

every situation is looked at to see what it will bring,—not whether duty, principle, honour, require us to do or avoid the act, to take or decline the station. God's word and law lose their hold: a wise expediency becomes the avowed rule; our own gain, the real one.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1840.

The debate on the motion of Sir J. Yardie Buller in the month of January last, expressive of a want of confidence in Ministers, was too important, as well for the object to which it tended as for the opinions it evolved, to be soon forgotten. Amongst the most able and memorable speeches on the occasion was that of the great champion of the Conservatives, Sir Robert Peel.

In the course of the speech of this distinguished statesman, a very affecting allusion was made to the painful position in which he had been placed on the passing of the Bill for Catholic Emancipation. The carrying of this measure Sir Robert Peel characterized as "the most disinterested act of his life;" because, in doing what he deemed the peace of the nation and the welfare of his country to have required, he had "made sacrifices the most painful, and had alienated friends, dissolved party connexions, and all this with a certain prospect of a loss of power."

From the statements of Sir Robert Peel it further appears that his late Majesty George the Fourth, contrary, we believe, to the general impression, was strongly opposed to this fatal measure of emancipation; and that it was submitted as a Government proposal after a long and severe struggle in the royal mind, and only from a conviction forced upon him by counsellors in whom he had reason to confide, that the time had arrived when it could no longer with safety be withheld.

This virtuous opposition on the part of the deceased monarch to a measure, the disastrous consequences of which it was impossible not to foresee, was highly honourable to him, and will remove another of the shades with which the malevolence or ignorance of a contemporary age had attempted to enshroud his memory.

It is to be lamented, however, that the noble resolution so often expressed upon this question by his revered father had not become with George the Fourth an unalterable principle of action, and that he had not participated in the solemn pledge once publicly given by his illustrious brother, the Duke of York. It may, however, have been next to impossible to act in contradiction to the opinions of counsellors so sagacious, experienced and disinterested as the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel; but we must lament that their knowledge of men and things did not produce in their own minds a different conclusion,—that they did not foresee that one concession would only pave the way for another more extensive and alarming,—and that calamity was averted from the present generation only to fall with threefold violence upon the next.

This concession of men in power to the new theories which the pride and selfishness of men are often the chief instruments of producing, reminds us of an incident in Scripture, to which it may be useful, with a few accompanying remarks, to draw the attention of our readers. Not many words are needed to represent the impatient and rebellious conduct of the Israelites, when they grew weary of the long delay of Moses in the mount; no doubt from a restless dissatisfaction with their present situation, and a selfish anxiety to be put in possession of the comforts and prosperity of the promised land. Conscious of their need of some guidance, and tintured we must believe, in some degree, with the base idolatry of the Egyptians, they made to Aaron this impious proposal, "Up, make us gods, which shall go before us: for as for this Moses, the man that brought us up out of the land of Egypt, we wot not what is become of him."

And how is this most wicked and blasphemous proposal met? Does Aaron, strong in his integrity and rooted in his faith, stand out as the ambassador of the Lord and resist this madness of the people? Does he entreat his sinning countrymen not to do so wickedly? Does he warn them, by past evidences of God's jealousy, by his very commandments so recently delivered, not to proceed with this wantonness of rebellion, this fearfulness of ingratitude? Does he rebuke, exhort, and entreat that they will, by the abandonment of this sinful proposal, escape the dreadful anger of the Almighty? Or does he, in the hopelessness of further appeal,—in the conviction that their mad obstinacy is deaf to reason,—turn away with the bold and uncompromising declaration of his own resolve, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord?"

Alas! what injury has the cause of truth sustained in every age from manifestations of that base timidity and sinful weakness which, on the present occasion, was betrayed by Aaron! For in every age,—as long as the human heart continues so corrupt, and deceitful, and treacherous as it is,—we shall discern evidences of the same spirit as was evinced in this ungodly proposal of the much favoured Israelites. There are those who in the social and the spiritual fabric: in a spirit of pride, or envy, or discontent, they start objections, and would upheave what the wisdom of centuries has settled and cemented; they would change, and disfigure, and pollute what the revelations of God himself have appointed.—Wild and extravagant as their projects may be,—sinful and blasphemous as may be the tendency of their views,—still the experience of ages leaves us assurance that there is nothing so capricious, nothing so wayward or so wicked in the inventions of man, to which followers will not be found,—no change so startling or so fearful, which multitudes will not adopt,—no creed so monstrous, which thousands, if unrestrained, will not espouse.

But in such madness of the people,—in such headlong frenzy of the thoughtless, and the vicious,—what is the duty of those who stand, as Aaron stood, amongst the thousands of Israel? Not surely to yield a hearing of complacency to such impious propositions,—not, by one moment of hesitation, by an instant of compromise, to give the slightest encouragement to such ungodly madness; but strong in holiness of purpose, strong in Christian integrity, strong in the implored blessing of Almighty God, to do that duty honestly, fearlessly, and faithfully, which the testimony of conscience and the word of truth assures them to be right.

Yet it is painful to observe,—what, too often, we are forced to observe—a shrinking of the heart from that many and Christian boldness; a timid surrender of virtuous principle, when it should be grasped and clung to even unto death! Too frequently, in our painful experience of the fickleness and sinfulness of men, do we find those who are elevated in condition or in understanding, making use of this blind and frenzied multitude to advance their own selfish and covetous purposes,—yielding to all their extravagancies, in order to render them the tools and instruments of their own aggrandizement. Country will be sacrificed,—the laws will be trampled on,—the altars overturned,—all, all to gratify the selfish ambition of a selfish spirit; or, if this be not the degrading, reckless principle of action, the compromising timidity which, in a critical hour, was mani-

fest by Aaron, finds too many imitators; and sad is the wreck of honesty, and the wreck of private and of public prosperity, when such is done!

Here, in the Scriptural lessons recorded for our learning, is much from which rulers and legislators may draw instruction. It is not enough that such compromise,—be it the result of timidity or of indifference,—is sinful in itself, but the history before us teaches how offensive it is to Almighty God. Where public men are regardless of their solemn obligations, and act with a mere view to selfish aggrandizement, they grievously underrate the natural discernment of mankind, if they suppose the multitude around them will not soon follow in the same vicious and selfish course, and annex to innate sagacity all the powerful influence of brute force and overwhelming numbers. Not only, then, will manifold disasters—involving the ruin of their ill-formed hopes—succeed, but the blessing of God must be withheld; and without His blessing, mark the desolateness and the hopelessness of their career, "Thou hidest thy face, they are troubled; thou takest away their breath, they die, and return to their dust."

We give with some reluctance, as involving feelings so merely personal, the resolution of the Niagara Clerical Association,—communicated in a letter equally kind and flattering from their reverend and esteemed Secretary,—touching the estimation in which that portion of our brethren are pleased to hold our editorial labours; but as the resolution itself embraces a request for its publication, we hardly feel at liberty to withhold it.

We need not say that we are gratified by this spontaneous expression of the approbation of so many of our clerical friends, thus publicly declared; because none can be better judges than they are of the nature and effect of the services which it has been our endeavour to render; and having, as we know them to have, the honour and welfare of our Zion so nearly at heart, they are not likely, in such a case, to yield any other than a faithful and conscientious testimony. We feel, at the same time, that this communication of their general approval of the spirit and character of our labours, is made with a generous indulgence to many imperfections of which none can be more sensible than ourselves,—imperfections, to be sure, in extenuation of which we might plead the peculiarity of our position, from the double duty laid upon us as editor and parish minister. Under the complication of toil, both bodily and mental, which these duties have severally imposed, we are thankful for having been so mercifully supported; and while, through the kind arrangements of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, sanctioned subsequently, with equal cordiality, by our present Diocesan, we have received much occasional assistance in our numerous parochial engagements, we must confess ourselves deeply indebted, for the maintenance of the burden which the conduct of this journal has necessarily imposed, to the kind and cordial manner in which we have always been cheered onwards in our work by so many of our zealous and intelligent brethren, both of the clergy and laity.

We feel grateful to a protecting Providence for the bodily strength and mental vigour which has been vouchsafed to us, in a department of duty calling at least for an assiduity and diligence which has never been denied or grudged; but we are grateful still more that we have been so well sustained by that directing Providence in what the times have rendered the narrow and sinuous track of honest principle; that "The Church" has never been piloted, through our unskillfulness or degeneracy, into the quick-sands of religious or political error; and that, amidst the flaunting ensigns of nameless creeds and parties, we have been able to cling to the standard of Evangelical Truth and Apostolical Order.

We shall not lightly deviate from this track, or desert this glorious banner; and we console ourselves with the hope that, though like Dumas some may forsake us through love of the false fashions and false creeds of the world, many will be gathered as hearty advocates of the same holy cause,—the integrity of the Priesthood and the security of the Throne—the Unity of the Church and the safety of our Country.

Our readers in this city will rejoice with us in observing the progress that appears to have been made towards the erection of a second Church for the accommodation of the numerous destitute members of our communion within its precincts. By the census of last year, it appears that nearly six thousand souls within the limits of Toronto are members of the Church of England; while it is known that for this large multitude only one place of worship is at present provided,—the spacious and beautiful Cathedral of St. James. This may contain two thousand people; but when it is considered that a portion of its room is appropriated for the military, and that a large number are excluded through what, with all its admitted conveniences, we cannot but deem the baneful system of pew-letting, not more perhaps than three-fourths of the persons whom it will really contain can be expected to receive permanent accommodation within its walls. It will appear, therefore, that another Church of equal dimensions with that of St. James, would be a great blessing, and, however, to see that one of more humble size is decided upon,—for this simple reason, that it is extremely difficult, without more attention to the science of acoustics than is usually bestowed in the construction of churches in this country at least, for all persons in a very large religious edifice distinctly to hear, and therefore to benefit by the exhortations of the preacher. The appropriation of a basement story for school rooms is an improvement much to be commended; for we cannot too highly approve of the closest connection between a Christian education and the Church in which it is imparted; and many, we trust, will be the youth trained up within those walls to worship God in the language of our heart-stirring Liturgy. One further addition we should rejoice to see, and that is, the annexation of a minister's residence to the contemplated house of prayer; an addition, however, which, with the magnitude of the undertaking already before them, it would be unreasonable immediately to expect; yet it is one which, for its obvious importance, will not, we trust, be lost sight of.

While upon this subject, we cannot but express our gratification to hear that £1000 has already been subscribed towards the increase of Church accommodation in Niagara. At first, we understand, it was in contemplation to enlarge the present church; but this having been found all but impracticable, at least for any great or durable advantage, it has now, we hear, been resolved upon to encircle the old building with an edifice entirely new,—gradually removing the former and appropriating its materials to the latter. In this undertaking we heartily wish them the most complete success; and often, we trust, shall it be our pleasure to hear that new Churches are rising in the waste places of these provinces, and that ministers are provided to take spiritual charge of the scattered flocks by whom those churches will be surrounded.

From the April report of the venerable SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, we perceive that "the Rev. Alexander Williams has been approved as a Missionary to Upper Canada." We

have not yet, however, heard of the arrival of that gentleman.

We perceive by the same report that the receipts of the Society, during the previous month, amounted to £2902 4s. 2d., and that the whole collections for the quarter, ending the 31st March, were £8851 4s. 5d.,—considerably more than, just ten years ago, was thus contributed in a whole year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Church.

Mr. Editor:—The liberal donation from the American Bible Society alluded to in the following letter, demands a public acknowledgment, and I will feel obliged by your inserting it in the Church.

To Mr. Case, the indefatigable friend of Indian Missions, I beg to offer my thanks for this renewed proof of the interest he has always manifested in myself and Indian charge.

Your faithful servant, S. GIVINS.

Upper Canada Mohawk Mission Bay of Quinte, 16th June, 1840.

Dear Sir:—I do myself the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter informing me that "at the direction of the Rev. W. Case you had forwarded to my address a box containing 100 copies of Isaiah in the Mohawk language, for gratuitous distribution among the Indians speaking that language."

The box has just reached me in safety. Mr. Case has not written me on the subject, but I take it for granted that it is a donation from the highly useful institution of which you are the general agent, at his suggestion; and under that impression I have presented the books to the Mohawks under my care.

The Chiefs, on behalf of their nation, have requested me to assure the Society through you, "that they accept this token of the Society's interest in their spiritual welfare, with sincere thankfulness. Benighted as they have been in heathen darkness, they hail with joy every opening for the admission of the life-giving light of the Sun of Righteousness, who they trust has arisen on them with healing in his wings."

The Indians here, competent to judge of the correctness of the translation, speak favourably of the work as far as they have examined it. I pray that it may prove, (under the divine blessing) a valuable addition to the present sources of instruction for these poor, but interesting people; and that the Great Head of the Church may bless your Association in this and all their multiplied and extended labours of love.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully, SALTERN GIVINS, Missionary.

Joseph Hyde, Esq. Gen'l Agent, American Bible Society, Bible House, New York.

NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Niagara District Clerical Association held at the Rectory of Grimsby, on the 1st and 2nd July, instant, it was Resolved, "That the Association record their high sense of the zeal, diligence, and ability with which the Editor of the Church has conducted this useful publication; and, while they hail, with much satisfaction, the announced intention of their reverend and esteemed brother to continue his valuable services in the Editorial department, they feel called upon to express their thanks for the same; and to add to this expression some testimonial which may convey a substantial evidence of their regard and gratitude,—and in which the other District Association may be induced to join or follow them."

And it was ordered,—"That this resolution be communicated to the Editor of The Church, with a request that he will publish it." (Signed) THOMAS CREEN, Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH AT GOLDENHILL.—The zeal with which the erection and endowment of new churches is now proceeding, is perhaps the most encouraging of the various "signs of the times." Look where we will, from one corner of the island to the other, and we find these sacred structures starting into existence with a rapidity unexampled, and in numbers almost unhopd for. The force of example, and the fiat of experience, seem alike to foster the spirit of private generosity, to which most of them owe their rise;—for while on the one hand the munificence of an affluent individual stimulates his neighbour to kindred acts, so too on the other, the vast benefits which follow in quick succession, furnish another and yet more powerful incentive. And here, we have perhaps the most gratifying view of the matter, feeling assured that the more churches are built, the more will assuredly follow. We have been led into these remarks by an advertisement which appears in our first page of a church intended to be erected in the populous district of Goldenhill, near Tunstall, which has already called forth some splendid examples of true Christian liberality. A site has been given by two venerable ladies, whose good deeds have won for them an imperishable name, and another individual has promised to present £1000 by way of endowment, when the church is completed. In the latter case, the name of the generous donor is withheld from the public through a—perhaps mistaken—but honourable sense of delicacy on his part; but we think the dwellers in the district to be benefited by his bounty, will be at small loss to supply the omission. We heartily wish the project "God speed."—Staffordshire Gazette.

On Sunday last the Lord Bishop of Winchester, after preaching an excellent and impressive discourse in behalf of the Church Missionary Society, in the morning, in the parish church of Wandsworth, preached again in the afternoon, in the chapel at Somer's Town, in the same parish, where his truly excellent sermon was listened to by a crowded congregation with the greatest attention. This chapel was erected at the sole expense of Joshua Strange, Esq., of St. Anne's Hill, Wandsworth, and has been opened about four years for Divine Worship, twice every Sabbath Day. The same gentleman has also, at his own expense, erected a substantial and comfortable house for the residence of the minister of the chapel.

BLEEKDOWN, BROAD WINDSOR, DORSET.—On Wednesday the 22d inst., the Bishop of Salisbury consecrated a chapel in the above place, in the presence of a great concourse of persons. The chapel is a neat and substantial building, and is capable of accommodating 300 persons. His lordship on the following day, in the presence of a great body of the clergy, &c., consecrated another chapel, in the parish of Chardstock. Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P., Mr. Acland of Axminster, the Rev. Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Woodcock, &c. were present. The Bishop, on both occasions, preached appropriate sermons, before densely crowded congregations. Among the most interesting signs of the present times, is the zeal with which undertakings of the above kind have been prosecuted in different parts of the kingdom; and every friend of the Church and of true religion must hail with unmingled satisfaction the fact that, within the last 20 years, nearly sixteen hundred new churches have been erected and consecrated in the several dioceses.

NEW CHURCH AT TWICKENHAM.—A new district church is about to be erected on Twickenham common, under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who, although unconnected with the parish, has munificently contributed £100 towards defraying the expense of the erection. Amongst the highest subscribers in the undertaking are the following residents of the neighbourhood:—His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, £500; the Ven. Archdeacon Cambridge, £500; William Clay, Esq., M.P., 500; Henry Pownall, Esq., £500; T. Twining, Esq., £500; Miss F. Byng, £100; C. V. Cambridge, Esq.,

£150; T. J. Briscoe, Esq., M.P., £100; H. Bevan, Esq., £100; H. Hawkins, Esq., £100, &c. &c.

Lord Ward has forwarded £200 to the Worcester Diocesan Church Building Society: on the completion of the proposed plans 10,500 sittings will be gained to the churches in this diocese, of which 8076 are free, at a cost of £4640.

BETHSAL-GREEN CHURCHES FUND.—On Sunday afternoon a sermon was preached for the benefit of this truly charitable undertaking, at the parish church of St. George, Bloomsbury, by the Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce. After a deeply impressive discourse, the congregation subscribed £404 in aid of the fund.

The inhabitants of the town of Evesham, in Worcestershire, have, through the exertions of their rector, restored a most beautiful church (St. Lawrence), which has been in ruins for many years—have lighted it with gas, and have erected a new organ, built by Nicholson, of Rochdale, which was opened on Easter Tuesday, by Mr. Guttridge, of Brighton. The greater part of the expense is borne by the rector, the Rev. W. Marshall, who has appointed a curate, to whom he pays £70 per annum. The seats which are let will bring in £50 annually, so that he will incur a positive loss by the increase of the church. All this the rector has done from a living that yields him only £150 yearly, the whole of which he spends among the poor, an instance of clerical rapacity which we commend to the notice of those (happily, a fast decreasing class) who plume themselves on hostility to the Church and its members.—Brighton Gazette.

THE REV. F. V. LOCKWOOD.—On the 13th instant, an Address was presented to the Rev. F. V. Lockwood, M.A., Prebendary of Canterbury, and Vicar of Minster, from the clergy and laity residing in Ashford, and its vicinity, expressive of their sincere respect for his character, and their admiration of his conduct, during the 13 years that the rev. gentleman had been the incumbent of the parish of Mersham, previously to his removal to Minster. The Address, which was couched in feeling and elegant language, and most impressively read by the Rev. Mr. Oxenden, at the head of a deputation appointed to present it, was signed by 28 clergymen, and 202 influential laymen. Mr. Lockwood's reply to it was singularly interesting, arising as much from his affectionate warmth of the sentiments it breathed towards his late flock, and the humble tone of piety that pervaded it, as from the brief, but affecting, allusion it contained to his impaired health, the only motive, as he emphatically declared, which finally determined him, after much consideration, to "remove to another spot in his vineyard, where he might, by the blessing of God, exert himself more efficiently in the great and holy cause of his Redeemer."

A massive silver waiter, with a corresponding tea-service, of the value of £100, was presented on Wednesday se'night, to the Rev. Wm. Dodd, Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by his parishioners, "in testimony (as the inscription expressed) of their sincere regard and esteem."—Durham Advertiser.

RUSSIA AND THE GREEK CHURCH.—The Univers publishes a letter from Russia, giving the names of thirty-three priests of the United Greek Church who have been degraded, and transported or imprisoned, for having signed an act signifying their adhesion to the Church of Rome. The total number of priests exiled or transported by the Russian government is said by this authority to be 160.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—We understand that the Pitt Prize of £40, for the best Essay "On the Influence of Creeds and Confessions upon the Progress of Theology as a Science," has just been decided. The motto of the successful Essay is,—"Opinionum commenta delet dies, nature judicium confirmat;" and the address in the sealed note accompanying the Essay was found to be, "Mr. John Baillie, Greenside House, Edinburgh." This prize, it will be recollecte'd by our readers, arises from the interest of £2000, set apart for the purpose by the Pitt Club some years ago, on its dissolution.—Edinburgh Advertiser.

NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH AT WINDSOR.—The subscriptions for the building of a new district church in this town are proceeding most favourably. The amount already subscribed exceeds £2000. The Romanists in the town and neighbourhood are strenuously exerting themselves to collect the various sums promised to be subscribed towards the erection of a Romish chapel, in order that it should be commenced forthwith, and finished previously to the completion of the new Protestant district church. The Papist emissaries are doing "double duty." They have distributed themselves about the town and neighbouring villages, seeking subscriptions, and beating up for converts at the same time.

The first stone of the church of All Saints, near Cashibury, was laid by the Earl of Essex, on Wednesday last, in the presence of a vast number of spectators. The platform was graced by most of the beauty of the neighbourhood. After the ceremony, the noble earl proceeded to the rectory house, where a large party partook of the hospitality of the Rector, the Hon. and Rev. William Capel. The church is to be rebuilt by private contribution, aided by the Society for Promoting the Building of Churches and Chapels.

The Rev. Dr. Warren, formerly a distinguished preacher in the Wesleyan connection, received Episcopal ordination at the cathedral at Chester, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on Sunday se'night. It is stated that the rev. gentleman will receive the appointment to the church now in course of erection at Manchester, the foundation stone of which was laid in October last by Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.—Aris's Birmingham Gazette.

From the Newfoundland Times of June 17.

On Thursday morning last, a deputation from the two Episcopal Churches of this town waited on the Right Rev. Aubrey Spencer, D. D., Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, (whose arrival we noticed in our last) at Government-house, with the following address:—

TO THE RIGHT REV. FATHER IN GOD, AUBREY SPENCER, LORD BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

May it please your Lordship, We, the Clergymen and Protestant Episcopalians of the town of St. John, beg to approach your Lordship with every feeling of respect for your Lordship's person, and reverence for your sacred office.

With the deepest sentiments of gratitude to the kind Providence which has preserved you amidst the perils of the sea, we welcome you Lordship to these shores, and hail your arrival to watch over the interests of our beloved Church, as an occasion for renewed thanksgiving to her gracious and beloved Head.

Your Lordship's previous connexion with the Church in this Colony, as a Missionary of the Venerable Society, to whose fostering care we and our fellow-churchmen are so much indebted,—your long experience and able conduct in the responsible situation of Archdeacon of the Bermudas,—your exalted talents and high reputation as a Minister of the Gospel,—and your estimable character in all the relations of life, inspire us with the liveliest and most confident hope that the greatest benefits will, under the Divine blessing, be derived by the Church from your Lordship's Episcopate; and with earnest prayers for the outpouring upon your Lordship's labours of the increase of His favour, "without which nothing is strong, nothing is holy,"

We have the honour to remain, Your Lordship's most obedient, faithful servants, [Signed by the Ministers and Congregation.]

To the above address His Lordship was most graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

GENTLEMEN,—For the kind terms in which you were pleased to welcome my arrival in this colony, I beg you to accept my warmest thanks. My connexion with the Church of Newfoundland at an early period of my ministerial life, has always been to me a grateful re-

collection; and with this earnest of your confidence and co-operation, I must hope that the Almighty Disposer of Events will graciously permit me to be in some degree instrumental to the strengthening and extension of His Kingdom in the wide spread Diocese which in the inscrutable counsels of His wisdom He has committed to my care.

GENTLEMEN,—I entreat you to believe that the kindly sentiments expressed in your address are earnestly reciprocal; and while my prayers will be unceasingly offered at the Throne of Grace for every blessing upon you, my labours shall never be intermitted, so long as I have strength for exertion, to promote the prosperity of "the Church of Christ," which it is our common duty to feed, and "which He purchased with His blood."

(Signed) AUBREY NEWFOUNDLAND. Government-house, 11th June, 1840.

Civil Intelligence.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet Sheffield, from Liverpool, we have received a London paper of June 4, and Liverpool of the 5th—one day later from the former, and two from the latter, than we had by the Great Western.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, June 2.

CANADA GOVERNMENT BILL.

Sir R. Peel expressed his surprise that this bill had gone through Committee on Friday, and urged its postponement until after the Whitsuntide recess, in order that more time might be afforded for its consideration.

Lord J. Russell said that the proper time for considering the details of the bill was in committee; and if a member of that house—even the right hon. baronet himself—did not attend, the opportunity was lost. He had, however, no objection to postpone the third reading till after the recess; but it was of the greatest importance that the bill should be proceeded with, and passed unanimously, if possible.

Mr. Gladstone understood that the district clauses were to receive further consideration.

Sir R. Peel said, that, on the third reading, the discussion might be taken on some of the clauses, by proposing to omit them. It would be for those who wished to amend the district clauses, to consider whether they would do so on the bringing up of the report, or on the third reading.

Lord J. Russell said that he would fix the third reading for Friday se'night.

COPYRIGHT BILL.—Sergeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill is to be brought forward on June 10.

The Irish Registration Bill was read a first time on the 2d of June.

STEAMSHIP LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool steamship left the Graving Dock, No. 2, Queen's, this morning, and has entered the Trafalgar Dock. Very conflicting rumors have appeared in different London and Liverpool papers respecting the future destination of this vessel. It is supposed by some that Cunard's Halifax line will supersede the employment of the Liverpool and United States as transatlantic packets, and that the latter will be worked on the Mediterranean. Other reports contradict this surmise. Perhaps nothing is yet definitely settled respecting them.—Liverpool Shipping Gazette, June 5.

Lord Durham arrived at Dover on the 3d, but was too unwell to continue his journey, and had taken apartments for a week.

There was a savage riot at Limerick, in Ireland, on the 1st of June. The people came down in lawless numbers, carrying poles with leaves stuck on them, and shouting, "down with the constabulary." They seized a number of carts and waggons, spoiled them of the vegetables and other provisions which they contained, and then bundled sixteen of them into the river. A regiment of infantry could make no head against the rioters, and they were not dispersed until the artillery was brought to bear upon them.

The report of the death of the King of Prussia is stated by the London Times, of June 4, to have been premature. New speculations were continually announced as having attended the movements of the Queen's troops in Spain, and the war was evidently drawing to a close.

It is stated that new complications have sprung up in the sulphur question, and that the British Government had resolved on sending six ships of the line to Naples. A French squadron of the same force was also to proceed thither.

Admiral Baudin was to proceed to Buenos Ayres, clothed with military and diplomatic powers to terminate the differences with the Argentine Republic.

By advices from Constantinople to May 15, it appears that the Seraskier, Halli Pasha, brother-in-law to Sultan, had been dismissed for some offence against morality, tending to bring the government into contempt.

Paris was visited on the 2d of June by a tremendous thunder-storm, which still continued when the mail left. The administration of the pompes funebres is now preparing the coffin which is to receive at St. Helena the mortal remains of Napoleon. It is to be of solid ebony, in the shape of the ancient sarcophagi, and large enough to enclose the coffin in which the Emperor lies at St. Helena, so that his ashes may not be disturbed. The funeral pall is in velvet, strewed with gold bees, and bordered with a broad band of ermine; at each corner is to be placed an eagle, embrodered in gold, and surmounted with the imperial crown.

We perceive from our shipping intelligence that the Thomas Learner, which sailed from China on the 4th of February, had reached the Cape of Good Hope, on her way to London. She has brought intelligence that the Chinese were determined to resist all attempts at accommodation excepting on their own terms.—They had purchased some European ships, with the intention of arming and manning them for the approaching war with Great Britain. The next overland mail, which may be daily expected to reach England, will probably contain some very important intelligence, to a much later date.

Lord Keane intends embarking for England in the Blazer steamer, about the 25th inst., accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel McDonald, his Military Secretary, and A. D. C., Captain Keane and Major Felix.—Morning Times, May 15.

Colonel Sir H. and Lady Pottinger, from India, arrived to day in the French steamer Lyraucque.—16. Knivva.—The news which was spread of the taking of Knivva appears to have been incorrect, for the latest accounts announce that the expedition had completely failed. By the cold the Russian army had lost 10,000 camels and 15,000 horses. Few men have perished, but the army was not able to effect its retreat on Orenburg for want of the means of transport. The cold was many days below thirty degrees of Reaumur.—16.

We have the St. George's Gazette of Grenada of the 11th April. It observes that on the previous Monday "His Excellency Colonel Doyle, our Lieutenant Governor, left our shores in H.M. packet Ranger, in which vessel he had engaged his passage to England, on private affairs, pursuant to leave obtained from the Government." On the same day, the Hon. M. Davies was sworn in as President in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor. The Hon. H. J. Ross, and Hon. A. Hayling, were sworn of the Queen's Privy Council and took their seats at the board.

WRECK OF THE VULTURE.—Advices from Riga, of the 15th instant, state, that the steamship Vulture, commanded by Captain Wyde, which sailed from London on the 1st of May, and passed the sound on the 5th, was stranded off Arensburg, on the island of Oesel, about eight days since, on her first voyage this year, and (as the passengers who arrived here yesterday suppose) is totally lost. The value of the cargo, mostly indigo, amounts, it is believed, to £150,000, and that of the vessel to £40,000.

SWINDLING ON A GRAND SCALE.—A plot to plunder the bankers of the Continent, by means of forged letters of credit, purporting to be those of Glyn & Co., London, has been detected in Paris. The chief actors were the Marquis de Bourbel; the Baron Louis d'Argenson; Pipe, or Colson, an Englishman; Crippin, an Italian; Perry, an engraver, of London; two female names attached to Pipe and d'Argenson; and three persons, whose names are prudentially concealed. Perry was arrested after trying to raise £200 on one of these forged letters, and on being examined, gave an account of himself. He lived at 83, Oxford Street, and in Full Court Street, had a wife and four children, and was thirty years old. He described his trip with the parties named above, knowing they had forged letters of credit, to the nominal value of £50,000. He had negotiated some of them, retaining £20 per cent as his commission. Bourbel was the principal man in the affair, and the principal man in the conspiracy. "It was he who employed me to strike off two hundred and five false letters of credit. He paid all expenses in London to the Continent. He paid for the press with which I worked off the impressions; but I cannot tell what became of it." This infamous gang, whose detected letters show how systematic was their fraud, realized at Genoa £1,500; at Turin, £600; at Parma, £450; at Bologna, £200; at Trieste, £1,200; at Rome, £1,500; at Naples the amount is not ascertained; at Coblenz, £500; and at Cologne, a similar sum.

THE LATE FIRE.—Yesterday morning a body of seven men resumed their search throughout the ruins when they found, in a short time the trunk of a human body, supposed to be that of Mr. Mart, who is missing. There were no signs of either head, arms, or legs.—Morning Chronicle. Yesterday morning a party of the fire brigade resumed the clearing out of the ruins in Marybone-street, and also part of the wall fronting the street having been shored up in as safe a man-