that the Rev. Patrick Brewster had preached in the Chartist "church" on the 18th of April, have reported in the affirmative: pronouncing his conduct "highly censurable in any minister of the Gospel, involving a gross violation of ecclesiastical order, a contempt of decency, a profanation of the Lord's day, a desecration of the office of the Christian ministry, and a mischievous encouragement to disorganization and misrule both in Church and State;" and therefore they deemed it their duty to recommend the Presbytery to report it to the Presbytery of Paisley, in order that they might deal with Mr. Brewster as they should think fit, according to the rules of the Church.

Episcopal Church in Jerusalem.—The *Malta Times* says:—"Some fortnight ago, the Rev. Mr. Nicolayson and Mr. Johns (an architect) were at Malta on their way to Jerusalem, with the object of erecting an Episcopal Church at the Holy City. Our correspondent mentions that Mr. Nicolayson had arrived at Constantinople, with instructions from Lord Palmerston to obtain, through the British Ambassador, a firman for the erection of this church, who, it is said, is making every effort to procure the necessary sanction of the Porte."

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1841.

The House of Assembly has recently been engaged in the discussion of subjects of the most serious importance with reference to Education and Religion: but as to what may be the precise nature of the various measures introduced, we are left entirely in the dark, for neither to individual courtesy, nor to any general regulation of the House, are we indebted for a single parliamentary paper of any description since the opening of the Session. From the *Kingston* papers, and the clever summaries of political intelligence transmitted to the *Montreal* journals by their *Kingston* Correspondents, we are compelled to borrow that knowledge of contemplated enactments, which the perusal of the printed papers of the House of Assembly would enable us to procure for ourselves.

It will be seen, by a reference to our Parliamentary Summary, that Mr. Solicitor General Day has introduced a Government measure of Education, which, deriving its support from funds provided by the Legislature, is entirely to supersede the present defective system, and to extend to the whole Province and embrace the entire population. The learned gentleman did not furnish any outline of his plan, for which omission he strangely enough received the approbation of Mr. Boswell, but from the fact of his travelling out of the way, as Lord Durham did before him, to pay a compliment to the Romish Clergy of Lower Canada,—from his statement that the measure would not interfere with *the prejudices* of those for whose benefit it was intended,—and from his laudatory mention of Dr. Duncombe's Report on Education, which, to the best of our recollection, is chiefly a reprint of several American Educational Reports, and is altogether a most anti-British document,—from these circumstances we have ample reason for being upon our guard. Our suspicions too have been the more readily awakened, as Mr. Holmes alluded to the petitions that had been presented to the House praying that the Bible might be introduced as a text-book, with an intimation that he could not bring his mind to acquiesce in this proposition. We shall however reserve our remarks upon this topic until the Bill be printed, and then, as we suppose we shall not be furnished with a copy of it, we must trust to the useful summary of bills which the *Montreal Gazette* is in the habit of giving, for a knowledge of its provisions. The Synod of the Presbyterian Church, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, at their annual Session recently held in Kingston, adopted a Petition to the Legislature, praying that "provision be made for the use of the Holy Scriptures in all the Schools of the Province admitted to a participation of any grant of public money:" and we sincerely trust that our own Church collectively, and every member of it individually, will follow this excellent example, and address the Legislature with a similar petition.

On reference to the discussion that arose regarding Mr. Williams's Marriage Bill, we are at a loss to understand what was the exact ground of difference between Mr. Boswell and Colonel Prince: we rather think that they must have misconceived each other. We are under the impression that the law as it at present stands in England, permits the solemnization of matrimony to ministers of every denomination, provided they perform the ceremony in a chapel duly registered according to Act of Parliament. At such solemnization they are at liberty to adopt what form they please, even that, we apprehend, from our Book of Common Prayer. Should persons wish it they may even, after due notice has been given, be married at the office of the Registrar, without the intervention of any religious rite. In fact marriage in England is now treated by the State merely as a civil contract;—though the Church still regards it as a religious rite. Of course no minister of the Church of England could perform the ceremony in any other than the accustomed manner, and according to the prescribed form in the Liturgy.

While we cannot but regret that in a Christian country and in a Christian Legislature, it should be a subject of congratulation that marriage was no longer considered a religious ceremony in England, and while it adds to our regret that such a declaration was made by a member of our own communion, we must at the same time remark that his own practice, as he himself admits, has been happily inconsistent, and offers the strongest refutation of his own line of argument.

But however much Mr. Boswell may commend what he calls the liberality of the present law of marriage in England, he must permit us to remind him that Englishmen and Englishwomen have cared but little to avail themselves of the provisions of an Act, which was framed to conciliate the Dissenters, and undermine the Church, and the tendency of which is to impair the sanctity of the marriage tie. From the second Annual Report of the Registrar General, it appears that the number of marriages solemnized, during the year, according to the rites of the Established Church, was 114,632; while the number performed otherwise than by the rites of the Established Church was 6,451, out of which only about 1,500 took place in the offices of the Superintendent Registrars: so that even the majority of Dissenters prefer as yet some sort of religious sanction to the Marriage Bond. This same statement will incidentally show how immensely great is the numerical majority in England of Churchmen over Dissenters.

In the course of these observations we have unavoidably glanced at Mr. Boswell. We differ from that gentleman very widely in politics, but we sincerely respect him in his domestic character, and most fervently do we trust that he may never be compelled to resort a second time to that Holy Ritual of the Church which, as he declares, has already so happily bound him in matrimony, and for which he expresses so decided a preference over the civil contract, unsanctioned by God and unhallowed by the Church.

Among the many generous and handsome compliments paid to our predecessor, the Rev. A. N. Bethune, by the conductors of the public press, there is not one, we are sure, which he will more highly value than that contained in the *New York Churchman* of the 17th July. Dr. Seabury, the bearer of a name dear to every Episcopalian, and a divine who has drunk largely of the purest streams of English theology, is the editor of that excellent and learned journal, to the pages of which we are frequently indebted for valuable selections in prose, and for many specimens of beautiful original poetry. It is thus that he expresses himself of our reverend friend:—"We have read the announcement [of Mr. Bethune's retirement from the editorship] with a feeling of regret which few will be able to appreciate. The ability and distinguished courtesy and suavity displayed in its editorial conduct, the admirable character of its selections, the variety and importance of its intelligence matter, have invested *The Church* for us with extraordinary interest." To this succeeds a quotation of Mr. Bethune's too favourable language respecting ourselves, accompanied very justly by the remark, that "the late Editor has infused his own individuality into his labours, and the loss of this, at least, will be with us an unmixed subject of regret."

While taking leave of our worthy predecessor, Dr. Seabury greets us with "a cordial welcome," and to him, and to those who publicly and privately have cheered us with assurances of their confidence and good-will, we take this opportunity of saying, that their courtesies lighten every labour, and that we hope, and shall strive in the course of our editorial career, neither to make an enemy, nor to lose a friend.

Since writing the above, the *Southern Churchman* and *Gospel Messenger* have come to hand, both containing the most kindly and laudatory allusions to Mr. Bethune, to whom, as well on his own account, as tending to strengthen the present friendly relations existing between the Canadian and American Churches, they must impart no ordinary satisfaction. "We cannot," says the latter, "fail to express our sincere regret that the Rev. A. N. Bethune, who conducted this journal the first four years of its existence, has retired from a field which he was peculiarly well fitted to cultivate. The removal of the paper to Toronto could not but have greatly increased his difficulties in its management, and we are not surprised that he has found it necessary to hand over to another the duties which he has exercised, with great fidelity and talent, to the edification of his readers. The Church has been at all times the sound, unshrinking, amiable and straight-forward advocate of evangelical truth and Apostolic order. We congratulate our esteemed friend and brother on his release from a burthensome responsibility, and pray that he may long enjoy the exercise of his pastoral care."

It is our anxious desire to continue a friendly understanding with our valued co-temporaries of the American Episcopal Press. Differing slightly, and perhaps more in manner than matter, from some of them, we recognize in most, the staunch assertors of the Divine Right of Episcopacy, and the advocates of those general Church principles, which we rejoice to say are arresting attention, and greatly extending their influence, in England and America.

The concluding part of Mr. Cresswell's speech, delivered at Liverpool, previous to the recent election, is of such a spirit-stirring character, that we gladly place it before our readers. While some of our own representatives are introducing Bills to naturalize Sympathisers, and others are trying to thrust upon us the Vote by Ballot, and not a few wish to exclude the Bible from our common schools, it is gratifying to dwell on the burning words of Mr. Cresswell, and to know that to the advocacy of principles so eloquently maintained, he owes his sent for Liverpool. His whole speech is worthy of his high forensic reputation, and we regret that we cannot find room for more than the following extract:—

"You are aware that 'reform' and 'retrenchment' were watchwords of the Whigs when they came into power. Let me, therefore, give you one or two of their performances, for things are tested by comparison. (Hear, hear.) Between the years 1821 and 1830, taxes were taken off under the Conservative administrations to the amount of £15,883,000. (Cheers.) But, perhaps, Lord Palmerston will take some of the merit of that reduction to himself? (Laughter.) Well, *per contra*. The Whigs between 1831 and 1839 took off £6,373,000; but that doesn't all go to their credit, for they put on £3,249,000,—therefore, the balance is £3,124,000, leaving a balance in favour of the Conservatives of £12,759,000. (Loud cheers.) So much for their promises and performances! So much have they done to win your confidence! (Hear, hear, hear.) Now, your present representatives, together with all the other representatives, have shown by their votes that they have not their confidence; I hope you will show the same next week. (Tremendous cheering, and cries of 'We will.') But it may be said that I am dealing unfairly by them, that they may have something else to offer you, and accordingly you have a dark and ambiguous note in the address of one of our rivals about 'extended suffrage,' which means, I suppose, that you will have universal suffrage given to you. Much good may it do the present voters say I, and much your interest will be increased by having so many added to the number of the constituency. (Hear, and laughter.) What is this universal suffrage but an attempt to array the numbers against the intelligence of the people? (Cheers.) And then you are to have the dastardly, the contemptible scheme—the vote by ballot! Of all the un-English modes of voting I ever heard of, that is the one. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) What! shall Englishmen who have never been afraid to look a foe in the face!—Englishmen who have always been ready to shed their blood in defence of their country!—Englishmen who would walk to the cannon's mouth in search of glory or safety for their country! Shall they cry for the 'ballot?' Shall they claim the privilege of hallooing for one candidate and voting for another? Shall they sneak to the discharge of a duty under cover of a lie? (Vehement cries of 'No, no,' and cheers.) God forbid! But there is another topic in the address, and that is—education for your children! (Hear, hear, hear.) Education! Aye! but your proper feelings would say, will they give us religious education for them? 'Yes,' says this tempter, 'we will give them religious education, but it shall be without reference to sect or creed.' What! religion without a creed! (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And thus to be taught to worship Christ or Mahomet, Vishnu or Jos. (Roars of laughter and cheers.) Yes, I state from the published address of a member of the government to his constituents, that they are to give 'religious education without reference to sect or creed.' And at whose bidding does he do that? (Hear, hear.) At whose bidding were the government, who before now were excited to attempt—thank God not to perpetrate—the spoliation of the Church (cheers)—called on to give education without religious instruction; and at whose bidding do they attempt to give education without reference to sect or creed? But I shall not attempt to describe the answer in my own language. I shall read it to you in the prophetic language of one of the wisest and soberest men that ever adorned the Church—of him to whom by his writings was accorded the title of the 'Judicious.' I shall read you a passage from a sermon preached by the judicious Hooker:—'Tell us not that ye will sacrifice to the Lord our God, if we will sacrifice to Ashtaroth; that ye will read our scriptures, if we will listen to your traditions: that if ye may have a mass by permission, we shall have a communion with good leave and liking. Solomon took it (as well he might) for an evident proof that she did not bear a motherly affection to her child which yielded to have it cut in divers parts. He cannot love the Lord Jesus with his heart which leaneth one ear to his apostles and another to false apostles; which can brook to see a mingle-mangle of religion and superstition, ministers and massing priests, light and darkness, truth and error, tradition and scripture.' And will that sort of education for your children tempt you? No, no, no. Will those innovations as to universal suffrage and vote by ballot tempt you? No. (Cheers.) Will this destruction of your ships and colonies and navies tempt you? No. (Cheers.) Will this deluded cry of 'cheap bread' tempt you? No, oh! no. (Cheers.) Let us stick to England as she is, and pray that she may remain so. (Cheers.) Let us have commercial England, nautical England, colonising England, Protestant England. (Most enthusiastic cheering.) Let us support the Church, such as she was delivered to us by our ancestors, moral and religious, without being superstitious. (Vehement applause.) As such, may we endeavour to preserve her, and as such may we bind ourselves solemnly to hand her down to future generations. (Protracted cheering.) I see that your spirit is awakened—I see that you are ready to do your duty; set an example to all England, and God grant that all England may do its duty to you!" The hon. gent. sat down amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

It is a high gratification to meet with such sentiments as these, especially with regard to education, but melancholy to reflect that many in this Province, who entertain the like opinions, are prevented from avowing them, by motives of expediency or interest. But to those who are determined to stand by their Church and their Bible, and, when called upon to yield their long-cherished convictions, to exclaim *No Surrender*, there is this consolation of which no man can deprive them,—that the issue of every event is in the hands of God, and that rulers and statesmen when arrayed against Him, and the free circulation of His Word, are as so much chaff before the wind.

The arrival of the news by the *Great Western*, which may be hourly expected, precludes us from indulging in any speculations as to the future result of the elections in England. So far as they have gone the Tories have decidedly gained ground, not that they are in a total majority so far, but that they have gained five or six, or some say ten, more seats than they had before the elections. The Whigs are so far in a majority of the whole, but in a minority as compared with their strength in the last Parliament. Their journals confess that defeat is coming fast upon their party; while the prospects of the Conservatives are as cheering as the most sanguine amongst them could have anticipated. In the lists already given, their candidates will be found to have been returned, and generally at the head of the poll, for the great constituencies, almost entirely commercial, of London, Westminster, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and Leeds; and where they have been defeated it has mostly been by violence and bribery, and by the smallest possible majorities. Even Lord John Russell's majority of 9 is threatened with a scrutiny. And what humiliation for the ministerial leader of the House of Commons, to be the lowest on the poll, and to succeed by so few votes!

Sir Robert Peel, in his speech at the Tamworth election, has declared his adherence to such political opinions as are "in conformity with the prevailing good sense, moderation, and intelligence of the people of England;" having previously observed that the party with whose confidence he was entrusted was "an united and compact party, in which no difference of opinion prevailed as to the course they ought to pursue." He entered largely into the Corn Law question, and avowed that "he could not consent to substitute a fixed duty of 8s. per quarter for the present ascending and descending scale."

While defeat is thus hanging over the Melbourne Ministry they have incurred a still greater amount of popular odium, by their extraordinary dealing with Lord Plunket, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—That faithful and most eloquent servant of their party, in taking leave of the Irish Bar, gave the following extraordinary explanation of the cause that led to his forced retirement:—"With regard to the particular circumstances which have occasioned my retirement, I wish to say a very few words. I think it a duty which I owe to myself and to the members of the bar to state that, for my retirement on this occasion, I am not in the slightest degree answerable. I have never, directly or indirectly, sanctioned it; and in giving my assent to the proposal which was made me of retiring, I was governed solely by its having been requested of me as a personal favour to do so, by a person to whom I owe such deep obligations, that an irresistible sense of gratitude made it impossible for me to do any thing but what I have done." Lord Plunket, grown old in the service of the Whigs, is no longer a valuable political ally. Their insatiate hangers-on clamour for fresh booty, and Sir John Campbell, Attorney General for England, one of the greediest of the pack, is raised to the Irish Woolsack with the English peerage, of Lord Campbell. The Dublin Bar, including men of every shade of politics, are loud in their denunciation of this shameful tampering with the seat of justice. They object to Lord Campbell as a Common-Lawyer, and a stranger to their Bar, and the public at large join with them in condemning an appointment which must secure to Lord Campbell, after a few weeks' tenure of the seals, a retiring pension; for that he will be superseded by Sir Edward Sugden, on Sir Robert Peel's accession to power, is a matter generally taken for granted.

Ireland appears to be in a state of fearful commotion, and from the infuriate execrations and ravings of Mr. O'Connell, we have the best reason to conjecture that he looks for discomfiture at the coming elections. We have heard it stated in town that he has given up contesting Dublin, and Messrs. Shaw and Lefroy have already been returned for the University. His language to the Irish people on the approaching Carlow Election is that of an insane person, but it will fail, we believe, to daunt for one instant the Protestant determination of the noble-hearted Colonel Bruen.

We were mistaken in our last in saying that Mr. Hume had been defeated at Kilkenny,—it was at Leeds (still greater disgrace!) that he lost his election.

On our fourth page will be found a spirited letter from Sir Francis Head, written in his usual style, clear graphic, and manly.

We found the subjoined paragraph in a late number of the *Montreal Commercial Messenger*, but are not informed from what source it is derived. It is interesting and valuable, as strengthening the claim of our Church to be considered as the originator of Sunday Schools:

"The Origin of Sunday Schools.—Whatever be the issue of the question, so far as Mr. Stock and Mr. Raikes are concerned, there is a town which can show that a Sunday school was established in it full fourteen years prior to the formation of the school or schools at Gloucester. In the year 1769 a Sunday school was commenced by Miss Ball, at High Wycombe. She was a lady of great piety, and of rather uncommon earnestness in doing good. Her custom was to assemble as many as thirty or forty children on Sunday morning, to hear them read the scriptures and repeat the catechism and the collect, preparatory to going to church. A place is still pointed out in the remarkably fine church of High Wycombe, as having been occupied by the Sunday scholars of Miss Ball. An old servant, who when young was my nurse, was one of those scholars and still lives, in conjunction with sundry individuals, to bear testimony to the facts which I have stated. In a 'Memoir of Miss Hannah Ball,' recently 'revised by John Parker, Gent., and published by Mason, 14, City-road,' it is further stated that 'Miss Ball continued this school for many years; and also met the children every Monday, to instruct them in the principles of Christianity.' Rev. W. H. Havergal, Rector of Astley."

We should be glad to be informed by any correspondent of the publication in which this statement is to be found.

In the *Montreal Gazette* of the 26th inst. we perceive an advertisement announcing "that by the kind permission of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, a Grand Musical Festival will take place in Christ-Church." It is further stated that several celebrated Vocalists have been engaged, and "as this will be the first time that an Oratorio, on a liberal scale, has ever been attempted in British North America, and being for the purpose of laying a foundation to assist the Public Charities of the city, Mr. Maffre, the conductor, confidently hopes that this novel and great undertaking will be appreciated and supported by a generous public."

We hope that most of our readers have become acquainted with the beautiful English tale of *Old Ambrose*, which appeared in our last number. Anxious that so instructive and interesting a narrative should have a wide circulation, we have, on our own venture, got Messrs. Rowsell to print five hundred copies, in the belief that the Clergy and many zealous laymen will readily purchase such an excellent Tract for general distribution. The price is fixed at 7s. 6d. per 100,—1s. per dozen,—and 1d. for a single copy. We shall be happy to receive small contributions, even down to a quarter of a dollar, to enable us to send small packets of this Tract to persons who, we know, will judiciously circulate them. To the Clergyman living in a remote township, scarcely any present is more acceptable or useful than a good selection of small Church publications, such as the one we now recommend, and we call upon all our friends to aid us in this our first attempt at an annual distribution of several thousand Church of England Tracts, to be printed at the office of this paper.

We have been favoured with a copy of a pamphlet, entitled, *Remarks on the Principles and Practice of Road-Making, as applicable to Canada, by Thomas Roy, Civil Engineer.* From a hurried glance, which is all that we have been able to bestow upon it, we have no doubt that it contains some very useful suggestions and remarks; but as it is a subject beyond our province, we will do no more than call public attention to the pamphlet, as well deserving of notice, both from the importance of the matters which it discusses, and the practical and local experience of the writer. Mr. Roy, we perceive, hopes that the "present mania for plank roads may be arrested."

The pamphlet is very admirably printed by Messrs. Rowsell, and would do credit to Ridgway of Piccadilly.

Our Agents would oblige us by returning any spare copies of the Nos. of the present Volume, and especially of No. 1, that may come into their hands.

The English Periodicals with which we exchange may be left for us at 31, Cheapside, London, directed to Samuel Rowsell Esq.; and the English newspapers with which we exchange, or to whom we send our paper, can transmit to us theirs in return, via Halifax, free of expense to either party. The *Ecclesiastical Gazette* never reaches us. It should be directed *To the Editor of the Church, Toronto, Canada.*

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Primary Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral at Toronto, on Wednesday, the 8th September next. Divine Service will be performed at 11 o'clock A. M.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ADDRESS

From the Members of the Home District Clerical Association to the Rev. A. N. Bethune.

Reverend and dear Sir,

We, the Members of the Clerical Association of the Home District, embrace the opportunity afforded by our present meeting, to address you on the occasion of your retirement from the Editorial department of "*The Church.*"

Aware, as many of our members are, that such an event has long been desired by you, we, as sympathising with your feelings, wave all selfish considerations and forbear to dwell on the profound regret we naturally experience at the close of our official connection with the able champion of our rights, and the eloquent defender and maintainer of sound Church principles. We are however grateful to Almighty God that he has raised up another in your stead, and we sincerely congratulate both you and the public generally, that an old and valued friend, a tried associate, and worthy fellow-labourer, will take charge of the structure raised by your unwearied assiduity and care to its present eminence and commanding position.

But, though thus confident of the future, we must not be ungrateful for the past. We are deeply sensible of, and cordially thank you for, your invaluable services; well knowing that you had for a lengthened period freely sacrificed on the shrine of duty, ease of mind as well as health and repose of body, while employed with a zeal commensurate to your ability in the high and holy cause to which you had devoted yourself, being willing to "spend and be spent" in your Master's service.

We are truly grateful to God who has hitherto sustained you through many complicated trials, and that "He, who gave you the will," was graciously pleased to grant you also "strength and power to perform the same."

We beg your acceptance of the accompanying token* of our esteem and confidence, and pray that the great Head of the Church may ever have you in his holy keeping.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Association,

ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, M. A.,
Chairman.

Newmarket, 8th June, 1841.

* A handsome set of books.

REPLY.

Reverend and dear Brethren,

The Address which you have been so kind as to convey to me, I regard as another refreshing proof of the unanimity and the fraternal affection which pervades our body, while I accept it with delight as an earnest of unaffected good-will and indulgent feeling towards an humble fellow-labourer.

It is not to be supposed that the organ of our Ecclesiastical Establishment in this Province, during the period in which it was entrusted to my management, should so fully have recommended itself to all our brethren of the Clergy and Laity, as to ensure their concurrence in every sentiment that has been expressed in its columns, or their universal approbation of the manner in which our unalterable principles have been upheld. Fallible and infirm beings are not permitted to expect such a result from their labours; and feeling, as I do, my deficiencies, I cannot but accept with a warm feeling of thankfulness the manifestation of that kindly Christian regard which overlooks obvious defects, in a generous appreciation of honesty of purpose and sincerity of attachment to our common cause.

So much am I convinced of the importance of a journal specifically devoted to the interests of the Church of Christ in this Province, and so sensible am I of the necessity of retaining for it that degree of public favour, which, however undeserved, has been conceded to it, that I could not,—great as would have been the self-sacrifice involved in the retention of the charge,—have yielded up its management, without an assurance that, in doing so, the editorial services of a gentleman were secured, who united with a pure and disinterested zeal for our cause, those qualifications of learning, skill, and judgment, which fit him for the advocacy of principles so exalted and so holy. Permit me to renew the expression of my belief that the Church has much to gain and nothing to lose from the change of Editors which has recently taken place.

I gladly unite with you in the humble expression of my thankfulness to Almighty God, that, under the pressure of so many mental and bodily toils, I have been permitted to enjoy the blessing of health and strength commensurate with the duties which have been undertaken,—affording a consolatory exemplification of the Divine and gracious promise, "As thy days, so shall thy strength be."

Permit me again to thank you for your fraternal kindness in bearing this public testimony of your approbation of my editorial career, and not less for the substantial token of your good-will with which your Address is accompanied. This valuable gift shall be cherished by me and mine with sentiments of grateful affection to its donors, and it will, in future days, awaken many pleasing recollections of those with whom we were wont to "take sweet counsel together."

Be assured that I cordially reciprocate the prayer that God would bless you all,—yourselves, your families, and your flocks,—with all spiritual and temporal blessings; and that we all, through the abundant merits of His crucified Son, may be made partakers hereafter of the "crown of righteousness," which is reserved for those who have "fought the good fight" and have "kept the faith."

A. N. BETHUNE.

Rectory, Cobourg,
July 19th, 1841.

Civil Intelligence.

From our English Files.

GENERAL ELECTION.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following Members have been returned to serve in the new Parliament; showing also their opinions, with the gain by each party:—

Places.	*Whigs.*	*Conservatives.*	Gained by
Abingdon ...	... ...	Duffield	
Andover ...	Etwall, Paget	... ...	
Arundel ...	Fitzalan	... ...	
Ashburton ...	Jardine	... ...	
Ashton under L.	Hindley	... ...	
Aylesbury ...	... ...	Clayton, Hamilton	
Banbury ...	Tancred	... ...	
Barnstaple ...	... ...	Hodgson, Gore	
Bath	Duncan, Roebuck	... ...	
Beaumaris ...	Paget	... ...	
Bedford ...	... ...	Polhill, Stuart	
Berwick ...	Forster	Hodgson	
Beverley ...	Townley	Hogg	
Bewdley ...	Winnington	... ...	
Blackburn ...	... ...	Feilden, Hornby	
Birmingham	Scholefield, Muntz	... ...	
Bodmin ...	Vivian	Leicester	
Bolton ...	Ainsworth, Bowring	... ...	
Boston ...	Duke	Brownrigg	
Bradford ...	Lister	Hardy	
Brecon ...	... ...	Morgan	
Bridgewater	... ...	Broadwood, Forman	
Bridgnorth	... ...	Whitmore, Pigot	
Bridport ...	Warburton, Mitchell	... ...	
Brighton ...	Perhell, Wigney	... ...	
Bristol ...	Berkeley	Miles	
Buckingham	... ...	Fremantle, Chetwode	
Bury	Walker	... ...	
Bury St. Edmd's	Fitzroy	Jermyn	
Calne ...	Shelburne	... ...	
Cambridge Uni.	... ...	Goulburn, Law	
Cambridge ...	... ...	Sutton, Grant	
Canterbury	... ...	Bradshaw, Smythe	
Cardiff ...	... ...	Nicholl	
Carlisle ...	Howard, Marshall	... ...	
Carmarthen	Morris	... ...	
Chatham ...	Byng	... ...	
Cheltenham	Berkeley	... ...	
Chester ...	Grosvenor, Jervis	... ...	
Chichester ...	Lennox, Rundle	... ...	
Chippenham	... ...	Neeld, Boldero	
Cirencester	... ...	Master, Cripps	
Cricklade ...	Howard	Neeld	
Colchester ...	... ...	Sanderson, Smith	
Coventry ...	Ellice, Williams	... ...	
Christchurch	... ...	Rose	
Clitheroe ...	Wilson	... ...	
Dartmouth	Scale	... ...	
Derby ...	Strutt, Ponsonby	... ...	
Devonport ...	Tufnell, Grey	... ...	
Devizes ...	... ...	Sotheron, Heneage	
Dover ...	Rice	Reid	
Dorchester	... ...	Ashley, Graham	
Droitwich ...	... ...	Pakington	
Dublin Univers.	... ...	Shaw, Lefroy	
Dudley ...	... ...	Hawkes	
Durham ...	Granger	Fitzroy	
East Retford	... ...	Vernon, Duncombe	
Edinburgh ...	Macaulay, Craig	... ...	
Evesham ...	Hill	Borthwick	
Exeter ...	Divett	Follett	
Eye	... ...	Kerrison	
Finsbury ...	Duncombe, Wakley	... ...	
Flint	... ...	Bulkeley	
Frome ...	... ...	Sheppard	
Gateshead ...	Hutt	... ...	
Gloucester ...	Philpotts, Berkeley	... ...	
Grantham ...	... ...	Welby, Tollemache	
Greenwich ...	Dundas, Barnard	... ...	
Grimsby ...	Heneage	... ...	
Guildford ...	Wall, Mangles	... ...	
Hastings ...	Holland	Planta	
Harwich ...	... ...	Attwood, Beresford	
Haverfordwest	Phillips	... ...	
Helston ...	... ...	Vyvyan	
Hereford ...	Clive, Hobhouse	... ...	
Hertford ...	Cowper	Mahon	
High Wycombe	Dashwood, Bernal	... ...	
Honiton ...	... ...	Baillie, M'Geachy	
Horsham ...	... ...	Scarlett	
Huddersfield	Stansfield	... ...	
Hull	... ...	Hanmer, James	
Huntingdon	... ...	Pollock, Peel	
Hythe ...	Marjoribanks	... ...	
Inverness, &c.	Morrison	... ...	
Ipswich ...	Wason, Rennie	... ...	
Kendal ...	Wood	... ...	
Kidderminster	... ...	Godson	
Knaresborough	... ...	Lawson, Ferrand	
Lancaster ...	... ...	Green, Marton	
Lambeth ...	Hawes, D'Eyncourt	... ...	
Leeds ...	Aldam	Beckett	
Leicester ...	Easthope, Ellis	... ...	
Lichfield ...	Anson, Paget	... ...	
Lincoln ...	... ...	Sibthorp, Collett	
Liverpool ...	... ...	Sandon, Cresswell	
Leominster	Greenaway	Wigram	
Lewes ...	Harford, Elphinstone	... ...	
Launceston	... ...	Hardinge	
Liskeard ...	Buller	... ...	
Lymington	... ...	Stuart, Mackinnon	
London ...	Wood, Russell	Masterman, Lyall	
Lyme Regis	Pinney	... ...	
Lynn ...	... ...	Bentinck, Canning	
Macclesfield	Brocklehurst	Grimsditch	
Maidstone ...	... ...	Hope, Dodd	
Malmesbury	Howard	... ...	
Manchester	Philips, Gibson	... ...	
Malton ...	Childers, Denison	... ...	
Marlow ...	Clayton	Williams	
Marylebone	Hall, Napier	... ...	
Marlborough	... ...	Bruce, Baring	
Merthyr Tydvil	Guest	... ...	
Midhurst ...	... ...	Seymour	
Montgomery bor.	... ...	Cholmondeley	
Monmouth	Blewitt	... ...	
Morpeth ...	Howard	... ...	
Newark ...	... ...	Gladstone, Manners	
Newport, I.W.	... ...	Hamilton, Martin	
Northallerton	Wrightson	... ...	
Northampton	Smith, Currie	... ...	
Newcas.-und.-L.	Harris	Buckley	
Norwich ...	Smith	Douro	
Nottingham	Hobhouse, Larpent	... ...	
Oldham ...	Fielden, Johnson	... ...	
Oxford, Univer.	... ...	Estcourt, Inglis	
Oxford City	Langston	Maclean	
Penryn and Fal.	Plumridge, Vivian	... ...	
Perth ...	Maule	... ...	
Peterborough	Fitzwilliam, Heron	... ...	
Petersfield ...	... ...	Joliffe	
Plymouth ...	Gill, Ebrington	... ...	
Poole ...	Ponsonby, Philips	... ...	
Portsmouth	Baring, Staunton	... ...	
Pontefract ...	... ...	Pollington, Milnes	
Preston ...	Fleetwood, Strickland	... ...	
Radnor ...	... ...	Price	