

*Chapters, Archdeacons, Rural Deans, Parsons* (who are either *Rectors or Vicars*), and *Curates*, to which may be added *Parish Clerks* who formerly and frequently were in orders." From this, then, it is manifest that the term is only applicable to the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, in which alone are to be found the orders of ministers above defined. Blackstone asserts that none but a 'clerk in orders'—in other words a *Clergyman*—can hold a benefice; but the bestowing of benefices in England is limited surely to the Clergy of its own established Church. Moreover there are several statutes which very decidedly maintain the distinction betwixt a *Clergyman* of the United Church and a *Minister or Teacher* of any other Protestant denomination. We would merely refer the reader to the 41 Geo. III. chap. 63, where the difference is upheld in marked terms, for example, between "a *Clergyman* of the Church of England and a *Minister* of the Church of Scotland."

We have just been favoured with a copy of the excellent Sermon preached by the Rev. G. Mackie, B.A., at Montreal, on occasion of the Visitation of the Clergy held in that city by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on the 8th of August. We have no room to day for extracts; and, we believe, we shall best consult the interest of our fellow-labourers, as well as do most justice to this really excellent production, by transferring it entire to our columns as soon as our limits will permit.

We must not omit the present opportunity of thanking our numerous correspondents, known and unknown, for the transmission to us of English papers and periodicals containing so much that is appropriate to our columns, and serviceable to our cause. We are especially bound to tender our obligations to our esteemed fellow-labourer at Richmond: and to assure him and others who, from time to time, favour us with these important materials for our work, that such are carefully set aside for use as speedily as our limits, and an adherence to the regularity of our plan will allow.

CHURCH STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

RECTORY OF ST. GEORGE'S, KINGSTON.

The Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, L. L. D. Incumbent, the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, M. A. Assistant Minister, and the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, B. A. Chaplain to the Penitentiary. The Notitia Parochialis for 1837 is as follows: Baptisms—parochial 96, Garrison 28; in all 124. Marriages, parochial 60, Garrison 10; in all 70. Burials, parochial 100, Garrison 9; in all 109. During the year 45 communicants, parochial 24 and garrison 21, have removed, and 7 have died; 23 have been added: in all about 200.

PHILIPSBURG, LOWER CANADA.

Rev. R. Whitwell, Incumbent; who performs divine service on Sundays at three different stations, two of the latter being attended on alternate Sundays. The population of the Church of England within the bounds of the Mission is about 600, being somewhat more than half of the whole number of inhabitants. There were in 1837, Baptisms 22; Marriages 9; Burials 19; Communicants in all 72.

CALDWELL AND CHRISTIE MANORS, LOWER CANADA.

Rev. M. Townsend, Incumbent. There are within the limits of the parishes served by him 3,800 inhabitants, of which 1,450 belong to the Church of England. Two Churches are regularly served, one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon of each Sunday. There were in 1837, Baptisms 108; Marriages 16; Burials 21; Communicants 81.

GLEANINGS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE ENLARGING, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES, &c.

Twenty years have now elapsed since the society commenced the good work in which it is still engaged. Beginning with a fund not much exceeding £50,000 it has been enabled to expend not less than £244,731 from its own resources, and to cause the expenditure of a much larger amount. The total number of places which have received assistance from it is 1,485; and the total number of additional sittings obtained is 398,960, of which, 292,339 are free and unappropriated. We shall probably be far below the amount if we state that not less than a million and a half sterling has been devoted by individuals, during the last twenty years, to the great and holy cause which this society was instituted to promote; a sum not less than the amount of the parliamentary grant to the commissioners for building additional churches.—*Annual Report, (British Magazine.)*

CHURCH METROPOLIS SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, June 13th, a highly respectable meeting was held at the Society's room, Lincoln's Inn Fields; the Bishop of London said prayers. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair. Amongst those present were the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Harrowby, Lords Bexley, Radstock, and Sandon, Sir R. Inglis, Sir S. Glyn, and Sir C. Hunter, besides many clergymen and gentlemen of the first respectability. Mr. Dodsworth, the Secretary, read the report, by which it appeared that the present year's subscription amounted to £128,775 9. 9. the increase over last year being £11,352 8. 3., a sum far short of what might have been expected from a great mercantile city. The report concluded by announcing that Her Majesty had graciously been pleased to become patron, and subscribed £1000. The Bishop of London requested the secretary to state to the meeting that the Draper's Company subscribed £500.—*Morning Paper.*

The anniversary meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held on the 22d June; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The Lord Primate of Ireland moved the adoption, printing and circulation of the Report, which is most cheering.—His Lordship, in the course of his speech, stated that it had pleased God to give him the power, as Trustee to the will of Mr. Jackson, of York Hill, Armagh, to place at the disposal of the Society the annual sum of 1,000l.

THE CHURCH IN UPPER CANADA.

A very interesting meeting was held at Horncastle, on Monday, the 28th May, in aid of the District Committee of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, with especial reference to the religious destitution in Upper Canada, which was attended by the Rev. W. Bettridge, B.D., one of a deputation from the Bishop and Clergy of that Province. Thos. Brailsford Esq. was in the chair, surrounded by a large number of the neighboring Clergy. Resolutions in reference to

the objects of the Society having been moved and seconded, and the concurrence of the Rev. Dr. Madely, vicar of Horncastle, in the objects of the meeting having been expressed on his behalf by the Rev. Dr. Smith, together with his regret that the state of his health prevented his attendance, the Rev. Mr. Bettridge addressed the meeting in a long speech, the eloquence of which, great as it was, is not so high a praise as the truly christian spirit which pervaded all he said. At the conclusion of this speech it was resolved that a petition to the Legislature should be prepared from the town and neighborhood of Horncastle, praying that the state of spiritual destitution in Upper Canada may be taken into consideration. The collection at the meeting amounted to £20 13s.—in addition to the sum of £8 0s. 10d.—collected at the Church on Sunday morning after a sermon by the Rev. J. Bowstead, M.A., Rector of Greetham; and £13 4s. 4d., also collected at the church on Sunday evening, after a sermon by the Rev. W. Bettridge, making together £41 18s. 2d.—*Lincoln Chronicle.*

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

The arrival of the packet ship *George Washington* at New York, has brought us English news to the 24th of July, three days later than the previous accounts. The following constitute the principal heads of the intelligence received:—

In the House of Commons Lord Chandos moved for a return of all appointments made by the Earl of Durham, with the salaries.

Great numbers of petitions were presented, against the sanction of idolatrous worship in India, and against the sale of spirituous liquors in grocers' shops.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 20.—Lord Wharreliffe presented a petition on the subject of the state of the church in Canada.—The Bishop of Exeter censured the government for leaving the province of Canada so destitute of religious instruction, complaining that the Protestant Bishop received only £1000 from the government, while the same amount was received by the Catholic Bishop.

Lord Glenelg said that his powers did not enable him to give more extensive aid to the Canada church than he had given hitherto—that ample spiritual instruction was provided for his Protestant fellow subjects in the colonies.

The extraordinary ambassadors, with their several suites of foreign princes, dukes, counts, &c. were leaving the kingdom for their respective countries. The Duke of Wellington was to give Marshal Soult and some of the other ambassadors a grand farewell dinner on the 28th July.

The London papers announce the death of Admiral Sir Robert Pulteney Malcolm, on the 20th July.

The Dublin Mail says that Sir Edward Blakeney is to succeed Sir John Colborne in Canada.

A Letter from Paris dated July 22 states that King Leopold of Belgium has been prevailed on by his father-in-law King Louis Philippe, to consent to evacuate the provinces of Luxembourg and Limburgh, but still objected to the article of the treaty relating to the pecuniary indemnification awarded to Holland. King Leopold was to leave Paris for Brussels on Sunday July 22.

Intelligence had been received from Madrid, of the discovery of a Carlist conspiracy in that capital, in consequence of which a number of arrests had been made. No movement of consequence had been made, either by Don Carlos or General Estarero, since the date of our advices by the Great Western.

IDOLATROUS PRACTICES IN INDIA.

The Bishop of London said, he had a question to put to the Noble Viscount on a subject respecting which his Right Rev. brethren were greatly interested, in reference to certain idolatrous practices among the Hindoos. This subject he had felt it his duty to bring forward on a former day, and he then stated, that if it turned out that the case was as had been reported to him, he should bring the matter forward again. The case which he had been made acquainted with, he had now reason for believing was accurate. He felt the inconvenience of bringing subjects like these forward before their Lordships for discussion; but if the same practice was continued by the authority of the Supreme Council in India, he certainly should feel it his duty to bring the matter again and again forward. He wished, however, to say on this occasion that he should, at a future day, and no very distant one, be prepared to bring the subject forward again, unless the Noble Viscount were prepared, on or before that day to state that Her Majesty's Government had an intention of taking the subject into their most serious consideration, so that those who felt a deep interest as regarded christianity in the East would have reason to be satisfied.

Viscount Melbourne said, that Her Majesty's ministers were deeply sensible of the great interest involved in the question, and he begged leave to assure the Right Rev. Prelate that the attention of the Government had been already directed to the subject, in order to bring about such an arrangement as should prove satisfactory to the people of this country. (Hear.)

UNITED STATES.

THE BOUNDARY LINE.—It is probable that Governor Kent of the State of Maine, will attempt, shortly after the 1st of next month, to run and fix the boundary between that State and the British possessions, without the co-operation of the United States and British Governments. It will be a new exercise of State sovereignty, inconsistent with the constitution of the Federation. But Governor Kent will be acting in obedience to resolutions passed at the last session of the Legislature which were published some time ago in this *Gazette*. He is supported by a large party in the State of Maine and the United States, ever ready to embarrass the General Government, and is besides a candidate for re-election as Governor of Maine at the election which commences on the 3d September; and the running and fixing the boundary has recently been made a local party question, in favour of which his supporters have decidedly pronounced. Under all the circumstances, he will probably find himself compelled to proceed to execute the resolutions of the Legislature, till he is probably hindered by force, either on the part of the British or the United States Governments. As to the former, Governor Kent will probably not have long to wait, after his commissioners set to work within the disputed territory. We do not think it likely that any British authority will suffer itself to be ousted *sans ceremonie*, out of an actual and acknowledged possession. The Militia of New Brunswick are as good and well disposed force for defence, as the Militia of Maine for attack.

The proceedings of the Legislature of Maine and Governor Kent, will probably render more difficult the settlement of the boundary question, on which we believe both the British and United States Governments are sincerely intent; but in the present position of the two countries, we hardly

think war will ensue. It is true, nevertheless, that when the passions of men connected with national pride, become inflamed, there is no great dependence to be placed on the influence of reason.

Some of the United States papers have connected the meeting of the Governors of the British North American Provinces, with the difficulties about the boundaries. We rather think that the internal concerns of the Provinces and projected improvements. The authority to recruit in Prince Edward's Island, which has a population of 30,000 souls, has also been supposed to have been given in view of difficulties with the United States. It is sufficient to say, that this order is dated the 9th May last, and does not seem to have been extended to any of the other Provinces which contain a population of nearly a million and a half, and where recruits might be obtained in nearly the same proportion as in Prince Edward's Island. We have no doubt, but that on the prospect of a war with the United States, twenty-five thousand men could be recruited in the Provinces.—*Quebec Gazette.*

SENTENCE OF ABNER KNEELAND FOR BLASPHEMY.—There was a large concourse of people in the Supreme Court this morning, to hear Mr. Kneeland's sentence. He came into Court, attended by his wife and family, and a number of female friends. The Bench was full, and, at the direction of Chief Justice Shaw, Mr. Wild, the Clerk, read the sentence, which was sixty days' imprisonment in the common gaol. Mr. Kneeland made no remarks on the sentence, and was immediately removed to prison.—*Christian Witness.*

COLONIAL.

The Montreal Gazette has again broached the subject of the Clergy Reserves and the Rectories endowed by Sir John Colborne. We have as sincere a respect as the Gazette has for the Church of Scotland, but we do not see how its cause can be at all advanced by intemperate ravings, which are certainly very much out of place in a religious point of view. The Rectories endowed by Sir John were legally endowed, and until the law which authorised him to do so is repealed, or a better one substituted for it there is neither common sense nor reason in denouncing them as "iniquitous and illegal." We should be very sorry indeed to believe that the "transaction," as the Gazette styles it, "has enkindled in the bosom of every true Scotchman, a feeling of indignation and distrust, which nothing on this side of the grave can ever eradicate, but the abolition of the rectories, or the immediate extension of a corresponding endowment to the Church of Scotland." We have been often told that all Scotchmen ought to be Presbyterians, and we have heard Scotchmen who never were Presbyterians, reviled on that account, in a most unchristian manner, and we think it is equally unchristian in any Scotchman to regard the establishment of the Rectories with a feeling of indignation and distrust, which nothing can eradicate but their abolition. On the contrary, assistance afforded to any Protestant religious denomination ought to be hailed with delight and gratitude by every person possessing a spark of christian charity, as the means of extending the knowledge of the gospel, and of enlightening those who stand in need of moral and religious instruction. We have no objection whatever to the Church of Scotland receiving equal endowments with the Church of England, but we would rather see one getting endowments than neither, and we think the article in the Gazette to which we allude, savours far more of sectarianism and bigoted zeal than of religion.—*Montreal Herald.*

From the Old Quebec Gazette of August 31.

The documents laid before Parliament relating to the persons arrested or convicted on charges of being concerned in the late rebellion in Upper Canada, are extracted from the Toronto Examiner, which states that they were copied from the newspaper now published in New York, by the author of the Navy Island Declaration of Independence, and *soi-disant* President of the Upper Canada Republic. They were probably forwarded with the correspondence of Messrs. Roebuck and Chapman, to the leaders of the rebellion in Lower Canada, now refugees from Montreal, which correspondence has, at different times, appeared in several United States papers since the flight of these leaders.

The documents from Lord Glenelg shew that the lenient treatment of the traitors and rebels in both provinces, has proceeded from the Home Government. We are not disposed to find fault with anything that spares human life and gives an opportunity of repentance and reparation; but if this course is to be followed, we think it would be better that the law were altered. Every one is now told that death and confiscation of property is the penalty of any overt act to subvert the established Government; now, so far from this being true, it is sufficient that the intention of subverting the Government should be apparent or avowed, to exempt robbery, murder and arson by those engaged in such attempts from the declared penalties of the law. The natural consequence is, that all law is brought into contempt, and anarchy or a government of brute force is the result. It was never intended that the prerogative of mercy should have the effect of abolishing, or suspending the law; but merely to mitigate the dreadful rigidity of law, in very extraordinary cases or where there might be doubt of error on the finding of the Jury, or the sentence of the Court, to the prejudice of the condemned. Any thing further is an abuse of the prerogative; which, eventually, must destroy it or the law.

In corroboration of the rumours regarding the re-organization of the rebels under Dr. Cote at Champlain and Rouse's Point, we may mention that when Major General Clitherow and his attendants were on their way to Isle-aux-Noix, on Friday last, their progress was impeded in consequence of a bridge about three miles on this side of the island having been cut down, and the party was under the necessity of taking a circuitous route past the house of a brother of Cote's, which commands the road. It is said that Major General Clitherow sent an intimation to General M'Comb, commanding the American forces at Plattsburgh, that our Government would consider him and his Government responsible for any invasion of our territory by the American pirates, and that he ought to disperse them. We are happy to learn that the barracks and fortifications at Chambly, Laprairie, and Blairfrancie are on a most extensive scale, and that there is every prospect of their being soon finished for the reception of troops. The fortification and garrison of Isle-aux-Noix are also to be made much stronger than they at present are.—*Montreal Herald.*

Yesterday, the Grand Jury found true bills against F. Jalbert, and two others not in custody, for the murder of Lieut. Weir, but ignored these against Mignault and L'Hussier, sen. True bills were also found against the murderers of Chertand.—*Montreal Courier, Sep. 1.*

The Toronto 'Patriot' in relation to the rumour that the British Government would insist upon the payment by the

United States of the expenses attendant upon the recent invasions of these Provinces by citizens of that country, denies that there is any ground for such a report.

Miscellaneous.

SIR DANIEL K. SANDFORD.

We, last week, briefly and hastily, announced the death of this accomplished scholar. He died, it appears, of typhus fever, after an illness of only eight days. Sir Daniel was a son of the late Bishop Sandford, of Edinburgh, and distinguished himself as a prize-taker, both at the high school of Edinburgh and at Oxford. He had but just attained his majority, when, although an Episcopalian, he was elected, on the recommendation of men of all parties, to the comparatively rich professorship of Greek in the Presbyterian University of Glasgow. By his enthusiasm he soon awakened a love of Greek Literature in the students; and his most distinguished pupils, it is believed, were not inferior in acquirements to the best in Oxford or Cambridge. He remodelled the elementary books, translated some German works, and published them with additions; and, by his stirring lectures—many of which were published,—his lecture on Greek authoresses, for instance, as articles in the *Edinburgh Review*—combined with his unrivalled skill and success as a teacher, he elevated over all Scotland the standard of acquirement in classic literature. During the Catholic Emancipation struggle he hurried to Oxford and gave Sir Robert Peel a welcome vote, and soon after, the Wellington ministry made him a Knight, in consideration of his literary eminence. The excitements of the Reform Bill came, and, at every meeting in Glasgow, the most brilliant speaker was Sir Daniel Sandford—the people used to carry him home on their shoulders. After an unsuccessful contest for Glasgow, he appeared in the House of Commons as member for Paisley;—a flowery scholar in a most matter-of-fact assembly—a civilian, who had studied little civil law—a Scotch Professor, whose pupils were taught by proxy—a pledged follower of Mr. Home in all matters of economy—a staunch supporter of Mr. Goulburn against the emancipation of the Jews—a high-minded gentleman, to whom honour was more than life—and last, and most painful of all, a most excitable adventurer, to whom failure was fatal and inevitable. He failed, and retired in ill health. The last productions of his pen were some beautiful passages in *Blackwood's Magazine*, entitled, 'Alcibiades,' where also have appeared occasionally some of his admirable translations of Greek poetry.—*Athenaeum.*

A LITTLE OF THE BRIGHT SIDE OF GEORGE THE IV.

"The Prince was one day so exceedingly urgent to have £800 at an hour on such a day, and in so unusual a manner, that the gentleman who furnished the supply, had some curiosity to know for what purpose it was obtained. On enquiry he was informed that the moment the money arrived, the Prince drew on a pair of boots, pulled off his coat and waistcoat, slipped on a plain morning frock without a star, and, turning his hair to the crown of his head, put on a slouched hat and then walked out. This intelligence raised still greater curiosity, and with some trouble the gentleman discovered the object of the mysterious visit. An officer of the army had just arrived from America with a wife and six children, in such low circumstances, that to satisfy some clamorous creditor, he was on the point of selling his commission, to the utter ruin of his family. The prince by accident overheard an account of the case. To prevent a worthy soldier from suffering he procured the money; and, that no mistake might happen, carried it himself. On asking at an obscure lodging house in a court near Covent Garden, for one of the inmates, he was shewn up to his room, and there found the family in the utmost distress. Shocked at the sight, he not only presented the money, but told the officer to apply to Colonel Lake, and give some account of himself in future; saying which, he departed, without the family knowing to whom they were obliged."

DR. JOHNSON'S INTERVIEW WITH SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS IN HIS LAST ILLNESS.

He sent the other day for Sir Joshua; and, after much serious conversation, told him he had three favours to beg of him, and he hoped he would not refuse a dying friend, he they what they would. Sir Joshua promised. The first was, that he would never paint on a Sunday; the second, that he would forgive him thirty pounds that he had lent him, as he wanted to leave them to a distressed family; the third was, that he would read the Bible whenever he had opportunity, and that he would never omit it on a Sunday. There was no difficulty but upon the first point; but at length Sir Joshua promised to gratify him in all.—*Mrs. Hannah Moore.*

NOTHING IN NATURE EVER LOST.

"To a careless observer," remarked some modern writer, whose name has escaped us, "the fallen leaves of vegetables which rot upon the ground, would appear to be lost forever; Berthollet had shewn by experiment, that wherever the soil becomes charged with such matter the oxygen of the atmosphere combines with it and converts it into carbonic acid gas. The consequence is, that this same carbon is absorbed by other vegetables, which it clothes with new foliage; these in their turn decay, and thus revolution and renovation go on to the end of time. In short, in the whole circle of the material world, we never witness a single instance of destruction or annihilation."

BIRTHS.

At Cavan, on the 1st inst. Mrs. John FitzGerald of a son. At Cliff Cottage, Point Levi, near Quebec, on the 16th August, Mrs. Henry Edward Davidson, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 29th ult., at Lawton Park, near Toronto, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of York, D'Arcy Edward Boulton, Esquire, of Cobourg, Barrister, to Emily Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Heath, of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service.

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, September 7th:—

Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem.; W. Holditch Esq. rem. in full for vol. I and 2; Rev. W. M. Herchmer, rem.; J. B. Ewart Esq. add. subs. and rem.; Rev. J. Shortt, add. subs.; Rev. C. B. Fleming, rem.; James Cummings Esq.; Rev. M. Burnham, rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, add. sub.; Ven. the Archdeacon of York; Rev. J. Cochran, add. subs.; Rev. A. Balfour, add. sub.; H. Rowsell Esq. with parcel; Rev. H. J. Grasett, do.; Rev. C. Matthews, add. subs.