the reduction of the duties on foreign timber, by which the North American trade would be much injured. His accession to the Governor-Generalship, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, "will have no good effect upon the adjustment of the boundary question. Sir Howard was formerly Governor of Nova Scotia, and afterward of New Brunswick. Pending the arbitration of the question before the Aug. of Holland, Sir Howard was retained to manage the question on the part of the English Government—the conduct of the American side of the case having been confided to Mr. Preble, of Maine, appointed upon that mission by General Jackson.—Mr. Preble made a sad business of it, and Sir Howard was so far successful as to prevent an award in our favour." Sir Howard once contested Liverpool, on the Tory interest, against Mr. Ewart, but was defeated. From the fact of his having recently been gazetted as a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, we incline to think that the rumour of his appointment has some foundation.

Sir Thomas Freemantle is also named as Governor. He has the strong recommendations of being a civilian, an experienced man of business, and a practical statesman. He has long represented the town of Buckingham, on the Conservative interest, and, we believe, bears an unimpeached character for public and private virtue.

A few days will determine the fate of M'LEOD.—His trial is expected to take place about the 4th, at Utica. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says, "we think the public may make up its mind for an acquittal of the prisoner. From a sure hand the information reaches us that the commissions sent into Canada have been returned to Utica, and opened, and that the evidence to prove an alibi is clear and overwhelming. A host of unimpeachable witnesses have so established the fact of M'Leod's presence elsewhere on the night of the Caroline affair, that his participation in that affair is out of the question." A company of United States' troops have been ordered to Utica, to keep the peace during the trial.

MR. BRAHAM, the eminent singer, has lately given concerts in Toronto, and in various cities and towns throughout the Province. We understand that he still retains the power of entrancing every ear, whether it be in the outpouring of some noble sacred melody, or in the simple but touching notes of some familiar English ballad. Mr. Braham, we believe, has a son in the Church,—a minor canon, if we mistake not, of Gloucester Cathedral.

We copy the following from the Herald:—"An election for an Alderman for St. Andrew's Ward, in the room of John Powell, Esq., resigned, will be held at Mirfield's, Shakespeare Inn, on Monday next, October 4th. W. B. Jarvis, Esq., is in the field, as a candidate for the vacant representation."

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CONSECRATION OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, NEW LIVERPOOL. We have alluded more than once, to the very pleasing fact of so many new Churches growing up around us on every side, and it is now our welcome task to record the dedication of one of them to the service of God. On Thursday morning, the 9th Sept., at 9 o'clock, the Lady Aylmer steamer left the Napolean wharf with the Lord Bishop of Montreal. His Lordship was attended by his Chaplains, and went to consecrate Christ Church, a stone edifice, lately erected at New Liverpool, on a site given by W. Price, Esq., of Wolfesfield, near Quebec. A large company of ladies and gentlemen were also on board, and the party was much increased by the pupils of the Quebec Classical School, and its junior department, about forty of whom were on the steamer with their masters, and some of their parents.

The steamer arrived about 10 o'clock at Mr. Price's wharf, and soon after the Minister of the place, the Rev. F. J. Landy with the Churchwardens, received the Bishop at the entrance of the church-yard, and there presented to him a petition, praying him to consecrate the Church; to which prayer the Bishop having acceded, the Clergy following his Lordship, walked in procession up the middle aisle of the Church, repeating the 24th Psalm, in alternate verses. The forms of signing the sentence of consecra-

tion, accepting the deed of conveyance, &c. &c. having been gone through, and the Bishop having invoked a blessing on the word preached, and on every religious ceremony which should be performed in the Church, the Morning Prayers were read by Mr. Landy, through whose exertions, under the divine blessing, the building has been raised. His Lordship was assisted in the Communion Service, by his Chaplains, the Rev. G. Mackie and the Rev. H. D. Sewell. The Bishop then delivered an appropriate and most excellent discourse, from Nehemiah, chapter 10, latter part of 39th verse.—"And we will not forsake the house of our God,"—setting forth, in the most forcible manner, the obligations all Christians are under for the various advantages accorded to them by their Heavenly Father, and concluding by requesting each to contribute to the New Church according to his means; which call was responded to by a collection of more than £22. The Bishop and Clergy then perambulated the Burial-ground, which having been set apart by prayer offered upon the spot, for the sole purpose of interring the dead, the services of the day were then concluded by an appropriate hymn and the Episcopal benediction. The singing was very good, and its quality much enhanced by the accession of youthful voices from the "Quebec Classical School." The appointed services are in their whole spirit and structure truly scriptural, and in their exterior effect at once strictly chaste and impressively dignified; and every circumstance conspired to favour the occasion. The day was beautiful; and as the voices rose to heaven in prayer and praise, from the place consecrated to receive its deposit against the judgment day, and by the side of the modest yet securely and substantial temple, built for the use of the living worshippers of Christ, the effect was heightened by the singular beauty and suitability of the situation.

The site, which occupies the level surface of an eminence rising from the beach, is encircled by trees, and commands a view, up and down, of the magnificent scenery of the Saint Lawrence. After the close of the service, the steamer departed with its Lordship and some other passengers, while the youth of the party, together with some of their parents and a few of the ladies and gentlemen, set about making arrangements for partaking of a cold collation on the lawn before the house formerly occupied by the late George Hamilton, Esq. A hymn was sung, and God's blessing invoked before and after the rural repast, which both old and young seemed equally to enjoy. The whole party returned to town about seven o'clock highly gratified by the events of the day; and it is more than probable that the young who were present will never forget the consecration of Christ's Church, New Liverpool. The steamer was generously furnished gratis by Mr. King, of St. Antoine, as the fare, received on board, made part of the collection. The disinterested liberality of Mr. King, on this occasion, cannot be too highly commended.—Quebec Mercury.

Civil Intelligence.

From our English Files.

From the London Gazette.

Downing Street, August 27. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. G. C. B., and Lieutenant General Sir Lionel Smith, Bart. G. C. B., Governor of the Mauritius, and to Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

August 25. The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments:— James Fitzgibbon, Esq., to be Clerk of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada. Joseph Gary, Esq., to be Deputy Inspector General of Public Accounts in the Province of Canada. John Davidson, Esq., to be Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Province of Canada. Hamilton H. Killaly, Esq., to be President of the Board of Works in the Province of Canada. R. B. Sullivan, Esq., to be President of the Committee of the Executive Council in the Province of Canada. Thomas Parke, Esq., to be Surveyor General of the Province of Canada. R. A. Tucker, Esq., to be Registrar of the Province of Canada.

The New Ministry.—In correction of, and addition, to our statements of Ministerial appointments, we have to mention the following names:— Sir Edward Knatchbull and Sir Henry Hardinge are to have seats in the Cabinet, with their respective offices. This is certain.

Lord Granville Somerset, it is now understood, is to have the Seals of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Earl of Lincoln the Woods and Forests. The Duke of Rutland, to be Lord Chamberlain. Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice Chamberlain.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, with Sir Thomas Fremantle, Joint Secretaries to the Treasury. Viscount Canning, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Hope (Weymouth), Under Secretary for the Colonies.—London Standard, 3d September.

SIR ROBERT PEELE'S CASTIGATION OF MR. O'CONNELL.—"If I felt more acutely than in fact I do, either for myself, or the party with which I am connected, the weight of the censure and vituperation of the hon. and learned gentleman [Mr. O'Connell] who has just resumed his seat, I still could find some topics of consolation (hear, hear); for, whatever may be his present abuse of the Tory party, it falls infinitely short of that which he has lavished upon his beloved Whigs. (Great cheering.) The hon. and learned gentleman has in fact reduced himself to a position in which his praise and his censure are of equal value. (Reiterated cheers.) If these are the men who have so governed the affairs of the country,—if these are the men who for ten years have given to the country both happiness and tranquillity,—what could have justified you in loading them with every calumny? (Triumphant cheering.) What! are those 'the base and bloody Whigs?' (Cheers reiterated.) When you are accounting for the cause of their difficulties and embarrassment, do you bear in mind, that there is not one distinguished member of that party, I might say without any exception, who has not had the honour of your vituperation? (Cries of 'Hear!') Is there one? You say that for ten years they have governed Ireland, and secured to that portion of the empire tranquillity and order. Why, for four of those years my noble friend (Lord Stanley) was Secretary for Ireland; for four years out of the ten that man, whose advent to power you now deprecate, was the immediate agent of the Whig administration in Ireland. (Cheers.) I ask you now, is it the fact that these men have so well deserved your approbation; and if it is, what were your motives and your object in the night after night, increasing their difficulties and their embarrassment by your opposition; in denouncing them to the country, and trying to create every prejudice against them in Ireland; and using every calumnious expression which an imagination the most fertile in calumny could possibly invent?—(Loud and repeated cheers.)"

O'CONNELL.

(From the Times.)

It has sometimes been supposed that Lord Stanley was the only individual in the House of Commons who could do perfect justice to the character and pretensions of Mr. Daniel O'Connell; that, without all disparaging his lordship's services in that particular line, the learned gentleman had a good opinion of that fluttering distinction recently bestowed upon him by Sir Robert Peel, which has given the right hon. baronet a paramount title to his gratitude and admiration. At this moment the position in which Mr. Daniel O'Connell finds himself is in all respects an unenviable one. Up to a comparatively recent date, he was deemed, in certain circles, a person of some consequence. As long as the Whigs were prosecuting a selfish struggle for office, their servile dependence upon his aid imparted to his big row figure, and his attendant satellites, precisely the importance which others usually acquire when placed in just positions with a few odious numerals; in other words, the power, which has hitherto been trifled with to his purse and power, it was in all respects a deadly stab inflicted upon his own faction. The miserable old man was evidently not aware of the political deprecateness and imbecility which have overtaken him. His exposure of himself was absolutely pitiable. Apparently unconscious of that utter debility and insignificance which the inconsistencies of Great Britain have consigned him to, there you saw him dealing forth his adulations and censures, as if he were still the arbiter between contending parties, and still the ruler