

Service is performed every Sunday forenoon at 11 o'clock. Nov. 18 and 25. Performed Divine Service at Penetan, Guishine; having, on the latter occasion, administered the Sacrament: number of communicants, 12.  
Dec. 23. Performed Divine Service and administered the Sacrament at Orillia, Lake Simcoe: number of communicants, 11.  
[The Services of the Rev. G. Hallen are voluntarily and gratuitously given,—he receiving no stipend from any source.—Ed.]

From English Papers.

YORK, Oct. 24.—On Sunday last, the venerable archbishop of this diocese preached his farewell sermon in the noble cathedral of the see, before a crowded congregation.—Earl de Grey, and the officers and men of his regiment, the Yorkshire Hussars, (who are at present in training there), were present, and Lord Milton, M. P., with nearly all the members of the Harcourt family, were among the auditors. The archbishop has attained his 84th year, and he told his flock that he felt he had arrived at that period of life when it was necessary for him to abstain from preaching. He said that it was probable that they now heard his voice for the last time, and affectionately urged upon them the duties of religion.

The Bishop of Barbadoes and family have been residing with his relative (the Rev. G. M. Coleridge,) at St. Mary's Church, during the past week. His lordship preached on Sunday last, in the morning, after the Queen's letter had been read, authorizing a collection on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, when he advocated the claims of the society. A liberal collection was made at the doors.—Exeter Gazette.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR PRIESTS.—The claims of this excellent institution are, we have great reason to fear, not sufficiently known to the members of our Church. In the course of 47 years, during which the society has existed, it has distributed to distressed clergymen, 2324 grants of various sums of money, according to the nature of the respective applications and the exigency of each case; the whole sum distributed by such grants being £68,339. The class of pious and diligent persons in behalf of whom this society labours, is highly deserving of the consideration and assistance of all who wish well to the efficiency of our ecclesiastical establishment, and who rightly view it as a most powerful instrument, under Divine Providence, for promoting true religion and sound morality, in the more sequestered as well as the more populous parts of England and Wales. The income of the last year amounted to £3745 18s. 7d. and many of the cases of clerical distress relieved by means of the society were of the most painful character.

Earl Fitzwilliam has given the munificent sum of £1000 towards affording additional Church accommodation at Malton.—Dorset Chronicle.

Sir Robert Peel has contributed £500 to the Lichfield and Coventry Diocesan Church Building Association, the object of which is the erection of new Churches and Parsonage-houses where they are required.—Ibid.

NOTICES.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.  
Rev. Brethren,—You will please to take notice that the next meeting of the above Association will take place, if the Lord permit, at Cavan, on Wednesday the sixth day of February next, at Ten o'clock A. M.

I am, Rev. Brethren,  
Your faithful servant,  
A. F. ATKINSON,  
Sec'y M. C. A.

St. John's Rectory,  
Bath, January 12th, 1839.

The "WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY" will meet (D. V.) at the Rev. Arthur Palmer's, Guelph, on Wednesday the 20th February next. The Sermons will be preached by  
The Rev. W. Bettridge, B. D., Rector of Woodstock, and  
The Rev. H. J. Grasset, B. A. Asst. Minister, Toronto.  
(Signed) WILLIAM BETTRIDGE,  
Secretary.  
Woodstock, 8th January, 1839.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL WILLIAM.

This fine steam ship came into New York on the 6th inst. having left Liverpool, as advertised, on the 15th December, so making the first winter voyage by steam in twenty one days.—She took the southern route to within a few miles of Madeira, and had an exceedingly pleasant passage in consequence, with warm, mild weather the greater part of the way; notwithstanding with us the season has been unusually boisterous.—This is another advantage of steam ships over sailing vessels—the choice of climate in winter, without materially increasing the length of the voyage—which the latter are sure to do by venturing on the southern course, from the prevalence of westerly winds, and the impediment of the gulf stream. The William had been looked for with anxiety for some days previous to her arrival, on account of the important intelligence expected by her, and which it will be seen has not been overestimated.

We take our extracts chiefly from the London St. James' Chronicle, a file of which Journal to the 13th December, we have received.

The packet ship St. Andrew went home in less than fifteen days from wharf to wharf.

The most gratifying announcement we find is the appointment of Sir John Colborne by Her Majesty, to succeed Lord Durham as Governor General of the North American Provinces, with all the powers vested in his Lordship. This will give universal satisfaction in this country, and we doubt not a short time will develop to the empire at large, the advantage of the change.

Ministers have further prorogued parliament to the 5th of February.

In consequence of last year's deficiency foreign grain is again admitted into England at a nominal duty and it is thought will continue to be till the promise of the coming crop can be fairly judged of which will perhaps be in May or June.

The fears of a Russian war have in part subsided, and it is now said the hostile preparations of the autocrat are directed towards the chastisement of Turkey rather than with the supposed intention of invading our Indian possessions.

Numerous melancholy wrecks have occurred on the English coast in consequence of the dreadful storms which prevailed through November.

It was rumoured in London that Lord Brougham purposed impeaching Lord Durham for deserting his post at so critical a period.

Lord Durham was still in London, and it was thought would remain there till the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Swartwout, ex-collector of New York, was in Liverpool.

The Great Western was to sail from Bristol on the 19th of January.

A great quantity of additional warm clothing was to be forwarded by first packet to Canada, for the troops.

The 42nd Highlanders are under orders to embark immediately for Canada.

Three companies of artillery intended for the West Indies have been counter-ordered to Canada.

So great is the opposition at present between the coaches on the Bath and Bristol road, that some of them are carrying passengers from London to Bristol for 12s. inside and 6s. out.

Active preparations are now making at the Pavillion for the reception of her Majesty on Tuesday next. Several loads of luggage have already arrived. Three troops of the Foot Guards are expected to march into the Church-street barracks on Saturday from Windsor. The Court will remain here till the end of January. Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta continues, we are happy to say, in the enjoyment of excellent health.—Brighton Guardian.

The Earl of Durham visited his Royal Highness the Duke of Luca yesterday, at Mivart's Hotel.

Letters were received by the Marquis of Douro on Tuesday from his brother, Lord Charles Wellesley. His Lordship gives a detail of the military operations, and states that the rebels had burnt down the barracks where his regiment was quartered, and that two of his men were killed.

The Alleged Forgery on the Toronto Bank.—John Hannon, whose case has frequently been reported was yesterday brought up at Bow-Street, and was fully committed for trial.

COURT CIRCULAR.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council at one o'clock yesterday afternoon at Windsor Castle. It was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the Secretary at War, and the Master of the Horse. At the Council the appointment of Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, G. C. B., in the room of the Earl of Durham, was confirmed. Some colonial matters were submitted to her Majesty in Council, and were approved of. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Glenelg, the Earl of Minto, Mr. Poulett Thomson, and Viscount Howick, went from town to attend the Council. Her Majesty was attended by the Marchioness of Tavistock, Lady in Waiting; Viscount Torrington, Lord in Waiting; Hon. Major Kepple, Groom in Waiting; and Colonel Buckley, Equerry in Waiting.

The funds continue with little variation, but business with them is very slack. The scarcity of money is still felt, as indeed usually occurs at this season of the year Consols were 93½ buyers for the opening.

In the Foreign Market there was little doing, and quotations remain with little alteration. Brazilian Stock recovered from the depression occasioned by the unfounded report about Bahia on Tuesday to 77½.

The Money Market within the last hour, has assumed a heavy appearance, and there has been a consequent depression in prices, caused by the warlike character of the intelligence received this morning from Antwerp. Consols for the Account have fallen to 93½, and Three-and-a-Half per Cent Reduced to 100. Bank is 203, India Bonds 64, and Exchequer Bills 64 66 pm.

Belgian Bonds are 106¼, Brazilian Bonds 77, Columbian 25½; Danish 74½, Portuguese 29½, and Spanish 16½.

The Countess of Durham has resigned the situation of Lady in Waiting to Her Majesty.

From the St. James' Chronicle.

We have copied from the Supplement to the London Gazette, and from other sources of intelligence, additional versions of the progress of the war in Canada; but we can hardly say that these additional versions present any new facts, or suggest any reflections that must not before this have occurred to our readers. As regards the *aliens* of Lower Canada, they are plainly incorrigible for a generation; their hatred to the British connection, and to their neighbours of British blood, cannot be softened by any effort of conciliation, and for their own sakes, as well as for the security of the Colony, they must be stripped of all political power whatever; and during that period of political rest will be the time to conform them, by education and by kindness, to the laws and the social state under which they and their posterity must live, if they are to live as British subjects. The question of the relations to be maintained with the United States borderers is, perhaps, one of more difficulty. That these people are in a worse than savage state is plain from the events of the last year. But we should be sorry to see them met by that war of reprisals by which the incursions of savages are usually restrained. We think that the British empire has the right to call upon the government of the United States for a full indemnification for all the injury and expense imposed by the brigands, and that the call ought to be ENFORCED in despite of any pretext that the Republican executive or legislature has not the power to restrain its worse than savage population; if they have not the power, they ought to have it; and if it once becomes known that Great Britain retaliates the injuries inflicted upon her subjects in every sea where the striped banner can be found, they will assume it. In this way the maritime towns, and the eastern and southern states generally, will be made guarantees for the peace of the border; while a prolonged border-war would only continue to exasperate national antipathies by rendering them in some measure personal, would brutalise our colonial population almost down to the republican level, and heap enormous cost upon the empire. The Morning Chronicle tells us, and tells us truly, that "the expense of both rebellions will be an affair of millions before all is settled." Honour to Joseph Hume, who instigated the rebellions by his seditious missives, and by his doctrine of economy and retrenchment made them expensive; but we congratulate his Middlesex supporters—including Her Majesty's ministers—upon the honour reflected upon them by their devotion to the great economist. This, however, by the way. One year's work is an affair of millions, and no apparent prospect of an end to the drain, except by dealing boldly with the republic. And now deal boldly with it, when we have no fleet? and, what is more, will have no fleet while the present men remain in power? "The millions" of expense already incurred, according to the Morning Chronicle, would have kept a fleet at sea strong enough to make every citizen of the Republic a guardian of the border peace for his own sake; but then if these millions had been so applied there would be nothing to shew in the way of retrenchment (we excrete the word, and the people of England will soon learn to excrete it too), no pretext for taxing former governments with profligate expenditure. How long is the drain of annual millions to be left open—how long will men sleep under the notion that retrenchment is true economy? If they indulge the dream much longer, they will awaken, finding that the last ten years of retrenchment will have cost them more "in moneys numbered" than the whole debt accumulated by "profligate expenditure" during the preceding century—well if the loss of money shall prove the worst loss.

And now one word to our republican kinsmen of the United States. They have been very angry with Mrs. Trollope, and with every one else who has placed the general tone of morals and manners in the Republic below the British standard.—Now we beg of those who indulge in such anger to explain the proceedings of the sympathisers along the whole Canadian frontier, and the indifference, or rather favour, with which these proceedings have been generally regarded through the Union, upon any theory consistent with civilization, even in its humblest degree. We do not say that these things prove a general barbarism—doubtless, there are many polite and intelligent people in so great a population; but it would seem that they are too few in number to influence the tone of national feeling—too few, indeed, to dare to shew themselves.

From the same.

Now the rebellion is crushed in both Upper and Lower Canada, it is but justice towards the loyal and devoted volunteers, that their conduct should be suitably acknowledged.—When we know that at Odell-town little more than 200 of those brave volunteers hazarded their lives in attacking 900 or 1000 French Canadians, commanded by experienced French generals, it is but justice towards the volunteers that their bravery be acknowledged. If the exertions of these men—and who are all of British extraction—are allowed to pass by unnoticed, the nation in support of whose government they have so manfully come forward will prove itself altogether unworthy of their allegiance.

From the Times.

But to return to the political prospects of Upper Canada; the country is safe so long as the people remain what they now are, loyal. No piratical ruffians from the United States, let them come in what numbers they may, will fare any better than the depraved and sanguinary band who have just expired in fight or on the gallows their deliberate massacre of so many of our honest countrymen who had offered them no shadow of offence or injury. "Patriots!" forsooth, what made them "Patriots?" Were they protecting their own soil against invaders, or their own rights against oppressors? Not a bit.—They were invading a foreign people, with whom their own government was, and professed to be, at peace and in intimate friendship. They were levying an unprovoked, unlicensed, unholly war upon a neighbouring nation—a mercenary war, for base plunder—avowedly for plunder. They are banditti; they are pirates, they are assassins. "Patriots!" truly. Why, who were their allies among the people of Upper Canada? There were no Canadian "Patriots" to put even a decent mask upon their bloody crime. The highest estimate of the number of Canadian "Patriots" who joined them is three persons; other accounts affirm there were none—not a single subject of Queen Victoria to palliate the falsehoods with which we have been pestered, both in America and here, concerning the public opinion of Upper Canada, as if the sole object of the Prescott brigands had been to give the lie to Lord Durham's nonsense about "having conciliated the feelings of the United States," and to make his lordship more consummately ridiculous than ever.

From the same.

With regard to this war of Canada, considered in its higher and more interesting aspect than as a bone of contention between ministers and their inconvenient friend, we acknowledge that some very gloomy consequences may arise out of the intrusion of American citizens as armed enemies upon the British soil. No man can answer for the chance medley fruits of an aggression so monstrous and perplexing. In a country where the rabble are rulers, the rabble cannot be restrained by law. But if England can obtain no redress for injuries and outrages inflicted on her by subjects of the United States from the law of that republic, she is allowed by the law of nations, universally recognised, and enjoined imperatively by her own welfare and honour, to exact redress by her own right arm.—Let Mr. Van Buren, therefore, and his delegates on the frontier, look to it well. If they once rouse the national blood of England, they will find it no child's play.

From the Morning Herald.

But we have before us as well as home finessing to deal with in this question of the Canadian attempt at revolution. The American government is shown, by strong circumstantial evidence, to have been deeply implicated in the treacherous proceedings which resulted in the abortive invasion of the British territory, and a wanton waste of human blood. Will the proclamation of Van Buren, after the deed has been done, avail to purge his government of the foul charge of having secretly aided and abetted the atrocious violation of the territory of Great Britain in a period of profound peace? We have published, on the evidence of the New York Inquirer and the Vergennes Vermont, the facts of the buccanneries having been furnished with arms from the arsenals of the United States, and also of two officers in the service of that government having acted, the one as vice-president, the other as secretary, at a public meeting of sympathisers in New York, unapproved by the executive of the republic. To dismiss one or both of them now from the service can blind nobody but such Englishmen as are credulous beyond the ordinary measure of John Bull's gullibility. Of Rodier's revelations we say nothing at present; we have enough without them in the evidence of facts, which cannot be disproved by the rhetorical flourishes and wordy professions of an *ex post facto* proclamation.

LOWER CANADA.

The 1st division of the 11th regiment arrived from New Brunswick yesterday, and crossed the river between the hours of twelve and one; the day was remarkably fine, and tho' there was much ice floating in large sheets, there were several clear passes between the fields, which extended from side to side of the river. Through one of these the detachment, embarked in twenty-six canoes, found a passage, and came over without difficulty. Major Bloomfield is in command, and the division consisted of seven officers and about one hundred and fifty men. They have had a fine journey, and suffered little, one man only having been slightly frost bitten in one of his feet. The second division of the 11th regiment crossed the St. Lawrence about noon to-day. They were equally fortunate in their passage with the first division, an opening in the ice favoring their traverse. They also appear in high spirits after their long march, and have suffered comparatively nothing.—Quebec Mercury, Jan. 10.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We are truly happy to learn, that his Excellency Sir John Colborne has received despatches from the Colonial Office, accompanied with a commission appointing his Excellency to be Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of North America.

This is an appointment at which every loyal subject in these Provinces must sincerely rejoice, for it is as well merited as it is judicious. His Excellency, we understand, is to be sworn in on Monday.

In our last, we animadverted upon an article which appeared in the Morning Chronicle, upon the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, supposing it to have proceeded from authority, in consequence of the Chronicle being a ministerial journal, and understood to be in the confidence of Government. We have since been happy to find that the article in question was not an authorised one, but one of the "City articles" furnished to that paper, as the *on dit* in the London mercantile circles.

We regret to learn by an arrival at Boston, that the celebrated Poetess, Letitia Elizabeth Landon, the lady of Governor Maclean, of Cape Coast Castle, died at that place soon after her arrival in Africa, whether she had accompanied her husband.

Yesterday, the Court Martial proceeded to the trial of Jean B. Henri Brien, Ignace Gabriel Chenneville, Joseph Dumouchelle, Jacques Guyette, Louis Dumouchelle, Toussaint Rochon, Francois Xavier Brien, Joseph Walter dit Lanne,

Chevalier de Lorimer, Jean Laberge, and Francois Xavier Louchette, charged with High Treason. Brien, who is a medical man, pleaded guilty, and the rest of the defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge; and their trial was proceeded with yesterday and to-day.—Jan. 12.

We are authorized to state, that the Special Council, which was adjourned for the Christmas holidays till the 10th, will not assemble till the 21st instant, when it will meet for the despatch of business.

Sentence of death was last evening officially communicated to eight of the State prisoners at present incarcerated in the goal of this city. The five following, viz:

Pierre Theophile Decoigne, (Notary,)  
Ambrose Sanguinet, } brothers,  
Charles Sanguinet, }  
Francois Xavier Hamelin, otherwise called Petit Hamelin, and,  
Joseph Robert, (Captain.)

will be executed on Friday next; the four last named were convicted of the murder of the late Mr. Walker. Captain Morin is one of the three others to whom a knowledge of their awaiting fate was imparted.—Mont. Herald Jan. 15.

UPPER CANADA.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by his son and Aid de Camp, arrived here in the afternoon of Saturday last—having left Toronto that morning in the steamboat Traveller. On Sunday he attended Divine service at the Episcopal Church both morning and afternoon; and early on Monday he departed for Amherstburgh.—Brantford Sentinel, Jan. 12.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has appointed Wm. Hepburn, Esq. to be Official Principal of the Court of Probate, of this Province, vice Grant Powell, Esq. deceased.

We observe that the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Macgill, the minister of the Scottish Kirk in this place, have presented him with £300 as a new year's gift, a substantial mark of their regard, which must be particularly gratifying to the Reverend Gentleman. Such voluntary exhibitions, as evincing the proper discharge of the duties of an *orderly system*, we admire; but the voluntary system as a basis of religious instruction, we deem to be chimerical. We can, indeed, scarcely conceive the idea of a voluntary system, for the very word *system* seems to imply something more than what is merely voluntary, and a system of teaching is particularly liable to this objection, for the persons learning cannot be supposed to know the value of that which is taught while in ignorance, and therefore are not likely voluntarily to go to much trouble or expense to obtain information, however valuable, unless it be provided for them.—Niagara Reporter.

From the U. C. Herald.

By a private account from Brockville, we learn that a most diabolical attempt was made last week to poison the militia force on duty at that Town. Last Thursday morning, Mr. Body, Government Baker at Brockville, discovered that his puncheon of water, with which he was going to knead his dough, presented a singular appearance, as if in a state of fermentation. Struck with this he sent for a medical gentleman, who on examining the water found that it had been poisoned so strongly that every man who might have partaken of the bread must have died. Mr. Body stated that so far as he was aware, no man had gone into the place where the cask stood, except a man who some time ago came from the States, and was arrested by the authorities, when he gave important information respecting the plans of the "patriots." He said that he had been a "Hunter," but was convinced of the evil of their proceedings, and would make amends by informing of their plans, and joining in the defence of this country. He then joined the Queen's Borderers. He was therefore arrested on suspicion of having poisoned the water, and committed to goal to await further examination.

Two brass guns and carriages, taken from the States' arsenal, were discovered at Oswego on the night of the 30th ult., having been concealed there, in all probability, since the Prescott patriot expedition. The collector placed a guard over them, and on the morning of the 1st instant, undertook with his officers to remove the guns to the arsenal. A large mob assembled to prevent the removal of the guns, and the United States troops at that place were called out to assist the collector, when "the troops were crowded upon, and the officers insulted with threats of violence, hissing, groans, the squirting of water, and the waving of patriot flags." At length the leaders of the mob offered terms, and said if the troops were withdrawn, no more resistance should be offered. This compromise was accepted, and the guns were placed in the care of the Militia Colonel, Rumrill. The guns were drawn off by the mob, and were often fired during the day, to celebrate the conquest over order and law.

On Friday evening a detachment of troops arrived from Sacketts Harbour, but the mob had intelligence in time, and removed the guns, so that they had not been heard of on the 9th. The Oswego Herald, from which we have derived these particulars, says of these patriot assemblages and the neutrality law of the last session of Congress:

"Certainly this law, nor any other, does not appear to have hitherto obstructed the patriots. They are said to have fitted out and loaded the schooner Charlotte with arms and munitions for the Prescott expedition, in the most public and business part of this village, without the least interruption by virtue of any law."

BIRTHS.

At the Rectory, Bath, on the 4th inst., Mrs. A. F. Atkinson, of a daughter.

At Toronto, on the 22nd December, the Lady of the Hon. John Macaulay, of a daughter.

DIED.

At Hawkesbury Mills, Upper Canada, on Monday, the 7th January, George Hamilton, Esq. aged 58 years, after an illness of five weeks, deservedly and universally regretted. His death was occasioned by a cold, caught while attending to his militia duties, as Lieut. Colonel of 1st Prescott Reserve, at a distance from home, in the early part of December.

List of Letters received to Friday, 18th January.  
Rev. C. T. Wade; Rev. S. Ramsay; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.; Ven. the Archdeacon of York; C. Gamble Esq.; Rev. J. Shortt, (2) rem.; Rev. G. Salmon; J. Crooks Jun. Esq.; Rev. W. Bettridge; L. Lawrason Esq. rem.; Rev. G. Hallen, adj. sub.; A. Davidson Esq.; Rev. R. Flood, rem. in full vol. 2; Capt. Creighton, do.; Rev. J. Grier, (2); Mr. J. McLaren, rem.; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, (2) adj. sub. and rem.; Wm. Proudfoot Esq.; M. C. Crombie Esq. rem. [shall attend to his request next week]; Rev. S. Armour, adj. sub.; James Taylor Esq. [papers sent]; J. Davidson Esq. rem. in full 12 mo.; R. Traveller Esq.; Rev. E. Denroche, rem.; Rev. Dr. Bethune; Rev. R. V. Rogers, with enclosure, and adj. sub.; Rev. H. J. Grasset, rem.