

erious, and attested by corresponding results throughout the province, I feel encouraged to hope, that our joint labours will be blessed by our divine Master to his own glory and the salvation of souls.

JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 22d February, 1840.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON ORDINATION.

Sunday the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by several clergymen, held an ordination at the Church of St. James's, Piccadilly, in the presence of a numerous congregation. The candidates for admission into deacons' and priests' orders amounted to 30, and occupied the whole extent of the line around the altar. After the usual service had been gone through,

The Lord Bishop ascended the pulpit, and preached to the candidates. His text was the 4th chapter of the Second Epistle of Paul to Timothy, 5th verse—"But watch thou in all things; endure affliction; do the work of an evangelist; and give full proof of thy ministry." These directions of the Apostle to his youthful pupil and associate contained, said the preacher, a summary of the duties of a minister. Having commented on the necessity of a predilection for the Church on the part of a candidate, as being indispensable for a proper discharge of his duties, and an observance of those rules which were laid down by wise and pious men of past ages for the direction of the clergy, the right rev. preacher proceeded to say, that it should be a solemn consideration with parents who desired that their sons should enter the ministry to shape the education of their children accordingly in studies, habits, and taste, for on their future care and diligence the salvation of many would depend. In exhorting the candidates to watch both their flock and their own frailties, he reminded them that, whether they should watch or not, many would watch them, for priests stood upon an eminence whence it was their duty to shed the light of truth and the influence of good example over the world. Many eyes would be turned upon the conduct of the priest with anxious but unfriendly scrutiny; and many who were either avowed Atheists, or the enemies of their Church under other names, would be sure to exult over and proclaim any fault the priest might fall into, while the error of a pious Christian would perhaps escape unnoticed. The Lord Bishop then dwelt upon the importance of courage, meekness, fortitude—a system that should, if possible, offend no one, and yet not lose an opportunity of making or retaining a single convert. He then pointed out the many hardships and vexations the candidates would have to undergo, whether in the ministry at home or in the colonies, how to surmount them, and, finally, the rewards that await here and hereafter the minister who shall faithfully, by precept and example, have done his duty in the Church of Christ.

We are happy to learn that Dr. Borstead, the highly respected Bishop of Sodor and Man, has accepted the Bishopric of Lichfield, in the room of the late Dr. Butler. The Rev. R. Dawes, late Fellow and Tutor of Downing College, and Vicar of Tallow, in this county, is confidently spoken of as Dr. Borstead's successor in the See of Man.—*Cambridge Advertiser*.

DEATH OF THE REV. R. WOOD, D.D.—The death of this highly talented and respected minister of the Established Church, took place at half-past three on Tuesday morning, the 24th inst., at a very advanced age. The deceased has left a wife and two children, and a brother and sister, to lament most deeply his loss. He was upwards of 30 years Chaplain to the county gentry, and for upwards of 40 years first Usher and then Head Master of the Free Grammar School, in this town. He was a relation of the learned and highly-gifted and as much respected minister of St. John's College, Cambridge, the Very Rev. J. Wood, D.D., Dean of Ely, whose death took place in April last.—*Northampton Herald*.

DEATH OF THE VICAR OF ROCHDALE.—The well-known Vicar of Rochdale, the Rev. W. R. Hay, died on Wednesday evening, aged about 78 years. Mr. Hay was for many years the stipendiary chairman of the Salford sessions; which office he resigned after the January sessions in the year 1833, and was succeeded by Mr. Starkie. The present value of the living, which is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is, we believe, upwards £2000 per annum.

LIVING IN ROCHDALE.—This valuable piece of Church preferment has been given, by Lord Holland, to the Rev. Mr. Bayley, heretofore settled in Wales.—*Leeds Mercury*.

It is currently reported that Dr. James, the Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough, is about to resign the living, in favour of the son-in-law of Bishop Davis. The reasons assigned are, that the locality of this city does not agree with the health of the doctor, and that he does not think it compatible with the principles of the Church to hold a plurality of livings. If the latter is the prevailing reason, we must give the rev. gentleman great credit for his disinterested conduct, which is worthy of his character as a minister of the Church of England.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

The Rev. James Coghlan, M.A., has been appointed incumbent of one of the new churches in Bethnal-green, by the Bishop of London.

NUMBER OF CLERGYMEN.—There are, it is stated, about 16,000 clergymen in the order of the Established Church.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Birmingham Ten Churches' Fund, on Friday last, the Rev. John Garbett, Rector of St. George's, in the chair, it was determined not to hold the annual meeting until the spring. The secretaries reported a subscription of £200 from Captain Inge; £20 from Mrs. Broadley Wilson; £10 from the Rev. E. Vally, Burton-on-Trent, and a thanks-offering of £50 from a member of St. George's Church.—*Birmingham Advertiser*.

Mr. C. R. Colvill has presented a magnificent service of communion plate to Blidworth Church.—*Nottingham Mercury*.

Mr. Vincent Stuckey, of Hill-house, Somerset, has presented to the parish of Langport, a rich and elegant service of communion plate.

His Grace the Archbishop of York has given the munificent donation of £200 to the York Central Diocesan Society for the Education of the Poor. His grace had previously subscribed £200.

W. Watts, Esq., of Hanslope, has built and endowed at his sole expense a school in that parish for the education of the poor children in the doctrines of the Church of England. The school is made to contain 200 boys and girls.—*Aylesbury News*.

T. N. S. Sotheron, Esq. M. P., has most generously offered the sum of £500 towards the erection of a church at Gooles. It is to be hoped that this noble offer will meet with corresponding liberality on the part of others, and that an object so essential to the well-being and respectability of the town will at length be attained. A church, a residence for the minister, and a school, would be indeed an acquisition and an ornament. What makes Mr. Sotheron's offer the more noble is, that he has no direct interest in the town, his property lying in the neighbourhood.—*Leeds Intelligence*.

Sir Robert Peel has subscribed £50 towards building a new church in the hamlet of Attleborough, in the parish of Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

GLASSON CHURCH.—The Earl of Balcarres has kindly given a donation of £20 towards the building. The Christian Knowledge Society has presented the church with a handsome service of books complete. This beautiful little church is now nearly finished, and we trust the inhabitants of the village will soon be blessed with a faithful resident pastor.—*Lancaster Gazette*.

BETHNAL-GREEN CHURCHES.—Sunday two sermons were preached before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, in behalf of the fund for the erection of new churches in the above extensive district, at the Church of St. Vedas Foster, Foster-lane, Cheshire; that in the morning by the Rev. Henry Melville, B.D., Minister of Camden Chapel, Camberwell; and in the evening by the Rev. T. Dale, Vicar of St. Bride, Fleet-street. The text in the morning was taken from the 19th chapter of St. Luke, the 41st and 42d verses; that in the evening from the 1st chapter of St. John, the 11th and 12th verses. The church was crowded to

excess on both occasions. The rev. gentlemen delivered most impressive discourses, and stated that there were 70,000 souls in the parish of Bethnal-green, and only three churches and one national school; that it was proposed to build 10 more churches, but this could not be done without appealing to a benevolent public. The total amount of collections was upwards of £300.

The Duke of Devonshire has remitted to the trustees of the new church at Darley £50 towards its endowment. His Grace has no property in the parish.—*Derby Reporter*.

We rejoice to be enabled to state that the Mercers' Company of the City of London have voted a contribution of £50 to the funds of the South Australian Church Society. We recently noticed the entire absence of any provision for the maintenance of the National Church in this colony in the act of parliament concerted for its establishment by the present ministers of the Crown. It would be cheering to behold this disgrace to Great Britain wiped away, and this misfortune to the rising colony repaired by the efforts to which benevolent and religious feelings may prompt the great community of the mother country. And we hope to find that the excellent example of the Mercers' Company will be extensively followed by companies and individuals.

GRAND PROTESTANT DEMONSTRATION IN YORK.—On Wednesday evening, the 4th of December, a most important meeting was held in this ancient city. For some months an Operative Protestant Association had been in operation, having been formed and directed chiefly under the guidance of a well-known clergyman of that city. Its numbers have been gradually increasing, till on Wednesday evening last it felt strong enough to assemble in the magnificent concert-room, to listen to a lecture on Maynooth and its priests, by Mr. J. Eccleston, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin. The lecture was a plain and faithful detail of the education at Maynooth, and its subsequent effects on the loyalty and character of both priests and people. Its appalling details often caused a thrill of horror through the vast audience, and every sentiment which tended towards the expulsion of the priests' tools from parliament was loudly cheered. At one time the manifestation of Protestant feeling was enough to make our priest-ridden ministers of the Crown tremble with despair. The meeting was attended by the most respectable citizens, and has already resulted in measures for forming a City and County Protestant Association for York.

CONDEMNED SERMON AT NEWGATE.

In consequence of the approaching execution of William Lees for the murder of his wife, the Sheriffs, Wheaton and Evans, with their Under Sheriffs and a few select friends, made their appearance on Sunday in the chapel of Newgate at the morning hour of Divine Service. After the various classes of prisoners had taken their seats, the unfortunate malefactor was brought in, and he took his seat in the midst of the congregation, with a turnkey on either side of him. The prayers and lessons of the day were read in an impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Carver, the Ordinary, and some portions of the service were strikingly appropriate to the solemn occasion. The unhappy man appeared exceedingly devout, and read some of the responses audibly. The penitential Psalm of David having been sung, the reverend divine delivered a highly appropriate discourse from the following words:—"He that hardeneth his heart shall fall into mischief." (Proverbs xxviii. 14.)—The preacher, at the conclusion of his sermon, addressed himself personally to the peculiar object of his charge. When allusion was made to the act for which he was doomed to suffer, and reminded of his awful breach of the marriage vow, the prisoner wept. After the public service terminated, the ordinary, Sheriffs, their deputies, and Mr. Cope, the governor of the prison, visited the prisoner in his ward, and they were engaged for a considerable time in devotional conversation.

During the week the convict was visited several times by his sister and brother-in-law, who are by repute pious people. They were extremely anxious to prepare the mind of their relative to meet his fate with resignation and penitence, and to this end they read and expounded the Scriptures to him. On Saturday evening they met for the last time; as may be imagined, the parting scene was an affecting one. After shedding tears for some time, the convict recovered his former equanimity of temper. During the interval between his conviction and the last day of his life, Lees has spent the greater part of his time in reading, excepting when he received visits from pious friends; he was generally taciturn, yet at periods he conversed freely with the persons by whom he was constantly attended.

Civil Intelligence.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

The ministerial papers have been for some days occupied with articles deprecating or denouncing the measures anticipated from Sir Robert Peel, upon his succeeding Lord Melbourne. The writers of these articles seem to think unnecessary any inquiry as to Sir Robert's own views and intentions, although he certainly has furnished them with no grounds for assuming the plan of his future government, beyond his well-known principles of attachment to the constitution in Church and State, and indeed has left them in the dark as to his intention of taking the office that it is thus confessed, lies ready for his acceptance.

There can be no question that, whenever a Conservative administration shall give its services to the Queen and country, Sir Robert Peel will stand at the head of that administration. His wisdom, and genius, and integrity, entitle him to the distinction, and the claims of wisdom and genius are in his case powerfully reinforced by services, during the last nine years, which no amount of national gratitude can overpay.

But though Sir Robert Peel's title to the first place in the government is so clear, it is not yet manifest that he may think the present the best time for asserting it. He at least has given no indication that such is his opinion. Upon personal grounds the right hon. baronet can have no wish to change from his position—a position, perhaps, the most honourable ever occupied by an Englishman—the position of commanding the government of his country, and restraining rather than soliciting the zeal of his countrymen to place him at the right hand of their Sovereign. Compare this position with that of almost any other statesman in our history:

Here is no vulgar party race, Jostling by dark intrigue for place; not even the less dishonourable warfare of ambition, which contends openly in party contest for the possession of office.

And for what must Sir Robert change this so enviable position? The profits of office and patronage are happily far beneath his regard, and to him the duties of office were toil indeed. He is not a man of that easy conscience to treat as a sinecure the responsible station of first minister of the British empire, or to squander the time due to the care of the public happiness and prosperity in criminal pleasures or frivolous indulgence—such breach of trust may suit Lord Melbourne, but it were alien to the habits and character of Sir Robert Peel. It cannot be forgotten, that, when Sir Robert Peel was last in office, his assiduous devotion to his public duties gave to his enemies, and the enemies of the country, reason for the malignant hope, which they avowed in the words, "we are killing him;" and certainly nothing but that conscious purpose of right which is man's best support in all exertions and difficulties could have borne him through the gigantic labours of the session of 1835.—Whoever can recal the labours, official and parliamentary, of the right honourable baronet in that session, will look upon these labours as little less than a miracle; they comprise within a few months more than can be traced in the whole lives of many even eminent statesmen. What temptation, then, can Sir Robert find in

personal motives to change that learned leisure, and that domestic happiness, for the enjoyment of both of which his high accomplishments and his affectionate disposition so well fit him, and which he does enjoy in complete perfection, for a renewal of all but deadly labours?

Nothing but the call of his country can summon a man so circumstanced, and so disposed, to surrender his ease and happiness for office. Sir Robert has shown that he will answer his country's call; but we may be sure that he will not precipitate or even invite it, and that he will even wait until his obedience shall, to his own sound judgment, appear best for his country's advantage.—Short governments are always injurious to public interests.—

"Non parit populus regem breve."

Sir Robert Peel will be sure of a durable Conservative administration before he will expose the country to the inconvenience necessarily attendant upon all ministerial changes.

Our present business is, however, with the remarkable confession of the weakness of the ministerial party, made in the anticipation that Sir Robert Peel must forthwith take office, whatever may be the inclination of his own mind, and the acknowledgment that what the parties fear is a faithful administration of the constitution established by law, involved in their remonstrance against the expectant measures of a statesman, whom no one has ever charged with violent temper or extreme views, or with any principles but those of attachment to the constitution. Their fear is, indeed, not that Sir Robert Peel will do wrong, but that he will not suffer wrong—they apprehend no aggression from him, but they believe that, to borrow Mr. Wakely's phrase, he will not be found sufficiently "squeazable" to serve the purposes of revolution, or to shorten his tenure of office by disgracing the government. In short, they see that Sir Robert has wisely made his calculations, and that when he shall be in office he will administer the affairs of an empire, placed beyond the power of Whigs, Radicals, or Papists; materially to disturb or endanger it—and, awful doom to Whig hopes, that he will be minister for life! Hence the present wail raised by all the ministerial journals. There is no hope for Whiggery but in "killing him."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

VIA NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans papers of the 20th of February contain London dates of the 4th of January, and have of the 10th, received at that port by arrivals from England and France. The Colchis had a passage of 41 days from Cowes, and the Galen 38 days from Havre.

The latest London date is the 7th Jan. Consols for cash were quoted at 90.

Lord Clarendon was about to become a member of the British Ministry—in whose room is not stated.

O'Connell, it was said, had prepared an answer to the Queen's speech on opening Parliament, which would contain a most violent attack on the Tory party in England.

The trial of the Welsh rioters was going on. Mr. Frost, one of the leaders, it was said, would be acquitted.

The cold at Paris was very severe in the beginning of January.

The price of wheat and flour was rising at Paris on the 8th of January.

Louis Philippe, on the 5th January, published an ordinance for the admission of the children of slaves, about four years old, into the free schools of the French Colonies.

The last accounts from Oran were, that the Emperor of Morocco had despatched openly for Abdel Kader. If true, French commerce must suffer.

Five French ships had been engaged as packets to keep up the communications between Havre and Vera Cruz.

The news from Turkey and Egypt is rather pacific. The five great powers were perfectly agreed as to the conditions of the peace to be dictated to the Sultan of Constantinople, and the peace of Egypt.

It appears that the Russians have an army of 40,000 men concentrated at Odessa, with ships enough ready to transport the whole to Constantinople, should the Pacha of Egypt reject the last conditions of peace offered to him by the allied powers in favour of Turkey.

The Augsburg Gazette has letters from Alexandria, stating that Mehmet Ali had ordered the fortifications of St. John d'Acre to be strengthened. This order would indicate, if true, that the Pacha feared a renewal of hostilities, and the interference of Russia. It conflicts essentially with the statements of other letter writers from Alexandria.

London, January 6.—It is said that at the Queen's marriage four of the ministers will be elevated in or to the peerage. They are Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, the Marquis of Lansdowne and Sir John Hobhouse.

The Globe says "Saturday, the 4th instant, was looked for with much anxiety by the merchants and capitalists, but we hear with pleasure that payments were made with wonted punctuality." The only circumstance was the large number of drafts received by the Bank of England. The number amounted to 3500. She has thus absorbed an enormous sum, which will not re-enter into circulation until Thursday, when the payment of dividends will begin.

Spain.—The dates from Spain are to the 2d of January. A rumor prevailed that Cabrera had died of typhus fever. The Eco Aragon says: "While we write it is probable that this monster has gone to render an account to the Sovereign Judge, of his cruelties and atrocities perpetrated during the period of his command." The demise of Cabrera would put the finishing stroke to the affairs of Don Carlos.

Some symptoms of discontent had shown themselves in the Queen of Spain's troops.

Letters from Madrid, published in the Bordeaux papers, accused the Queen's minister of a design to re-establish absolute power over the Peninsula, but the refusal of Espartero to enter into these views had caused the design to be deferred.

FRANCE.—The bishop of Cambrai died early in January. The bishop of Autun, M. Bouvier, will succeed to the arch-bishopric of Paris.

LATE FROM CHINA.

By the arrival of the ship Talbot, Captain Story, from Canton, whence he sailed on the 6th of November, late and important intelligence is received. Captain Story reports that, The difficulties, and that two British merchant ships had gone to Whampoa, and were informed by the Chinese Governor that he wished all the British vessels to come up and trade as they had done before, but a man must be given up for a Chinese killed in a village, some time since, by an English sailor. Capt. Elliott declared he would not give the man up, and immediately sailed for the Bogue, in the sloop of war Volage, accompanied by another sloop of war, to stop all the other British vessels from sailing for Whampoa.

Capt. E. sent a letter on shore to the Cumsh, which was returned unopened. Shortly after the Chinese gun and fire boats, to the number of three hundred, came around the ship, and it was thought with the intention of an attack. They were ordered to leave the ship in thirty minutes, and if they did not leave in that time would be fired into. No attention, however, was given to the order from the Volage, and a heavy fire commenced from both sides of the ship, which resulted in the destruction of a number of their boats, and killing about five hundred of the Chinese. They made no resistance, and those that remained made off as fast as possible. It was the intention of Capt. Elliott to blockade the port of Canton immediately.

The above particulars Capt. Story learned from an American and an English captain, at Macao, who said they were eye-witnesses to the affair.

There seems no good reason to doubt this account, although it does not come in the most authentic form, and although from almost any other man than Captain Elliott such a violent proceeding would appear incredible. The same account in substance has been received at Baltimore, by an arrival there from Calcutta, with the difference, however, that the fight is said to have been between an American frigate and the Chinese junk. The vessel at Baltimore left Calcutta on the 15th of November. Our last previous advice were to the 13th, by the way of Havre, and included a loose account of a fight at Macao, in which the English and Portuguese were expelled. There was no American man of war at Macao in November.—*N.Y. Com Ad.*

On the 26th of October, the following notice was issued by Captain Elliott:—

The high commissioner and the governor of these provinces having this day violated their engagements, made under their signatures, to conduct the trade outside the port of Canton, having peremptorily demanded the withdrawal of Lin Weihe, and the entrance of the ships by the commanders of Canton, with the signature of a bond of consent to be capital, or to trial by Chinese officers for offences committed in three days, the whole under menace of destruction, the chief superintendent has now to require all commanders of British ships to send this paper to their crews, and forthwith to prepare for sea and proceed to Hongkong by the anchorage at Hongkong being liable to surprise by fire ships and war boats.

Given under my hand at Macao, this 26th day of October, in the year 1839.

(Signed)

CHARLES ELLIOTT,

Chief Superintendent.

MACAO, Oct. 1.—On Sunday evening, 15th of September, a young English lad, servant to the chief officer of the Mermaid, went among the Chinese boats lying in shore in Hongkong bay, and was not seen or heard of till three or four days afterward, when the corpse was picked up floating about the bay. The body was dreadfully mutilated by some sharp weapon, and a mark round the neck gave evidence that the unfortunate had been strangled.

This is not the only unfortunate occurrence of the kind that has happened since the ships have been in Hongkong bay.

In the beginning of September a corpse was taken out of the water; and another about the 17th.

FURTHER EXTRAITS.

The King of Hanover.—We understand that his Majesty will arrive in this country, from Hanover, on the 30th or 31st of the ensuing month, to be present at the marriage of the Queen.

The Special Commission re-assembled at Monmouth, Dec. 31. The Attorney General and Solicitor Gen. and Solicitor General, sergeants Ludlow and Talford, with Messrs. Wightman and Talbot, appeared for the crown; Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Thomas, for the prisoner, John Frost; who was first put upon his trial. The whole of the day was wasted in chaffing and jocosities; Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Kelly made many technical objections, and were evidently determined to raise every point by which their client could possibly benefit. Mr. Feargus O'Connell was in Court and seated himself at the Barriers' table. His appearance excited little notice. The Attorney General was to commence his opening speech for the prosecution this morning.—January 1.

Late English papers announce the deaths of Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harwood; Lady Catherine Brecknell, sister of the late Earl of Portmore; the Hon. Richard William Lambart; son of the Earl of Cavan, late of the Coldstream Guards; Lady Emily Egerton, youngest daughter of the Earl of Wilton; Lady Emily Wellesley, daughter of Earl Cadogan, and wife of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Prelate of Durham.

Letters from Calcutta, reaching to the 11th August, announce the death of R. H. Cockburn Esq., the senior partner of the eminent firm of that name. He fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic. He was on the eve of departure for England.—An attempt had been made early in August to destroy the arsenal in the Fort at Calcutta, a large barrel of tow and tar being placed under the staircase and set on fire. The smoke, however, was seen by a sentry, who gave the alarm in sufficient time to anticipate the danger. This is said to be the second attempt of the same kind within two months. No discovery had been made of the guilty party.

INDISPOSITION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—A letter from our correspondent in St. Petersburg, dated the 13th instant, announces that the Emperor Nicholas was, and had been for some days, seriously indisposed. Our correspondent mentions that "his Majesty" had previously become very melancholy. These circumstances, added to the severe regimen directed by the physicians for the Empress and Imperial Crown Prince, had caused all "receptions" at Court to be suspended.—*Times*.

The beautiful palace chapel (at Coblenz) of the Archbishop has recently been conceded, in a most liberal spirit, to the use of the English Protestant residents and visitors to the Rhine, and our church service is regularly performed in it by the Rev. Dr. Locke, a clergyman of the Church of England. This act of liberality on the part of a Roman Catholic community (and for the truth of which we can vouch) will somewhat startle those who represent the Rhenish provinces as excited to the utmost excess of bigotry in consequence of the affair of the Archbishop of Cologne. This little chapel at Coblenz is the only English place of worship on or near the Rhine, and will assuredly increase the attractions of that beautiful city in the eyes of our wandering countrymen.—*Morning Chronicle*.

MAJOR GENERAL POWERS.—We understand Major General Bowen intends to throw up his command at Barrackpore, and proceed to England, owing to the delicate state of his health.—*India Paper*.

The vacancy in the office of Deputy Inspector General of the Irish Constabulary has been filled up by the appointment of Major Galway, one of the four provincial inspectors appointed on the re-organization of the force under Colonel Shaw Kennedy, in 1836.

C. H. Leith, Esq., Lord Lieutenant of Monmouth, has subscribed £20, Sir C. Morgan £20, Lord Granville Somerset £5, Lord James Stuart £5, Sir J. R. Meyrick £5, Mr. Blewitt £10, for the proposed service of plate to be presented to Sir Thomas Phillips, late Mayor of Newport.

DEATH OF LADY WARREN.—We regret to announce the demise of Lady Warren, widow of Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Borsaloe Warren, G.C.B., on Saturday last, at Stapleford Hall, near Nottingham. Her ladyship was the youngest daughter of Lieut. General Sir John Clavering, by Lady Diana West, daughter of John Viscount Earl Delaware. Her ladyship is succeeded in her extensive estates by her grandson Lord Vernon, who is now at Rome. Her loss will be severely felt by the numerous orphans and widows of naval officers, and the poor of Stapleford will long remember her extensive and munificent character.

The late Mr. George Seely, who died at Kington Lodge, near Andover, has left the sum of £200 to the poor of Somersford Keynes, to be placed in the funds, and the interest given at the discretion of the parish authorities to each of the parishes of Kington, in Hants, and Clute, in the county of Wilts.—*Wilt's Independent*.

Viscount Sandon, M.P., Lord Francis Egerton, M.P., W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M.P., and C. Crosswell, Esq., M.P., have respectively subscribed the sum of £100, and John Gladstone, Esq., £200, towards the formation of a collegiate institution at Liverpool for the education of the commercial, trading, and working classes. These munificent donations cannot but excite the admiration of the intelligent inhabitants of that wealthy and populous town.

RADICAL CALUMNY.—We have it from authority to state it is intended to prosecute such of the metropolitan and provincial journals as have indulged in the libellous attacks on the character of Lord Stuart de Radzky, in certain articles which have appeared in their columns under the title of "The Hanoverian Plot."—*Stockport Advertiser*.

The O'Connell tribute has been a failure in the county Carlow; no collection at all in some chapels.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH FOR THE CHURCH AND CONSERVATIVES AT LEEDS.—The election of a physician for the Infirmary has just been concluded. Mr. Baines and the Whig faction determined to make this election a party affair; and they were met at once by the Church and Conservatives. The Whig candidate was Dr. Chadwick, the Conservative Dr. Wilson.

	Votes.	Proxies.
For Dr. Wilson (Conservative)	249	107
Dr. Chadwick (Whig-Radical)	212	83
Tory majority	151	83

Only two guinea subscribers could vote. When will the working classes be quite convinced that their only real friends are the rich?

On the Conservative prospects in Dublin, the following statistics, which can be relied on, may prove interesting:—From the election in 1837 to the end of the last August registry the Conservatives had a clear majority on re-registries of 300. At the election in 1837 O'Connell's majority was 95, the assessor having rejected 92 freemen registered within six months, which are now available. The majority of new voters for the above period was 803. Add new voters at the present sessions up to Saturday last, 89.

Present available majority for Conservatives on new voters alone 892.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.—We are glad to learn from our western correspondence very favourable accounts both of Devonport and Falmouth. At the former place the Conservatives reckon on a majority of 43, notwithstanding the dock-yard interest and that of the lord of the manor. Mr. Dawson has several of the influential Dissenters with him. The canvass at Falmouth has also been a most encouraging one.

KNARESBOROUGH.—There is no doubt that at the next election at least one Conservative member will be returned. The Hon. C. Langdale is quite safe of being ousted, and Mr. C. Lawson, a staunch Conservative, will supply his place.

VIGOROUS DETERMINATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

From the United Service Gazette. It seems that the Conservative party have at length determined on a bold and vigorous hand to hand contest with ministers and radicals such as the opening of the ensuing session. The knowledge that such a contest will probably sufficiently account for the crusade which Mr. O'Connell is engaged in preaching against the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and the Protestants of Great Britain, in Ireland, at the present juncture; as well as the repetition by that brazen impostor to his Papist dupes of such atrocious falsehoods as the following:—

"I said this before, and I repeat it again, that if the Tory party got into power to-morrow, the life of the Queen would not be safe. (Loud cries of hear, hear, and cheers.) I have been told to retract this assertion—I repeat it—I say again the life of the Queen would not be safe—if the Tories were to come into power to-morrow, the Queen would not live three months, and we should then have her uncle, Ernest of Hanover, crowned King, as her legitimate successor. (Deep groans.)"

We have been assured by a distinguished nobleman, who has had opportunities of satisfying himself of the fact, that the chamberplot ministry have absolutely imposed upon Queen Victoria the monstrous fiction that her life will not be safe from hour to hour in the hands of a Conservative ministry; and that they have so wrought upon her fears that she begins to consider their presence absolutely essential to her personal safety.

This conspiracy against her Majesty's peace, and the honour of the most loyal and devoted portion of her subjects, falling, Lord Melbourne has another sting in his bow. He will dissolve parlia-

ment; not that he hopes that such a course will improve his condition, for he well knows that it will give a large majority to his opponents; but by this coup de main he will prevent his successors from dissolving and thus deprive them of the influence which a government must always possess on such occasions. In the mean time he will not be easily dismayed, but will stick to his post with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause, until the Queen's marriage has taken place. The *décal* which must of necessity attend such an event, may, he seems to fancy, give him another chance of returning to office. Parliament will meet on the 16th of next month, and the Queen's marriage is expected to take place on the 4th of February. Should Lord Melbourne make good his position for a few weeks longer, the Royal pair will be dispatched to Ireland—where, under the protection and patronage of Mr. O'Connell, who will endeavour, no doubt, to persuade her Majesty that her Irish subjects are the only class of her people, barring always her ministers and bed-chamber women, for whom she ought to cherish or avow the slightest esteem or regard—they are expected to create a diversion in his lordship's favour. The Castle is, it is said, even now preparing for her Majesty's reception. The new programme cut out for her Majesty during the ensuing year, includes, we are assured, certain progress to the residences of Whig noblemen in this country. The entire scheme is well planned, and unless the Conservative leaders really recede from the pledge they are understood to have given, to act with promptitude and decision, may prove partially successful.

The Court of Session in Scotland have granted an "interdict," on the application of the Rev. J. Craikshank and six other ministers, members of the Strathgibbon Presbytery, "suspended" by the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. This civil process will prevent the ministers who may be appointed in conformity with the Assembly's order, from entering the churches, church-yards, or school-houses, or in any manner interfering with the legal rights of the "suspended" ministers.

An attempt