

representation of this gentleman, though the Church Missionaries sent to the Indians of this country have been few, and their residence of short duration, their faithful labours have been crowned with much success. I am persuaded that popular applause is not the aim of our Missionaries at Grand River, but that their desire is, quietly to follow the steps of those who preach not themselves and their own influence over their fellow men, but Christ Jesus the Lord and the influence of his Holy Spirit. Soon after the decease of the Rev. Mr. Luggier, the Rev. Abraham Nelles was stationed among the Mohawks, and I have had great pleasure in observing his successful labours. No one can be more anxious for the reformation of the Indians: he not only preaches the doctrines of the Gospel and the duties of Christianity on the Lord's day, but visits from house to house during the week; following the example of his heavenly master in going about doing good, both to the souls and bodies of his attached flock. Through his instrumentality a considerable number of Mohawks have been restored to the Church, who had been induced to wander from her fold.

Most, if not all, of the Tuscaroras have been baptized and profess Christianity. A proportion of the Onondaga nation are as yet attached to paganism. Though the Cayugas have, as a body, long refused to receive the Gospel, not a few of them have embraced Christianity. The Tuscaroras and part of the Onondagas have long been attached to the Church, but for want of a resident Minister, they were in a sad state of spiritual destitution, when about ten years ago, the Reverend Mr. Nelles was sent among them. On the arrival of his successor, the Reverend Adam Elliott, the case was very different. The congregation was numerous, and the communicants amounted to above forty persons, who had been instructed in the principles and precepts of Christianity. More than forty adults had been added to the Church, having renounced Heathenism and received the Gospel. Mr. Nelles had employed one of the Tuscarora Chiefs as a Catechist, who yet holds the same office, and is well qualified by his good sense, information and piety, to be an able assistant to his minister. In the autumn of 1838, our stations were visited by the Lord Bishop of Montreal. Above a hundred and ten persons, nearly all Indians, were confirmed, having been previously examined and approved by their Missionaries. The confirmation was evidently attended with a divine blessing and the number of communicants at one of our Churches has since been doubled. In admitting persons to the Holy Communion, the Rubric is strictly followed. Each of them undergoes an examination by the Clergyman, or in his absence by the Catechist, in the presence of their brethren; and should any one be convicted of drunkenness or any other crime he is refused admission to the Sacrament till he has openly confessed his guilt, and evinced fruits of amendment. When variance exists between any of the communicants, care is taken that the contending parties are reconciled before they are allowed to come to the Lord's table.

The Missionaries resident here have considered the Church instituted by Jesus Christ himself the best "Temperance Society," and her rubrics the best regulations; yet they have never either spoken or written against any association for the reformation of mankind.

I will not, on this occasion, trouble you with further observations, but merely add in conclusion, that, in my opinion, few persons will be found either so prejudiced, or so credulous, as to believe the unfounded imputations of Mr. Evans. It is to be hoped that even he himself will have grace to "return to a better mind" and cease to calumniate a community of people, who have never done, or wished him evil.

I am, Reverend Sir,
Your obedient and obliged serv't.

CAIOWANA.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS OF THE CLERGY.

From a paragraph which has appeared in this journal, it appears that the clergy of a certain district in the county of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, have come to a resolution to meet among themselves once or twice in every year to consult generally on the affairs of the Church, and to take such measures as the circumstances of the times may require, the better to protect their temporal interests from the designs of scheming politicians and other officious meddlers, and above all to guard the welfare and efficiency of the Established Church, at whose sacred altars they minister, and whose holy doctrines they are bound by the most solemn ties to maintain and teach.

The example thus set by the clergy of Wilts should be followed without delay by their reverend brethren in every part of the kingdom, for it is, indeed, an example worthy of general imitation. "Union," it has often been said, "is strength," and the experience of all men in all ages has incontrovertibly established the truth of the axiom. By union anything not physically impossible may be accomplished; without it little or nothing can be done. Papists and Infidels, Radicals, and Dissenters, Sectarians and Anythingsians, have all discovered the advantages of being united in pursuit of their nefarious objects. It is a matter, therefore, of considerable surprise, nay, of the utmost astonishment, that the clergy of the Church of England alone have not hitherto found out the vast benefits which would have accrued had they formed themselves into "Protestant Associations" to resist the desperate attacks of their political opponents, and to render nugatory the wily attempts of their spiritual foes to win their flock from the faith of their forefathers. For be it from us to assert that the clergy of the Established Church are divided amongst themselves; that they are not all actuated by the same attachment to the holy cause of their great Master; and that they are not all willing and ready to adopt every measure, to take every precaution by which that sacred cause can be advanced, defended, or strengthened. But we must say, nevertheless, that the Papists, and Infidels, and Dissenters of the present day could not now be able to present so bold a front, nor would they dare to use the insinuating language of anticipated triumph on the downfall of the Church, had the clergy of the Establishment, the teachers of the true and holy faith, the expressly-appointed and authorised ministers of the cross of the Redeemer, but imitated their example, by forming themselves into "companies of tens, and twenties, and hundreds"—by uniting in the bonds of brotherhood—by rallying under one banner, and that the banner of Calvary. Now, however, some few of the clergy, actuated by a holy zeal, have come forward, and it remains to be seen whether their praiseworthy example will not be followed by their brethren throughout the length and breadth of the land. We doubt it not. It would be a foul libel on the ministers of our Church to doubt it. Confidently then do we believe that the time is not far distant when the Church will see her ministers meeting at regular and stated intervals to consult on her temporal as well as her spiritual concerns, and to plan measures for her protection, whereby she will be enabled, if not to stay, at least to disregard, the storms which rage around her battlements.

The necessity of these meetings of the clergy is peculiarly necessary in the present day, especially as they are deprived of the ancient right of declaring opinions in assembled convocation. It would be worse than useless to adduce any arguments in favour of the scheme, or to point out at length the advantages which it possesses. What we have said is quite sufficient to attract the attention of the parties principally interested, the rest must be left to themselves, and in better hands it could not possibly be. Glad indeed shall we be if these few desultory lines induce the clergy to be "up and stirring;" and that such may be the case we most devoutly pray.

It is proposed to form an establishment, as near the centre of the kingdom as possible, for the purpose of educating the sons of the clergy at a much more moderate expense than that which is necessarily incurred in our present public schools. The society forming for that purpose is at present under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Exeter and Rochester. We understand that the offer of a site for the establishment has been made by a gentleman resident in this country.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

CHURCH PROMOTIONS.—It is stated that the Bishop of Tuam has conferred upon his brother, the Hon. Robert Plunket, the incumbency of Headfort, valued at £1200 per annum.

The dissenting congregation frequenting Zion Chapel, Chichester, have felt it incumbent on them to address a memorial to her Majesty, protesting against the late appointment of the Papists to high offices in the state. The petition has been very numerously signed.—*Sussex Express.*

NEW CHURCH IN DUBLIN.—Dublin, Nov. 10.—A newly erected Protestant Episcopal Church, dedicated to "The Holy Trinity," was opened for Divine Service this day for the first time.—It is the largest and most commodious in Dublin, and offers the accommodation of 700 free seats to the poorer classes. This temple of the living God was commenced by the Rev. John Gregg, to whom a munificent individual handed two thousand pounds as a commencement, and, under God's blessing, this splendid building has been raised at an expense of nearly nine thousand pounds, all of which, but three thousand, has been made up by private donations, and this includes an endowment as required by law. It is most gratifying to witness such a manifestation of sound Christian principle where so much of bigoted idolatrous Popery is to be met with at every corner.

On Wednesday last, the Bishop of Lincoln, held a confirmation at Bingham, when about 400 children were confirmed; after which the bishop consecrated a piece of ground, containing about half an acre, situated on the north side of the church, which has been given to the parish by the Earl of Chesterfield, to enlarge the churchyard.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln held a confirmation at Newark Church on Tuesday the 25th day of September instant. The number to whom the right was administered, was upwards of 900: and on the same day upwards of 250 at Cullingham, near Newark. His lordship also held a confirmation at Tuxford, on Monday last.—*Nottingham Journal.*

Her Majesty the Queen has, through Sir Henry Wheatley, forwarded the sum of 100 guineas to the West Cornwall Diocesan Church-building Association.

We are happy in recording that Captain Inge has liberally presented the fund of the Ten Churches in this town with the sum of £200.—*Midland Counties Herald.*

We are happy to see a new list of subscriptions to the Metropolitan Churches Fund, to the amount of rather more than £5000, making a total of £136,000 already subscribed towards the erection of 50 new churches.

The Earl of Grey has presented to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of St. Michael le Belfrey, in York, a suitable plot of land at Clifton in that parish for the erection of a chapel of ease.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

A GOOD HINT.—At the late Boston Spa District Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, G. L. Fox, Esq., in the chair, the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, and stated many valuable and important facts connected with the labours of the society. Mr. Fox then quitted the chair, and Mr. John Wharton was called to take it, when the Rev. J. Landon, Vicar of Aberford, proposed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. L. Fox, M. P., for his acceptance of the chairmanship of the committee, and for his presence and conduct on the present occasion. The Rev. T. Myers seconded this with a few pertinent observations on the duty of country gentlemen and members of parliament to propagate the Gospel, concluding by announcing a second donation by Mr. Fox, £25. Mr. Fox acknowledged the compliment and duty in a few words, which will be long remembered by all who heard them. He made the best reparation any one can make for negligence in the past, by expressing not only his regrets that he had himself hitherto thought so little, and done so little, for the propagation of the Gospel, but also his hopes that the time was coming when all the nobility and gentry, who can find money to "add field to field and house to house," to go for mere amusement to London, to balls, and races, (he had just returned from Doncaster purposely to fulfil his duty as chairman,) would find at least equal, if not greater, sums to add mission to mission, for the reclamation of the prodigal abroad, and to keep clergy to feed, and schoolmasters to train, the young and old mortals, as well as racers, hounds, and hunters, pointers and gamekeepers, hot-houses and gardeners, &c., at home. Such observations, from such a quarter, cannot fail to carry weight wherever they are heard or read: for, as Mr. Fox observed in conclusion, "the innocence of the one may be questioned; but the duty of the other cannot be disputed among Christians, nor the neglect of it, in times past, be denied by any one having ears to hear or eyes to see the occurrences of every day."

Civil Intelligence.

Extracts from our late English Files.

SOCIALISM.

The most triumphant conclusion of the Anti-Socialist lectures at Cheltenham, took place on the evening of Friday last, the 27th instant. The room was fully crowded, 800 persons were admitted at 2d. each, and at the commencement of the meeting the Socialists evidently mustered strong. The Rev. F. Close was again in the chair; and at the opening of the meeting, he exposed in the clearest manner the unprincipled subterfuges to which the Socialists had recourse. It appeared that Mr. Palmer, who had attempted to reply to Mr. Brindley, at the previous lecture, had actually been sent down from London to Cheltenham by Mr. Bailey, the Social missionary, as a substitute for him, although Mr. Palmer, at the first meeting at the assembly room, positively asserted that he appeared only as a private individual, and came at his own expense; yet the Cheltenham Socialists paid a portion or the whole of his expenses!!! And now, finding that Palmer was a very inefficient advocate, they sent him away, gave out that there would be no discussion, and now another opponent had appeared in the person of a Mr. Roebottom, a regularly appointed Socialist missionary from Worcester: the meeting was thus taken by surprise. Mr. Brindley then spoke above an hour, with amazing effect—and having concluded, Mr. Roebottom attempted a reply. Having spoken for some time, he was reminded of the questions to which he ought to keep; and then proceeding to Mr. Owen's principles of marriage, he so grossly insinuated that his foul charge of "almost universal prostitution," was applicable even to that audience—that the Chairman rose, and said he could not sit there to hear so foul a libel uttered against so respectable a meeting, both of men and women, without putting the question to the meeting, "whether so foul a libeller should be permitted to utter another word to a Cheltenham audience?" A forest of hands was instantly raised, and the calumniator was silenced, not half a dozen hands being lifted in his behalf. Mr. Close then said, that after such a demonstration of the feeling of that meeting, he could not hesitate as to his duty as Chairman—and he called upon them to discharge another duty which they owed to the able and indefatigable advocate of God's truth, Mr. Brindley. He then put the following resolution, "That this meeting is of opinion, that Mr. Brindley has fully and irretrievably substantiated all his charges against the foul system of Owenism, viz. 'That it is an immoral, blasphemous, and atheistical system—that it entirely denounces all marriage, all religion, and openly avows the disbelief in God'; and that the thanks of the public are most justly due to him for his disinterested labours." Again, amidst shouts of applause, a forest of hands rose for the resolution, and not above four or five against it. The Chairman then made some appropriate remarks of a religious character, and concluded by saying, that as almost all that meeting had now held up their hands in defence of their God and their religion, he hoped the pro-

position he was about to make, might not be considered ill-timed; he invited them to praise their God even in the presence of His enemies, and to join in singing the Doxology—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow:"—the effect was electrical! such a shout of praise has hardly ever been heard in any assembly—many persons were affected to tears! Mr. Whitmore moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and a working man rose and waved his hat "for three cheers for Mr. Close." This honest proposition was very properly repressed by Mr. Close, who said they had closed with praising God who giveth the victory; and while he heartily thanked them for their cordial support in defence of God's truth, all praise should be given to God alone. The meeting then gradually separated.—*Cheltenham Journal.*

THE QUEEN DOWAGER'S VISIT TO ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Her Majesty, since her arrival at Gopsal, the seat of Earl Howe, has been daily paying visits to the surrounding villages and hamlets, at all of which the inhabitants have evinced, in the highest degree, their loyalty and attachment to her person. On Saturday the Queen went to Ashby-de-la-Zouch to view the town, the Royal Ivanhoe Baths, and the splendid ruins of the ancient castle at that place. As soon as the intended visit of her Majesty was made known to the inhabitants, a meeting was called, and it was unanimously agreed that every exertion should be made to shew that respect so eminently due to one of her exalted rank and station; and, certainly, never did a little town, by its manifestation, shew a more loyal and patriotic feeling. The morning was beautifully fine, the sun rose in majestic grandeur, and so serene was the air, and so beautifully green the foliage of this well wooded spot, that it seemed almost an advent of a second spring. The bells of the venerable church at an early hour sent forth their musical peal, and the cannon, placed in a meadow adjoining the castle, roared their sonorous sounds, proclaiming the coming event, whilst the tower of the former and the battlements of the latter displayed the flag "that had braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." About two o'clock, Sir George Beaumont, Bart., at the head of his numerous tenantry, all well mounted and decked out with blue rosettes, entered the town from the seat of their respected landlord at Colehornton, where they had been regaled, and passed on to the destined place of meeting, a short distance on the Ashby-stone road. Here the procession formed, consisting nearly of 100 carriages of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding neighborhood, several hundred horsemen, all elegantly caparisoned, and thousands of the inhabitants of the adjacent villages. Shortly before three o'clock, her Majesty's carriage, drawn by four beautiful horses, was seen approaching, followed by several others composing the royal cortege. And now the acclamations of the people were most deafening, as the Royal party passed to the head of the procession.—At this spot a beautiful triumphal arch was thrown across the road, composed of the choicest flowers, with an inscription in the centre of "Welcome to our good Queen Adelaide." The procession then moved forward to the Church which is now building, nearly opposite the royal hotel, where were assembled on the rising mound, many hundreds of charity children, headed by their teachers, displaying innumerable small banners with various inscriptions, who, on Royalty approaching and halting, broke forth with the national anthem, and never did youthful voices attune greater harmony; every one appeared affected, and none more so than the royal object of prayer and praise. The party then passed on to the town, and as it turned the corner into the High-street, a scene presented itself that beggars all description.—From the bottom of the street to the uppermost part, there was one continuous display of flags, inscriptions, and devices—the latter formed of the dahlias were the most imposing. From the humblest cottage to the wealthiest abode every one seemed to vie with each other to excel. The windows were all filled with elegant and well dressed persons, and the huzzas and waving of handkerchiefs as the Queen passed appeared to have a sensible effect on the Royal visitor, who acknowledged by her repeated bows to all sides the compliments offered her.—The procession then continued onwards to the castle, where her Majesty alighted and spent some time in viewing the splendid and ancient ruins of feudal times, so beautifully depicted by Sir Walter Scott in his admirable romance of Ivanhoe. From hence the party went to the Royal Baths, the pump-room of which was most tastefully decked out for the occasion. Carpeting was laid from the lawn, and an elegant chair of state placed in the centre, while in the vestibule behind, fruit, &c., of the choicest description was set out. It was intended that an address from the town should have been presented, but her Majesty expressed a wish that this might be waived, which accordingly was complied with. However, several presentations of families were made to her Majesty by the Lords in waiting, and after her Majesty had expressed how delighted she had been with her reception, she took her departure for Gopsal, escorted to the outskirts of the town by the same cavalcade that had preceded her entrance. Her Majesty looked exceedingly well, was most simply attired, and the only mark of recognition to many of her loving subjects, was a most superb plume of feathers of the bird of paradise worn in her bonnet.

Just as the Queen had left the town, it was announced that the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, with the two young princesses, were momentarily expected on their way from Chatsworth, to join the Queen dowager at Gopsal. No sooner did this become known, than the numerous cavalcade moved on to the Derby Road, and very shortly the Royal party came up, and were escorted through the town amid the loudest acclamations, to the Royal Hotel, where they changed horses. Here the Royal party, at the earnest solicitations of a gentleman, alighted, and went through the hotel to the pump-room, and very frequent were their expressions of admiration at the beauty of the scenery, the respect that had been paid to her Majesty, and the kind attention to themselves. They departed amidst the loudest cheers of an immense multitude. Thus ended a day replete with every gratification, and long, long will the remembrance of it be cherished by the inhabitants of this loyal little town. The Queen dowager has won golden opinions, from the highest to the lowest.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE CHARTISTS.—On Friday evening last a meeting of the District Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held at the Town Hall, Birmingham, Lord Lyttleton in the chair. The Bishop of Nova Scotia opened the business by prayer, after which the Rev. Mr. Lea, the Right Honourable Lord Calthorpe, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the Rev. R. Kennedy, the Rev. Mr. Spooner, the Rev. Mr. Gedge, and the Rev. Mr. Nunn. The Rev. Mr. Crane read the report, from which it appeared that the number of members for the current year, amounts to 16,000, the receipts to £90,000, and the number of publications issued 2,888,146. It further stated that 45 new districts had been established, and that the income of the society was materially increased. The number of books issued from the depot, in Bull-street, was as follows:—Bibles, 1600; Testaments, 1670; Prayer

Books, 3813; Books and Tracts, 28,887. About the close of the proceedings a most disgraceful interruption took place, which reflects the most marked dishonour upon the parties who took part in it. The circumstance of the meeting being held in the Town Hall roused, it appears, the ire of the Chartists. They seemed determined to show that, since the use of the Town Hall was denied them, they would, if possible, prevent any others from holding their meetings there. Accordingly, a Chartist, named Green, with other blackguards of the same party, who had congregated in the front gallery, proceeded, at the close of the speech of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, to address the Chairman, but owing to the clamour which this unseemly interruption called forth, the purport of his address could not be heard. The Chairman endeavoured to restore order, but the brazen-faced and illiterate disorderly persisted in speaking amid the most discordant tumult—the hissing of the friends of the society and the cheers of the Chartists. Two street-keepers, however, accompanied by some gentlemen, repaired to the gallery, and succeeded in subduing the profligates who had stationed themselves there. Shortly afterwards, another Chartist, whose name we did not learn, rose and proceeded to read a resolution, but the hissing and cheering were so loud that not a single word could be heard. The Chairman, in consequence of this disgraceful and extraordinary conduct, hurried through the business, and the meeting broke up at a quarter past 10 o'clock. Birmingham is, certainly, reduced to a degraded position, when even a religious assembly cannot meet together without being interrupted and browbeaten by a dissolute mob.—*Ten Towns Messenger.*

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE DUKE OF BEDFORD.—When the duke first began to receive the sacrament at Woburn church after his coming to reside here, he found that the inhabitants had (probably, time out of mind) been accustomed to refrain from approaching the altar-rails, till the party in the abbey-pew, only a few feet distant in the chancel, had communicated and returned to their place. In a short letter his Grace wrote to the clergyman, saying he felt that at such a time and place there should be no distinction of persons, and he hoped, therefore, that in future the inhabitants would join his family; which becoming proposition, was of course, readily assented to.—*Morning Chronicle.*

For several years past the present Duke of Argyll has resided in a very domesticated state at Ardenpark Castle, near Hellingsburgh, some 20 miles from Glasgow. His Grace has long succeeded from the representation of his family, since when he has taken no prominent part in the politics of the day. In principle, however, the Duke of Argyll is a sound Conservative, and, by not concealing his sentiments on the passing of the Reform Bills, he drew down upon his head the resentment of the Radicals, on this occasion some females waited on the new duchess to apprise her the castle would be attacked, and to recommend the family's retirement for a short period. When the circumstance was communicated to his Grace he rallied his servants, and hoisted the flag of defiance, which at once put an end to the threatened act of hostility.

The dinner given to the Duke of Buccleuch by his tenantry and friends, on the occasion of his return from Italy, took place on Thursday last at Branchinote tower, in a splendid pavilion, near the place celebrated by Sir Walter Scott, in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." James Grieve, Esq., of Braes, was in the chair, and was supported on his right by the Duke, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, Bart., J. H. Johnston, Esq., M. P., &c.; and on the left by the Earl of Home, Alexander Fringle, Esq., M. P., George Baillie, Jun., Esq., J. Spottiswoode, Esq., Capt. Hope Johnston, &c. William Ogilvie, Esq., of Chesters, was in the vice-chair, and was supported by Lord John Scott and numerous other gentlemen of respectability. About four o'clock nearly 1200 persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner. After the cloth was removed and the usual toasts had been given, the Chairman proposed the health of their noble guest, which was drunk by the company in the most enthusiastic manner; the Duke made a feeling speech in reply, which was listened to with marked attention. The Earl of Dalhousie, Sir J. Graham, Bart., and many other gentlemen addressed the company in excellent speeches. About 10 o'clock the Duke of Buccleuch left the room, and was followed soon after by the rest of the company.—*Carlisle Post.*

CHATSWORTH.—On Friday week, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge arrived at this noble mansion on a visit to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Since their arrival Chatsworth has been a scene of uninterrupted gaiety and splendour. On Sunday morning his Grace, accompanied by nearly the whole of the fashionables now visiting at Chatsworth, to the number of 40, walked from thence to Edensor Church, where a most excellent sermon was preached by Archdeacon Hodson, his Grace's chaplain, in behalf of Pilsley Sunday Schools, when upwards of £25 was collected for the institution. In the evening, Divine Service was again performed by the archdeacon, in the duke's private chapel, before the whole of the household. Family worship is performed every morning, the duke generally reading the prayers himself. On Monday, a party composed of his Grace's distinguished guests, among whom was Prince Esterhazy, paid a visit to Hardwick Hall, another of the duke's princely seats. On their way thither, and returning, the party passed through Chesterfield, in three open carriages, two drawn by four, and one by six horses. Tuesday at Chatsworth, was a brilliant day. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge doffed for awhile her state, and assuming the gardener's mattock and spade, attended by the duke and his noble guests, proceeded to plant a number of Alpine pines in the *Arboretum*. On this interesting occasion a band of music was in attendance, and the water-works were in full play. The whole scene, without any stretch of fancy, might be said to realise a dream of "fairy-land," princes, and peers, and "ladies gray," wandering among "Arcadian bowers," by the side of "mossy fountains," and distant music falling harmoniously on the ear.—*Sheffield Iris.*

SUPPORT OF THE CHURCH.—EXETER, Oct. 18.—The visit of the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce in this part of the country as a deputation to lay before the public the claims of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the operations of which are confined to our colonial possessions, has created an extraordinary interest. The powerful and surpassing eloquence of the rev. gentleman, with the astounding facts he produces, and his able reasoning upon them, has attracted the most crowded meetings ever witnessed here. He has visited Plymouth, Barnstable, and a number of other places, where the meetings have been altogether unprecedented, and the collections, generally munificent, five times larger than was ever before obtained for the same purpose. On Friday last Mr. Wilberforce attended a public meeting in Exeter, which was crowded to excess. The bishop presided, and the rev. gentleman spoke nearly three hours, rivetting the attention of the meeting, which would have remained another three hours with pleasure. He has not only opened the eyes of Churchmen, but has startled many rigid Dissenters. On Wednesday last an evening-meeting was held, at the Royal Subscription Rooms, in the city, at which the very rev. the dean presided. There were nearly 2000 persons present, forming the most respectable public meeting ever known in Exeter; and when, to his credit as an independent man, the Mayor of Plymouth (J. W. Soltow, Esq.) who is a Whig-Radical, and was the active chairman of Lord John Russell's election committee, came forward and addressed the vast assemblage in support of the society, in the most able and straightforward way, expressing his admiration of Mr. Wilberforce's eloquence, and his astonishment at the neglect of all governments, for so long a period, of the religious condition of our colonies. He said, with much emphasis, "I sink all paltry political feeling when the religion of the land is concerned." We regret we cannot find room for the admirable speech of Mr. Wilberforce.

Much alarm had been caused throughout the country, and especially in the Conservative circles, by a report that the Duke of Wellington had had an apoplectic attack, at Walmer Castle, and was in serious danger. It turned out, however, that his fit was only one of fainting, caused by abstinence and severe exercise in following the hounds. Pretty well for a man of 70. When the faintness came over him, he fell from his chair, but subsequently had a good night's sleep, and at the last accounts was doing very well.

The London papers announce the death of John Lander, the brother and companion of Richard Lander in his African travels. He was only in his 33rd year. Richard Lander died some two years ago, in Africa.

The *Western Luminary*—a paper frequently quoted by the London journals as the announcer of political changes—foretells quite an extensive series of shiftings as speedily to take place. According to this authority, Lord Fortescue is to give up the Viceroyalty of Ireland, in favor of Lord Duncannon, who in turn vacates the Woods and Forests in favor of Lord Normanby, who is to be succeeded in the Home Department by Lord John Russell, Lord Fortescue taking the Colonial—Lord Clarendon, it is said, has refused the Privy Seal, which is to go with the Woods and Forests to Lord Normanby. The Standard says, moreover, that Lord Melbourne has declared his purpose to resign before the re-assembling of Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Money remains exceedingly scarce, but some amendment is reckoned upon in the course of the week, when the silver by the Imogene comes upon the market; it is probable this will be bought up by the Bank to enable her to make remittances to Paris, to provide for a portion of her drafts on the bankers there. In this case it will throw about £600,000 into circulation, in the notes paid to the merchants against the purchases of silver. We are glad to learn also, that the exchange for London paper has risen considerably at Paris during the last few days, which will assist the purpose of the Bank in drawing gold from thence.—*Globe.*

The interest excited by American affairs continues unabated, and the most contradictory opinions are entertained as to the result of their present embarrassments, some parties maintaining that the great mass of those American securities which were sold in the English market are nothing but mere rubbish, whilst others, with equal pertinacity, contend that the foreign creditors are perfectly safe. Upon the whole, opinions unfavourable to America are most prevalent.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—We regret to learn that three commercial failures have taken place to-day; one of the parties connected with Lloyd's, as brokers, and one in the East India trade.

There has been more disposition manifested on the part of the public to day to make investments in the British securities, particularly the heavy annuities; and there is no doubt that the discredit which has fallen on the United States' securities, and the difficulty of realising them in this market, will tend to turn the tide of spare or unemployed British capital toward British securities, which, under any national calamity, have never, as it were, been annihilated by a refusal to pay the dividends. This cannot be wondered at when we consider that the American paper debt cannot be less than 140,000,000 dollars.

LONDON, Nov. 21, half past 12.—A ship brought by the English packet ship from New York, and 41 men, and 24 men, to be more favourable as regards the prospects of commercial men, although business of course was limited by the difficulty of obtaining liberal discounts.

Two o'clock.—The market for consols and the heavy stocks continues good, and there is a fair business doing. The present account is thought by some parties to be rather "bearish," but at any rate it is not likely to prove heavy. For money consols have realized 80½ to ¾, and for time 90½.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—In the Gazette of last night we have the return of the quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England for the three months from the 23rd August to the 22nd instant. This document is at present looked for by all classes engaged in trade with more than the usual degree of interest; and we are apprehensive that the return will, in some respects, produce disappointment, as indicative of a less favourable state of affairs than was pretty generally anticipated. Compared with the three months from the 23rd July to the 15th October, the circulation is now £17,235,000 against £17,612,000, being a diminution of £377,000; the deposits are £6,132,000 against £6,734,000, being also a decrease of £602,000, and making the aggregate of the liabilities £23,367,000.

The securities are now £23,873,000 against £24,939,000, being a decrease of £1,066,000. The bullion is by the present return, £2,545,000 against £2,525,000, being an increase of £20,000, and making the total of the assets £26,418,000. The surplus reserve, as it is technically denominated, is £2,051,000 against £2,118,000, which is a diminution of £67,000, during the past month.

From the London Chronicle, Nov. 18.

It appears from the report of our Newport correspondent that the late affair there was not isolated. He gives a copy of a letter received by the Mayor of Newport from the chief magistrate of one of the largest and most influential towns of England (whose name he communicates to us privately) containing this remarkable statement:—"It appears very evident that there is a secret correspondence and organization in all parts of the country. We have here, as the party at Newport, secret signs and watchwords, captains, &c. and some arms.—From the accounts I read in the papers I find a very striking connection between the system adopted with you, and the one now in progress here."

SPAIN.

No further progress seems to have been made, ostensibly at least, toward the pacification of this kingdom. The army of Espartaco had not changed its ground, and that of Cabrera continued to occupy various strong positions among the mountains. It was reported, however, that secret negotiations were in progress with several of his officers, and that gold was likely to effect a considerable reduction of his strength.

The Count of Espagne, the other Carlist leader, had mysteriously disappeared, and it was currently reported that he had been murdered by his escort; but nothing had been ascertained with certainty respecting his fate.

THE ARMY.—We understand that the new steamer North America, belonging to St. John, N. B., may be hourly expected here, for the purpose of taking round several companies of the 23d Fusiliers, with their baggage, to St. John. The removal towards the disputed territory of the 36th regiment, stationed at Fredericton, is said to be the occasion of their departure. The 23d we suppose, will supply the place of the 69th at St. John, which regiment, it will be seen is ordered to Fredericton.—*Halifax Times Dec. 17.*

ADDRESS TO SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.

The House of Assembly, we are glad to see, have very properly passed an address of thanks to his Excellency Sir George Arthur for the exemplary discharge of his duties as Lieut. Governor. The vote taken for adopting the address was—yeas 37, nays 8; being a majority of 29 in its favor. The following are the names of the minority:—Chisholm, of Glengarry, Gowan, McDonnell, of Stormont, McIntosh, McMicking, Small, Thorburn and Woodruff.

Harbour Company's Office,
Cobourg, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the Cobourg Harbour will take place at this office, on Monday, the third day of February next, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the year next ensuing that date.

By order of the President,

WM. H. KITTSON,

Secretary.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR,

THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon.

Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid.
January 1st, 1840. 27th

LETTERS received to Friday, January 3rd:—Dr. G. R. Grasset, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. A. Townley, rem. in full vol. 3; Rev. A. Elliott; J. G. Armour, Esq. add. sub. and rem.; Rev. W. Gunning; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem.; Lieut. Aymer, A. Menzies, Esq.; Rev. T. Fisher (written to last week); H. Blackstone, Esq. rem.; G. S. Boulton, Esq. W. Proudfoot, Esq.—J. H. is received.

©? The *Patriot* of Tuesday last not having been received until Friday, we regret being obliged to postpone to our next account of the Examination of Upper Canada College contained in that paper.