proceeded. "Swear by the fortune of Casar," he said; "change bably be nearer the truth in conceding to the republican soul. your mind, and cry 'Away with the Atheists.'" Polycarp re- party 85 members in the United Legislature; so that plied by a severe look at the crowd, and, waving his hand at them, and as if tossing back to them that exclamation, cried out, "Away | their means of political mischief, would be 24! with the Atheists," looking at the same time up to heaven with a deep groan. On the proconsul still insisting, and saying, "Swear and I will release you. Revile Christ;" he answered, "Eighty and six years have I been serving him, and he hath done me no wrong. And how can I blaspheme my King, who hath brought me salvation?" Finding his firmness invincible, the proconsul commanded the crier to proclaim, "Polycarp has confessed himself to be a Christian." On this the populace, composed of heathens and Jews, furiously cried out, "This is the teacher of impiety, the father of the Christians; the man who is for putting down our gods, and who is teaching many not to offer sacrifice or worship to the gods. The Asiarch Philip was urged by them to set a lion on Polycarp, which he refused, alleging that he had finished the games so far as exposing to beasts was concerned, and that therefore he had it not in his power. The general cry then was that he should be burned; and the multitude, among whom the Jews, as usual, especially distinguished themselves, although it was their sabbath, hastily got together wood and fagots from the workshops and the baths. A pile was soon raised, and Polycarp placed in the midst of it.

All being ready, he stript himself for his last struggle; but for * long time he was unable to unloose his sandals, from the interruption of the faithful, who eagerly ran up to touch the body of the holy martyr. When the fagots had been arranged around him, they were going to nail him to the stake; but he requested them to omit this part, saving, "Leave me as I am, for he that granteth me to endure the fire, will grant me to stand unmoved

"O Lord God Almighty, Father of thy beloved and blessed Son tion, and of all the family of the just, who live in thy presence : I and manifested, and hast fulfilled, even thou the unfailing and the Spirit, be glory now and for ever. Amen."

The fire was then lighted around him, and when it had risen rials for erecting. into a vast flame, bellying like a sail, it encircled the martyr as it were in a chamber of fire, where his body remained unconsumed, like gold in the furnace. On seeing the resistance which his body offered to the flames, his impatient enemies ordered him to be run through with a sword. The quantity of blood issuing from the wound was so great as to quench the fire. Thus the body was preserved; but his followers were not to have the satisfaction of paying it the last honours. It was denied to them, owing to the malicious representations of the Jews, who suggested that the Christians would forsake their crucified God and worship him. The centurion placed it in the midst of the fire and burnt it. The Church, however, gathered his bones, and reverently laid them up, as a treasure more precious than gems, in a place where they afterwards annually met, and celebrated this his birth-day into everlasting life, with joyful solemnities,-in pious memory of those who had fought the good fight, and to the preparation and exercise of those who were to follow their example. This day was the 25th

Thus the prince of this world extinguished the last lamp which had been kindled from the light of the living Apostles, and the Church lost a witness, who had upheld her claims in her most difficult trials. But he bequeathed to her, as we have already seen, a school of well-trained champions to continue the victorious fight against fraud and error. Every document that has come down to us, is loud in his praise; and the affectionate testimony of his highly-gifted pupil Irenœus, is well seconded by the internal evidence of his own admirable epistle. This letter is the last of the works of the Apostolic fathers, to which it forms a glorious crown. It was long read in the Churches of Asia, and the time perhaps may not be far distant, when it shall once again be heard in his own church, which still stands erect, though not undefiled in faith, amid the miserable wrecks of Christianity in that benighted region.

THE CHURCES.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1839.

On our third page will be found the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, at the opening of the Provincial Parliament at Toronto, on Tuesday last. Although, from a constraining sense of duty, we are compelled to express our dissent from some of the recommendations contained in the Speech from the Throne, yet do we most cheerfully avow our approbation of the moderation and good sense by which this document is characterized; and we trust that the measures of His Excellency, in correspondence with the general ware of this gratifying Speech, will be marked by that wisdom and energy which will ensure to him the zealous co-operation of the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada in carrying into effect "Her Majesty's fixed determination to maintain the connection now subsisting between Her North American possessions and the United Kingdom."

We are compelled to think that Her Majesty's ministers have very seriously mistaken the best means of ensuring the permanence of that connection, in recommending a "Legislative Re-union of this Province with Lower Canada"; and we must declare our conviction that such a measure, unless guarded by provisions which, upon the principles of ordinary justice, it might be found impossible to enforce, must hasten the separation which every

loyal subject is so anxious to avert.

The arguments against this measure strike us as very simple and conclusive. It will enfeeble the political condition by destroying the Constitutional ascendancy of Upper Canada, and add no efficient strength to the present Constitutional minority in the Lower Province. It tions in either Province a legislative majority, and therefore furnish them with additional means of shaking off those firstitutions altogether. The republican minority of Upper Canada, added to the republican majority of the very means of mischief which this ill-assorted Union sin. was designed to correct. If we allow to the Constitutionalists of Upper Canada all that it would be safe for them to claim, -namely three-fourths of the representatives of the Province, we must concede a similar relative ting then 84 members as the quota of the Lower Pro- rather than a conversion of the heart. vince, and 62 as that of the Upper, -which, from their have to calculate upon 63 republican members to the

their actual majority, with a correspondent increase of

With such a result from the proposed Union, who, as the elective franchise now stands, can doubt that it will be realized, -how is the government of the country to be carried on? How are our internal improvements viduals so much anxiety, will egage, we trust, the most to be advanced? How are our commercial interests to be forwarded? In the collisions which would inevitably arise between the Legislative Council and the popular branch,—in the contest for first principles which that they are entitled; but it is anoier thing to yield to them collision would involve, -we can hardly anticipate that the agricultural improvement and the commercial interests of the country will be more than a secondary consi- our political freedom. We wold be charitable, but we deration. And amidst the certain prevalence of political disputes, -while this angry contention is carried on ficed to gentleness; and Proteant truth must be mainbetween the upholders of the British Constitution as it tained, though the exposure Romish error be harsh is, and those who would degrade it into some crude form | and unwelcome. of a democracy,—the capitalist of the Mother Country would hardly venture to embark his all in a land where interminable civil strife is before him.

This is one feature of the case, -one which must affect with becoming force the mere political economist, him who regards the Union of the Provinces, as probably many do regard it, simply as a question of profit and loss; but there are other grounds of objection which to the real philanthropist, to the Protestant Christian, will be immeasurably more important. Not long ago a gentleman in New Brunswick, who had been a painful witness of the struggles of Protestantism in some other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, congratulated us on amid the pile without the security of your nails." They indulged what seemed to him a hopeful prospect,—that Upper Cahim so far as only to bind him. In this position he offered up the nada would prove the future bulwark of the Reformed Religion on the American Continent. He adverted to the fact that a large majority of its population were es-Jesus Christ, through whom we receive the knowledge which sentially Protestants, and a proportion so great and influtelleth of thee, O God of angels, and powers, and of all the crea- ential belonging to the Established Church, that with the slightest exercise of that fostering care, nay of that combless thee that thou hast thought me worthy of this day and hour, mon justice which the National Religion in all parts of so that I should be a partaker in the number of thy witnesses, in the British Dominions so fairly claims, it must take so the cup of thy Christ, unto the resurrection of everlasting life, both deep a root and possess so wide a prevalence as to comof soul and body, in the incorruption of the Holy Spirit. Amongst | mand in this region the same influence as a bulwark of whom may I be accepted before thee this day, through a fat and | Protestantism which the National Church does in Engacceptable sacrifice, according as thou hast beforehand prepared, land. Its influence thus concentrated and diffused, conjoined with that monarchical spirit which the Established true God. On this account, and for all things also, I praise thee, I Religion so undeniably fosters and invigorates, would bless thee, I glorify thee, together with the everlasting and heavenly form in Upper Canada, against popery on the one hand Jesus Christ, thy beloved Son: with whom, to thee and the Holy and democracy on the other, a barrier which there are no where else on the continent of America the same mate-

But by means of the Union, these happy presages would be swept away at once. In the United Provinces there would be nearly 600,000 members of the Romish ommunion,-a powerful, because a united phalanx,arrayed against 500,000 Protestants, distracted and weakened by rival and often contradictory tenets. The Church of England would probably be enabled to claim one-third of this aggregate body of Protestants; but when in addition to its defensive contests against the animosity of dissent, it shall have a perpetual conflict to maintain with popery, sustained and invigorated by political power, its efforts would be comparatively ineffectual. For we are not to suppose that the artifices of the Romish hierarchy will not be brought to bear upon the obvious advantage which, in a religious point of view, this Union would give them; nor would they neglect to emoloy the power thus recklessly thrown into their hands, of endering a majority of the Representatives in the United Parliament the abettors of their creed and the supporters of their influence. The testimony of history would be strangely falsified,—the spirit of their religion would be wonderfully changed, if they should be found, from any delicacy to their Protestant brethren, to disregard the spiritual advantage which this preponderance of political power would so obviously place in their hands.

But we shall be asked perhaps, if for the sake of prospective calamities, we are to refuse the application of the only remedy for present disquietude and misfortune? In reply, we can express our heartiest and most anxious exhibited much less of that Christian spirit and brotherly love towish for the amelioration and the removal of our present | wards the Church, by which Mr. Stinson's speech was characterifficulties; but in the mind of all candid and cautious | ized, and dwelt forcibly won the superior power an posed will only aggravate the disease.

nance of British supremacy, for the preservation of our Union of ALL the British North American Provinces .--By this means a Constitutional majority would be maintained in the United Legislature; a superior order of members would be elected; the farce of a representative Colonies which are by no means ripe for the boon; leand intrigue, would be more temperate, dignified and sautary than, in most of the Colonies, it at present is; by the reciprocity of loyal feeling on the one hand and the ncrease of checks upon any innovating tendencies on the other, there would be ensured a better adherence to the leading and inviolable principles of the Constitution,-

of the United Colonies would be safe.

The excellent Missionaries who are pursuing their quiet and unostentatious, but useful labours, amongst the Indians on the Grand River, can afford to receive with a complacent generosity the uncharitable accusation which will be found recorded in the communication of our esteemed correspondent from St. Catharine's. Of a calumny so sweeping, perhaps the best refutation would be the silent but impressive eloquence of a life sedulously devoted to their Master's service, and an undaunted prosecution of their valuable labours in the face of difficulties from within and of misrepresentation from without. will give to the combined opponents of British Institu- It may be that the vice of drunkenness amongst the objects of their charge, is one which our fellow-labourers referred to, have found the most difficulty in eradicating; but comparatively discouraging as their labours in this respect may have proved, we are much mistaken if abun-Lower Canada, will give them a positive ascendancy in dant testimony cannot be advanced of the triumph, in the United Parliament,—with a consequent increase of many instances, of Gospel principle over this besetting

It may be that, in labouring to undermine its influence, they have preferred the Scriptural method of striving to treme vigilance to ward off all danger of Popish re-establishment implant a sound and stable religious principle, to the as a redeeming point in their character;—we believe that great adoption of those merely human devices, the result of caution is at all times necessary to preserve our protestant nationadvantage to the republicans of Lower Canada. Admit- which is commonly a fostering of the deceitfulness of sin al faith inviolate. How much more, now, should the cry of the

We are persuaded that the author of the denunciation tirely controlled by a Roman Catholic faction, sways the destinies relative population, would be the proportion, -we should expressed in the letter of our correspondent, has affirmed of England? what he will find it impossible to substantiate by proof; former and 16 to the latter. These 79 in a division of but be this as it may, - whether drunkards are, or are find numerous ramifications, calculated to turn the scale in favour the whole house, consisting of 146 members, would not, still to be found amongst a professedly Christian of the Romanists throughout the Empire. These, while they therefore possess a certain majority of 12! and here too, community, -we know that our Missionaries at the indicate on the part of the Government an unhappy subjection it must be remembered, that we are conceding to the Grand River are labouring with zeal, and we trust with to the power of Rome, look like parts of a well-planned and exsoyalists of Lower Canada a larger number of represen- success, for their reformation; and we know that if this tensive conspiracy against our National Profestantism.

As he entered many of the faithful heard (as they assert) a tives than, we believe, it has ever hitherto been their success should appear to be nall, they will persevere voice from heaven, crying, "Be strong and have courage, Poly- good fortune to possess; while, in Upper Canada, our without discouragement in the labour of love; and, if carp." He here appeared at the tribunal of the proconsul, who, calculation embraces the largest number of constitutional the Lord of the harvest is pleed so to ordain, they will as usual in such cases, began with mildness to persuade him to members which, under the most favourable circumstances, be rejoiced and give Him that if they should be rencomply. His note, however, grew more stern, as the conversation it would be reasonable to anticipate. We should pro- dered the humble instrument the salvation of but one as another blow to be given by them to the National faith. But,

> That we are not singular ithe opinion we have exthe Provinces, the communicion of our correspondent | ligion? "Claud Halcro," given below, ill serve to prove. This is a view of the question whice while it brings to indiserious consideration of our Leslature. It is one thing to concede to our Roman Cathlic fellow-subjects those civil rights and religious priveges to which in justice an ascendancy which must endager the security of our Protestant religion, and lead atast to the subversion of must at the same time be just; duty must not be sacri-

We have been favoured with a communication, courman;" and we trust we shall lot be considered as departing from the temper by wich, we are free to acknowledge, his own communication is characterized, if we adhere to our opinion that it would be better, for the general good of the Church, no to canvass the question to which his letter refers. Wehave never assumed the position of champions of thosetenets to which his remarks are directed; nor are weas yet prepared to rank ourselves amongst their unqulified opponents. We should prefer a neutral position until at least further observation and a closer inquiry shill render us more competent to ascertain the validity o'the arguments by which hose tenets are supported, and the full force of the obections which their alleged unsundness has called forth. If we have discovered something of novelty in the one, we have not failed to detect a geat deal of unfairness in the other; and if the conscientious scruples of their impugners are to be respected, we can scarcely deny to their advocates the merit of good intention. Under such circumstances, it strikes us as most judicious to abetain from any thing that may provoke the unpleasantness of controversy; and if, in our well-meent endeavour to avoid this unhappy result, we should feel constrained to deprive our readers of the benefit of the communication with which our respected correspondent has favoured us, we feel a hope that we shall experience no diminution of his Christian kindness and good-will.

In a verbose address from the Editor of the Christian Guardian to his Excellency the Governor General, on that thread-bare topic, the "grievance" of the Clergy Reserves, it is stated, - "Yet when we [the Methodists] complain, we are termed raitors and rebels, and charged, even by The Church, with being in league with murderers and robbers and brigands!" We deny ever having made such a charge.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE GRAND RIVER INDIANS. To the Edior of The Church.

Rev. Sir .- A few weeks ag I attended a "Centenary Meeting" held in this place, at which he Rev. Mr. Stinson, President of the Conference, and the Rey James Evans, Missionary among the Indians, were present, ad took part in the proceedings. The former gentleman, in the couse of a long and eloquent address, paid a deservedly high complment to the character of the Clergy of the Established Church gnerally; and while he upheld with oming zeal the doctrines and principles of the Society to which he belongs, and ably advocaed their claims to be recognized as a legitimate branch of the gret Christian Family; yet he not only admitted the necessity of a Church Establishment, but bore ample testimony to the zeal and liberality of both the Clergy and members of that Church generally, in promoting the spread of the Gospel and in the support o' Missionary enterprises.

The latter gentleman, however, in the course of his remarks, observers, there cannot be a doubt that the remedy pro- the labours of Wesleyan Aissionaries, and of the Gospel, when preached by them among the Indian tribes of the Province, as ex-But if Lower and Upper Canada cannot stand separate | hibited in their lives and conduct, when compared with the fruits as they are, - if a union of some sort must take place, - of the labours of other sects, and especially of the Church of then, for the sake of British interests and for the mainte- England. As a proof of this, he referred to the moral and spi- Thursday, and Friday. ritual condition of the Irdians at the Grand River, who are under connexion with the Mother Country and for ensuring the the charge of Church Missionaries; and, inter alia, made this ascendancy of our Protestant Constitution, let it be a astounding assertion, "tiat the community of Indians at the Grand River were almost without exception drunkards, not one of whom had ever been reformed."

Now, Rev. Sir, I do not profess to be able to give any opinion, founded upon personal knowledge, as to the truth or falsehood of government would no longer be enacted in some of the this imputation: I only know that the charge is a serious one, materially affecting the character not only of the Indians themgislation, freed from the influence of local party spirit selves, but especially of the Missionaries to whom has been assigned the important and arduous duty of teaching them to know and obey the precepts of the Gospel.

I have therefore felt it my duty, as an humble member of the Church, to bring the subject under your notice, in order that the evil may be corrected if found to exist, or the falsehood of the accusation exposed ; - and I do so, in full confidence that those concerned, will meet the charge with that ample refutation which I the guarantee would be stronger for the continued supremacy of the Mother Country, -and the Protestantism | have no doubt it is in their power to afford I am, Rev. Sir.

Your obedient Servant,

AMICUS ECCLESIÆ. St. Catherine's, Nov. 28, 1839.

For the Church. POPISH LEGISLATION FOR THE COLONIES.

The historian Hume, in his account of the character of the religious parties in the time of Charles I., sneers at "the superstitious fears" of the Puritans, that the Papists, secretly aided by the king, purposed to subvert the Protestant kingdom of England,

and bring it under the power of Rome. Many in the present day, -either professing the Romish faith, or, like Hume, acknowledged infidels,-would fain treat as lightly the fears of those conscientious Protestants who declare, that they behold, in the advancement of O'Connell's partizans, a deadly and imminent danger to the nation, because it involves an aban-

donment of the National Religion. But while we express our disapprobation of the principles of the Puritans generally, and while we exculpate the Royal Martyr from the treason which their fears implied, we regard their exunbelieving scoffer be disregarded, when an Administration, en-

Arising out of this dependence upon the Irish agitator, we will

One of these, the proposed measure of A Union of the CANADAS, ought particularly and immediately to engage our attention. Doubtless many in the true spirit of ultra-liberalism, will ridicule the idea that this can be charged upon the Ministry allowing them to be ignorant of this striking tendency of the proposed Union, does not every feature of the proposition seem to bear out the charge that it is part of a systematic plan of the pressed of the religious bearinof the proposed Union of O'Connell faction to effect the downfall of our Protestant Re-

A Legislative Union of these Provinces would put supreme power into the hands of Roman Catholics! The power of persecution would thus be obtained by them in a part of the Empire: the power of joining the United States would be in their hands; and if we are to believe the statement of the shrewd "Clockmaker," the last mentioned nation is to be a " Catholic Country."

The power of Ancient Rome thus transferred to a Western Empire, and vested in the hands of a mighty nation, would prepare for the overthrow of Protestant England :--shorn of her transatlantic possessions, her energies must decline, and the sceptre drop at last from her enfeebled hands. While, therefore, every Protestant throughout the realm should protest against this measure; while the spirit of the first Reformers should be roused to life throughout the land, we must disregard the attacks of liberalism and infidelity. It has become a painful duty emphatically to proclaim that this pandering to the spirit of Rome, -this shameteous and Christian in its spirit, rom a "Zealous Church- ful prostitution of high places to be filled by the enemies of Protestantism,-is a departure from the essential principles of the British Constitution-a violation of the trust reposed in her Majesty's ministers! It is our duty to point out that if these pernicious counsels be persisted in; if this be the policy which is to guide the British Government; those words of awful import,-MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN, will be inscribed on the destinies of England and on England's religion.

CLAUD HALCRO. Belleville, December, 1839.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNIVERSITIES .- OXFORD, OCTOBER 17.

This day the following degrees were conferred:-Bachelor of Divinity .- Rev. Thomas Byrth, Magdalen Hall. Master of Arts .- Rev. Marcus Richard Southwell, Exeter, Grand Compounder; Horace Lewis Knight-Bruce, Christ Church; Robert Alexander, Christ Church; John Robert Cornish, Student of Christ Church; William Charles Fynes Webber, Student of Christ's Church; William Goodenough Penny, Student f Christ Church.

Bachelor of Arts .- Jacob Youde William Hinde, Wadham. OCTOBER 24.

was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Divinity; and in a Convocation holden on that day the Rev. Frederic Charles Plumptre, D. D., Master of University, was nominated by the Vice Chancellor and Proctors, and approved by the house, as a Delegate of it was, he said, a Church of England society—the Church of Accounts, in the room of the Rev. the Master of Pembroke Col- England as built upon the Bible and Prayer-book; the Bible as lege, resigned. In a Convocation holden this day (Thursday) the nomination

of the Rector of Exeter College (Dr. Richards,) to be a select preacher, in the room of Dr. Burney, was agreed to, as was the nomination of the Rev. Richard Mitchell, B. D., Fellow of Lin- in a most powerful manner, and a collection was afterwards made. coln College, to be a Public Examiner in Literis Humanioribus. In the same Convocation, the Rev. Charles John Daniel, M.A.

of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted ad eundem. In the Convocation holden the same day, the following degrees

were conferred :-

Grand Compounder; Rev. Frederic Daubeny, Brasennose, Grand Compounder; Rev. Hart Ethelston, Brasennose; Rev. Thomas Yard, Exeter; Rev. William Robey Tucker, Wadham. Bachelors of Arts .- William George Sinclair Addison, Mag-

dalen Hall; Arthur Henry Anson, Balliol.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 18. On Saturday last, the day appointed for the election of the Caput, the following were elected for the year ensuing :- The Vice Chancellor; J. Graham, D.D., Christ's, Divinity; T. Le Blanc, D.C.L., F.A.S., Trin. Hall, Law; Henry I. H. Bond, M.D., Corpus, Physic; R. Jeffreys, B.D., St. John's Senior Non-regent; Hy. W. Cookson, M.A., St. Peter's, Senior regent. At a Congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees

Masters of Arts .- W. B. Clements, Trinity; J. E. Golding. Queen's; J. R. Young, Caius; J. Caddell, Corpus Christi.

Bachelor of Arts .- E. Over, Catherine Hall. of Caius, and the Rev. J. Pullen, of Corpus Christi, were appointed Pro-Proctors.

OCTOBER 25.

The days of attendance during the present term will be Tuesday, Customs, who acts as Treasurer for the Society in Quebec.

At a congregation on Thursday last, J. Philpot, B. A. of Trinity College, was created Master of Arts by Royal Mandate. SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS .- At the public meeting of this useful and interesting society last week, Bristol witnessed, perhaps for the first time, three right rev. prelates at one of its public meetings; our diocesan being supported by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the lately created Bishop of Toronto, in Upper Canada. During the meeting a spirited individual informed the indefatigable secretary, the Rev. G. N. Barrow, that he would give £10 nine similar same could be found; in a few minutes £110 was subscribed. This tribute at once evinced the rapidly increasing interest felt in behalf of this noble and most important society.-

Various meetings have been held during the last quarter in all parts of England; and the society, while thankfully acknowledging the increased support which it has received, recommends most earnestly, as the best way of raising means at all adequate to its claims, the formation of parochial associations. Great success has already attended them in many parishes. The following calculation is taken from a paper of suggestions on the subject, which has been extensively circulated :-

"There are in England about 1,600,000 families in communion with the Church: if each family gave on the average 2s. 6d. a-year (which is scarcely more than one half-penny a-week,) the amount contributed would be £200,000. The rich may be reasonably called upon to give much more liberally of their abundance; but surely there is hardly a single Church family in the country that cannot afford to contribute, though it be of their poverty, 1d. a-week towards the propagation of the Gospel in

Nearly all the collections under the Queen's letter have now ome in. The following is a summary of the amount contributed by the several counties of England and Wales :-

1	ENGLAND.										
Ì			£	g.	d.		£	5.			
١	Bedford	***	281	12	9	Monmouth	206	5			
	Berks		738	5	8	Norfolk	805	14			
	Buckingham		427	9	2	Northampton	973	7			
	Cambridge		483	3	3	Northumberland	295	14			
	Chester	***	622	3	9	Nottingham	588	15			
	Cornwall		342	0	3	Oxford	763	4			
	Cumberland		248	19	1	Rutland	129	5			
	Derby		619	7	8	Salop	795	1			
	Devon		1184	2	10	Somerset	1170	19			
	Dorset		289	6	9	Southampton	1488	10			
	Durham		399	0	8	Stafford	1013	17			
	Essex		1357	-	3	Suffolk	850	7			
	Gloucester		1589	16	8	Surrey	1856	10			
	Hereford		360	9	11	Sussex	1196	11			
	Hertford		727	10	12		912	2			
	Huntingdon		173	19	5	Westmorlaend	130	14			
	Kent		1714	0	4	Wilts	818	18			
	Lancaster		2000	11	3	Worcester	649	3			
	Leicester		732		11	York	2503	7			
	Lincoln		1003	6	2	Miscellaneous	19	4			
	Middlesex		5206	10	7		1	NA STA			
	1			10							

A SHADOWAY PROVIDED THE THE	A PARTY AND A PART								-
			WAI	ES.					
	£	g.	d.1				£	S.	d.
Anglesea	38	8	10	Flint			134	14	9
	75	1	7	Glamo	organ		178	19	1
Cardigan	63	4	11	Merio	neth		65	9	3
	77	13	11	Montg	gomery		125	9	4
Carnarvon .	75	12	10	Pemb	roke		127	13	9
Denbigh		18	2	Radne	or		19	9	4
					£	S.	d.		
Total	in Engl	and			37,977				
				- ***	1135		9		
Total in Wales Isle of Man					77	2	6		

Total ... £39,190 5 6 The Bishop of London has lately ordained, as a minister of the Church of England, a gentleman who had been born and educated in the Church of Rome, and who had been studying at Rome eight years, to qualify him as a minister of the Roman church. His residence at Rome has led to his conviction of the errors of Popery, which he has in consequence renounced, and is now a zealous defender of the faith once delivered to the saints. -Windsor Journal.

FOUNDATION OF A NEW CHURCH AT MANCHESTER. Friday morning the first stone was laid of a new church, which is about to be erected by subscription in Every-street, Great Ancoats, in the centre of one of the most densely populated districts in the town. The building will be a very neat edifice in the Norman style, which prevailed in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The subscription already amounts to upwards of £2000, and is rapidly increasing. The Rev. Dr. Warren is to be the minister. It is intended that this edifice shall accommodate about 1500 persons; one third of the sittings are to be free. Sir O. Mosley, the lord of the manor, laid the stone, and delivered a very impressive address on the occasion, in which he feelingly exhorted the multitude around him to a right use of the privilege that was about to be placed within their reach. A large body of the elergy of Manchester were present on the occasion, including Dr. Warren, the future incumbent, who was warmly congratulated on the prospect of usefulness before him.

Dr. Hook .- On Wednesday evening last, this distinguished divine preached a sermon in Illingworth Church, in aid of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places. Prayers were read by the Venerable Archdeacon Musgrave. The rev. doctor ascended the pulpit and took his text from Acts xiii. 32-" We declare unto you glad tidings." The discourse was most heart-searching, and the strong and nervous appeals to the conscience were irresistible, and were well calculated to carry conviction. In advocating the claims of the society the doctor said that though it was a society for the employment of additional curates, the duty of the state was fully recognised, though it appeared as if it was relieved of its responsibilities. But they were not to leave undone that which it was the On Saturday last the Rev. Thomas Byrth, of Magdalen Hall, duty of the state to do; and until the state is awakened to a sense of its duty, till the people through their representatives cause the Crown to do that which it ought to do, they must request their subscriptions in aid of the society. In reference to that society the rule of faith, and the Prayer-book as its interpreter. It was upon that principle that the society acted,-in a spirit of liberality, in the true sense of the meaning of that term. The learn ed doctor then enforced the claims of the society upon his hearers -Halifax Guardian.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND .- The friends and supporters of these schools are exerting all their power and influence to raise subscriptions throughout England towards their maintenance. With this laudable view they purpose holding meetings immedi-Masters of Arts .- George Mellish, Scholar of University, ately at Bath, and to have charity sermons preached. According to the last report of the society, which has been just circulated, the total number of schools amount to 3006, which contain 226,650 scholars, having 21,828 teachers. Of the total number of boys 139,102 read the Bible and Testament; 45,944 are adults, above the age of 15, and not one-half are receiving education at the daily schools. The number of schools founded during the past year considerably exceeded that of the preceding years. The increase of the distribution of Bibles during the same period reached 1423 copies, and that of Testaments averaged an equal

From the Quebec Mercury.

On Sunday, the 24th ult., after an excellent discourse from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, a collection was made in aid of the funds of the Society for Promoting Christian know ledge, when the sum of £40 was contributed towards the support of this excellent institution. The congregation was not so large Pro-Proctors.—At the same Congregation the Rev. M. Gibbs, as is usual in the Cathedral upon such occasions, many, especially been prevented attending by the state of the weather an roads; but all who are desirous of promoting and extending the The Queen's Professor of the Civil Law has given notice that Christian labours directed by the Society, may deposit their conhis course of lectures will commence on the 7th of November. tributions with Henry Jessopp, Esq., her Majesty's Collector of

From the Gospel Messenger.

BISHOP OF TORONTO .- We most heartily unite with our es ceemed brother of "The Church," and with all our brethren Upper Canada, in thankfulness to God for the safe return of the Right Rev. Dr. Strachan, from England, where he lately received consecration as Bishop of Toronto, his diocese being the Province of Upper Canada. The division of the immense Diocese of Que bee, has been most satisfactorily settled, and we trust that one so well informed and experienced, so capable and devoted as Dr. Strachan, will, under the gracious guidance and protection of mighty God, promote the best interests of the people of his charge, to the edifying of the Church, and the salvation of souls. Long may he live to carry forward those measures which he has through many years of toil and difficulty, sustained with great talent, fidelity and zeal

Civil Antelligence.

We alluded briefly in our last to the intelligent brought by the Steam Ship British Queen, which saile from Portsmouth on the 3d November, and has brought us London papers to the evening of the 1st of that month Below will be found a selection of the most interesting particulars :-

A Post Office messenger arrived in town yesterday, with mails from India—one (the latest) dispatched from Bombay on the lutt, arrived at Sugaran the few. IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA. ult., arrived at Suez on the 6th instant; another from Calcu 13th of July, by the Waterwitch schooner; and a third by Euphrates company's steamer, which left Bombay on the 23rd of

The dispatches brought by this conveyance announce bri successes on the part of the Indian army. Her Majesty's tr marched from Candahar in four divisions on the 27th, 28th s 29th of May, and on the 3d of June, and arrived, on the 16th July, at Mokeer, four days' march from Ghuznee. Up 20th inst. it had encountered no more formidable obstacle 20th inst. it had encountered no more formidable obstacle troop belonging to the rebel tribe, which it repulsed without difficulty. On the 20th the army was concentrated at Nance, when miles from Ghuznee, and on the 21st arrived at that place, within gun-shot it was received by a smart canonade and a heavy of fire of musketry, after silencing which, the army bivonacked, the 22d preparations were made for assaulting the town, and the attack on it commenced a few minutes before three o'clock on and ensuing morning. The gates were blown in he the angineers, are ensuing morning. The gates were blown in by the engineer the trumpets having sounded a charge, the artillery ope rible fire, under cover of which the infantry forced an en spite of the most determined resistance, and by 5 o'clock the lours of her Majesty's 13th and 17th regiments floated over tadel of Ghuznee. Thus one of the strongest fortification Asia, defended by a force of 3500 of the elite of the Afghan Asia, defended by a force of 3500 of the clite of the Algardace of Capacidace of the Algardace of the Algardace of Capacidace of Capacidace of the Algardace of Capacidace of the Algardace of Capacidace of Capacida