

observers all the characteristics of intellectual superiority—if there be danger, after long practice in mind sees appeals and orisons, where long pauses, hesitation, and checks in the reasoning process, arising from that suspension of judgment so congenial to the spirit of true philosophy, are inadmissible and impossible—if there be danger under such circumstances, what must be the risk of letting extemporaneous supplications and harangues issue from the lips of individuals raw from college, and inexperienced in the pulpit and the reading-desk? By using a set form we avoid all such hazard; our congregation can join in with us, in offering up prayers to Almighty God, in returning thanks for mercies shown, and in supplicating for future blessings, which unless they are confined to a prescribed formula, it were obviously impossible for them to do. Unless their minds be prepared for what is coming they are busy anticipating the turn of a period, or the conclusion of a sentence. They are carried away by the mere human eloquence of the minister; they are canvassing the truth of the doctrine, which he is earnest in inculcating, and perhaps criticising the niceties of language, the style or fitness of the prayer itself; and while their attention is thus distracted all devotion and pious feelings are necessarily absent. The heart, indeed, may be bent upon the minister, but far from God.—There may be every appearance of hanging upon the preacher's lips; but it rather springs from a species of morbid curiosity, than from any due sense of the importance of those religious truths he is inculcating. Not so with respect to our beautiful Liturgy, stereotyped on every heart. In it we meet with prayers of distress, the praises and exultations of triumph; passages fitted alike for the indulgence of joy, or the soothing of sorrow; evincing a happy despatch and affliction, and furnishing gladness with the strains of holy and religious rapture. What can convey a higher idea of the intrinsic excellence of any composition? The beginning of the twenty-second Psalm was pronounced upon the cross; part of the thirty-first made the last human utterance of our Saviour. By far the greater part of our Liturgy consists of passages and extracts from holy writ, presenting religion to us in the most engaging dress, communicating truths past philosophy to investigate, in a style surpassing poetry; calculated alike to profit, and to please; to inform the understanding, elevate the affections, and entertain the imagination, grateful as the manna which descended from above, conforming itself to every palate.—"Other productions, after a few perusals, however fair, wither like the gathered flowers in our hands, and lose their fragrance; but these like the unfolding plants of paradise, become, as we are more accustomed to them, still more, and more beautiful; their bloom appears to be daily heightened, fresh odours are emitted, and new sweets extracted from them. He who has once tasted their excellencies, will desire to taste them again; and whose tastes them oftentime, will still them the most."—Church of England Quarterly Review.

* Bishop Horne.

ORIGIN OF CHURCH-PROPERTY IN ENGLAND.

When did the State give its property to the Church? Where is the Act of Parliament that gave it? The history of Church property may be briefly told. This country (England), like most others, was converted on the primitive model. A missionary bishop came here attended by his clergy. They lived together in the towns; and on the Sundays the clergy went forth into the villages to preach the Gospel, and administer the ordinances of religion. When unable to find a building sufficiently large to meet in, they would erect a small stone cross on a common, to mark the place to which the people were to resort. Some of these crosses are still in existence in our own country. And so things went on for some time, until in the seventh century, Theodore, a Greek, was Archbishop of Canterbury, and he organized our present parochial system, by encouraging the great landholders to build and endow churches on their estates, by giving to them the perpetual advowson of the living. The kind of endowment universally adopted, the Old Testament affording the model, was tithes: and if an estate to which a church was, was afterwards sold, it was sold subject to the payment of the tithes which had been previously given. This accounts for the difference in the size of different parishes; the large ones were originally one large estate, and the small ones were formed from smaller estates. About two centuries after, Athelstan, a wise Saxon king, determined to carry out Archbishop Theodore's scheme. And how did he do it? Finding that several large districts were without churches, he encouraged the building of churches by enacting that whosoever should build and endow a church on his estate should become a Thane, or one of the order of nobility. And the consequence was, that the generality of our parochial churches were thus endowed before the Norman conquest. This is a simple history of church endowments in England, which are to be attributed not to state policy, but to the benevolence and piety of individuals. During the last century many dissenting meeting-houses were endowed in a similar manner, by the piety and benevolence of individuals: the only difference between their endowments and ours being, that theirs are modern and ours ancient. But it is said, "It may be very true that this is the early history of these endowments, but then they were taken from one Church, and given to another Church at the Reformation." By what Act of Parliament was this done? We can name the Acts of Parliament which sanctioned the proceedings of the bishops and clergy of the Church of England, when they corrected the abuses which had crept into their Church, but we defy our enemies to show an act by which the property was taken from one church and given to another. Between the reigns of William I. and Henry VIII. many superstitious practices had crept into the Church, and many erroneous opinions were rife. And in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, these superstitious practices were abolished, these erroneous doctrines protested against, and the Church was brought back as nearly as possible to the state it was in when it was originally endowed. Surely we can see the difference between reforming an old edifice, and building a new one—between reformation and destruction. The Church may be compared to a goonly edifice. At the time of the Reformation it stood a goonly edifice. It was much out of repair, and it was much polluted with corruptions. We swept the edifice clean, and we repaired it; but it was substantially the same edifice which had been endowed by our ancestors.—Dr. W. F. Hook.

A NATIONAL RELIGION THE BASIS OF ROMAN PATRIOTISM.

The whole Roman History may be appealed to in proof of the augmented influence which nationality gives to the forms of religion, considered independently of their substantive truth or falsehood. The doctrine of unity of establishment will not apply, in a case where there was no exterior body constituted by Divine command for the conservation and exhibition of truth. But in the midst of the strangest anomalies, we find from incontestable and indeed universal testimony, these facts: firstly, that in Rome, more than in any other ancient polity, the will and the energies of the individual were subordinated throughout all ranks to the state.—The oligarchical privileges held by the patricians sufficiently account for their patriotism; but the conduct of the Roman people, their moderation, disinterestedness, and self-devotion, cannot be similarly explained. Never, probably, was human nature, on a large scale, without the aid of revelation, carried so much out of itself, as by that prevailing principle of patriotic honour, which filled the ranks of the Roman armies for centuries together with men who had but little of their own to defend, and little to sacrifice but life, which to them was much, and which they spent freely in the field of battle. Now coming with this the second equally unquestionable fact that in Rome, as we learn from the unsuspected authority of Polybius (vi. 54), the stamp of public religion was impressed not only upon all the institutions of the state, but upon all the actions of life; and as we find the influence of things unseen (in however corrupted forms), simultaneously at a maximum in the individual and in the state, we cannot but infer a natural harmony, and a reciprocal causation, between these two parallel manifestations, and by how much the more it may be shown that the religion was impure, and that the influence

exercised was not that of truth, by so much the argument for nationality is corroborated, because the result produced must in the same proportion be set down to its credit.—The State in its relations with the Church, by W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M. P.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1839.

The seeds sown by the Home government in Upper Canada have not fallen upon an unproductive soil; for at this moment, there is as plentiful a crop of mischief, luxuriating in rankness, as would satisfy the sickle of the most evil-minded anarchist that ever dwelt in complacency on a ripening harvest of nation and individual suffering. The expectation which must have been entertained by the Ministry, when they set out Lord Durham as High Commissioner, that he would succeed in alienating the colonies from the British Crown, or that at all events he would render them a burden too expensive to be borne by England, has been realized to the full. His Lordship's Report,—unless Chatham arise to arrest its destructive tendency,—has exterminated monarchy from the continent of North America. The thousands and thousands of pounds expended in our defence, are our present partial and imperfect security, but our ultimate ruin; they are frittered away so ignominiously, they are spent so unprofitably, that the cry from the mother country will soon be, "If we retain the Colonies at this cost, we exceed the Pelican in parental affection, and sacrifice our existence for our trans-Atlantic progeny." One fourth of the amount already devoted to our unprotecting protection, if bestowed on the fitting out of an armament, that should have been sent to enforce the responsibility of the American government for the acts of American citizens, would have saved many a valuable life to the colony, many a thousand pounds to the imperial treasury, and have spared the chronicler of passing events the anguish and humiliation of recording the decay of that pristine English spirit, which shielded an Englishman in every quarter of the globe from foreign insult, and garded every hair of his head.

But because our rulers in Downing Street have, by their very action, endeavored to accelerate our separation from the mother country, is there any reason why we ourselves should facilitate their projects, and hasten the arrival of that crisis which cannot be thought of without a most heart-rending pang? Is there any reason, while the British standard still floats over these important regions, that we should altogether discard hope, and in seeking for a remedy, apply any nostrum to our lips which quacks at hand may commend to our blind credulity? We frankly admit, humanly speaking, that nothing but a Conservative administration can preserve these dependencies to the British empire: we further admit that of such a change there seems no probability till the next session of the Imperial Parliament: but, notwithstanding this, we know of no excuse for the reckless course taken by many whom we must still call constitutionalists, and who, rendered desperate by a feeble and profligate administration, fly for refuge to principles, formerly most abhorrent to their feelings and convictions; and at the same time are rendered the tools of men, who are traitors in everything save the punishment due to their crime.

It cannot be denied that the province, in many of the parts always noted for a disaffected character, is running wild and frantic in its support of Lord Durham's republican views, and that many staunch loyalists are infected with the Durham fever. We do not, however, regard the meetings that have lately taken place as entitled to so much domestic consequence as is generally attached to them; for it will soon be perceived, on a little reflection, that they have been held in very suspicious localities, and that very equivocal characters have borne the principal part in the proceedings,—making no scruple to associate with liberated traitors, or persons justly branded with the stigma of open and avowed disloyalty. If the effect of these assemblages extended no farther than the limits of this province, we should look upon them without much apprehension; but when they are producing an impression on our American enemies,—for we can no longer call them neighbours,—it is then that we feel startled, and compelled to deliver ourselves of the warning which shall immediately be given.

We trust that the loyalists of Upper Canada have not so little profited by the experience of the last two years as to imagine that the machinations of the American Sympathisers, winked at by their government, and applauded by their leading statesmen, are completely, or even temporarily suspended,—or that this country can ever enjoy tranquillity until Great Britain has demanded reparation for the past, and indemnity for the future.—If any such there be so incapable of learning a political lesson, to them we would say,—American sympathy is now in this month of August more actively at work than ever. There may be no conspicuous symptoms of it,—no gatherings on the borders,—no noisy meetings, where brawlers clamour for Canadian Independence,—but there is there the greater danger. There is a danger, but generally we know not where it is. It is impossible that the frontier brigands should not be plotting our ruin,—but it is not seen by most that they actually are doing so, and therefore unless we be vigilant, cautious, and acutely suspicious, the storm will burst upon us, before we have even desisted the small speck which usually precedes its discharge. It is not, however, the case, that SYMPATHY has gone to sleep. It has awoke from its fitful slumber, with the renovated energies of a giant,—but it is not visible to the common and unobservant eye, because it has changed the scene of its operations. American sympathy has transferred the campaign into our own country. It fights its battles under the Durham flag; and when men, good loyal men, are clamouring out Lord Durham and Responsibility, they are in reality vociferating,—Success to the murderers and mangle of Moodie, Weir, Johnson, Hume, and Usher.—Down with the Union Jack.—Up with the striped banner of the slaveholding American Republic!

In plain English, every man who attends a Durham meeting for the purpose of supporting Lord Durham's report, however loyal he may be in intention, is a rebel in effect. It is high time it should be universally known that the term "DURHAMITE" has been; convenient designation fixed on by the Patriot Executive Committee in the United States. It is high time it should be generally known that the first movers and prompters of these Durham meetings, were emissaries from the American side of Lake Ontario,—and that here is good reason for believing that a brother of Von Schoultz's, and a Doctor Smith, have taken a part in some of these meetings in this very district, and have thus been admitted into the very heart of our territory, that so they might spy the nakedness of the land, and carry back a report to their accomplices in iniquity. Furthermore, these Durham manifestations are but a cloak for the deliberations of the disaffected. On these occasions they consult without suspicion, and in most cases without interruption; they report the state of their companies,—for be it known that the Durhamites have big had their forces organized, marshalled, and officered; they communicate intelligence of a treasonable description; they make arrangements for the deposit of arms; in fine, under the opportune mask of Lord Durham's name, and of respon-

sible government, they are plotting the severance of that connexion which, with their lips, they audaciously and hypocritically pretend to cherish. We make every one of the preceding statements with an implicit reliance in their truth; and we believe it will not be long before what we have just stated, will be corroborated in a manner that no one can impugn.

Let us again beg to be understood, as asserting, not that all who attend these Durham meetings are disloyal men,—but that many, who do so attend, are made the dupes of American sympathisers, and internal traitors,—and would be the first, did they know the contamination of such assemblages, to shun them as they would a city infected with the plague. Ignorance hitherto has been their sufficient excuse: that being enlightened, they can now no longer avail themselves of such a plea.

Not only are these Durham meetings to be reprehended for the reasons which we have stated, but they are to be condemned, because they can have no other effect than that of keeping the province in a state of agitation,—inviting the renewal of sympathy,—and deterring emigration from our shores. Capitalists, as a body, are Conservatives; and they, too, are not likely to embark their resources among a people who would endanger the stability of every monied institution by a reckless adoption of Lord Durham's revolutionary innovations.

We need not look abroad to see the mischief likely to ensue from these meetings. The evil which they have already produced is palpably before us. Since Lord Durham's Report made its appearance among us, property has become greatly depreciated in value; the land-market is over-glutted; and hundreds of respectable emigrants would retrace their steps to Europe, could they sell their farms at any price. Many, as it is, prefer sacrificing their all, rather than remain to witness the dying agonies of British North American Dominion under the poisonous medicines of Lord Durham's Pharmacoepia.

If there be any patriotism left in the country, we may hope that the Durham madness will soon subside, and that the people will present a front of union, and a harmony of appearance, calculated to insure us a tranquil and bloodless winter. Every loyal man must feel that we have been shamefully exposed to the Punie faith of the American Government by our own trucking and infatuated ministry; and in remonstrating against such a course of unjust and degrading policy he may apply his energies much more beneficially, than by swelling the unmeaning clamour about Lord Durham's Report and Responsibility, in company with Doctor Smith, and the brother of Von Schoultz, or any of the aliens and rebels with which the Province swarms.

We have been favoured with a copy of the two first parts of the Oxford Tracts for the Times, reprinted at New York by Mr. Lois Sherman, at the Protestant Episcopal Press. The American Editor promises that this edition shall be "at exact reprint of the whole series," and that "the present republication shall also include Plain Sermons by Contributors to the Tracts for the Times," together with such other writings connected with the Oxford Theology as, in the judgment of the Editor, are of the greatest interest and value. The Editor wishes to be distinctly understood that these latter works will consist of *etire treatises* precisely as they have been published by their respective authors." The type of the specimens we have already received of this timely undertaking, is bold and clear; and we hold ourselves indebted to the enterprising individual, be he who he may, who has placed these valuable and peculiar theological productions so closely within our reach.

In giving so high a character, in general, to these Oxford publications, we beg most distinctly to be understood as not pledging ourselves to an unqualified approval of all that has emanated from those profound scholars and eminently pious men who have created such an excitement in the religious, and even in the political world. The Oxford Tracts have an apparent tendency to some few doctrines which we deem erroneous, and which we believe are so held by the soundest of our Protestant divines; they are also occasionally disfigured by some expressions and sentiments which, to say the least, we consider of questionable lawfulness, and most decidedly inexpedient. Making, however, these deductions, we regard the champions of the Oxford Theology, as men who have restored many a half-buried and forgotten truth to a prominence and importance, to which they have too long been strangers. In aiming at the overthrow of modern Rationalism and Christian Laxity, they may have deviated a little too far from the middle and judicious course; but the imperfections into which we are of opinion they have fallen, are but the incrustations which enclose and surround the excavated ore, and which with a little attrition will speedily disappear,—the labour of purification enhancing the value and the brilliancy of the metal called from darkness and inactivity to the lively use of man. When truth has been obscured and even hidden for a long time, it bursts upon us with a blaze almost dazzling; and it is not till we have become in some degree familiar with it, that we can perceive its beauty, or admire the fulness of its suffulgency. This is emphatically the case with many of the doctrines insisted on by the Oxford writers, and especially with that of the Apostolical Succession.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Castle-street Chapel, in Reading, which has been 40 years in the Countess of Huntingdon's possession, has been consecrated for the service of the Church of England by the Bishop of Salisbury.

RECTORSHIP OF ST. MARY-LE-STRAND.—At a vestry held in the vestry-room of the above parish on Thursday, for the purpose of laying before the parishioners the official appointment of the Rev. Joshua Frederick Denham to the rectorship, presented to that gentleman by the Lord Chancellor, a resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing their thanks to the Lord Chancellor, for his kind condescension in receiving and complying with the wishes of the inhabitants in the appointment of the Rev. J. F. Denham, M. A., who had been long the officiating curate, to fill the then vacant rectorship of this parish, occasioned by the demise of the Rev. J. E. Gambier.

NEW CHURCH AT DIDSBOURY.—A new church is to be erected immediately within the chapelry of Didsbury, four miles from Manchester. Mr. Joseph Bisley has subscribed £300 towards the object, and several other gentlemen have come forward very liberally.—Blackburn Standard.

TRUMPET OF THE CHURCH AT ST. HELEN'S.—A meeting of the rate-payers of St. Helen's parish, the Rev. Donald Cameron in the chair, was held in the vestry on Friday last. Mr. Bennett, the churchwarden, stated that a threepenny rate would be required for the current expenses, which was proposed by Mr. Cowell, cabinet-maker, and seconded by Mr. Foley, solicitor.—This was objected to, and an amendment "that the meeting be adjourned for 12 months" was moved by Mr. Thomas Wilks, of the London-road, and seconded by Mr. John Phipps, shoemaker and porter, and after a lengthened conversation an adjournment was moved to the church-yard, when the parties were placed upon the right and the left of the vicar, and there appeared for the amendment 25, for the rate 43, majority 18. This great majority out of so small a number of voters must surely convince the opponents of the Establishment how futile all their attempts to resist the legal and just demands for the maintenance of that church, which is at once the ornament and the blessing of our country and our national constitution. A great deal of bluster ensued

from the beaten party about a scrutiny; but upon a little reflection "they quietly dispersed."—Worcester Journal.

TRUMPET OF THE CHURCH AT ST. MICHAEL'S-ON-WYRE.—On Tuesday week, at a vestry meeting held at the parish church of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, it was moved by Mr. Richard Porter, the churchwarden, that eight "keys" should be collected for the repairs of the church and the necessary expenses attending Divine Worship during the ensuing year. An amendment was moved by Mr. Wm. Crook, that only three keys should be collected to cover the repairs of the church. On a show of hands, the amendment was declared to be carried. T. R. W. France, Esq. demanded a poll, which was fixed to take place on Tuesday last, when the numbers were—for the motion, 276; for the amendment 132; majority for the rate of eight keys, 144.—Blackburn Standard.

The inhabitants of the parish of Beoley last week presented a handsome tea and coffee-pot to their officiating minister, the Rev. C. F. Seathorne, M. A., in testimony of their high opinion of his zeal, fidelity, and efficiency, in discharging the duties of his sacred office.—Worcester Journal.

The fifteen years during which the Rev. Dr. Buckland has presided over Uppingham Grammar School terminating on Tuesday, the young gentlemen of the school, with many of the doctor's former pupils who were within such a distance as to enable them to attend, dined together at the school-house, on which occasion an elegant testimonial of their regard and esteem was presented to their late master by his pupils. It is a massive silver inkstand of a richly decorated gothic architectural design: on one side the seal of the school and the armorial bearings of the doctor are beautifully engraved, and on the other side the following inscription:—JOSEPH BUCKLAND, S. T. P. Ludi Grammatici Uppinghamiensis Archidiacono hoc pietatis sue atque amoris monumentum quidam ex alumnis D. D. XIV. GAL. JUL. A. D. MDCCCXXXIX.—Cambridge Chronicle.

In looking over the list of contributors to the additional Curates' Fund Society for Ireland, we observe that the Archbishop of Armagh, besides his annual subscription of £100, and a donation of equal amount, pays the salaries of all the additional curates required in the Diocese of Armagh, at an expense this year of £1150. The subscription of most of the other Bishops is £50, together with a donation in many cases. £25 is the largest contribution from any layman, and there are very few even of that amount. It is stated that nearly one-third of the benefices of Ireland, proce to their incumbents an income of less than £150 a year.—Banner of the Cross.

The late Archbishop of Tuam was a man of the purest philanthropy and most universal benevolence, and the poor of Tuam, of all religious denominations, particularly the poor Roman Catholics, as they were twenty to one in number, will long have cause to mourn his loss. His acts of charity and consideration for the poor could not be enumerated. Since the recent memorable storm he had had his men out erecting and thatching the cabins of the poor throughout his own parish, that were levelled by that awful visitation, the horrors of which will be long remembered.

There are not less than 150 new churches and chapels of ease connected with the Established Religion now building in various parts of England and Wales, and numberless schools are in the course of erection and enlargement by the friends and supporters of the Church.—British Magazine.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT UNIONS.—In the parish of Brighton, with a population of upwards of 40,000, there have been only twenty-six of these marriages since the act was passed, whilst in the parish church, on Sunday last, the banns of marriage of no less than twenty-five couples were published. So much for the popularity of the Whig Marriage Act!—Brighton Gazette.—[Half-a-dozen is the outside number that have been coupled in Chichester under this act.]

THE BROOMSTICK BILL.—The provincial papers from all quarters of the kingdom have noticed the utter failure of the new Broomstick Bill, and it is now manifest that the clamour which obtained the Act, emanated from a few Church-hating Radicals only, and was not called forth, as they have tried to make us believe, by the conscientious scruples of the really pious and chaste portion of the Protestant dissenters. That it is a complete failure will be seen by the following fact. It appears that in the parish of Biggleswade, comprising a population of nearly 4000 inhabitants, there have only been three unions under the new Act! It must be observed, also, that in one case it was a dissenting preacher to be united; in the second the brother of a dissenting preacher was the contracting party; and, in the third, a woman, whose husband was a few years ago transported, and is only supposed to be dead, enacted the farce of jumping the broomstick! On the other hand, the performance of the Church Marriage Ceremony has been greatly increased in the parish within the last two years. Only a few weeks ago no less than eight pairs of banns were published one Sunday.—Northampton Herald.

Last week a deputation from his late pupils at Rugby, waited upon the Rev. J. P. Lee, Head Master of King Edward's School, in Birmingham, and presented him with a splendid seven-light silver candleabra. The foot, which is a tripod, bears on the one side the arms of the rev. gentleman, and on the other an appropriate Latin inscription.—Ten Towns' Messenger.

Global Intelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

From the Boston Transcript and Daily Advertiser. The elegant new ship Oneco, Capt. Dreyer, arrived below on Saturday, but did not come up until yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 13th July, to which date she brings papers from that port, containing London Dates to the 11th.

Birmingham had recovered from its riot fever, and was quite tranquil. The chartists were at rest. Their great petition for reform was to have precedence in the House of Commons on the 12th. In the House, on the 11th, there was a debate on Sir William Molesworth's motion "That it is the opinion of this House, that every consideration of humanity, justice and policy demands that parliament should seriously apply itself without delay to legislating for the permanent government of her Majesty's provinces of Upper and Lower Canada."

In relation to the affairs of the East, there is no later news.—Lord Palmerston said, on the 4th, that England and France perfectly understood each other, and had asked for a suspension of hostilities between the Sultan and the Pacha, in the hope that an amicable arrangement might be made. There was good reason to hope that Austria, Prussia and Russia also desired to prevent a protracted conflict. The Sultan is dangerously ill, and not expected to recover. The heir to the throne is only eighteen years of age.

The Paris papers are principally occupied in endeavors to induce the government to forego the execution of any of the insurgents of the 12th of May, who may be capitally condemned by the court of Peers.

Two females were instantly killed on the Birmingham railway. Their attention was diverted another way, to a train that was approaching them in an opposite direction.

Letters from Bagdad announce an overflow of the Tigris, which had laid the whole city nearly under water. It was stated that already more than 1000 houses had been destroyed.

A public dinner was to be given to Mr. Macready, "in testimony of the sense entertained of the zeal, taste, genius and liberality he has devoted to the drama of his country, eminently shewn in his revival of Shakspeare's plays." The Duke of Sussex in the chair.

The House of Commons on the 11th went into Committee on the Lower Canada government bill, and the several clauses were adopted. Lord Stanley proposed the second clause, but it was adopted by a vote of 174 to 156.

London, July 11.—Little business in the English stock market. Consols are a shade lower, being last marked at 92 @ 3/4 ex. div. for money, and 93 @ 1/2 for account. Three per cent. Reduced are the same as yesterday, 92 3/4 @ 1/2, and the three and a half are 1/2 per cent. higher, being last quoted 99 3/4 ex. div. Exchequer Bills remain at 20 @ 22s. prem., and Bank stock 101 @ 192.

From the Quebec Transcript.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the River.

The ship Robert Kerr, Captain Reid, arrived here during the night, on her second voyage. She left Belfast on the 17th July, and brings the News Letter, published in that city, of the 16th, which contains London dates one day and a half later than were received by the British Queen. The parliamentary news being of some importance as far as regards Canada, we hasten to present our readers with an Extra, in advance of to-morrow's publication.

The paper above mentioned does not contain any intelligence of agricultural prospects in Great Britain or Ireland; but, from the apparent inactivity on the Corn Exchange, we may infer that the weather has been favourable for the crops.

There is not a word said respecting the appointment of another Governor of Lower Canada; the intelligence that we subjoin, is all that the News Letter contains, in relation to this country. The report of the debate, in Committee, on the Lower Canada Government Bill, is very meagre. It, however, acquaints us with the fact that the bill would be passed without delay. By this time it has, doubtless, become law.

The Robert Kerr saw about fifty inward-bound vessels between this and St. Pauls.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 11.—Lord John Russell moved that the House go into Committee on the Lower Canada Government Bill.

Sir Wm. Molesworth rose to move an amendment, the resolution of which he had given notice—"That it is the opinion of the House that every consideration of humanity, justice and policy, demands that Parliament should seriously apply itself, without delay, to legislating for the permanent government of Her Majesty's provinces of Upper and Lower Canada." The Hon. member complained of the delay of Her Majesty's Government in legislating on this important question, notwithstanding the statements of Lord Durham in his report of the dangers of delay, and notwithstanding their promise at the commencement of the session to bring in a bill before Easter to provide for the Government of Canada.

Mr. Leader seconded the motion. Sir C. Grey opposed the motion after an uninteresting debate (so says the Belfast News Letter,) the house divided and the resolution was negatived by 223 to 28.

The house then went into committee on Lord John Russell's bill (granting further powers to the Government and Special Council of Lower Canada.) The first clause was opposed and divided upon; it was carried by 278 to 15.

Lord Stanley proposed the second clause, on which, after discussion, there was a division. It was carried by 174 to 156—majority 18.

Other clauses were adopted, with some verbal amendments suggested by Sir R. Peel.

THE CHARTIST PETITION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 12.—Mr. Atwood rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, on the subject of the National Petition. The petition was signed by 1,200,000 men; there might be some women, but, he believed, having attended to and watched the subject, that one million of men had signed their names with their own hands to the petition; therefore they were capable of writing; these were the elite of the working classes.—(Hear, hear.)—He begged to move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the petition called the National Petition, presented on the 14th June.

Mr. Fielden seconded the motion. A debate ensued of which the following is a sketch.

Lord John Russell wished to make a few observations. He (Lord J. R.) was not surprised that 1,000,000 signatures had been collected, considering the industry which had been manifested in their collection. At one time he believed that Major Cartwright obtained no less than three millions of signatures to petitions for Universal Suffrage. Lord John Russell then proceeded to point out the dangerous doctrines inculcated by the leaders of the Chartists, concluding by saying that some of those who had impelled the Chartists may have acted conscientiously, but there was no doubt that a part of them were deluding the credulity of the rest.

Mr. D'Israeli concurred in a great deal of what the Noble Lord had said. In all large and populous countries there was ever a leaven of discontent.

Mr. Hume would tell the Noble Lord how universal suffrage would procure cheap bread, which the Noble Lord had professed himself unable to understand. Why, it would send into the house men who would repeal the corn laws (hear)—it would send into the Parliament men who would repeal those taxes which made food dear. At present the House of Commons belonged to the Aristocracy. If the Noble Lord rejected the demands of the petitioners, he (Mr. Hume) believed that the best institutions of the country would be perilled.

Mr. Slaney could not agree to going into a Committee on a petition which asked so large an alteration in the constitution, and one which appeared to him not at all calculated to lead to the end desired by the petitioners. The population had increased six times more in the large towns than in the country; but no corresponding alteration had taken place for the comforts of the people. In Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other large towns, one in seven, or one in ten of the population lived in distress—in cellars. There had been no provision for public walks.—(Roars of Laughter.) Gentlemen might laugh, but this was a very important point. So again with respect to education, something must be done for the lower orders.

Mr. O'Connell said, as he felt it his duty to take a decided part against the Chartists out of the house, he felt it equally his duty to express his opinions in the house favourable to their principles, though not to their mode of operation, (Hear, hear.) He was not for annual parliaments, for he believed the result would be as in America, and that little interest would be taken in elections occurring so often.

Messrs. Wallace, White, Gen. Johnson, Villiers, Oswald, Warburton, Walkley and Scholefield supported the petition; Messrs. Fox Maule, Sir T. D. Acland & Sir John Yarde Buller opposed it.

The House divided, when there appeared—

For going into committee,..... 46
Against it,..... 235

Majority against going into Committee, 189

PENNY POSTAGE.

Mr. Mark Phillips presented petitions in favour of penny postage.

Mr. Goulburn, after some observations, moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that with a deficiency of revenue during the three years ending on the 5th day of April, 1840, of not less than £1,860,987, it is not expedient to adopt any measures for reducing the rates of postage on inland letters to a uniform rate of one penny (thereby incurring the risk of great present loss to the revenue,) at a period of the session so advanced, that it is scarcely possible to give to the details of such a measure, and to the important financial considerations connected with it, that deliberate attention which they ought to receive from Parliament."

A debate ensued, and on a division as to bringing up the report in favour of the principle of penny postage there appeared—
For the motion for bringing up the Report,..... 213
Against it,..... 113

Majority,..... 100

Sir R. Peel moved the omission of those words which pledged the House to make good any deficiency that might take place.

The House divided as follows:—
For Sir Robert Peel's amendment,..... 125
Against it,..... 184

Majority,..... 59

The Report was then agreed to.