

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY AND THE CLERGY.

From the Morning Herald.

The answer which the Marquis of Londonderry has addressed to the clergy of Ripon, who, our readers will recollect, remonstrated with him on the subject of his late duel with the alleged voucher of O'Connell's "poison plot," Mr. Henry Grattan, is one that must give pain to every true Conservative—inasmuch as it deliberately attempts to justify a gross violation of the Christian religion, and the law of the land, which Conservatives are bound to hold in respect and veneration.

Independently of the "morals," or alleged morals of "the camp," which Lord Londonderry sets up as a defence of a violation of the law of God and the laws of his country, there is a tone of not very courteous rebuke to the clergy of Ripon for interfering with the practice of his pistol-code of honour—a code, be it observed, against which the Almighty has set his everlasting canon—a code which is also stamped with the brand of felon infamy by the legislature, of which Lord Londonderry is an hereditary member. We have ever defended the House of Lords as an integral and essential part of our constitution against the howling hostility of the vulgar and malignant agitators, who wish to lower it in public opinion, and then destroy it, that they may be enabled to set up an unmixt and unchecked democratic tyranny upon the ruins of the constitution of England. But we cannot defend those members of the House of Lords who arrogate to themselves the privilege of violating the law with impunity, and who are astonished and annoyed at having their right to do so called in question.

Obedience to the law is expected of the humblest citizen of the commonwealth. To enforce that obedience there are bolts, and chains, and dungeons, and the scaffold itself. A higher motive than that of punishment ought to influence the exalted in rank and station—more especially when they are law-makers—to set an example of reverential submission to the laws of the land. Now, as to the particular instance which gave rise to the remonstrance of the clergy of Ripon, let us ask, did the Marquis of Londonderry trample on the law, at the invitation of Mr. Henry Grattan, in order to establish a reputation for personal courage? If he wanted no such "certificate of character" as to his personal bravery, then we ask, did the Marquis of Londonderry think it his duty to violate the law in defence of what he had thought it his duty to say in his place as a member of the Legislature? If he was wrong in ascribing infamy to the authors of the atrocious calumny of the regicide poison plot, why did he not apologise? If he was right, why did he enter into an "affair of honour," as it is foolishly called, with one whom he considered infamous? It may be said that he applied the stigma only to such person or persons as might avoid the horrible language ascribed to Messrs. O'Connell and Grattan, or who might be proved to have used it?—Very true. But did the Marquis of Londonderry insist upon Mr. Grattan's disavowing the words which were published, uncontradicted, in his name, before he gave him a meeting? If he did not believe that Mr. Grattan used the words which the Liberal and Popish papers of Dublin had so ostentatiously published, then he should have been candid and "straightforward" enough to tell him so; but if he did believe he uttered them, how could he place himself on a level with one whom he had branded in parliament, with an epithet of ignominy only fit for a galley-slave? Surely, in such a case he ought to have thought it more creditable to have appealed to the law of the land than to the miscalled law of honour, to chastise the self-disqualified assailant, and vindicate his privilege as a peer of parliament.

Not content with pleading as a justification of homicide the abstract theory of a soldier's honour, the Marquis of Londonderry condescends to quote a precedent, and entrenches himself behind a high example. He says, "Did the clergy of any part of the empire remonstrate with the hero of one hundred fights when he met Lord Winchelsea in a duel? From whence, then, may I ask, arises the extreme anxiety at this moment, upon a far humbler and less important matter?"

To imitate the virtues—to endeavour to emulate the merits of great men is a laudable ambition, but to copy error or vice because it happens to be sanctioned by a high name is miserable self-delusion. We must not allow even the Duke of Wellington's authority to be stronger than Divine and human obligation, and to justify a gross violation of the duty which a statesman and a legislator owes to the commands of religion and the law.

When Lord Brougham lately drew an eloquent comparison at the Dover banquet between the exploits and character of the Duke of Wellington and those of Julius Cæsar, he very prudently omitted all allusion to any other battles of his than the battles for his country. History has no recollection of Julius Cæsar ever having drawn his sword in a single combat or a private quarrel. Nor is there any record of his great rival Pompey having submitted any personal or private difference to the arbitration of mortal conflict. Neither Scipio nor Hannibal distinguished themselves that way, nor did the Decii or the Fabii make a character for courage by other combats than those in which they fought and bled for their country's glory. "Strike me, but hear me," said one of the greatest of the chiefs of Greece to his irritated rival, and the polished people of Athens applauded that sentiment of magnanimous forbearance.

If the Duke of Wellington had reason to challenge the Earl of Winchelsea, the great Duke of Marlborough had much more personal provocation from some of the ministers of Queen Anne, who grossly calumniated the hero of Blenheim. He did not challenge any of his enemies to mortal combat. He looked forward to history, and said, "Time will be my vindicator." We are not aware that the great Turanne or Napoleon Bonaparte ever fought a duel. He who, when the bravest veterans fell back, threw himself into the storm of grape at Lodi, and rushed into a perfect hurricane of death at Areole, does not seem to have regarded duelling as a creditable practice even for soldiers. And of soldiers it has often been observed that the most quarrelsome and duelling officers in an army are generally the very worst. * * *

As to personal courage, it is more frequently moral cowardice than personal courage which stimulates to duelling encounters. Men are afraid of the imputation of fear, and the terror prevails over the love of life, the sense of religious duty, and reverence for the law. It is not incompatible even with the character of a professed duellist that he should be a coward at heart. Such a person relies less upon his bravery than on his pistol practice against persons less skilled than himself. Sometimes a man wholly deficient in personal intrepidity, is goaded to the field much against his inclination, and instances are not wanting of fortune giving the victory of blood to such a man, though no adept at the use of any mortal weapon. Two instances are within our own knowledge of persons who were of very unheroic character being forced by repeated insults and threatenings to enter the lists—one with an officer of the navy, the other with an officer of the army, and in both instances the bullied and reluctant combatants killed their men. One of the persons to whom we allude is now living, and is a man of considerable public celebrity. But not infrequently is duelling a mere cover for premeditated assassination.

Whether a pistol-shot can settle a disputed point in argument, or repair a broken-down character we leave the existents of the code of honour to determine. But we must tell the Marquis of Londonderry what he seems to have forgotten—that homicide, even when no unfair advantage is taken in duelling, is honourable in the eye of the law, and which subjects the soldier, whom to be hanged by the neck till his body be dead.—The clergy of Londonderry, and the clergy of Ripon only discharged a duty of their high calling in remonstrating with Lord Londonderry. If the voice of our holy religion be despised and disregarded, the law of the land must be enforced. Every man who endeavours to kill or subject to the pains and penalties of a transportable felony, although no bloodshed ensues; and jurists seem, of late, disposed to accord the authority of the law in defence of the outraged principles of equal justice and Christian civilization.

Civil Intelligence.

THE CHARTISTS AT CLERKENWELL CHURCH.

The Chartists of Clerkenwell and other districts of Finsbury, attended on Sunday night at the Church of St. James, Clerkenwell. There was a strong body of police in the neighborhood, ready to act at a moment's call, and several officers were about the church and in it. Between the chartists and the regular congregation, and the influx of strangers, who came expecting extraordinary scenes, the sacred edifice was so crowded that the charity children had to be sent out. The chartists were drafted along the central space in the nave, the sides, and amongst the galleries. They entered in an orderly manner. The greater part of them seemed in distressed circumstances. Several were aged men. Many wore red ribbons in their left breasts, as a badge of distinction and fraternization. The Rev. Mr. Dillon preached a powerful, energetic sermon from the Epistle of Saint Paul to the Colossians, chap. i. part of the 27th verse—"Christ in Zion the hope of glory." When the sermon was over the Chartists retired in the most decent manner and proceeded homewards, without having, in the church or in the streets, created any alarm or given any trouble to the police.

CHARTISTS AT BRADFORD CHURCH.

On Sunday evening, after visiting in the morning the parish church at Bradford, a large concourse of "working-men" attended St. James's Church, having previously sent a deputation to the Rev. Mr. Bull, as had been done in other instances, requesting accommodation, and that a certain text (Amos viii. 4 to 8) might be the subject of the discourse. An hour before the time of service a large number of men presented themselves at the church-gate, whose numbers swelled rapidly from Horton and Wibsey. In seven minutes from the opening of the gates, the building was completely filled,—there being nothing visible but a dense mass of human beings. The most perfect order and stillness was observed throughout the whole service. Many had prayer books and made their responses devotionally. The discourse, which was written, occupied nearly two hours in delivery, and was throughout listened to with perfect attention. The preacher impartially set forth the respective sins of the two great classes, sparing neither rich nor poor, but dwelling with the greatest plainness and emphasis upon those vicious habits by which the working men, in many cases, oppress themselves and each other. He concluded by exhorting them to know their enemies: such were all who encouraged them to despise religion—and then he introduced a brief but forcible appeal for the Divine authority of the Bible. He also shewed that all who flattered the working men were their enemies; of that number he had never been found, nor ever would be. Neither the numbers of the working class, nor the wealth of the few, should ever intimidate him from plainly declaring the sins and the duties of both classes. Mr. Bull also impressively insisted that all who counselled violence were their worst enemies, who would bring them into trouble and leave them there. He then appealed to them in a solemn and earnest manner on the worth of the soul, and on the doctrine of its redemption and salvation, and exhorted them in future to lay aside their newspapers on Sundays, and to attend their respective churches regularly, not for the purpose of shewing their numbers, but for the better intent of owning and adoring their God. The closing Psalm (Dr. Watt's version of the 15th) was sung in a most delightful manner by the whole assembly, every chord in music being supplied in the most harmonious style; and the vast congregation dispersed with such order and propriety, and evident thoughtfulness, as gave equal surprise and satisfaction. It will be well if the Chartists act upon the advice they appeared to receive.—Leeds Intelligence.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION ON THE RECENT POPISSH APPOINTMENTS IN THE STATE.

The committee of the Protestant Association, deeply concerned at the recent appointment of three members of the Church of Rome to high and important offices in the State, have felt it to be their duty to their Queen, their country, and their God, to present to her Majesty, as temporal head of the Church, the subjoined address; and they would further entreat their Protestant fellow-subjects to testify, in like manner, their sense of the injury which such appointments are calculated to inflict upon the best interests of the community. The rapid progress which Popery has of late years made in the land, and the untiring efforts by which she is now, both openly and covertly, assailing the privileges and blessings which this nation has long been permitted by a gracious Providence to enjoy, cannot be regarded without serious alarm by all who are anxious to maintain those civil and religious liberties to which the unchanged and unchangeable doctrines of Popery are diametrically opposed. Regarding, therefore, these recent appointments as another successful step in the efforts of the Papacy to establish herself supreme in the land, the Committee of the Protestant Association would urge upon their Protestant fellow-countrymen the important duty of humbly addressing their beloved Sovereign, praying that she will be pleased to cancel these appointments—fully sensible as they are that if the designs of the Church of Rome be permitted to be fulfilled, this once Protestant nation can only look for judgment and fiery indignation as a just retribution for the surrender of those privileges which God has so abundantly blessed us.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. The humble petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth.—That your petitioners beg leave humbly to approach your Majesty, with the unfeigned assurances of your loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's person and government. We earnestly desire and pray for the security of your Majesty's throne, the prosperity of your reign, and the maintenance of that pure and reformed religion which is committed to your Majesty's care, as temporal head of the Church; and therefore cannot but view with alarm and apprehension, the dangers to which these great national blessings are exposed, from the pernicious counsels of those who are at present honoured with your Majesty's confidence in the administration of public affairs.

We have observed with deep concern that your Majesty has been advised so far to depart from those Protestant principles, which the law of England has made the condition of the succession to the throne, as to confer on members of the church of Rome high and influential situations in several of the public departments of the state; for example, in the Admiralty, the Treasury, and the Board of Trade. And this concern is further increased by the fact that one of these individuals has been admitted to the rank and privileges of your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; the first instance, we believe, on record, of such a departure from the principles of our constitution since the deliverance of this country from Papal tyranny in 1688.

It is moreover, to be deplored that this preferment should be conferred on men who are subjects of the See of Rome, at a time when that apostate church has openly threatened the extinction of the established religion in

this country, and is now seeking, by means of deep-laid conspiracies and secret intrigues, again to bring the people of these islands in subjugation to the Roman Pontiff.

In conclusion we would humbly remind your Majesty that the throne to which your Majesty has succeeded, and the form of government under which we are privileged to live, are based on Christian principles; that this nation has once been delivered, by a signal interposition of Divine Providence, from Popish tyranny and arbitrary power; and that if we are so forgetful of former mercies as to surrender any participation in the government of the state to the partizans of an idolatrous and anti-Christian Church, there remains nothing but a fearful looking for of Divine judgments; we may expect to be delivered into the hands of those that hate us; and your Majesty's reign, instead of being happy and prosperous, may be made a period of trouble and calamity too painful for the mind of any loyal subject to contemplate.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cancel these appointments, fraught, as we believe them to be, in their ultimate results, with such imminent danger to the Church, the country and the Throne. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c.

THE LAST WHIG JOB!—Sir John Newport resigns his office of Comptroller of the Exchequer. Lord Montague steps into his shoes; and the enjoyment of a lucrative place—almost a sinecure. Lucky fellow this Lord Montague; all his jobs prosper. But the terms of this arrangement with old Sir John? Does the baronet retire on a superannuation-allowance? Or has his successor bought the place for annuity, or a handsome sum down? These are questions which must be answered. If Sir John Newport is pensioned off to let Lord Montague into a sinecure, the job must be brought before parliament. If a private bargain has been struck for a public office, the terms of it at least must be known. The affair unexplained has an ugly appearance.—Spectator (Radical Sunday paper).

It is understood that the retiring pension of Sir John Newport, late Comptroller of the Exchequer, is to be £1000 a-year.—Obs. THE LATE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—Lord Montague was educated at Cambridge for the English bar, and first entered public life as member for the city of Limerick. He is son of the late Stephen Edward Rice, Esq. of Cappa, now denominated Mount Trenchard, near Shank-green, by Catherine, sole heiress of Thomas Spring, Esq. of Ballyscrim, Kerry, whose property in that county he inherits. The peer is in his 49th year, and married Lady Theodosia Perry, eldest daughter of the Earl of Limerick, by whom he has sons and daughters. His eldest son, late high sheriff of this county, was recently appointed a commissioner of customs at £1000 a-year. The ex-chancellor, whose income now amounts to £10,000 a-year, has a sister married to Sir Aubrey De Vere, Bart. of Carragh, in this county, nephew to the Earl of Limerick. Mount Trenchard, the family seat, is handsomely situated on the Lower Shannon, midway between Glen and Foynes Island, which latter he has purchased. Mount Trenchard House, where the family reside three or four months of the year, is to undergo extensive improvements. Lord Montague has a son and daughter married, the former to Miss Freer, of Cambridge—the latter to Mr. Marshall of Leeds.—Limerick Paper.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship *Duchesse d'Orleans*, arrived at New York, Havre dates have been received to the 21st of Sept. one day later than by the Liverpool. It was not yet certain by these accounts whether or no Messrs. Rothschild had accepted the United States drafts protested by the Messrs. Hottinguer. A private letter from Havre, dated the 21st, which appears in the *Journal of Commerce*, says—

"Up to last evening, the bills had not been accepted; and it is now ascertained that nothing will be done until the return of one of the partners of Messrs. Rothschild & Co. who is absent from Paris."

Other accounts state that the bills had been accepted, and that some of the principal banking houses of Paris had expressed their willingness to co-operate with Messrs. Rothschild, to prevent the embarrassment that would ensue if the bills were suffered to return protested. Serious troubles had again broken out at Mans and other towns, in resistance to the deportation of grain, at which the populace had taken alarm, and troops had been ordered to the department in consequence.

UNITED STATES.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1839.

Our market is much the same to-day, U. S. Bank closing at 8 1/2 @ 8 6, Exchange on New York 10 premium.

The Officers of the bank have received from Mr. Jaudon positive information that he had made an arrangement with Rothschild to cover the bills on Hottinguer, the details of which are all given in Mr. Jaudon's letter.

They feel satisfied that their bills have been accepted, and it is presumed that there is some error in the rumour of their being unaccepted on the 21st September, unless, perchance, Rothschild should have backed out of his agreement. The market looks heavy.

U. S. Bank Stock offered at 86, 60 days. [How happens it, then, that the Stock of the U. S. Bank fell, after the receipt of that letter, from 88 to 86? It would, at all events, seem as though the fact was still doubted.]—Com. Adv.

SPECIES.—The New Orleans Bee states that eight hundred thousand dollars in specie has been shipped from that port to Philadelphia, for the use of the United States Bank, and that two hundred and fifty thousand more were ready to be shipped for the same destination.

The following extract is from a highly intelligent source in Boston, to a gentleman in Wall street, received this morning:—

"The pressure is severe beyond endurance long, and if the banks stand, the manufacturers will all fail. No orders are going South for cotton, and it would be impossible to raise money to pay for it. Large amounts of paper are returning, and it is out of the question that it can be taken up and the spindle kept in motion."

(From the Boston Atlas of yesterday.)

MONEY MARKET.—The week has commenced with a considerable demand for money; the scarcity has prevented many negotiations.

There was a considerable demand for specie to-day for New York account, which adds very much to the present trouble. We did not learn particularly the amount of specie taken, but it did not vary much from 25,000 dollars.

Our brokers are disposed to take checks on New York at par; but some of the banks ask a premium, and therefore the brokers demand specie.

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JOHN COLBORNE.

His Excellency Sir John Colborne embarked on board H. M. S. Pique on Wednesday at 11 A. M., which was shortly got under weigh, and was towed down the stream by the steamer St. George. His Excellency is accompanied by Lady Colborne and family, and by his Military and Civil Secretaries, Colonel Rowen and Major Goldie. He was escorted by Sir James McDonnell the Commandant of Quebec, the Staff and heads of departments, from Payne's Hotel to the wharf, where the principal inhabitants of the city had assembled to witness his embarkation, and cheer him on his finally departing from among them. We have been told that Lady Colborne was affected even to shedding tears at bidding adieu to a country where she had formed so many warm friends, who will long remember her unaffected kindness of heart to all with whom she was placed in contact.

The Quebec Gazette truly remarks that no Governor ever left Canada for whose character the loyal inhabitants entertained a greater respect.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Captain Sandom, R. N., Captain Arthur, A. D. C., Mr. Downie, A. D. C., and Captain Halkett, Military Secretary, arrived at Rasco's Hotel last night about nine o'clock.

On Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, his Excellency the Governor General held his first levee at the new Government House, which was very numerously attended by civilians, as well as by the military, who were under general orders to present themselves. A guard of honour of the 24th Regiment was stationed outside of the house, and the band of the 71st Regiment was on the gallery in the rear, discoursing most eloquent music. At ten minutes to three o'clock the levee was closed, and we are sure that by that time his Excellency was sufficiently tired of bowing. He was dressed in a splendid uniform of blue and gold and had a pensive, melancholy, Shakespearian cast of countenance. He appears much younger than he really is, although evidently suffering from bad health.—Montreal Herald.

M'GILL COLLEGE.

The following is a copy of the inscription on the parchment deposited in the corner stone of this College:—

ANNO DOMINI MDCCLXXXIX,
VICTORIAE BRITANNICÆ REG. III,
JOHANNES COLBORNE,
EX ORD. ILLUSTRIS. BALNEI
ÆGUS,
G. C. II.
OMNIUM PROVINCIAE BRITANNICÆ
IN AMER. SEPTENTR.
PREFECTUS,
EXERCITUS IN CANADA SUPERIORE
ET
INFERIORE
DEX,
HICUS COLLEGIÏ FUNDATI EX TESTAMENTO
HON. JACOBI M'GILL,
SUPERIRIME IN URBE MARIANAPOL.
MERCATORIS, PRIMUM LAPIDEM POSUIT:
Regiâ Institutione, cui præs. Episcop. Marianopol. pecuniarum tantâ insolitâ munificentiâ legatam curante,—Ratione Edificii arbitrio Hon. Georgii Moffatt, et Johannis Bethune, D. D. commissariâ—Johanne Bethune, D. D. prefati Coll. Princip. Johanne Ostelli, Architecto, Gal. Lander, et Jacobo Telfer, Edificatoribus.
L. F. F. Q. S.

Office of the Chief Agent for Emigration,
Quebec, 21st October, 1839.

Statement of the number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec during the week ending the 19th instant:—

From England, - - - - -	6
Ireland, - - - - -	64
Scotland, - - - - -	16
- - - - -	86
Previously Reported, - - -	7261
- - - - -	7347
To corresponding period last year, - - -	3239
Showing increase in favour of 1839, - - -	4108 souls.

COMMERCIAL.

ASHES have further declined. Sales of lots for shipment have been made at 24s 9d @ 25s, and in small lots at 24s 3d @ 24s 6d. Pearls have been sold at 28s 6d to 29s. There is a large quantity in market, but the transactions are not numerous.

LOUR.—The receipts of flour have been large, and some considerable sales have been effected. Inspected fine has brought 37s 6d and 36s 3d cash.

PROVISIONS.—A few sales have been made within the last week of prime pork at 15s, four months. Prime mutton is quoted 18s, and mutton 19s to 19s 50 cts.

SUGARS.—Muscovado has declined 2s to 2s 6d per cwt. Refined sugar is now quoted 7 1/2d for single, and 7 3/4d for double.

TEAS are in good demand, and prices fully support those we last quoted.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks are not drawing, and there is but little private exchange offering. Owing to the depressed state of affairs in the United States, and the dread of a drain upon this province for specie, the Banks have been compelled to limit, very materially, the amount of their discounts.

We are sorry to observe from our New York papers received to-day, that the money market there has not improved. On first rate paper 3 per cent per month was offering, and but little could be done even at that exorbitant rate.

In the stock market but little has been done, and that at reduced prices. United States Bank stock is now quoted, 7 1/2.—The New York Banks' exchange on England is quoted, 9 1/2 to 10, and good private bills, 8 1/2 to 9 per cent prem.—Montreal Gazette, Oct. 26.

UPPER CANADA.

REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR To Dr. Baldwin and the Gentlemen who have signed an Address dated 18th October, 1839.

GENTLEMEN.—I have learned with feelings of the deepest regret from your address, that at the public meeting lately held on Yonge Street, the public peace was violated, and that some of the individuals present were seriously injured in their persons. It is still more deeply to be lamented, that loss of life has in one instance resulted from these events; a calamity which, whether it were occasioned by intentional violence or by accident, will scarcely fail to produce, with sorrow for the sufferer and his family, an aggravation of the embittered feelings which have of late unhappily attended the agitation of political questions in this Province. The undoubted right of Her Majesty's subjects to meet for the discussion and consideration of matters connected with the state of public affairs, precludes the interference of the Executive Council, so long as the proceedings of such meetings be peacefully conducted: those who thus assemble, are under the protection of the law, as also amenable to it, as on all ordinary occasions. Within the rules prescribed by the laws of the Province, it would be obviously impossible to restrain the expression of party feeling; and how much soever I may regret the intemperate and rash extent to which political animosity too often leads adverse partizans, the circumstance appears to me to be one of the unavoidable evils attending popular assemblages in times of political agitation and excitement.

Before any appeal can, with propriety, be made to the Executive Council, for the redress of personal grievances arising from occurrences of this nature, it will, I am sure, be apparent to you, that recourse should be had by the parties seeking it to the legal tribunals of the country, both with a view to the more regular course of justice, and a more complete elucidation of facts. If, therefore, it should transpire that sufficient cause exists, I would suggest the adoption of such a course in the present instance.

I regret that there has been so much delay in replying to your Address. I have, however, only this evening received the requisition and evidence taken at the Inquest on the body of the unfortunate individual who has lost his life. The delay, therefore, has been unavoidable; but it has afforded me the gratifying opportunity of an interview with Captain Steele, and other highly respectable gentlemen from Simcoe, whose sentiments, I incline to believe, are quite in accordance with my own.

Geo. ARTHUR.

Government House, 23d Oct., 1839.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, TORONTO.

On the other side of the way the English Church is progressing steadily, and rising like a phoenix from its ashes. It is true "its walls have been levelled with the dust," but the gratification of witnessing its re-erection on a superior plan to the old structure, will make some amends for the regret we experienced when we saw it wrapped in flames. The walls are of grey stone, painted to resemble free-stone. The roof is covered with tin, and the steeple is now 90 feet high, and is to be 96 feet higher; to have a set of 8 bells and a clock of four faces. The interior will be somewhat different from the former one; in the place of the large painted window there are three short windows close to each other, of the same form as the side windows; and instead of the thick and clumsy wooden pillars in use before, the gallery and roof are supported by slight cast iron pillars, which give a much lighter appearance to the building. We believe also that an organ will be procured.—Commercial Herald.

The County of Hastings has been set apart as the District of Victoria. The officers appointed are—Benjamin Dougal, Esq., District Judge; Anthony Marshall Esq., Inspector of Licences; Edmund Murney Esq., Clerk of the Peace; and J. B. Crowe Esq., Surrogate Judge.

From the Hamilton Gazette.

VERY MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Williamson of this town, a respectable colored man, went out to shoot squirrels, accompanied by his son, a very fine boy, aged 10 years, and who was a most regular attendant at our Episcopal Sabbath School; when unfortunately the gun discharging accidentally, lodged the entire contents in the poor little fellow's knee, and medical assistance not being at hand, he sunk under the effusion of blood, before anything of importance could be done for him.

This morning, the unfortunate Arthur Leslie, convicted at our late assizes of the murder of his wife, under circumstances which we do not feel it necessary, at this time, to dilate on—underwent the awful sentence of the law. Through the unremitting exertions of the Rev. Mr. Gale, whose spiritual attention was most indefatigable and praiseworthy, the mind of the wretched victim, we are happy to say, underwent a most happy change, and his entire deportment evinced that he was fully impressed with the awful situation in which he was placed. In his cell he spoke to several in the most calm and christian-like manner, bearing no ill-will or hatred to any human being. Regarding the cause of the unhappy act which brought him to his untimely end, it may be as well, perhaps, at this moment, to throw the curtain over it.

The new Market for this town, built under direction of the Board of Police, was opened to the public on Monday last, and has since been an object of considerable attraction. Its advantages are manifest, and we sincerely congratulate the inhabitants of Cobourg upon the establishment of an institution so requisite for their comfort, and which will so certainly advance the prosperity of their town. The building is exceedingly neat and commodious without being expensive, and reflects great credit on the taste and judgment of the Board. Mr. Donald McDonald has been appointed Market Clerk.—Cobourg Star.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Institution who have not yet paid in the required instalment of Five per cent. on their respective shares, are particularly requested to do so with as little delay as possible, as much inconvenience has been experienced from the non-compliance with this stipulation. When more convenient, payment may be made to the Editor of *The Church*.

H. J. GRASSETT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, October 28, 1839.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal.
MR. C. B. TURNER, BARRIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant.

THIS School will be re-opened on Monday, 4th November.
TERMS.—For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees.
For Boarders, £40 per annum. A limited number only will be taken.
Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and bedding, and silver dessert spoon.
For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to the Principal.
Kingston, U. C., October 28, 1839. 18-1f

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum; other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A., Brockville. 18-1f

JUST PUBLISHED, by the Rev. J. Thompson, and for sale at Messrs. Gravelly & Jackson's, Cobourg, price one shilling, Family and Individual Prayers, for a week. For the use of all denominations of Christians. Also, Individual Prayers for a week, sold separately, price sixpence.
October 31, 1839. 18-4w

MARRIED.

At Toronto, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasset, the Rev. John McCaul, L.L.D., Principal of Upper Canada College, to Emily, second daughter of the Honorable Mr. Justice Jones.

At Picton, on the 15th October, in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, by Rev. W. Macaulay, Mr. William Anderson, of Fredericksburg, to Miss Thorp, of Picton.

On Tuesday, 15th inst., at Simcoe, Long Point, U. C., Master Kerr, Esq., son of the late Rev. James M. Kerr, of Listerlin, County of Kilkenny, Ireland, and grand nephew of the late Bishop of Cloyne, to Lucy Johnson, eldest daughter of the Rev. Isaac Parkis.

DIED.

On Monday morning last, at the Rectory, in his 59th year, after an illness of eight weeks, which was borne with patient resignation to the Divine will, the Rev. F. H. Carrington, B. A., of Wadham College, Oxford, and for 26 years a missionary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in this colony, during 29 of which he was Rector of this Parish and Chaplain to the Garrison in this town.

By his family he will be long and deeply deplored as a most affectionate husband and kind father: whilst we feel certain that this melancholy announcement will create sincere regret amongst all, to whom his amiable qualities had deservedly endeared him.—Newfoundland Times.

At Ormsdown, Chateaugay, L. C. on the 18th ult., Charles Henry, youngest child of the Rev. W. Brethour, aged 15 months and 6 days.

At Guelph, on the 24th October, Susan, only child of Alfred Turner Esq., aged 5 weeks.

LETTERS received to Friday, Nov. 1st.—
J. Somerville, Esq.; J. M. Strange, Esq.; R