

About nine years ago, several young men, besides myself, were candidates for the ministry; and as there was on every side of our residence a dense settlement containing many members of the Church, it was proposed that we should make ourselves useful by offering our services to read the Liturgy and a Sermon in those neighbourhoods on the Sabbath-day. One of the stations visited by us was the township of M— in which there resided a gentleman of independent means, who, being himself a serious man, was deeply grieved with the state of moral degradation in which he found the surrounding inhabitants. The Sabbath was profaned, the people seemed ignorant of any moral accountability, and vice was practised in all its degrading forms. With a commendable zeal for the glory of God and the good of his fellow creatures among whom his lot had been cast, he denied to himself and family the highly appreciated privilege of attending the nearest church—several miles distant—and devoted himself to the Christian office of instructing and reforming his neighbours. This proved no easy task, for there were prejudices as well as ungodliness to encounter. At first, he told me, so unaccustomed were some, and so prejudiced were others against the Liturgy of the Church, that, to please the individual who afforded him the greatest assistance in conducting the service and Sunday School, he was obliged to write out prayers for public use! By degrees, however, this violence of prejudice wore away, and he was enabled to introduce the Liturgy; and at the time I first visited his unpretending temple of logs,—about 14 feet square,—the congregation numbered about twenty persons. The whole were orderly and attentive, and gradually the little flock increased.

Having thus laid the foundation of a congregation, Mr. G— was unremitting in his exertions to obtain a resident minister. This was for a long time impracticable; but to supply the "lack of service," a licensed candidate for the ministry was appointed to act as Catechist in that neighbourhood, and my zealous friend offered him a lodging in his own house. This arrangement served much to promote and extend the influences of Mr. G—'s previous exertions; in process of time a neat and commodious Church—quite a model for a country Church—was erected; and another having subsequently been built in a neighbouring township, a venerable and excellent clergyman is settled upon the spot and officiates regularly in both.

I often revisit this scene of my own former humble labours, and the sight is inspiring. The principles of the Church are gaining ground, and with them a spirit of moral reformation and vital godliness. It must be refreshing to the heart of my estimable friend to contemplate these fruits of his past exertions; and the facts which I have adduced will, I doubt not, encourage many other members of our lay fraternity, similarly circumstanced, to "go and do likewise."

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

M. M.

February 25th, 1839.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Earl of Eldon has this week presented to the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts a donation of £100; and Mr. Alderman Copeland has presented to the same Society a donation of £50.

The donations to the funds of the Essex Church and Chapel Building Society, amount at the present time to nearly £3,860, and the annual subscriptions to £370.—*Essex Standard*, Jan 24.

The executors of the late Rev. W. Richardson, of the city of Chester, have this week paid to the treasurer of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts a bequest of £2000, free of duty.—*Jan. 31.*

PROTESTANT MUNIFICENCE.—With feelings both of pride and pleasure, we are enabled to lay before our numerous Conservative readers one of the most splendid statements of Protestant munificence on record, in the history of Ireland. On the day of the great meeting in the town of Belfast, held for the purpose of devising means for the further extension of church accommodation throughout Ireland, the following sums were instantly subscribed, which sums, it will be superfluous to add, will be increased fifty fold ere the subscription list has travelled through the two Protestant counties of Antrim and Down:—The Marquis of Hertford, £1000; Marquis of Donegal, £300; Lord Dufferin, £200; Lord Dungannon, £100; Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, £100; Sir Robert Bateson, M.P., £300; Samuel Fenton, £300; Colonel Waid, £100; George Langtry, £100; James Goddard, £100; William Tranor, £100; Anonymous, £100; Rev. Mr. Bland, £100; Rev. John Chaurice, £100; J. Gausson, £100; J. Crosby, £100; J. Shannon, £100; John Tunley, £200; Robert Thompson, £100; Captain Boyd, £100; Samuel Nelson, £100; exclusive of £1200 in minor sums, the particulars of which we have not space to enumerate, constituting a grand total of £4900. Let Protestant Ulster put forth her gigantic means, in men and money, therein a good cause, what shall withstand her mighty energies?—*Drogheda Conservative.*

DUBLIN, JAN. 11.—THE NEW BISHOP OF CASHEL AND WATERFORD.—The Queen's letter has arrived, appointing Dr. Sandes, Bishop of Killaloe, to the vacant see of Cashel and Waterford. The revenue of Killaloe is between £3000 and £4000 per annum; the income of Cashel and Waterford is about double that sum. Dr. Sandes had been a Fellow of Dublin University, and about a year since was elevated to the bishopric of Killaloe. The Hon. and Rev. T. Plunket, Dean of Down, is spoken of as likely to succeed Dr. Sandes in Killaloe. The Hon. and Rev. Ludlow Tonnson, brother of Lord Riversdale, is also mentioned.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the steam ship *Liverpool*, at New York, we have London dates to the 5th February. We extract the following summary from the papers received.

The case of the Canadian prisoners stands over to the next term. It is said that Lord John Russell will bring forward a bill for altering the corn laws, and it is whispered that the duty will be a fixed one, at the reduced rate of eight shillings a quarter!

The torch light agitators are more tranquil.

The *Great Western* left New York six hours after the arrival of the *Liverpool*.

The condition of the navy was still discussed with great eagerness in the London papers. A semi-official statement had been published, showing the number of frigates, ships

of the line, &c. in commission, or in such a state as to be quickly brought into employment, if necessary; and making out a very favourable case for England, as compared with France and Russia. The particulars of this statement, on the other hand, have been vehemently attacked by the *Times* and other opposition journals, and by officers of the navy, all contending that "the wooden walls of Old England" are wretchedly inefficient, and that either Russia or France, with their large and well appointed marine, might at any moment sweep the coasts of England, without opposition.

A provincial paper says that Sir Robert Peel will support Lord John Russell in his advocacy of a modification of the corn laws.

A letter from Constantinople in the *Times* of January 20, states that Mr. McNeill, the British ambassador at the court of Persia, had again found it necessary to break off all communication with the government, and leave the capital for the Turkish frontier. The Shah is said to have manifested a spirit of the bitterest hostility to England; and a rupture between the two countries was regarded as inevitable. Many of the British merchants were preparing to leave Persia, in the confident expectation of hostilities. It was reported that the sale of British merchandise had been prohibited.

A memorial has been presented to the Queen in Council, from the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, Newfoundland, praying for the abolition of the House of Assembly, on the ground that its members are the nominees of the Catholic clergy.

An iron steam boat, 445 feet long and 25 feet wide, was launched at Dumbarton on the 23d of January. She is intended for South America, and is fitted up for passengers only, of whom she can carry 1000. When launched she drew only 18 inches water, and with her machinery and cargo is to draw but three feet.

The Duchess-Countess of Sutherland died on the 28th of January, in the 64th year of her age. She was Countess of Sutherland in her own right, and Duchess by marriage.

On the same day died Sir William Beechey, the artist, aged 86.

It is stated in one of the papers that Mr. Sergeant Wilde, being applied to by the Canadian prisoners for his professional assistance, was prohibited from acting for them by the government.

The publisher of the *Times* has been sentenced to a fine of £200, for the libel on Sir John Conroy.

The Duke of Wellington gave a splendid banquet to about 40 members of the House of Peers at Apsley House on the 4th Feb.—It is said that His Grace was never in better health.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 5, 1838.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I rejoice to meet you again in parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention.

"I continue to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

"I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria a treaty of commerce, which I trust will extend and improve the intercourse between my subjects and those of the Emperor.

"I have also concluded a treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish Empire upon a better and more secure footing.

"I have directed copies of these treaties to be laid before you.

"I have been engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, in negotiations, with a view to a final settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium.

"A definitive treaty of Peace, founded upon anterior arrangements which have been acceded to by both parties, has in consequence been proposed to the Dutch and Belgian governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch government has already signified to the Conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement from the Belgian government will put an end to that disquietude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced. The unanimity of the five allied powers affords a satisfactory security for the preservation of peace.

"I lament the continuance of the civil war in Spain, which engages my anxious and undiminished attention.

"Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my minister from the Court of Teheran. I indulge, however, the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of these differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship.

"Events connected with the same differences have induced the Governor General of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggression from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my eastern dominions.

"The reform and amendment of the municipal corporations of Ireland are essential to the interests of that part of our dominions.

"It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those maxims which have been recommended by the ecclesiastical commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the established church, and of confirming its hold upon the affections of the people.

"The better enforcement of the law, and the more speedy and certain administration of justice, are of the first importance to the welfare of this community, and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of attaining these beneficial results.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I have directed the annual estimates to be presented and laid before you.

"Adhering to the principles of economy, which it is my desire to enforce in every department of the State, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism to maintain the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the country.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you that throughout the whole of my West Indian possessions the period fixed by law for the final and complete emancipation of the negroes has been anticipated by acts of the Colonial Legislature, and that the transition from the temporary system of apprenticeship to entire freedom has taken place with-

out any disturbance of public order and tranquillity. Any measures which may be necessary in order to give full effect to this great and beneficial change will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention.

"I have to acquaint you, with deep concern that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valour of my forces and loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of Union to abstain from proceedings incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States.

"I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of these provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you, to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my Crown, and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefit of internal tranquillity, and the full advantage of their own great natural resources.

"I have observed with pain the persevering efforts which have been made in some parts of the country to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance to the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs I depend upon the efficacy of the law, which it will be my duty to enforce upon the good sense and right disposition of my people, upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder.

"I confidently commit all these great interests to your wisdom, and I implore Almighty God to assist and prosper your counsels."

After the delivery of this speech, the Earl of Lovelace moved the address to the Queen, which was, as usual, an echo of the speech. Lord Vernon, in seconding the address, said that the naval service of the country had never been on so enlarged a scale in time of peace as at present. He regretted to see a diminution of the marine artillery and the coast blockade, but he could not but feel gratified at the prospects of peace that were before the country from the treaties between it and foreign powers. It was to be hoped the corn law question would be settled at an early period, and that restrictions on that commodity of life would be removed.

In the house of commons on the same day, Mr. Villiers gave notice that he should move, on the 19th of February, that the house do receive evidence in support of the prayer of the petitioners for a total repeal of all restrictions on the importation of foreign corn.

Mr. E. Buller moved an address in answer to the speech from the throne.

Mr. T. Duncombe moved an amendment to the effect that the Reform Bill of 1832 had disappointed the expectations of the country, and that further reform was necessary.

UNITED STATES.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CAROLINE.

The public are aware that Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, in a communication to Mr. Fox, our minister at Washington, in the winter of 1838, intimated that his government would demand redress for the destruction of the *Caroline*.

It now appears that such a demand has actually been made through the American minister at the Court of St. James.

Mr. Stevenson's communication to Lord Palmerston is dated 22nd May, 1838, and was accompanied by several documents, "detailing the particulars and proofs of a signal and extraordinary outrage, committed by British troops, from the Province of Upper Canada, upon the persons and property of citizens of the United States, within its limits and jurisdiction."

The delay which occurred in laying these statements before the British government, is attributed by Mr. Stevenson to the anxiety on the part of the President to produce such irrefragable proofs of the nature and extent of the outrage, as should set the matter beyond all dispute.

After this explanation, Mr. Stevenson proceeds to recapitulate the most important and prominent features of the "outrage;" but it will sufficiently mark the character and credibility of the whole communication, to state that the landing on Navy Island of the pirates and their arms, ammunition, cannon, &c. is described as the *disembarkation of a number of passengers, and the landing of sundry tickets of freight.*

Mr. Stevenson then recounts the attack at midnight on the "Caroline," and asserts that several individuals who were on board the boat are still missing. It is observable that the American government have never, to this day, been able to furnish Mr. Stevenson with the name of even one of the persons said to be missing.

Thus in his narrative, the American minister not only carefully abstains from all mention of the real nature of the passengers and freight which the *Caroline* was employed to transport, but even implies that she was engaged in a harmless and lawful undertaking.

The whole character of the evidence thus submitted, is acknowledged by Mr. S. to be directly at variance with the statements communicated by Mr. Fox, on the part of her Majesty's Provincial officers, to the Secretary of State; but he will only allow credit to be due to that testimony which he adduces on the part of the United States government. Indeed, he asserts the exclusive "respectability and standing" of his witnesses, to the total disparagement of the testimony forwarded by the Provincial government.

In continuation Mr. Stevenson attempts to prove that if the individuals on board the *Caroline* were violators of the neutrality of the United States and the rights of war, by giving aid and succour to the insurgents, they were yet not punishable under the circumstances, except by the officers of the United States government.

He repeatedly asserts the prompt and vigorous measures which the United States government has throughout taken to enforce neutrality, and attributes the cessation of hostilities in the Canadas mainly to her efforts; efforts which he characterizes as spontaneous and uncalculated!

The document concludes with an appeal to the high sense of honour, justice and magnanimity of her Majesty's government, and with stating the confident expectation entertained by the President, that the whole proceeding would be disallowed and disapproved, and redress promptly made!

Lord Palmerston's reply, dated 6th June, 1838, merely acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Stevenson's note and the accompanying documents, and promises them that attentive consideration which the importance of the subject demands.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The news from the New Brunswick border is becoming daily more interesting and important.

In the meantime the Governor of Maine has ordered a large militia force to repair to the Aroostook, and according to the Maine papers enlistment is going on rapidly.

The New Brunswick papers received in Quebec on the 2d inst., contain Militia General Orders, issued by Sir John Harvey, and other preparations for resisting the invasion.—

The militia turn out with such alacrity as to render draughting unnecessary.

The Americans have arrested ten more British subjects. They forced them off in the direction of the United States at the point of the bayonet, and also took forcible possession of four horses, eight oxen, and some oats. The majority of New York papers condemn the conduct of Maine.

UPPER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, March 1.—Mr. Thompson moved for a copy of the minute in Council authorizing the establishment of the Fifty Seven Rectories.

Mr. Sherwood moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Registry laws of this province, which was read a first time. Mr. Thomson moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws respecting county elections.

Mr. Robinson moved for leave to bring in a bill for an alteration in the system of carrying on public works.

Mr. Merritt moved for leave to bring in a bill to establish a Provincial Bank, which was read the first time.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the Court of King's Bench bill.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Bill to amend the Mutual Insurance bill.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on His Excellency's speech; which called forth remarks from Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Gowan, the Attorney General and others. Some difference of opinion was expressed as to the passage in the Speech which referred to late insurrectionary movements, as well as to the expenses incurred in the transportation of State Prisoners.

Saturday, March 2.—Mr. Burwell moved that the House go into a committee of the whole as a committee of supply for Common Schools. Mr. Sherwood opposed the motion on the ground that a system of common school education would be proposed to the House, and that this motion might interfere with the plan. Mr. Gowan concurred with the hon. member for Brockville, and in consideration of the importance of education would desire a select committee. Motion carried. The resolutions were read, and Mr. Burwell stated his plan for the support of common schools. Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday.

Mr. Gowan asked leave to bring in a bill for the compensation of common jurors. Mr. Gowan maintained that the honest jurors who left their business ought to be indemnified. Read first time.

Mr. Rykert brought in a bill authorising the sale of old roads in certain cases.

Committee of the whole on the bill to amend the Register laws. Mr. Sherwood stated that the features of the bill were the same as of that which was introduced last session. He [Mr. S.] maintained the bill was of great importance. A discussion took place respecting the impropriety of persons holding the office of Registrar for more than one county. The new bill proposes that it shall not be so. Proof was adduced that great injustice and inconvenience had resulted from the deficiencies of the old law. Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-day.

Finance Committee was appointed by ballot, when the committee of the whole on the Registry bill resumed business, and adopted the bill with some amendments.

Committee of the whole on the Election bill.—Mr. Thornburn in the chair. The preamble was adopted, and the committee rose. Mr. Thomson moved that a select committee be appointed on the Election bill.

Monday, March 4.—Registry Bill read a third time. Mr. Cartwright moved that the bill do not now pass, and that nothing in this act shall be considered as making void any appointment of Registrar made previous to the passing of this act.—Passed. On the question that the bill do not now pass, the Attorney General regretted that he was constrained to vote against the bill passing at all. Mr. Murney proposed an alteration in the 10th clause to facilitate the registry of deeds in places situated far from a district town, and to save time and expense. Mr. Sherwood opposed the amendment on the ground that the vast importance connected with the execution of a deed, required that it should be as solemn and public as possible. The motion, as made, being declared out of order, it was moved by Mr. Murney that the bill be forthwith re-committed. The Attorney General opposed the motion, and suggested the appointment of a select committee. Mr. Murney's motion for re-commitment lost—majority 31. The bill passed, yeas 24, nays 15. The bill is entitled, "An Act to amend the Registry laws of this Province."

Mr. Cartwright moved to bring in a bill to amend the law of Dower—the bill was read a first time. Mr. Cartwright also brought in a bill to regulate the office of notary public.

Mr. Attorney General introduced a bill to allow Her Majesty's ordinance to hold lands in this province: read first time.

Mr. Gamble, with some general remarks on the importance of good roads, moved for a select committee on Turnpike roads.

House in Committee of the whole on His Excellency's speech: a debate ensued, chiefly on the allusion made by His Excellency to a "pernicious opinion" that England would forsake her colonies in any expensive struggle.

Tuesday, March 5.—The same discussion was continued; which was followed by remarks from various members on that part of the Speech which referred to the Clergy Reserves.

The Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a bill to protect the Indian lands from trespasses.—Read first time.

Juror's Compensation Bill read a second time, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Bill Deferred.

The Bill for the Sale of Old Roads was read a second time and committed.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday the 15th ult. after a short but very distressing illness, Margaret Boggs, aged 48 years. Mrs. Boggs was a native of Ireland. She emigrated to this country with her parents and children in 1832, and has deservedly won the character of a humble and worthy christian, and in her demise her aged parent has sustained the loss of an affectionate daughter, her children of a tender and loving mother, and her acquaintance and friends of a kind, attentive, and obliging neighbour.

List of Letters received to Friday, March 8:

Von. the Archdeacon of York (2); Rev. T. Creen (in our next); Capt. Hayter; "Amicus" (3), for which he has our best thanks; J. Kent, Esq. (2); Rev. E. J. Boswell, add. sub.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; R. P. Hotham, Esq.; Rev. H. J. Graesset, rem.; Rev. S. Armour, add. sub.; T. Hector, Esq.; Rev. J. Coghlan.