

We have lately received, and readily give insertion to the following Circular from the Lord Bishop of Montreal; and in doing so, we cannot refrain from expressing our cordial approbation of the motives which have prompted it, and our earnest hope that these will be duly appreciated and liberally responded to.

The Bishop, in his Circular, very justly alludes to the fact that in proffering the humble mite of our succour on the present occasion, we are, in most instances, only repaying a debt. Few churches—country churches especially—in these Provinces are erected without assistance from other places; and there are many who can bear testimony that the more wealthy inhabitants of Toronto have not been backward in contributing such assistance towards the completion of sacred edifices in remote situations and where the poor or scattered population needed the help of their better provided brethren.

"We well and gratefully remember how much we valued the kind expressions of sympathy which the Rector of St. James', the Venerable Archdeacon of York, conveyed to us on the destruction of our (then) own house of prayer, St. Peter's Church, Auburn. With these expressions, we had a demonstration of substantial worth in a liberal contribution towards replacing the building which the fire had wasted. Our sorrow now is heightened by the consideration that with all our sympathy, we were without the means to reciprocate the generous donation. Still we will express the hope that there are some in Western New York who will supply our lack of service."

It may be said that a population which numbers amongst its members so many wealthy persons as that of the city of Toronto, does not need the slender help which their brethren in other parts may be enabled to contribute towards the relief of their calamity; but to this we answer, that wealthy as they may be, they have been taxed by charitable calls to the extent of their means, and that the house of God which has been laid waste by the flames was so very recently erected that they had scarcely recovered from the burden of expence which it created. But it is not, in fact, for the rich that we are called upon to contribute our aid; they are ready and forward to pay again, as they had paid before, for the privilege of a seat in the sanctuary;—but it is to assist the poorer members of that numerous congregation in procuring once more a house of God to worship in "after the manner of their fathers," that we may consider this appeal more particularly to be made.

But we shall not dwell upon this subject: we feel assured that the principle upon which our excellent Bishop has sought to enlist our Christian sympathies in this behalf will be duly appreciated; and that Churchmen throughout the Diocese will, in the present instance, manifest the evangelical duty thus forcibly inculcated in the precious charter of our faith.—"Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others"—"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ"

Quebec, 26th January, 1839.

(Circular.) Rev. Sir, It having pleased God to permit the destruction by fire, of the Church of the Rectory of Toronto, believed to have been the largest Protestant place of worship in the North American Colonies, and but recently erected, by means of great exertions and sacrifices on the part of the Clergy and Congregation, who are left without a sanctuary in which they can assemble,—I am persuaded that the Members of the Church throughout the Diocese, will, according to their ability, be willing to contribute to the object of repairing this lamentable loss. I request you, therefore, to take the first favourable opportunity of making a Collection in your Church or Churches, for this object, after giving it your best recommendation from the Pulpit; and it will not, I am sure, be forgotten that the erection of almost every Church in which this appeal will be made, has in part been provided for by aid received from quarters unconnected with the respective congregations.

The collections may be remitted to me, or to the Archdeacon of York at Toronto, as may be found most convenient. Small contributions from those who have small means, will be thankfully received.

I avail myself of this opportunity to request that (if you have not already done it at my desire) you will furnish me, at your earliest convenience, for the information of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with all such details of fact respecting places in your neighbourhood which are spiritually destitute or imperfectly provided with the means of grace, as are calculated to create a feeling of sympathy in the minds of that portion of the public who are interested for the salvation of their fellow creatures.

I am, Reverend Sir, Your affectionate brother, G. J. MONTREAL.

We regret to be obliged to say to any of our new subscribers, that to supply them with back numbers is utterly out of our power. We can furnish a few, but not consecutively,—and a complete set we are unable to make up even from the first of January last. While we are sincerely sorry for any disappointment which the communication of this intelligence may create, our numerous and zealous supporters will, we are assured, unite with us in rejoicing at its cause.

CHURCH STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

RECTORY OF CAVAN. Rev. Samuel Armour, Incumbent. Service is performed each Sunday, as usual, at 10 A. M. in St. John's Church, and at half past 2 P. M. in St. Paul's Church, both in Cavan. His ministrations are extended on week days to the neighbouring townships of Emily and Ops. During the year 1838, there were Baptisms, 116; Marriages, 26; Burials, 14; Communicants, including Emily and Ops, 150. On the 18th October last, 39 persons were confirmed in St. Paul's Church, and on the following day 21 in St. John's, total, 60.

MISSION OF THE CARRYING PLACE.

Rev. John Grier, Minister. Service, on Sundays is performed at the Carrying Place at 11 A. M.; at the Trent once in four weeks; at Ameliasburg once in four weeks; and at Brighton; on account of the Militia force stationed there, once a fortnight,—all at 3 P. M. Occasional week-day services are held in Hillier, Frankford on the Trent, and in the valley of Cold Creek; where the attendance is always highly satisfactory.

The stations in Ameliasburg, Hillier, and Cold Creek, would each of them occupy the undivided services of an active and devoted clergyman; and it is hoped that they may soon be supplied with the ministrations of one who can yield to them his exclusive care.

In 1838, there were Baptisms, 99; Marriages 31; Burials 15; Communicants, (including 20 in Hillier) 80.

Consecration of Trinity Church, Gray's Inn Road.—This edifice, which has been erected as a chapel of ease to the extensive and populous parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, was consecrated on Thursday by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, with the usual ceremonies. The building was crowded in every part, and a very considerable collection was made after the service. The church, which is an elegant and commodious structure, is situated nearly opposite the eastern end of Guildford street, on a portion of the ground used for burial by the parish of St. Andrew. It has been erected partly by subscriptions among the benevolent members of the Establishment in the neighbourhood, and partly by a grant from the Church Building Fund. The want of a place of worship was long felt in this densely populated district, and more so when the one in question was first projected. Since that time the chapel formerly occupied by the sect of which the notorious coalheaver, William Huntington, was the leader, and which is within a few hundred yards of the new building, has been fitted up and consecrated in connexion with the National Church, and the numerous congregation now assembling there is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, formerly of St. Mark's, Clerkenwell. Another new church is in the course of erection near King's-cross, at no great distance from those above referred to.—Standard.

On Sunday se'night a commodious chapel, lately purchased from the Independents, situated at Harishill, near Dudley, was opened according to the rights and ceremonies of the Church of England, under a license from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Decline of Quakerism.—Of the 16 Quaker meetings in the County of Suffolk, eight of the houses are closed for want of congregations, and of those remaining the number of Friends attending are constantly diminishing. These facts have been mentioned to several of the Society of Friends, who seem quite unconcerned at the event, which bids fair speedily to extinguish that religious body in this county.—Bury Herald.

Mercantile Munificence.—At the great Conservative Dinner in Liverpool, the Rector in acknowledging the toast of "Church and State," mentioned the gratifying circumstance that a Liverpool merchant, Mr. Gladstone, had contributed four thousand pounds towards the erection of a church, besides endowing it with a perpetual annuity of fifty pounds towards the maintenance of the Minister. This is no solitary instance of munificence on the part of that highly honourable class of Society, as the Metropolitan Church Fund and the contemporaneous subscriptions in Manchester and Glasgow, towards Church extension in those important districts, abundantly testify. By God's blessing, the examples of Guy, Heriot and Gresham, in liberally contributing to the necessities of their respective times, are not lost upon the present generation.

The Church and the Navy.—The steeple has many a time been the best landmark for steering a vessel safe into harbour; and they whose standard is the banner of St. George should never forget that they sail under the colours of the Church.—Churchmen have supplied some of the greatest names in the Navy—we need only instance Nelson.—Naval and Military Gazette.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The mail of Wednesday morning furnished us with an Alban Supplement, announcing the arrival at New York of the packet ship Cambridge, from Liverpool, with papers to the 10th of January, from which we gather the following intelligence.

From the New York Albion.

It gives us great pleasure to hear that Lord Durham's legal appointments in Lower Canada have been confirmed. The position of the cabinet is unchanged, but it is understood that great preparations are making to open a most vigorous Parliamentary campaign.

Messrs. Hume and Roebuck have been extremely active in their endeavours to try the validity of the process under which the twenty-four Canadian prisoners were transported. The prisoners have been kept entirely apart from visitors, but Mr. Roebuck, producing a judge's order, has had an interview with them. He has served the justices and the jailor with formal notices not to deliver up the bodies of the prisoners until the writs of Habeas Corpus should reach London. It is the intention of this gentleman to defeat if possible the design of transporting those prisoners to the British Penal settlements.

The Corporation of Hull having addressed an invitation to the Earl of Durham, to name a day for a public dinner to be given him by the Town Council and the Inhabitants of that place; his Lordship has excused himself for the present, alleging that certain important duties connected with the late office of High Commissioner in the North American Colonies, will prevent him from leaving town before the meeting of Parliament.

The following atrocious act has caused strong sensations throughout the whole frame of British society, the nobleman thus sacrificed having possessed a powerful influence in his district, and which he has always used beneficially and liberally.

The deceased was we believe, the second son of the late celebrated judge, in whom the title was first created. Attempt to Murder Lord Norbury Dublin, Jan. 2.—It is our painful duty to record a particular act of atrocity, but one of such fearful frequency that the narrative fails, to a certain extent in producing that degree of horror in the public mind which in a better regulated state of Society it could not fail to excite. The event to which we now refer is the attempt—and we fear, too successful!—to assassinate the Earl of Norbury. This atrocious occurrence took place last evening at five o'clock in his lordship's own demesne, and within a very short distance of his own house. He was on foot and was fired at from a

plantation, the ball entering below the left breast, and it is feared inflicting a mortal wound. An express arrived this morning at an early hour bringing the melancholy intelligence and the surgeon-general immediately left to render his professional assistance to the noble sufferer. The scene of this last outrage was committed at Durrow Castle, in the King's county, where Lord Norbury, as a resident landlord dispensed the rites of hospitality with a munificent hand and where he in conjunction with his estimable lady exercised towards his tenants and the poor all the kindness and benevolence which their relative positions could demand. At a late hour of the day we learned from private letters received at this office, that the wounds were inflicted by swan drops, and that the miscreant who fired was very close to his lordship when the shot was discharged. Several of the pellets passed through the fleshy part of the left breast and entered the left arm where they lodged; but more than one had entered the breast, and it is feared the lung on that side. Lord Norbury was accompanied by his steward at the time, and was walking past a plantation that skirts a wood from Kiltbeggar to Tulamore.—His Lordship only returned yesterday morning to Durrow abbey, from a visit to Lord Charleville.—[Dublin Mail.]

VIOLENT STORM—THREE PACKETS LOST!

LATE NEWS BY THE CAMBRIDGE. Our late storm seems to have been far exceeded in severity and extent of disaster by one which swept over the West of England on the 6th of January. No less than 13 columns of the Liverpool Mail are filled with its ravages. In that town the damage was so general that not one street entirely escaped. Great numbers of chimneys were blown down, crushing the houses in their fall—roofs were carried away—garden walls prostrated, &c.—and in some instances entire houses were reduced to heaps of ruin. Several lives were lost, but in a very extraordinary number of cases, persons who were buried by the fall of bricks and ruins, were subsequently extricated alive, and for the most part little injured.

The disasters among the shipping were terrible.—No less than three of the New York packets were lost, the Oxford, St. Andrew and Pennsylvania.—The Oxford went on shore in Hootle Bay on the night of the 6th, with all her masts standing.—The next morning, the passengers, 13 in number, with the captain and crew, landed in safety, with their luggage. The masts fell in the course of the night.

Near to the same spot, the steamer Redwing, a tender for the mail, went ashore. So violent was the hurricane, that although the Redwing had three anchors out, and her full power of steam on, one of the cables snapped and the other two anchors dragged, the vessel going bodily on shore, till at last the captain was obliged to slip his cables, to avoid running into the Oxford. The wind then drove the vessel on her beam ends, and being unable to get her head to windward, she went on shore sideways.

The St. Andrew struck on the Burbo Sands.—The passengers were taken off by a steam vessel, the Victoria. High encomiums are paid, in the Liverpool papers, to the cool and steady conduct of Capt. Thompson. The ship was a total wreck.

The passengers lost in the Pennsylvania were T. J. Barrow, Mr. Parsons, of the firm of Parson and Hughes, and Mr. Douglas of this city; and Mr. Suetor of Carthagena.

It was reported on the 10th that 26 persons had been rescued from the Pennsylvania—44 from the Lockwoods, and 23 from the St. Andrew.

The flags of all the shipping in port are now at half-mast in token of regard for the memory of the much lamented Capt. Smith of the Pennsylvania, and those of his officers and passengers.

The accounts from the interior are quite as frightful as those from the sea-coast. At Manchester the violence of the storm was terrific. In the surrounding country the destruction of trees was immense. In one park alone 150 were prostrated, and 170 more very much injured by the loss of large limbs and branches. At Blackburn no less than eleven factories had their chimneys levelled, doing great damage in their fall.

The storm extended to Ireland, committing great ravages in Dublin and other places.

The ship Lockwoods, with a great number of passengers on board, went upon the North Bank, her fore and main masts falling in the shock. She was boarded by the same steam vessel, the Victoria, which took off 33 passengers and about 17 of the crew. Forty or fifty persons were believed to have perished on board the Lockwoods.

The packet ship Pennsylvania went on the same North Bank, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the Lockwoods, where her hull was nearly covered by the sea. The captain, crew and passengers were seen in the rigging on Tuesday, the 8th. On that evening the Victoria steamer put off to their assistance, and was within sight of them next morning, but could render them no aid. The sufferers were seen in the rigging, and their cries could be heard.

One of the passengers, Mr. Thompson of New York, had been seen by Capt. Nye, of the Independence, at Lonsowe.—He reported that himself and three other passengers and five seamen left the ship in one of the boats, which was swamped and the other three were drowned. Mr. Thompson ascribed his own safety to a life preserver he had on.

On board the Pennsylvania, Captain Smith, a commander universally esteemed, the 1st and 2d mates, about seven of the crew, and four of the passengers had perished. Fortunately six had been saved.

The captain and fifty-four of the crew and passengers of the Lockwoods were saved. All the survivors on board this ill-fated vessel were brought away except one man. The wife of this person was on board, in a dying state, and he refused to quit her. The sight on board was most heart-rending. Men, women and children were lying dead over the sides or hanging lifeless in the rigging, having perished from the severity of the weather.

The following is the best account we have been able to collect of the number of persons saved in the steam tug-boats.—From the St. Andrew, 23; from the Lockwoods, 55; from the Pennsylvania 26; making a total of 104 saved from the three ships. Between 40 and 50 persons are said to have perished in the Lockwoods. She had on board 108 souls when she sailed, of whom one was born that day.

The Rev. Mr. Stephens, who has made himself so notorious of late by his violent and inflammatory harangues at the torch-light meetings, had been arrested; but a successor, more violent even than he, had sprung up in the person of a Mr. George Julien Harney.

The report of Mrs. Maclean's death, on the coast of Africa, is, we regret to say, confirmed. Her death was caused by Prussic acid, which it appeared she had been in the habit of taking in small quantities for the relief of spasms.

The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has resolved, by a vote of 16 to 2, to petition for the repeal of the corn laws.

Shipments of Wheat for England continue to be made from Lisbon.

The packet steamer Great Western is advertised to depart from Bristol on the 28th of January—the Liverpool on the 6th of February.

LOWER CANADA.

MURDER OF MR. TASCHE. Much excitement has lately been created by the murder of M. Tasche, at Kamouraska, L. C. The details of this dreadful act having been before the public for some days, it becomes unnecessary for us to insert them, nor do we regret being spared the melancholy task. It appears in addition to what has formerly transpired in connection with the murder, that Dr. George Holmes, upon whom the strongest suspicion rests, and who had fled to the States, has been arrested at Burlington, Vt.

We have to record another atrocity perpetrated by the American borderers on a British loyalist, but it was not accompanied by the barbarities on human beings which characterized its predecessors. On Thursday evening last, the barn of Mr. Daniel Shaw, of Sherrington, was maliciously set fire to, when twelve head of cattle were consumed, besides one set of double and single harness, and about five or six tons of hay. How long will our government submit to be thus insulted, and how long will the patience of the loyalists be taxed ere they retaliate ten fold?—Mont. Herald.

The application for a writ of Habeas Corpus, in the case of Tazis, at Quebec, has been rejected by the Court of King's Bench there.—Mont. Courier.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Dear Sir,—I have not observed that the following letter from the American Missionaries to Mr. McNeill, the British Minister in Persia, has been yet copied into any of the American or Canadian papers, though it well deserves it. The St. James's Chronicle, of November 27th, says, with relation to it— "We have much pride and pleasure in laying before our readers a letter from the American Missionaries in Central Asia, to Mr. McNeill.

"It is surely gratifying to find that while the worst part of the American population are embarking in conspiracy and outrageous crime, in order to impair the power and influence of the Empire, the better citizens of the Republic anxiously press forward to acknowledge that England is the best benefactress to the human race; and in relation to the best interests of man, as philanthropists and Christians, say these excellent men, 'we do rejoice whenever we behold indications of the extension of English influence in Asia; for we feel confident that such indications present the surest of human pledges of the amelioration of both the temporal and eternal prospects of men in any countries thus affected.'

"Never was a more glorious panegyric pronounced upon a nation than is conveyed in these few simple and eloquent words; and our grateful acknowledgments of the compliment must be the more unequivocal as we know that it is deserved and therefore sincerely paid."

MILES. To His Excellency John McNeill, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia.

Orooniah, August 22, 1838.

Sir,—Permit me to express to you the sincere regret we feel that we are unable to do ourselves the pleasure of seeing your Excellency before you may leave this country. One of my colleagues, as well as myself, went to Tabriz, soon after we heard of your expected departure, in the hope that one of us, at least, might meet you there; but circumstances beyond our control compelled us to return before your arrival, and we now find it hardly practicable to leave our families, and repeat the journey.

Permit me, therefore, to take this method of expressing to you in behalf of myself and our Mission, our very deep sense of obligation to your Excellency—alike for personal and official favours—to the gentlemen of your suite and detachment, with the most of whom we have the pleasure of acquaintance, for their very kind and polite attentions—and to the very powerful and revered Government which you represent, for the official protection which it has afforded us and our object, during our residence in this country.

We should most heartily regret your intended departure, did we not confidently hope and expect, that, as a consequence of this and attendant measures, British influence will soon be re-established in this country, on a firm and advantageous basis; and while we would not meddle with party politics, yet, as philanthropists and Christians, we do rejoice whenever we behold indications of the extension of English power in Asia; for we feel confident that such indications present the surest of human pledges, of the amelioration of both the temporal and eternal prospects of man in any country thus affected.

Were we to reside at Tabriz, we believe, that it having been known that we have enjoyed English protection, the moral influence of the English name might be sufficient still to protect us. But, situated as we are in this remote town, which has never been the residence of Europeans for any considerable period, and is fearfully infested with the lawless Looties, it is our decided opinion, that prudence requires us to make some arrangement for additional security for ourselves and families, on the departure of your Mission, and we beg you to suggest to the Rev. Mr. Merrick, who hopes to meet you in Tabriz, and will act as our agent in the case, any measures which you may deem proper to be taken, and afford him all the assistance which may be found necessary to secure the object.

Forverly praying that abundant blessings may rest on you personally, and that complete success may attend your Excellency's official measures, and with sentiments of unfeigned gratitude and respect, I beg to remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

JUSTIN PARKING, Missionary of the A. B. C. Foreign Mission, on behalf of the American Mission to the Nestorians of Persia.

UPPER CANADA.

The Upper Canada Gazette of 9th inst. gives the result of the Courts Martial held at Kingston and London. It is as follows. At Kingston 140 prisoners were tried, of whom 137 were found guilty, and sentenced to death. Twenty of them were recommended to mercy, and three, viz. William O'Neill, Martin Van Slycke and James Cummings, acquitted. At London 43 were tried, and being found guilty were sentenced to death. Four, viz. David McDougall, George Putnam, William Bertlett, and Sidney Barber, were recommended to mercy; and Abraham Tiffany, who was also tried, was acquitted.

The Lieut. Governor speaks in the highest terms of approbation of the impartiality and ability which was displayed by the Officers composing the Courts.

From the London Gazette.

Excursion.—Cunningham, who was executed on Monday the 4th inst. was Colonel among the brigades. He was a citizen of the United States, a waggon maker by trade, and conducted his business for several years at Beechville, London District.

Joshua Gillan Doan and Amos Perley, were executed on the morning of Wednesday last, at the usual time. There has been a rumour here for some days past to the effect that Dr. C. Duncombe with three other persons had been taken prisoners in the neighbourhood of Dunnville. We cannot give credence to the story though a person here positively states that he has seen him in custody.—Hamilton Journal.

EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Brethren belonging to the Eastern Clerical Association are respectfully reminded, that the next meeting of the Society is appointed to be held at the Parsonage in Williamsburgh, on Wednesday the 6th of March proximo.

HENRY PATTON, Secretary. Kempville, Feb'y 13, 1839.

BIRTHS.

At Kempville, January 20th, the lady of the Rev. H. Patton, of a Son.

At Brighton, on the 14th February, the lady of Colonel Landon of a son.

List of Letters received to Friday, February 22nd: Rev. J. Shortt, add. sub.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. W. S. Harper; Angus Bethune Esq.; J. White Esq.; J. Wettenhall Esq. rem.; R. P. Hotham Esq. M.F.P. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. Abbott, rem. for vol. 1, and add. sub.; Rev. Wm. Abbott, rem.; Rev. S. S. Strong, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. Shortt, add. sub.

ERRATUM.—In the marriage notice of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy last week, for Whitby in the Home District, read Darlington in the Newcastle District.