streets; that is in other words, that they must starve and die *ex-officio*, and, being turned out of their *churches*, take possession only of the *church-yard*, as so many victims to the remorseless rage of a foul, ill-bred tyrant, professing piety without so much as common humanity: I say when rage and persecution, cruelty and *Cromwellism* were at that diabolical pitch, tyrannizing over everything that looked like loyalty, conscience, and conformity; so that he, who took not their engagement, could not take anything else, though it were given him; being thereby debarred from the very common benefit of the law, in suing for, or recovering of his right in any of their Courts of justice, (all of them still following the motion of the *high* one;) yet even then, and under that black and dismal state of things, there were many thousands who never bowed the knee to *Baal-Cromwell*, *Baal*-covenant, or *Baal*-engagement; but with a steady, fixed, unshaken resolution, and in a glorious imitation of those heroic Christians in the tenth and eleventh Chapters of the Epistle to the Hebrews, *endured a great fight of afflictions, were made a gazing-stock by reproaches, took joyfully the spoiling of their goods, had trial of cruel mockings; moreover of bonds and imprisonments; sometimes were tempted, sometimes were slain with the sword; wandered about in hunger and nakedness, being destitute, afflicted, tormented.* All which sufferings surely ought to entitle them to that concluding character in the next words, *of whom the world was not worthy.* And I wish I could say of England, that it were worthy of those men now.—For I look upon the old Church of England Royalists (which I take to be only another name for a man who prefers his conscience before his interest) to be the best Christians, and the most meritorious subjects in the world; as having passed all those terrible tests and trials, which conquering, domineering malice could put them to, and carried their credit, and their conscience, clear and triumphant, through and above them all, constantly firm and immoveable, by all that they felt either from their professed enemies, or their false friends. * * * * * * * *

And, upon my conscience, if we may assign any other reason or motive of the late mercies of God to these poor kingdoms, besides his own proneness to show mercy, it was for the sake of the old suffering Cavaliers, and for the sake of none else whatever, that God delivered us from the two late accursed conspiracies [1685]: for they were the brats and offspring of two contrary factions, both of them equally mortal and inveterate enemies of our church; which they have been, and still are, perpetually pecking and striking at with the same malice, though with different methods.

In a word: the old, tried Church of England Royalists were the men, who, in the darkest and foulest day of persecution that ever befel England, never pleaded the will in excuse of the deed; but proved the integrity and loyalty of their wills, both by their deeds, and their sufferings too.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1839.

From the proceedings of a late meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, reported in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*, we are happy to extract the subjoined very gratifying announcements:—

"An application forwarded by Lord Teignmouth, was made by Mr. G. Leith, of Helensburgh, Scotland, in behalf of the township of Binbrook, near Hamilton, U. C. This district, in which Mr. Leith has settled, contains full 3000 souls, among whom great spiritual destitution exists. The distribution of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, and Tracts would be attended with excellent results.

"The Board agreed to grant Books amounting to £20.

"Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart., applied by letter in behalf of the Rev. F. L. Osler, who in June 1837 was stationed by the Bishop of Montreal as Minister of the townships of Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, U. C., the geographical extent of his charge being an area of 240 square miles. The labors of Mr. Osler, who is the first clergyman ever stationed in these townships, have been unwearied and abundant. He officiates in two churches seven miles apart, and in a school-room at a village where he is now building another church. He has also established six schools, which were in a flourishing condition until the late rebellious outbreaks occurred in the province. His wife instructs the girls in sewing. No clergyman being located for many miles around him, he occasionally visits three stations, distant ten, fifteen, and thirty-seven miles respectively. The present application was made to the Board for a supply of useful Books and Tracts for a lending Library, which, in addition to other good objects, this indefatigable clergyman has set on foot.

"The Board agreed to grant Books to the amount of £25."

These are not the only marks of the interest evinced in our spiritual welfare by the Venerable Society abovementioned. At a Special General Meeting held on the 19th March last, and at which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, a Petition to Parliament, on behalf of the Colonial Church was agreed upon, and numerously signed, by the members present. In recording these proceedings, the *British Magazine*,—which is the leading monthly periodical of the Church, and is, moreover, conducted with indefatigable industry and consummate ability,—has the following pertinent remarks, evidencing an intimate knowledge of the politico-religious position of the North American Colonies:—

"The clergy reserves of the American colonies have in part been sold by order of the Government, and while the proceeds remain, as at present, in hand, the society has determined that they shall not be alienated for the purpose of maintaining schismatical preaching-houses, or non-religious school-houses, without raising her voice against it. It is heartily to be rejoiced that she has done so, and doubtless this petition will serve as a model for similar ones all over the country; for really it is intolerable that the civil government should be allowed to tyrannize over the colonial church, suspend the appointment of her bishops, and squander the provision for her clergy, and all this in silence. Some there are at home who think it bad enough that the state should lord it over us, and make us wear its fetters, gilded though they be; but abroad, where it may be done quietly, and in a corner, one sees that the State not only would enslave our brethren, but starve and beat them into the bargain. Of course, the *religious* detriment which this wicked oppression causes to our colonies will be the paramount consideration in the eyes of churchmen; but it appears that its *social* effects are no less injurious. It is said that Sir George Arthur . . . . . has written home, urgently requesting the appointment of a Bishop of Upper Canada, on the ground that he finds serious evils arising from the vacancy of the see. Can we doubt that the depression of the church forms part of that systematic encouragement of traitors and demagogues against the monarchical principle, which appears from Sir F. Head's despatches, and by which the Colonial office has disgraced itself, and made its policy odious to every loyal subject of the Queen?"

These defensive movements on the part of our friends in England have been, by no means, premature or unprovoked. Early in the present year, a newly-formed body styling itself "*The Protestant Society for the protection of Religious Liberty*," charitably designated the Church of England as the *established superstition*, and, among other objects which it has in view, proposed to direct "prompt, combined, and energetic exertions for the prevention *of the misappropriation to Episcopalians in Canada of the National lands, and of New Episcopalian Sees in our Colonial Possessions.*" It is superfluous to add, that this Association is composed of individuals inveterately hostile to the National religion, and that its main strength is, doubtless, to be found amongst those who would cast these colonies adrift from the mother country, and whose sympathies, like those of Mr. Hume, are exclusively bestowed on Messrs. Papineau and Mackenzie.

We cannot close these brief observations, without calling attention to the great amount of good which may be effected, by even a single individual interesting himself, on behalf of the Canadian Church, through his connexions at home. Mr. Leith, who is a private gentleman, the son of a Scottish Baronet, by his individual exertions obtains a grant of books, of the value of £20 sterling, and at the same time helps to make our general wants known to a most influential and munificent Society. If others would imitate the zeal of Mr. Leith, who has been some time known to us as a staunch and energetic supporter of the Church,—either in a similar, or in various ways,—we should have occasion to observe the necessities of the Canadian Establishment more frequently and effectually brought before the religious Societies of England. The share which we are occupying of public attention at home, is daily becoming more conspicuous; and all that is now required to crown our past exertions with success, is a simultaneous and unremitting contribution of aid, however slender or diversified, from every Churchman in the Province. Let us take the tide at its turn, and it will lead us on to success.

Out of the attempts made throughout the British Empire, to degrade the Established Apostolical Church to a level with Infidelity and Dissent, one great and lasting benefit has been educed. It had been too much the custom, since the Revolution of 1688, for Churchmen to vindicate the peculiar form of religion which they professed, merely on the grounds of its being well adapted to monarchical institutions, and of its being sanctioned by the legislature of the land. While they admitted, besides, that it was in no way repugnant to Scripture, they descended from the high position which had been maintained by the Halls, Hammonds, and Taylors of the preceding century, and failed to insist on that which is necessary to entitle the Church of England to be called a true branch of the great vine of Christ,—the Divine Right of Episcopacy.

This fundamental doctrine, handed down to us from Apostolic times, and which is the sole preservative of Christian Unity throughout the world, has at last emerged from the partial obscurity in which it was too long wrapped, and, amid the clashing and conflict of sects, is a pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, to those who believe in the existence of but one visible universal Church. Among the episcopalians of Scotland, and the United States, who,—long since deprived of the fostering care of kings and rulers,—have had no temptation to lean on the secular arm for support, and to lightly value the divine origin of their ecclesiastical polity, this doctrine has long been more prominently set forth, and more universally acknowledged. We do not mean to say that there ever was a time, when the doctrine of the Apostolical succession was not an article of belief with a great body of the English clergy: all that we wish to advance is, that it was not for a considerable period, sufficiently dwelt upon. It was reserved for the hour of state-persecution and aggressive sectarianism to recall attention to this fundamental verity, and to remind the ministers and champions of our Holy Spiritual Mother that to defend her successfully, they must fling away the crutches of human and fallible devices, and rest on the divine and infallible staff of a truth sufficiently bodied forth in the holy scriptures,—confirmed by authentic records of the apostolic age,—and unquestioned in the world for fifteen hundred years.

It has been frequently asserted in England and in this Colony, that the Apostolical Commission is a tenet confined to what is usually designated the High-Church Party, and repudiated by their Evangelical, or Low-Church, Brethren. That such might in some degree have been the case a few years ago, we are not altogether prepared to deny; but to say that it is the case at present, we have no hesitation in asserting to be incorrect. The distance between these two religious divisions is rapidly diminishing, and the line of demarcation between them has grown so faint as to be barely visible. The High-Church are becoming more Evangelical—and the Evangelical, more High-Church. The alarming strides which schism has been making of late, has driven good men, of all shades of opinion within the Establishment, to study the question of Church-government more attentively, and the result has been on the part of the Clergy, a more open and decided profession of the Divine Right of Episcopacy, and a bolder exposition of it in their pulpits and publications. Even, within the walls of Parliament, it has been promulgated without cavil or contradiction. In a recent debate, in the House of Lords, on the Church Discipline Bill, while the Bishop of Exeter was delivering himself with his accustomed eloquence against the measure, the following interlocutory conversation occurred between him and the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

"The Bishop of Exeter.—He would now turn to the right rev. prelates and ask them whether they did not believe that bishops had by divine right a jurisdiction over their clergy? He had ventured to hope, in putting that question, that he should have received the ordinary indication of assent commonly given to a truism. It was painful to him that it should seem to be doubted.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury.—No one can doubt it.

"The bishop of Exeter.—He rejoiced to hear the right rev. prelate say no one could doubt it."

From this it will be perceived that the Divine Right of Episcopacy is not a fiction, springing from the brains of a few enthusiastic, cloistered priests, but that it is a *truism* assented to unhesitatingly by the Primate of all England, and tacitly acquiesced in by his right reverend brethren, the bishops present. We now briefly advert to it, in the hope that the laity of our communion will devote some portion of their reading to this most interesting and important question,—that thus they may learn how great a privilege and good fortune it is, that they were born or have become members of a Church, which dispenses the sacraments with an efficacy that, as a general rule, can only attend them when administered by authorized hands,—and that thus, also, they may be led to entertain more scriptural notions on the subject of schism, and to perceive that by countenancing it in the slightest degree, they are acting in opposition to the Word of God.

It has been our good fortune, since the first establishment of the Midland Clerical Association, to be absent on only one occasion of its very interesting and profitable meetings; and every renewed participation in these assemblages of the brethren, serves but to confirm our antecedent impressions of their utility,—both as a recreation, combining profit with pleasure, to the clergy themselves, and as a benefit collaterally to the Church at large.

The tenth session of this Association was held at Peterborough on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th instant; and to heighten the gratification derived from a visit to so pleasing and picturesque a spot, at a season of the year too when nature displays her richest attractions, the presence of twelve clergymen very agreeably contributed.

The Service for the Ordering of Priests was read as usual, and the discussion—of a practical character chiefly—to which that admirable formulary led, was long and animated. Much interest was also excited by a critical consideration of the parable of the Pharisee and the publican, and a lengthened comment upon the first few verses of the 8th chapter of the Romans.

Divine Service was held, according to custom, on the evening of each day. On Wednesday, Prayers were read by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, and the Lessons by the Rev. S. Givins. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Cochran, Rector of Belleville, from Ephesians ii. 8.—"By Grace are ye saved;" and in the course of a long and able discourse, some remarks were introduced upon the 17th Article of the Church. On Thursday evening, Prayers were read by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, and the Lessons by the Rev. G. C. Street. The Sermon on this occasion was preached by the Rev. J. Deacon, Rector of Adolphustown,—the object of which was an elucidation of our beautiful and pathetic Burial-Service. Several remarks, evincing considerable research, were made upon the customs of the ancients, both Jews and heathens, at funerals; and some account was also given of the usages of the early Christians, in the performance of this last and solemn duty. The Burial-Service is justly esteemed the most beautiful of all our admirable formularies; and the marked attention of the audience during a discourse of nearly an hour's length, bespoke the interest which was felt in the illustrations offered by the preacher.

The congregations on both these occasions were highly respectable, yet we cannot but regret that the attendance is not in general more numerous at such times,—when so good an opportunity is afforded of instruction upon points of doctrine and discipline, which are not often so directly considered in the ordinary course of ministerial service. It is true that the holding these services on week days offers some impediment to a numerous attendance, as interfering perhaps with the usual avocations of life; but the sacrifice of so little time, at the close of the day especially, cannot generally be a cause of objection, and by earnest Christians it should be freely yielded in obedience to the spirit of the thankful David, which would not allow him to "offer unto the Lord of that which *cost him nothing*."

Peterborough, although the first tree was felled on the spot on which it stands as lately as the summer of 1825, is a considerable and a thriving town—beautifully situated on the banks of the rapid Otonabee, by which it is intersected—and containing a population probably of 1000 souls. The Church is a very handsome stone building, erected in a commanding situation—on a ridge skirted with trees which runs parallel with the river; and on the same height of land, in a position equally conspicuous and beautiful, a Gaol and Court House is in progress. When this is completed, the new District of Colborne will be portioned off, and Peterborough become the county town. The society of Peterborough and its vicinity is highly respectable, chiefly from England and Ireland; and the clergy who had the gratification of attending this meeting will be unanimous in expressing their warm sense of the hospitable kindness with which they were uniformly received. There are, both in the town and neighbourhood, a large proportion of members of our venerated Church; and the estimation of the services of our esteemed friend, the Rector of this promising parish, can in some degree be inferred from the fact, which we have heard very generally asserted, that the congregation has nearly doubled during the short term of his incumbency.

We learn, with sincere gratification, that the handsome and commodious Church recently erected in the flourishing town of Hamilton, was opened for Divine Service on Sunday last. The dedication of this house of prayer to the worship of God, was made under circumstances very cheering to the heart of every Churchman who shared in the solemn service, and particularly gratifying to the worthy incumbent, the Rev. J. G. Geddes, to whose unwearied exertions the completion of this sacred edifice thus early is, we believe, in a great degree ascribable. We are aware, at the same time, that Mr. Geddes has been sustained with much zeal and spirit in these praiseworthy efforts by his congregation at large; and the Church just completed—one of the handsomest in British North America—will be a lasting credit to their piety and liberality. The necessity of this increased accommodation to the members of our communion in Hamilton, is strikingly evidenced by the fact that about 1200 Churchmen are included in its population; and we are gratified to learn that fully seven hundred persons were present on the occasion of this its first appropriation to the service of God. The preacher on this occasion was the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, Assistant Minister at Kingston, who undertook this journey and rendered his valuable services, as a testimony of regard for his friend and fellow-townsman, the Rector of Hamilton; and nothing but the shortness of the notice prevented several others of his fellow-labourers from being present and assisting in the gratifying duties of the day. The text was taken from Genesis xxviii. 16, 17,—the object of the preacher having been chiefly to prove that false doctrine is the true cause of temple desecration, as evidenced in the history of Bethel; and that a faithful adherence on the part of the Clergy to the spirit of our Articles and Liturgy, will always exclude the possibility of such a calamity in the Church of England. Erroneous doctrine in the pulpit meets with a standing contradiction in the spirit of the prayers which are statedly rehearsed in the desk.

In the afternoon, the Church was again opened for Divine Service, and a congregation of upwards of 300 assembled. The sermon was preached by the Rector of the parish, from Psalm cxxvii. 1,—inculcating the duty of ascribing the success of every human undertaking to the blessing of God, and recognizing his gracious hand in the prosperous issue of the present labour of love.

The collection at morning service amounted to £25 17s. 4d., and in the evening to £5 9s. 6d.—making a total of £31 6s. 10d. in aid of the building fund.

We trust that this auspicious commencement is but the harbinger of a long and Christian enjoyment both to pastor and flock; and unfeignedly do we add our humble prayer that "the dew of God's blessing" may be abundantly poured upon both.

We observed in a late *Hamilton Gazette* a short, but able letter, on the subject of Education, under the welcome signature of Scotus. In the views there laid down we decidedly concur; and, in some remarks, which, at no distant date we intend making on the subject, hope to fortify our arguments by the authority of this clear and intelligent writer.

It may possibly be new to Scotus, to be told that his letter on the claim of the Church of Scotland to be coordinately established with our own throughout the Empire, which first appeared in the *Hamilton Gazette*, and subsequently in this paper, has been transferred to the columns of *the Episcopal Magazine and Church of England Warder*, published in London.

A contributor to this Journal is meditating a series of papers on the History of the Scottish Episcopal Church since the Reformation. If Scotus could furnish him with, or direct him to, any sources of information within reach, he would greatly assist in throwing light upon a most interesting page in the annals of Christianity; or would he himself favour us with an outline of the present condition of the Church *in* Scotland, or even with partial sketches of it, we should be glad to avail ourselves of his local and general knowledge, and of his attachment to Scottish Episcopacy.

The very heavy rains, that fell in torrents during the greater part of Wednesday, in the course of the night produced a Freshet, which has done much mischief to property in this neighbourhood. Between Cobourg and Port Hope the bridges have been mostly swept away. In the vicinity of the Court House several mill-dams have been destroyed. Mr. McKyes has lost both his mill, and dam. At Hore's Pail Factory, the brick-kiln, used for drying timber, together with the material it contained, sufficient for the making of 1500 pails, has been carried off by the flood; besides which the dam has been broken. On the same spot, Mr. Bentley the Distiller has lost several hogs, which were being fattened,—some having been drowned, some having had their limbs broken, and others having strayed away. In every direction, we hear that similar injury has been done by the freshet, especially to the mills; and we are much afraid that our own District will not be singular in this respect.

We have been kindly furnished with several of the numbers of this Journal advertised for on our last page: we should be much obliged by the transmission to us of any copies of Nos. 6, 9, and 26 of volume first, and of Nos. 4, 5, 6, 26, and 28 of volume second, which any of our subscribers who do not preserve their files, may have it in their power to send us.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE REBUILDING OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, TORONTO: CONTINUED.

	£	s.	d.
J. Boucher, Esq. (through the Rev. M. Burnham,) - -		15	0
Rev. Dr. Bethune, Collection in Christ Church, Montreal -	43	10	0
	£44	5	0

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishops and the National Education Scheme.—The Bishop of Salisbury—whose promotion affixes no shame to the choice of Lord Melbourne's government, although his exposure of the "Privy Council Scheme" is a sufficient condemnation of the present conduct of his patrons—delivered himself at a meeting on Tuesday with manly force and candour against this anti-Christian experiment upon the souls of their humbler countrymen. We have reason to believe that all the prelates of England (even Dr. Maltby,) save only the geologist of Norwich, whose heart, we fear, has made some progress towards petrifaction, as Shakspeare's gravedigger assures us the hide of a tanner is hardened by his calling,—all the prelates of England, with that one solitary exception, have protested strongly against this unworthy scheme.—*Times.*

Churches in the Potteries.—The public will rejoice to hear that the proposals for the erection of five more new churches in the Potteries will soon assume a definite form. At a meeting held at the Vestry in Newcastle, on Thursday, the 15th inst., a sub-committee was appointed to obtain exact statistical information respecting the amount of population in the various districts, and other points which may determine the most eligible sites for the churches in contemplation. When the public have obtained accurate knowledge of the present imperfect state of church accommodation in this neighbourhood, we have little doubt that we shall show the same alacrity as our neighbours at Birmingham, in providing the necessary funds.—*Staffordshire Gazette.*

The New Dean of Ely.—The Rev. George Peacock, M. A., F. R. S., just appointed to the Deanery of Ely, is son of the Rev. Thomas Peacock, of Denton, near Darlington, and brother to Thomas Peacock, Esq., of Bishop Auckland, and to the ladies of the Rev. James Raine, Rector of Meldon, and John Fogg Elliott, Esq., of Elvet Hill, near Durham. The Dean of Ely was educated at Richmond, and was a favourite pupil of the Rev. J. Tate, who always predicted that the splendid talents of young Peacock would raise him to fame and high station. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and became a fellow and Tutor of that eminent and learned society; he was one of the most distinguished men of his year, and was contemporary with Herschel, and Whewell, and an illustrious galaxy of the most brilliant scholars of the day, who are the ornament of their *Alma Mater*, and an honour to English science and literature. As a mathematician, Mr. Peacock has few equals, and still fewer rank superior to him either in this country or in Europe.—*Newcastle Journal.*

The living of Cottenham having become vacant by the demise of the Rev. Dr. Davy, the inhabitants of that parish have presented a memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on behalf of the Rev. A. Fitch, the present curate, praying his Grace not to remove him from that parish; where he has resided for the last seven years, and where he had effected a great moral improvement, both as regards the increase in the number of worshippers in the church, and the flourishing state of the school in connection with it. The memorial had the signatures of 470 of the inhabitants of the parish, besides the two Dissenting ministers.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

The Earl of Dartmouth has most liberally offered a piece of land near Hill Top, in the parish of West Bromwich, for the site of a new church, and also the sum of £1200 towards the erection of the edifice, and £300 to be invested as a fund for keeping it in repair. His lordship's offer has been accepted, and a subscription has been entered into to carry this desirable object into effect.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

The British residents at Boulogne-sur-Mer have presented to the Rev. R. J. Meade, of Balliol College, now of Frome, Somerset, a piece of plate value £100, in testimony of their regard and esteem for him, and of their high sense of the zeal and ability with which he discharged all the duties of Minister of the Protestant Chapel, during a period of three years.

The friends and congregation of the Rev. E. Dix, late Rector of St. Mary's, Truro, have presented him with plate to the value of £110, as a testimonial of their regard, on his removal to the Vicarage of Newlyn. We understand that the teachers and children belonging to the Sunday-school over which Mr. and Mrs. Dix presided, also presented the rector and his lady with gratifying marks of their affectionate regard.

A public mark of affectionate regard has been manifested by the inhabitants of Arundel towards their late curate the Rev. George Ross, upon his resignation of the cure, after only fifteen months' residence. A deputation waited upon him on Monday last, to present a costly tea service, and a pocket Communion service, subscribed for by 182 of the inhabitants.

Tribute of Respect.—The congregation of the Rev. F. Ford, M. A., late Rector of Church Lawton Cheshire, have, in gratitude for his labours of love among them, presented him with a valuable tea and coffee service of plate. The presentation was made by Randle Wilbraham, Esq., of Rode Hill, in his usual gentlemanly and friendly way.

The Bishop of Salisbury.—Active preparations were in progress at the Palace, for the reception of the affianced bride of the estimable diocesan; but the happy event has been deferred for a short time, by the death of W. F. Webber, Esq., of Hamble Cliffe, Hants, a near relation of the Seymer family. It is generally understood that the ceremony will take place in July. The clergyman selected to officiate is the Rev. Mr. Drury, who was tutor to the right rev. prelate and to other members of the Denison family.—*Dorset Chronicle.*

The Rev. T. Gisborne, M. A., Prebendary of Durham, has given £200 towards the endowment of Holy Trinity Church, Darlington.

We are happy to learn that the Rev Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, has recovered from the serious injury he has sustained in consequence of being thrown out of his gig.

The school-house which was built by Lady C. Greenly, near Kingston, has been within the last few days endowed by Mrs. Greenly, of Titley Court, with the munificent sum of £1000, to be invested in such a way as will be most useful in procuring the blessings of education in the tenets of the Church of England to the children of the poor.—*Hereford Journal.*

On Monday, as the Rev. Rice Rees, Professor of Welsh in St. David's College, Lamper, was returning from Cascob, Radnorshire, where he had been on a visit for a few days to his respected uncle, the Rev. W. J. Rees, he called at Newbridge, about six miles from Builth, to rest his horse, and complained of illness, but left apparently strong and hearty; he had, however, scarcely crossed the bridge into Brecknockshire, when he fell dead in the road from his horse's back. The reverend gentleman was an accomplished scholar, a most amiable, worthy man, and an ornament and honour to the church of England.—*Hereford Journal.*

In the House of Commons, on the 7th June, Sir G. Grey, presented a Petition, from the ministers and elders of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland, signed by the moderator on their behalf, praying that the House would not sanction the printing of the Holy Scriptures by any persons but the Universities.

General Assembly.—The Auchterarder Case.—At the meeting of the General Assembly, on Thursday, Dr. Cook and the Earl of Dalhousie expressed their intention not to act on the committee to be appointed under Dr. Chalmers's motion. The Earl of Dalhousie said—"I shall not again consent to sit in the judicatories of any church which, gloss it as you may, has resolved doggedly, but virtually, to set at defiance the law of the land. The knell," said he, "has now rung of the Establishment of the Church of Scotland."

Civil Intelligence.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Two o'Clock.

By this arrival we have received files of papers, London and Liverpool to the 5th, and Bristol to the 6th July. Our previous advices were London to the 13th and Liverpool to the 14th June. The news is consequently twenty-two days later.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

London, July 4, 1839.

RELEASE OF THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.

John G. Parker and the seven other Canadian prisoners who pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against them in Upper Canada, were in the hope of receiving her Majesty's pardon.

Lord John Russell sent to them on Monday, demanding whether they would enter into security not to enter the province of Upper Canada, or to approach near its borders, provided the government should release them. Yesterday the prisoners returned an answer. They say, that having no desire to enter Upper Canada, they are willing to enter into the required bonds; but ask to be permitted to enter the province at any future period, provided either of them can obtain the permission of the colonial government to do so.

Up to 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst., no order for their discharge had been received.

Let me call your attention to the debate on the affairs of Canada, which took place in the Commons on the 4th. Mr. Buller, you will perceive, was quite severe upon Sir George Arthur. Nothing will be done of any consequence for Canada this session.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

It is more than probable that before this will reach you, you will have heard that the Bank of England has increased her rate of interest to *five and a half* per cent.

A serious riot occurred at Birmingham on the 4th. The meeting assembled at 8 o'clock, and in a few minutes after the police made their appearance, and made an effort to arrest the leaders. They were overpowered and driven from the field, after receiving some severe wounds. The fourth regiment of dragoons were then called out, to which was added some infantry, and the rioters were in turn driven from the ground.

Lady Flora Hastings died on the 5th inst.—The Queen had ordered Buckingham palace to be closed.

The great Chartist petition was presented in the House of Commons on the 14th ult. by Mr. Attwood. It was literally rolled into the House, being a cylinder of parchment, about the diameter of a coach wheel.

Mr. Grote's motion for the ballot was brought forward on the 18th. It was lost by a majority of 117, the vote being, for the motion 216, against it 333.

On the 19th the Jamaica bill was passed in the House of Commons by a majority of 10—vote 260 for, 250 against.

The government education bill was passed on the 20th, by a majority of only 5—or rather Lord Stamley's amendment was rejected by that majority. On the 24th Lord John Russell's motion for a grant of £30,000, to carry out the modified plan of education was carried by a majority of only 2—the vote being, for the grant 275, against it 273.

Ministers were defeated in the House of Lords on the Jamaica bill, July 2nd, by a majority of 69. Lord Lyndhurst moved to strike out the first clause, and the motion prevailed, 149 to 80.

On the 4th, the bill now containing only one clause was carried without a division.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th, the Canada Bill had its second reading, and was ordered to be committed on the 11th.

Important intelligence had been received from the east, of the actual declaration of war by the Sultan against the Pacha of Egypt. This was on the 9th of June; and at the same time the Sultan despatched a fleet and considerable reinforcements to the rebels in Syria, where the insurrection against the Pacha was rapidly extending.

Sir Lionel Smith has been transferred from the government of Jamaica to that of Mauritius. Sir Charles Metcalf succeeds him at Jamaica.

The British Queen.—This vessel has been making a pleasure tour to some of the important sea ports. She was at Liverpool on the 1st inst., and at Black Wall on the 5th, having made her run from Liverpool in 64 hours. One who was on board said she made most of the way $17\frac{3}{4}$ evolutions. She brought 100 passengers, a pleasure party. Ten thousand persons visited her in one day at Liverpool. She is positively to leave Portsmouth on the afternoon of the 11th, or early on the 12th inst.

London, July 5.

Half-past 1.—Consols which were in the morning $93\frac{1}{2}$, are not quite so good, owing to some Reduced having been sold; money is in demand.

Quarter before 3.—Consuls for the Account, 93 3-8 1-2.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JULY 2.

The duty on wheat and flour from foreign ports was, as anticipated, increased last Friday to 13s 8d per quarter, and to 8s $2\frac{1}{2}$d per bbl.

Oxford Politics.—At a Convocation, recently holden at Oxford, when Honorary degrees were conferred upon the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, and Prince William of the Netherlands, the high conservative spirit of that ancient and noble University manifested itself in the most animated, and unequivocal manner. For an hour or more previous to the arrival of the procession at the building where the ceremony was to take place, the members of the University beguiled the time by expressing their approval or disapprobation of public characters and public measures. The name of our beloved Queen was hailed with long and loud applause, and the joyous shout was oft repeated. Nor was the enthusiasm less loud or long when the names of Wellington and Peel were uttered; but the mere mention of Melbourne, Russell, Rice, and Normanby, drew down the most discordant noises. "O'Connell and his tail" was given; loud laughter and long continued hisses, as may be imagined, succeeded the name of the "big beggarman" and his tools. We shall not either readily forget the simultaneous and unbounded cheering that burst from all sides when the name of Lady Flora Hastings fell upon the ear. It was gratifying in the extreme, and told how many hearts appreciated her worth, and felt for all her wrongs. The names of all distinguished in the Conservative interest were greeted with loud cheerings, while those of opposite politics were saluted with marks of disapprobation.

When the degrees had been conferred, the Vice Chancellor dissolved the convocation, and on leaving the theatre was loudly cheered. The junior members of the University, however, would not depart without three cheers for the Queen, three for the ladies, three for Wellington and Peel, and three groans for the Melbourne administration.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the new Whig Speaker, is one of the members for North Hants, and holds his seat as Lord Morpeth would have us believe he disdains to hold his