

The Church.

"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."
STAND YE IN THE WAYS, AND SEE, AND ASK FOR THE OLD PATHS, WHERE IS THE GOOD WAY, AND WALK THEREIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS.—JEREMIAH VI. 16.

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Poetry.

THE BIRD-MESSENGER.

"The Imagination never conceived a more exquisite picture of beauty, than the dove of the ark gliding towards Ararat with the olive-branch, over the still, solitary, measureless surface of the waters, gazing down upon its own shadow, and listening to the music made by its own wings.—Anonymous.—[Colonial Churchman.]

Whither oh! whither, Dove?
On lonely pinion through the trackless air
Through sunlit skies above,
Dost thou in joyous flight alone repair?

Where is the summer strand
That waits thy coming, with its leafy bowers?
Where is the fragrant land
Of golden sunshine and of smiling flowers?

Where is the happy grove,
The long loved home, the nestlings of thy breast?
Speed on thy flight, thou dove!
Haste on thy journey to thy promised rest.

Onward yet onward roam;
Spread thy snow plume to the warming sky;
Soon may the voice of home
Greet the long wanderer with a welcome cry.

But vain, oh! vain that thought;
Is it where ruin's blighting footsteps fall,
Where death and doom were wrought,
That thou canst seek thy home, thy mate, thy all?

Is it where soundless waves
Dash o'er the glories of a world gone by?
Is it where ocean lavas
Man's pride—his pomp—and all his misery?

How, 'mid these marks of woe,
Bird of the peaceful bosom, canst thou flee?
Fear'st thou no dangerous foe?
Can none bring aught of terror here to thee?

"My message fears no ill;
Behold! the peace-branch gives assurance strong,
With joy my breast to fill,
Of safety—rest; then who can do me wrong?"

"The tempest hath gone down;
The sin-brought ruin hath fulfill'd its hour;
Darkness and woe are flown;
And ocean's fury hath restored her power.

"And hear, yet hear my voice,
Peace hath been purchased; lo! the waves decrease;
Look forth—believe—rejoice;
Hear my last whispers; welcome! welcome Peace!"

Had I thy wings, thou dove!
Glad one! with peaceful happy promise bless'd;
Soon would I flee above,
And like thee seek to be at home—at rest.

THE LIFE OF HANNAH MORE.*

To display intellectual greatness, and to maintain an able advocacy of the cause of religion, are talents which Providence has usually reserved for that sex which he has appointed to bear the burden of life, in mental as well as ordinary labour. But the world has furnished not a few instances of females, who have been conspicuously set forth as a proof that woman holds a rank in the scale of moral being nothing inferior to that of man, and that her faculties are always susceptible of reaching an exalted rank, though the province in which her proper duty lies is rather one of retired usefulness than of fame.

An illustrious vindication of this remark is found in the history of Hannah More, the daughter of Mr. Jacob More, of Harleston, Norfolk. This gentleman had in early life high expectations of the possession of property, which, however, were frustrated by the failure of a lawsuit in the family; after which he resided at Stapleton, near Bristol, being appointed to the mastership of the free-school at Fishponds, near that village. His wife was the daughter of a respectable farmer in that part of the world; and of five daughters, Hannah was the youngest but one. At an early age she was distinguished by a quick apprehension, a retentive memory, and a desire for knowledge. When she was between three and four years old, her mother, thinking it time she should learn to read, was astonished to find that, from her attention at the times when her sisters were being instructed, she had already made considerable progress; and before she was four years old, she gained from the minister of the parish a present of sixpence, to express his approbation of the perfectness with which she had repeated her catechism in the church. At the age of eight years she was taught the rudiments of Latin, it being her father's wish to qualify her for taking a part with her sisters in the conduct of a school which should embrace a more comprehensive system of female education than had hitherto been generally adopted. She was tolerably familiar with French at the age of twelve years, her instructress being her eldest sister, who, upon her return from school at the end of each week, taught her sisters what she had acquired. Her talent for composition shewed itself in her very infancy. She would obtain a scrap of paper, and scribble upon it some little poem or moral reflection; and she would amuse herself by writing pretended letters to depraved persons, with the view of reclaiming them, and by framing imaginary replies to her sisters. When she was about sixteen years old, Mr. Stridland the elder came to Bristol to deliver lectures on sequence; and she was so struck with what she heard, that she wrote a copy of verses expressive of her delight, which was presented to the lecturer by a mutual friend. She soon attracted the notice of various literary persons in the neighbourhood, among whom were Dr. Sir James Stenhouse; Dr. Tucker, dean of Gloucester; Dr. Woodward, an eminent physician; and Fergusson the astronomer. In her seventeenth year, observing that "plays, and those not always of the purest kind, were acted by young ladies at boarding-schools," she wrote a pastoral drama, called "The Search after Happiness;" in which the characters are all female, and the animating spirit is one of the most purely religious character. At about the age of twenty-two, she was solicited to become the wife of a gentleman of fortune, Mr. Turner, of Belmont, about six miles from Bristol, whose female cousins had been pupils of the Misses More, a circumstance which had led them to pay visits to the house of their pupils, whose residence was remarkably beautiful. Accepting this proposal, she quitted her interest in the school, and prepared to become the wife of the above-named gentleman. The day was fixed more than once for the marriage, and each time Mr. Turner postponed it. Her sisters and friends interfered, and would not permit her to be so trifled with: he renewed his proposals, but her friends, after his former conduct, and on other accounts, persevered in keeping up her determination not to renew the engagement.

In 1773, or 1774, Miss More visited London, in company with two of her sisters; and the drama being her favourite taste, she lost no time in procuring an introduction to Mr. Garrick, with whom herself and sisters appear to have been wondrously captivated, and to have devoted to his society a large portion of the time passed in London. It would not be in harmony with my objects to follow Hannah More through all her dramatic predilections; still less would I be thought to express my sympathy with the tastes which at this period of her life led her to devote so much time to witnessing and contributing to scenic exhibitions. The religious sense was but partially developed in Miss More at this period of her life; or it would have taught her (what she seems to have subsequently fully known and confessed), that to be absorbed in dramatic pursuits, or even literary tastes, is incompatible with an earnest pursuit of things spiritual and eternal. I pass over, therefore, that portion of her life which extended from her first visit to London to the year 1779, when Garrick died—an event which was followed by a resolution on the part of Miss More never again to be present at any theatrical entertainment. But this event was productive of yet more important consequences to the whole of her character. "The death of Garrick stamped on her mind" (writes Mr. Thompson) "the true character of all human fame, even of the noblest—that which attends the exertion of the intellectual powers. She had been accustomed to regard him, in the enchanted mirror of youthful fancy, as a creature of more than human mould; and the familiarity of personal friendship, and the influence of riper years, while they qualified the romance of her views, ended them with the elevation and stability which belongs to the calm convictions of reason. To know that the day must come, when genius so bright, when accomplishments so splendid, must utterly perish and leave their possessor the equal of the meanest clown, except so far as his devotion to the ten talents might have been more faithful and profitable, was a solemn consideration; but what was it to know that the day *had* come!" . . . From this moment Hannah More appears to have resolved on the entire dedication of all her mental powers and acquirements, of all her influence her time, her efforts, to the attainment of a crown which should not wither on her tomb. She took up her abode, in 1785, at Cowslip Green, a little secluded spot, situated in the vale of Wrington, not far from Bristol. This was no sudden act, but the pursuance of a will long cherished, of passing a portion of her time in retirement. She still paid her annual visits to Mrs. Garrick, which "brought her frequently, though less frequently, into contact with the world and its crowded resorts. Her mornings, however, were generally her own during her stay in London, and her mornings were vacant or unconsecrated. Neither did the opportunities which the parties of the evening afforded her, of advocating truth and enforcing duty, pass unimproved. In polished societies, she never forgot her allegiance to truth; and her tongue was bold, where pomp and pleasure made it most unwelcome, to proclaim those principles which her pen afterwards so successfully vindicated, and the hazard of being discarded and disclaimed." Miss More had long viewed with deep concern the almost total exclusion of religion from the systems of education then adopted; and she had formed a resolution of attacking the evil in the higher departments of society; and accordingly the summer of 1787 was almost wholly passed in the preparation of the work, "Thoughts on the Importance of the Manners of the Great to General Society." Her long and intimate connexion with it had madder acquainted, painfully, but exactly, with the mischief that called so seriously for reformation. Of the above work, seven large editions were sold in a few months—the second in little more than a week, and the third of them in four hours! A book so universally read could not fail to be influential; and its influence was soon traceable in the abandonment of many of the customs which it attacked. The elaborate hairdressing, which employed incalculable hands during the Sabbath services of the church, soon altogether disappeared, the example being set in the highest quarter; the requisite of car-money rapidly diminished; the Christian master no longer pleaded for the practice of employing his servant to till conventional falsehoods; and Sunday concert-parties of sacred music, even if unobjectionable in themselves, were seen to produce a large proportion of evil, by the necessary desertion of the Sabbath on the part of coaches and servants. For all these improvements society is very mainly indebted to the pen of Hannah More.

The mind of this excellent woman had long been bent upon the accomplishment of a scheme for general religious reformation; and while her thoughts were intently directed to the working out of this nobly comprehensive idea, she had become intimate with Mr. Wilberforce, and the Rev. John Newton, rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London. Besides the general advantages to be derived from this intimacy, it gave her an opportunity of increasing her information respecting "slavery," a subject then commanding a large share of public attention. Mr. Newton in his early days had been the servant of a slave-trader, and the mate and master of a slave-ship—circumstances which rendered his testimony both valuable and conclusive in the inquiries which at that time were being made in parliament on the subject of slavery, under the superintendence and untiring zeal of Mr. Wilberforce. Miss More could not withhold the contribution of her efforts to the good cause, and she accordingly composed a poem called "The Black Slave-Trade," which was published in 1788, and for which she received the thanks of many distinguished persons at that time, whose eyes had been opened, in this and other ways, to the flagrant enormity of that traffic. Her correspondence with Mr. Newton would be likely to draw out a genuine statement of her religious sentiments, of which the following letter will serve to give some notion.

From H. M. to the Rev. John Newton.

"My dear Sir,—I rejoice that you and Mrs. Newton are in possession of the pure delight of retirement, rural scenery, health, and friendly society,—the best natural blessing of human life. 'God made the country, and man made the town,' says the delightfully enthusiastic bard you are so near—a sentence to which my heart always makes an involuntary warm response. I have been now some weeks in the quiet enjoyment of my beloved solitude; and the world is wiped out of my memory, as with the sponge of oblivion. But, as I have observed to you before, so much do my gardening cares and pleasures occupy me, that the world is not half so formidable a rival to heaven in my heart as my garden. I trifle away more time than I ought, under pretence (for I must have a creditable motive to impose even upon myself) that it

is good for my health; but, in reality, because it promises a sort of indolent pleasure, and keeps me from finding out what is amiss in myself. The world, though I live in the gay part of it, I do not actually much love; yet friendship and kindness have contributed to fix me there, and I dearly love many individuals in it. When I am in the great world, I consider myself as in an enemy's country, and as beset with snares; and this puts me upon my guard. I know that many people, whom I hear say a thousand brilliant and agreeable things, disbelieve, or at least disregard, those truths on which I found my everlasting hopes. This sets me upon a more diligent inquiry into those truths; and upon the arch of Christianity the more I press, the stronger I find it. Fears and snares seem necessary to excite my circumspection; for it is certain that my mind has more languor, and my faith less energy here, where I have no temptations from without, and where I live in the full enjoyment and constant perusal of the most beautiful objects of inanimate nature—the lovely wonders of the munificence and bounty of God. Yet, in the midst of his blessings, I should be still more tempted to forget him, were it not for the frequent nervous head-aches and low fevers, which I find to be wonderfully wholesome for my moral health. I feel grateful, dear sir, for your kind anxiety for my best interests. My situation is, as you rightly apprehend, full of danger; yet less from the pleasures than from the deceitful favour and the insinuating applause of the world. The goodness of God will, I humbly trust, preserve me from taking up with so poor a portion: nay, I hope what he has given me is to show that all is nothing, short of Himself; yet there are times when I am apt to think it a great deal, and to forget Him who has promised to be my portion for ever."

At the close of the year 1789 an interesting event occurred, which prepared the way for Hannah More to execute the intention she had long formed, of gradually withdrawing herself from general society, and indulging a closer intimacy with those whose religious sentiments were congenial with her own. Her four sisters had enabled themselves, by their prudence and assiduity, to retire from their task of education with great credit, and in affluent circumstances. Previously to their taking this step, they had built for themselves a house in Great Pulteney Street, in Bath; and between this residence of their own and the retreat at Cowslip Green, they were in future to divide their time. For some years Hannah More had been cherishing the hope of devoting herself in her little retirement to meditation and literary leisure, and to planting and improving the scene around her; but there was no rest for her but in the consciousness of being useful. She carried into all places and scenes a mind teeming with a tender concern for human happiness; which would not allow her to look upon life, and its great and lasting interests, without earnest wishes to be used as an instrument in the work of grace upon the soul, and the extension of the Saviour's kingdom. Having seen much of time mis-spent, and opportunities abused, among the gay and great, she had taken up her pen, and proclaimed the truth through good and evil report, in high places, where the temper-trusted to have reckoned her among his votaries. During the summer of this year she passed with her sister Martha more time than was usual with her at Cowslip Green; whence they made occasional excursions to the villages for some miles round, particularly to Cheddar, so famous for its romantic scenery. Finding the poor of his village very ignorant and vicious, they established a school for them; which in a short time included nearly three hundred children. Their efforts were opposed by many persons of influence in the neighbourhood, more particularly by the wealthier farmers; one of whom, wishing to make it appear to himself, as well as to others, that he was actuated in his opposition by the purest motives, declared that the part of the county of Somerset into which these well-meaning ladies were introducing their revolutionary movements "had never prospered since religion had been brought into it by the monks of Glastonbury." She continued, however, to persevere, though with discretion. The clergy were in every instance consulted, and the sanction of the Bishop of Bath and Wells respectfully solicited. Her projects were successful; the Cheddar system extended itself to Shipham, Nailsea, Yatton, and Wedmore—villages in the neighbourhood. The value of such schools was increasingly acknowledged; and prejudice rapidly subsided.

[To be concluded in our next.]

AN APOLOGY FOR THE DOCTRINE OF APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION:

CHAPTER VII.

EPISCOPACY—SCRIPTURE.

Scriptural testimony in support of Episcopacy—Churches of Asia Minor—Churches of Crete and Ephesus—All the Churches during the Apostles' lives—The whole Church during our Lord's abode on earth—Our Lord's Addresses to the Apostles—Corroborative incidental passages—Appeal to the Presbyterians.

Now that, let every calm and reasonable man ask himself and well consider, what ought to avail to shew or set aside such testimony as this? Not, I think, a gratuitous suggestion by men in these later ages, that these martyrs and confessors to the Christian truth, these planters, and teachers of Christian Churches, these companions of the Apostles and lights of the world, were all Judaizers and Anti-Christians, who, with one accord throughout the world, without remembrance from others, or hesitation on their own part, agreed to cast aside the divinely constituted order of ministry, and substitute another of their own devising in its stead; of which supposed universal ecclesiastical revolution no monument can be produced, nor can any era be assigned to it. If such an objection without warrant is to avail to overthrow the Church's testimony on this point of Christian doctrine, a similarly gratuitous allegation from any persons sceptical on other points, must needs avail to destroy the Church's testimony altogether, and shake every doctrine and every tenet to be found in the Christian religion. How, then, can these witnesses in favor of Episcopacy be tried? "By the law and by the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no truth in them." Let us turn then, to the sacred Scriptures, and see whether they afford contradiction or confirmation to the doctrine of Episcopacy.

§ 1. In the last book which closes the volume of Inspiration, Rev. iii. 14, we find directions from the Spirit to seven Churches in Asia Minor; each of which is represented as governed by a single officer, termed an angel, (a word signifying in the Greek the same as an Apostle, namely, a messenger,) and applied elsewhere to a minister of religion, Mal. ii. 7, who is held responsible for the doctrines taught in his Church, has cognizance of the orders of the Clergy, and the care of the whole body. In other words, the Churches in Asia Minor, in St. John's time, were Episcopacies.

§ 2. We have St. Paul, in the last public acts of his life which

the Holy Scriptures have recorded, (and 2 Tim., Tit.,) concerned in giving directions to single officers in the Churches of Ephesus and Crete, concerning their superintendence of those Churches, their control of the ministers in them; their ordination of the Clergy; their responsibility for the public service, and discipline. In other words, the Churches of Ephesus and Crete, in St. Paul's time, were Episcopacies.

§ 3. We find the Apostles exercising in their own persons the superintendence of the Churches which they founded: e.g., Philippi, Phil. i., and Ephes. i., and of the Clergy whom they ordained to them; visiting them by themselves, or by their coadjutors, (Acts xv. 36; Acts xix. 22; 1 Thess. iii. 1;) sending to them pastoral letters, uttering sentences of excommunication, and recalling them; giving directions about the public service, and discipline. In other words, all the Churches, during the Apostles' lives, were Episcopacies.

§ 4. We find our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, during his abode on earth, exercising in His own person the superintendence of the Church, ordaining the Clergy, of whom He had two other orders, under Him, ministerial; reproof to them; giving directions for the public worship and discipline. The true Head of the Church then exercised visibly and spiritually that Chief Pastorship of Episcopacy which, since His departure from the world, He has spiritually continued to exercise, whence He is still styled the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls; but visibly by His servants, the Bishops and Apostles of the Churches, who will continue it till He "the Chief shepherd shall appear." In other words, the Church of Christ, during His time, was Episcopacy.

§ 5. Our Lord, before His departure from the world, addressed these words, not to all the ministers ordained unto Himself,—who consisted of, first, Apostles; second, The Seventy; but to the Apostles only: "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you."—"I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed unto me."—"I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

From which, until the Presbyterian scheme was invented in the sixteenth century, it had always been understood to be our Lord's intention, that the Church should continue Episcopacy until His return; as we have seen that, during His own abode on earth, and during the lives of the Apostles, and for the first fifteen centuries, it did universally continue Episcopacy.

§ 6. In corroboration of which view, it may be well to cite some of the single texts or passages which harmonize and correspond with it, but which are at variance with all the other schemes. Take then that character of the Catholic Church given in Acts ii. 42: "These continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers." How can they be said to continue steadfastly in the Apostles' fellowship, who have separated from the fellowship of those, who up to the time of their separation, were accounted to be the Apostles' successors, to stand in their place, and to be in their age the Apostles of the Churches? But the Episcopals have steadfastly adhered to it. Take these passages (1 Cor. xii. 28, Eph. iv. 11–14) in which St. Paul affirms that Christ ordained divers orders of Ministers, the chief of whom were Apostles, not for a temporary object, or only for a season, but in perpetuity until the completion of the Christian system "for the perfecting of the Saints, for the work of the Ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ, until we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." How is this ordinance fulfilled by them who cast away the Apostolic office as superfluous in their scheme of ministry? The Episcopals have been careful to preserve it. Take Heb. vi. 2, where the Apostles speak of "the laying on of hands," by which men are made "partakers of the heavenly gift," i.e., either in confirmation or ordination, or in both, as one of "the first principles of the doctrine of Christ," part of "the foundation" of the Christian religion. Now it cannot be shewn from the Scriptures that this means of grace was ever exercised by any who were not of the Apostolic order. But if it be a fundamental doctrine, it must be of perpetual obligation; and if it be of perpetual obligation, then it follows necessarily that there must be always in the Church officers of the Apostolic order competent to exercise this office. The Independents and Presbyterians have cast aside this order: the Episcopals have continued it to this day. And no single passage has been or can be produced by our opponents, intimating that the Apostolic order would cease with the lives of those who were first called to it.

With this agree, likewise, all those numerous exhortations to unity to be found in our Lord's discourses, and in the epistles of His Apostles; and this indeed our very opponents witness, for they are ever fond of citing those passages in Tertullian, Jerome, and others, which affirm that Episcopacy was necessarily instituted for the preservation of unity. But if unity be a necessary end in the Church, and Episcopacy the necessary means for attaining that end, then how can the inference be set aside, that the Lord of glory, who ordained the end, must Himself likewise have ordained the means necessary for attaining that end?

Thus the testimony of the inspired records of the Church is as harmonious and distinct as that of the uninspired; seeing that from the commencement of our Lord's ministry—nay, if it is of importance to refer to things under the Mosaic law," which had "a shadow of good things to come;" we may say that from the appointment of Aaron—until the closing of the sacred Canon, no Church of God on earth is spoken of in the sacred Scriptures which is not Episcopacy; and that from thence downwards to the end of the fifteenth century, no Church can be shewn to have existed which was not Episcopacy.

Here I conclude. I will not ask the reader to compare with this accumulation of proof, inspired and uninspired, the (old-bro-props) adduced by the Presbyterians, by perverting single words or half-sentences; e.g., interpreting a single word, Epistery, (1 Tim. iv. 14,) in a sense which is destroyed by the context of the epistle in which it occurs; and building a theory upon the second verse of a chapter, (2 Philippians i.) which is destroyed by the first verse of the same chapter, as I have shewn above; but I will ask the Presbyterians, "How many of the parts of Christian doctrine which you now hold, can you support with stronger evidence than has been here adduced in behalf of Episcopacy?" And I will say to them, remember that if in any case you hold doctrines in behalf of which your proofs do not extend these, you must either acknowledge our faith to be reasonable, or your own to be unreasonable. And may God give you grace to lay these things to heart, through Jesus Christ our Lord Amen.

THE WORKINGS OF DISSENT IN 1640.

From D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," Second Series.

Every one would become his own law-maker, and even his own prophet; the meanest aspired to give his name to his sect. All things were to be put into motion according to the St. Vitus's dance of the last new saint. "Away with the Law! which cuts off a man's legs, and then bids him to walk!" cried one from his pulpit. "Let believers sin as fast as they will, they have a fountain open to wash them;" declared another teacher. We had the Brownists from Robert Brown, the Unitarians from Sir Harry Vane, then we sunk down to Mr. Trake, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Robinson, and H. N. or Henry Nicholas; of the Family of Love,

besides Mrs. Hutchinson, and the Grindletonian Family, who preferred 'motions' to motives; and felt conveniently assumed that their spirit is not to be tried by the Scripture, but the Scripture by their Spirit." Edwards, the author of 'Gangrene,' the adversary of Milton, whose work may still be preserved for its curiosity, though immortalized by the scourge of genius, has furnished a list of about two hundred such sects in these times. A divine of the Church of England observed to a great secretary "You talk of the idolatry of Rome; but each of you, when you have made and set up a calf, will dance about it."

This confusion of religions, if, indeed, these pretended modes of faith could be classed among religions, disturbed the consciences of good men, who read themselves in and out of their vacillating creed. It made, at last, even one of the puritans themselves, who had formerly complained that they had not enjoyed sufficient freedom under the Bishops, cry out against 'this cursed intolerable intolerance.' And the fact is, that when the Presbyterians had fixed themselves into the government, they published several treaties against toleration! The parallel between these wild notions of reform, and those of another character, run closely together. About this time, well-meaning persons, who were neither enthusiasts from the ambition of founding sects, nor of covering their immorality by imposture, were infected with the religious insanity. One case may stand for many. A Mr. Gresswell, a gentleman of Warwickshire, whom a Brownist had by degrees enticed from his parish-church, was afterwards persuaded to return to it—but he returned with a troubled mind, and lost in the prevalent theological contests. A horror of his future existence struck him out, as it were, from his present one; retiring into his own house, with his children, he ceased to communicate with the living world. He had his food put in at the window; and when his children lay sick, he admitted no one for their relief. His house, at length, was forced open, and they found two children dead, and the father confined to his bed. He had mangled his Bible, and cut out the titles, contents, and every thing but the very text itself; for it seems that he thought that every thing human was sinful, and he conceived that the titles of the books, and the contents of the chapters, were to be cut out of the sacred Scriptures, as having been composed by men.

More terrible it was when the insanity, which had hitherto been more confined to the better classes, burst forth among the common people. Were we to dwell minutely on this period, we should start from the picture with horror; we might perhaps console ourselves with a disbelief of its truth; but the drug though bitter in the mouth we must sometimes digest. To observe the extent to which the populace can proceed, disfranchised of law and religion, will always leave a memorable recollection.

What occurred in the French revolution had happened here [in England]—an age of impiety! Society itself seemed dissolved, for every tie of private affection and of public duty was unloosed. Even nature was strangely violated! From the first opposition to the decorous ceremonies of the national Church, by the simple puritans, the next stage was that of ridicule, and the last of obloquy. They began by calling the surplice a linen rag on the back; baptism a Christ-cross on a baby's face and the organ was likened to the bellow, the grant, and the barking of the respective animals. They actually baptized horses in churches at the fountains; and the jest of that day was, that the Reformation was now a thorough one in England, since our horses went to Church. St. Paul's cathedral was turned into a market, and the aisles, the communion-table, and the altar, served for the foulest purposes. The liberty which every one now assumed of delivering his own opinions led to acts so execrable, that I can find no parallel for them except in the mad times of the French revolution.

PRAYER FOR RULERS.

It is a subject of high spiritual satisfaction to us, that in the houses of God in our land we have a prescribed form of sound words, wherein, according to the commandment of God and the commandment of the king, (not according to our own fluctuating choice or treacherous memory,) we are to pray for the king, and for all who are in authority under him, that we may be quietly and godly governed. And truly this is a precious exercise! there is something in it so congenial to the heart that loves the King of kings,—there is something in affectionate loyalty so near akin to true religion, because the king is an image on earth of God's temporal authority over all men,—there is something so congenial to the soul that is subdued under the authority of the great King, and finds that subjugation of spirit mingled with true affection, the love of Jesus as the Saviour of sinners joined with submission to Jesus as "the Prince of the kings of the earth,"—there is something so congenial to that soul, in pouring forth prayer for God's blessing upon the king, that I marvel not at the joy real Christians find in the liturgy of our Church in this respect. And I would affectionately and earnestly exhort you all to cultivate this joy more and more; and let the affections of your soul go forth, while your lips utter words of prayer for the king—"O Lord, save the king." You are invited to say it often in the course of our service; you are invited to remember that he is "the minister of God to you for good," and to pray "that he, knowing whose minister he is, may above all things seek God's honour and glory; and that we and all his subjects, duly considering whose authority he hath, may faithfully serve, honour, and humbly obey him in Christ and for Christ, according to his blessed word and ordinance."—The Rev. H. McNeill.

ON HUMILITY.

Bishop Jeremy Taylor, whose writings cannot be too much studied, says of Humility, that it is like the root of a goodly tree, thrust very far into the ground, and this we may know by the goodly fruits which appear above ground. Of these fruits the Bishop sums up seventeen varieties. The catalogue (with slight abridgement in some of the articles) is as follows:—1. The humble man trusts not to his own discretion, but in matters of concernment relies rather upon the judgment of his friends, counsellors, or spiritual guides. 2. He does not pertinaciously pursue the choice of his own will. 3. He does not murmur against commands. 4. He is not inquisitive into the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands; but believes their command to be reason enough in such cases to exact his obedience. 5. He lives according to a rule, and with compliance to public customs, without any affectation of singularity. 6. He is meek and indifferent in all accidents and chances. 7. He patiently bears injuries. 8. He is always unsatisfied in his own conduct, resolutions, and counsels. 9. He is a great lover of good men, and a praiser of wise men, and a censurer of no man. 10. He is modest in his speech, and reserved in his laughter. 11. He fears when he hears himself commended. 12. He gives no part or sassy answers when he is reproved, whether justly or unjustly. 13. He loves to sit down in private, and, if he may, he refuses the temptation of offices and new honours. 14. He is ingenious, free, and open in his actions and discourses. 15. He mends his fault and gives thanks when he is admonished. 16. He is ready to do good to the murderers of his fame, to his slanderers, backbiters, and detractors. 17. And is contented to be suspected of indiscretion, so he may really be innocent, and not offensive to his neighbour, nor wanting to his just and prudent interest. These, it may be said, are very many fruits to spring from the one root of humility. But this is so very great and excellent a virtue, that it draws with it most others.

"And now," says Jeremy Taylor, "if you were to die yourself? You know you must. Only be ready for it by the preparations of a good life, and then it is the greatest good that ever happened unto thee; else there is nothing that can comfort you. But if you have served God in a holy life, send away the women and the weepers. Tell them it is as much intertemporal to weep too much as to laugh too much; and when thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a trap. For if you fear death you shall never the more avoid it, but you make it miserable. Fannius, that killed himself for fear of death, died as certainly as Portia that ate burning coals, or Cato that cut his own throat. To die is necessary and natural, and, it may be, honourable; but to die poorly, and basely, and sinfully, that alone is it that can make a man unfortunate. No man can be a slave but he that fears pain, or fears to die. To such a man nothing but chance and peaceable times can secure his duty, and he depends upon things without his felicity; and so is well but during the pleasure of his enemy, or a thief, or a tyrant, or, it may be, of a dog or a wild bull.—Sunday Reader.

THE CHURCH.

COBourg, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1840.

By private letters from England, received by the Great Western, we understand that a very able pamphlet has recently been published in London by the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, against the proposed Union of these Provinces. We have not as yet had the opportunity of perusing this Pamphlet; but in the judgment of our correspondent, it is masterly and unanswerable. We have not a doubt, that in the approaching discussion of this important question, the opinions of an individual so well qualified to form a correct judgment upon the subject as Chief Justice Robinson, will, with all parties in the Imperial Legislature, have the weight which they deserve; and we may hope that from the inquiry and minute examination into all the bearings of this question, which an extensive diffusion of the pamphlet of the Chief Justice will naturally awaken, it will not be disposed of by the Imperial Legislature quite as hastily and as rashly as was unhappily done by our own.

We are of course, equally with all her Majesty's subjects, deeply interested in the probable political influence of this measure, and cannot but contemplate with anxiety the danger to British supremacy which is involved in the change assented to, we think incautiously and recklessly, by the representatives of the people here; but it is chiefly in our capacity of advocates for the interests of the Protestant Established Church, that we are concerned to render the proposed Union the subject of any lengthened or minute consideration. It is from its probable influence upon the Protestant cause, alas! too feeble even now in these Provinces, that we are mainly induced to regard it with apprehension, and to invite to it the cautious and prayerful consideration of our Protestant community.

The measure proposed designs for each of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, fifty representatives; and as it appears that the Roman Catholic population in the United Provinces will be equal to, if they will not outnumber, all other denominations, it is but reasonable to infer that they will return half the Members. But in case this should be deemed too large a proportion to assign to the Romish Church, inasmuch as Upper Canada, almost exclusively Protestant, is to possess one half the representation, let us descend to particulars. Assuming the population of the United Provinces at 1,100,000, or 650,000 for Lower Canada and 450,000 for Upper Canada,—which would be found nearly the truth,—we shall have in a religious point of view,

Table with 2 columns: Denomination, and Number of Members. Includes Roman Catholics in Lower Canada (500,000) and Upper Canada (50,000).

leaving for other denominations in Lower Canada, 150,000 in Upper Canada, 400,000. Protestants in all, 550,000. Of these about one-third may be reckoned to belong to the Church of England,—leaving two-thirds to other denominations termed Protestant. Taking the numbers thus given, separately, the 500,000 Roman Catholics in Lower Canada would return nearly forty members, but rejecting the fraction, they would certainly return 39. The 50,000 Roman Catholics in Upper Canada would return 6.

Giving them in the United Assembly 45. And when it is considered with what a tie of unity Roman Catholics are bound together, and with what concert they are accustomed to act, it will be admitted that this estimate will, in all probability, be below the result. To revert to Protestant denominations, the 150,000 in Lower Canada would return 11. The 400,000 in Upper Canada, 44. Nominal Protestants in the United Assembly, 55.

Majority in favour of nominal Protestantism, 10. Again, reckoning the members of the Church of England at one-third of the whole Protestant population, their representatives, upon this calculation, would amount to 18; but conceding to them a larger proportion in consequence of greater wealth and influence,—as experience justifies us in doing,—we may probably reckon their number in the United Assembly at one-half of the Protestant members, or certainly at 25. The composition of the Assembly would then be, Roman Catholics, 45; Church of England, 25; Other Protestant Denominations, 30. In all, 100.

The number of Roman Catholic Members may prove to be greater, but there is no probability that they will be less. Now, when the vast extent of the two Canadas is taken into consideration,—in length more than 1100 miles, which, during nearly six months of the year, can only be travelled by land; and when it is considered further, that the place of meeting,—after, perhaps, the first Session, to please the people of Upper Canada and allay their apprehensions,—will be in Lower Canada, most probably at Quebec, it will be extremely difficult for distant members to give a regular attendance, so that the Protestant portion of the Assembly are likely generally to be in the minority, inasmuch as the Romish representatives, being comparatively near at hand, can be always at their posts. When we add to this the divided state of Protestantism, and the readiness evinced by many of its nominal adherents to unite with Papists and Infidels for the overthrow of the National Church,—contrasting it, too, with the compactness and unity of the Romish communion,—there is too much cause to fear that the latter will be able to carry in their own favour, or turn to their own purpose, every measure that may be proposed referring either to religion or to education. If it be said that Lower Canada has always had a Popish House of Assembly, we reply that this was a case of necessity, as the whole of its population at the conquest were Roman Catholics; but it is a very different thing to risk the destruction of the Protestant Legislature of Upper Canada, at all times an important check to the exercise of any undue religious influence in the neighbouring Province, and

to bring the whole of this great Colony under the blighting evils of Romish domination. Should the principle of population be made, in like manner, the foundation of selecting members for the Legislative Council, the character of that body will necessarily be similar to that of the House of Assembly; so that if the number belimited to 50, or half the strength of the other branch of the Legislature, the proportion would stand as follows, Roman Catholics, 23; Church of England, 12; Other Protestant Denominations, 15. If these calculations be well founded,—and who can doubt that they are,—it is manifest that the general character of the United Legislature will be Popish, and thus the foundation will be laid on the North American Continent of a powerful auxiliary to the See of Rome, and that by a Protestant Government!

Table showing the present state of the Roman Catholic Church in the Canadas, with columns for Bishops, Vicars General, Parochial Clergy, and Clergy employed in four Colleges or Seminaries.

In all, 385. In regard to the resources of this body, the livings of the parochial clergy of Lower Canada may amount to between two and three hundred pounds per annum each,—arising from tithes, dues, parsonages, lands, &c. and giving a general average of probably £275. The whole income, therefore, of the parochial clergy alone in that Province, would amount to £82,500 per annum: which, calculating at 3 1/2 per cent., would be equal to a capital or endowment of about £2,250,000!

The Religious Houses and Colleges, including the Jesuits' Estates, have endowments of greater value than the Parochial Clergy,—amounting to more than 2,000,000 of acres of the finest lands in that Province, the greater portion of which is under cultivation. One estate, belonging to the seminary of St. Sulpice, comprehends the whole island of Montreal, and reckoned by the annual revenue, is equal to an endowment of at least £500,000!

It is true that the Jesuits' Estates, comprising 891,845 acres, have been placed at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature; but it is equally true that, in matters affecting religious grants, the Church of Rome will be able to control that body. Taking the endowments of the Religious Houses and Colleges, therefore, at the same value with those of the parochial clergy,—though, in reality, they are much larger,—we have again £2,250,000; giving altogether an endowment for the support of the Romish Church in Lower Canada, of £4,500,000!

We make no account of the resources of that Church in Upper Canada, as their clergy here are rather to be considered in the light of Missionaries, and are but poorly provided for.

Contrasted with the above statement, we now proceed to represent the present condition and resources of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Canadas, as correctly as, at the present moment, we are enabled to do:—

Table with 2 columns: Denomination, and Number of Members. Includes Bishops, Archdeacons, Clergy in Lower Canada, and Clergy in Upper Canada.

A few of the Clergy in Upper Canada receive a stipend of £170 sterling per annum, and in Lower Canada of £150, but the majority have only £100 sterling per annum,—making an average of about £135. With the exception of 37 Rectories in Upper Canada, to which about 400 acres each are attached, chiefly unproductive, the Clergy of Upper Canada have no endowments whatever.

These are paid, partly from Colonial funds, and partly by the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and a few by other Societies and Associations. The whole may be considered, in a measure, uncertain; depending chiefly upon voluntary subscriptions and collections in England, and the residue upon the faith of Government. Previously to 1834, nearly half the clergy had stipends of £200 sterling, but a deduction of 15 per cent. was then made, and their income was consequently reduced to £170; while to all clergymen appointed since that year, a salary of only £100 sterling is assigned.

If the Clergy Reserves which comprise about two and a half millions of acres, should be forced into the market, as the bill for their sale and distribution implies, they will scarcely bring £600,000,—that is, not quite one-seventh of the endowment of the Romish Church in Lower Canada! The fourth part of this sum, or £150,000, would, according to the same Bill, be the share of the United Church of England and Ireland in Upper Canada! Or, supposing the Reserves to be sold with some better care, and to yield, after paying the expense of cumbersome management, £1,000,000, and waiving the disadvantage of the long period that must elapse before such a result could be brought about, the portion, in such case, falling to the National Church would be £250,000,—yielding in the British Funds, the only safe investment, say 3 1/2 per cent., or £8750 per annum; a sum not sufficient to pay one-half of the scanty stipends of the Clergy now employed, and amounting to just one-eighth part of the value of the Romish Catholic endowments of Lower Canada! Were even the whole proceed of the Reserves to be given to the Established Church they would not amount to one-fourth of the endowment of the Romish Church in the sister Province.

It is not with the desire of taking away from the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada any thing which the Law guarantees to them, that these remarks are made, but merely to contrast their rich endowments with the poverty of the Protestant Established Church, were she even to retain all her rights and possessions, and to manifest the inconsistency and the wickedness of those who have raised such a clamour against her on account of the assertion of her claim to the Clergy Reserves.

We shall conclude these remarks with a statement of grants made by the French Government in Lower Canada,—collected from Smith's History of Canada, Appendix No. 6:—

Table titled 'LANDS IN CANADA GRANTED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, EXCLUSIVE OF ISLANDS.' Lists various locations like Cass Sainté, Ursulines of Three Rivers, Riviere du Loup, etc., with their respective acreages.

Table listing land grants in the Isle aux Courees, Isle Jesus, and Les Ebolemens in 1684 and 1694, with acreage.

On the Isle Jesus, the Parishes of St. Francois, St. Rose, St. Martin, St. Vincent de Paul.

Table listing land grants in the Parishes of St. Sulpice, St. Augustin, St. Ignace, St. Charles, etc., with acreage.

We are requested to state that the Lord Bishop of Toronto intends to hold an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James in that city, on Sunday the 12th of April next; and that candidates are expected to present themselves to his Lordship on or before the 9th of that month.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, Feb. 12. In a Convocation, holden this day, a loyal and dutiful address of congratulation to her Most Gracious Majesty, on her recent nuptials with Prince Albert, was unanimously agreed to, and a deputation appointed to present the same to her Majesty on the Throne.

OXFORD, Feb. 13. In a Convocation holden this day, Mr. Cockerell's plans for the Randolph Galleries and Taylor Building were approved.

In the same Convocation a prize of £200, for an Essay in refutation of Hinduism, proposed by a gentleman of the civil service of the E. I. Co. the East India Company, through the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, was accepted. We have reason to believe that Professor Wilson will give a few public Lectures on this subject, and thus afford some valuable information on the nature of Hinduism, and the state of the sentiment and morals in India, to those who may be desirous of becoming competitors. The compositions are to be delivered on or before 14th of January, 1842, and all candidates must be members of the University, having their names on the books of some College or Hall, on the day of sending in their Essays.

IN A CONGREGATION holden this day the following degrees were conferred: Bachelor in Civil Law, Edward Everard Rushworth, Fellow of St. John's; Masters of Arts.—Rev. Edward Daubeny, Demy of Magdalen; Rev. Charles Tombs, Scholar of Pembroke; the Hon. Charles Leslie Courtenay, Christ Church.

Bachelors of Arts.—Robert Smith, St. Edmund Hall; James Barclay, Christ Church; Charles Augustus Fowler, Oriel. At the same time the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, was admitted ad eundem.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 14. At a Congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred: Masters of Arts.—C. J. Drage, Emmanuel; C. Sanderson, St. John's; A. Annand, Jesus.

Bachelor of Arts.—F. W. Ellis, Trinity. At the same Congregation the following Grace passed the Senate:—To sanction a petition from the Chancellor for the purpose of obtaining for Mr. Pepps, of St. John's College, the degree of Doctor in Divinity by Royal Mandate.

At a Congregation yesterday the following grace passed the Senate:—To present in address to her Majesty the Queen upon her Majesty's marriage. Notice has been given, that there will be a Congregation on Monday next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, when the following grace will be offered to the Senate:—To petition the Commons House of Parliament in favour of church extension in England and Wales.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—Her Most Gracious Majesty Royal, on the auspicious occasion of her marriage, granted a Royal dispensation to the present senior and junior Fellows of our University, allowing them to marry if they deem it fit so to do. The statutes of the University forbid the Fellows to marry on pain of a forfeiture of their fellowship.—Morning Post.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.—On Saturday last a deputation from the parish of Allhallows, London-wall, consisting of the churchwardens and Mr. Bourdillon, Dr. Gordon, and Messrs. Abraham, Ibbotson, and Elston, waited upon the bishop at his residence in Pall-Mall with a very handsome silver waiter, having engraved on it his lordship's arms and the following inscription: "Presented by the parishioners of Allhallows, London-wall, to the Right Rev. Dr. Days, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, in testimony of their regard and esteem, which he deserved as their rector for a period of 10 years." Mr. Bourdillon, in a very appropriate address, presented the plate to the bishop; and his lordship, in feeling and affectionate terms, returned thanks for so gratifying a proof of the kindness of the parishioners towards him and of their approbation of the manner in which he had discharged his duties as their rector.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells having long contemplated the foundation of a Diocesan Collegiate Institution, for the training of candidates for holy orders, in conformity with the cherished desire of our reformers, that between the academic degree and entrance into the ministry there should be a course of preparatory instruction, has decided on immediately commencing the execution of such a plan, in connection with his Cathedral city, and has appointed the Rev. J. H. Pinder, A.M., late Principal of Cotteridge College, Barbadoes, to be Professor of Theology, at Wells. To meet the cost of this excellent appointment (£400 per annum) the Lord Bishop and two gentlemen of the diocese

have munificently subscribed £100 each for 10 years. A portion of the remaining £100 per annum is yet to be provided.—Bristol Mirror.

We hear that it is in contemplation to make the Bishop of Exeter, some grateful substantial acknowledgment for his lordship's valuable services in the sacred cause and defence of Christianity.—Exeter Post.

The Bishop of Llandaff has erected a monument to the memory of Dr. Beeke, Dean of Bristol, and formerly Rector of Upton, Berks.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—The general collection, under the authority of the Queen's letter of the last year, amounted to £40,000, a large portion of which, it is understood will be applied to the provinces of British America.

THE LORD BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR.

From the Dublin Evening Packet. The following letter has been addressed by the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor to his flock, and has been inserted by his lordship's request in the Belfast Chronicle:—

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, IN THE DIOCESE OF DOWN AND CONNOR. "Beloved Brethren,—In the Belfast Commercial Chronicle and the Ulster Times of February 1st, there is announced, in very conspicuous characters, a Grand Oration and opening of the new organ in St. Patrick's chapel, Donegal-street, Belfast, on Friday, the 7th of February, 1840." In this announcement I perceive a temptation to you, in common with the public at large, to contribute your countenance and pecuniary aid to a sect of Christians who are in doctrine dissenters, and in worship separatists from the Church of which you profess yourselves to be members. Allow me, then, as your spiritual overseer, to remind you that, in the judgment of that Church, as well as of the legislature of the kingdom, the peculiar articles of the belief and practice of the sect in question, and especially 'the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary,' which is to be a part of the promised exhibition, are 'superstitious and idolatrous,' and, accordingly, allow me to put you on your guard against a temptation, into which you might otherwise be led through inadvertence, and to admonish you to 'touch not the unclean thing,' lest you be 'partakers of other men's sins.' "Your affectionate bishop and servant for Jesus' sake, "RICHARD DOWN AND CONNOR."

We have not for many years known any document to issue from the Episcopal Bench which we have been more entirely pleased than with this admirable letter. Bishop Mant has spoken the truth nobly and fearlessly. He teaches his people to consider the Roman Catholic Church in this country as a sect and a separation; and, at the same time, he points out to them the pernicious idolatry and superstitions by which they are tempted to defile their souls. This putting the question in its true light. We are bound to say that this short, calm, and forcible address, coming from so learned and exemplary a prelate in a natural and legitimate discharge of his sacred office, has done deeper and more permanent injury to Popery than all the violent and abusive declamation of thadast 30 years. Let our prelates, as they are bound by the solemn vows of their ordination, exert themselves to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word; let them but call things by their true names, and put forward his genuine principles of the Church, and the reformation will soon make its way among our benighted fellow countrymen.

NEW CHURCH AT MONTREAL. It has long been a just cause of regret that there is an insufficiency of Church accommodation in this city for the professing members of the Anglican Church, the number of whom, resident in the parish of Christ Church, is estimated by the last census at about 6000. The Parish Church is very well attended, but the complaint long has been that applicants cannot obtain pews in it. This great and increasing destitution induced Major Plenderleath, who has undertaken the erection of another edifice for public worship, which is named Trinity Chapel. The excavation was made in the autumn of 1838, and in the following April the foundation was laid. Hitherto all the Churches and Chapels here have been crowded together at the south end of the city, but this new and neat structure, which has a front of cut stone with four pinnacled buttresses in simple Gothic style, stands at the north end of St. Paul Street. The Chapel with its gallery on three sides will accommodate fully 700 persons. None of the pews or sittings are to be sold, but rented from year to year. The prices of both are suit to the different circumstances of applicants; pews varying from £3 to £7; seats from 5s. to £1; some of the last are in pews. Nearly 100 sittings are free for the poor and strangers. The plans and conditions may be seen at Mr. Cunningham's bookstore, St. Paul Street. Under the Chapel are school rooms, and a depository for bibles and other religious books. It is expected the Trinity Chapel will be finished about the end of the present month, and as we hear its Clergyman is now in Montreal, it will probably be opened in April.

This information will be particularly gratifying to those who have long felt the want of Church accommodation, and will be of general interest to all who consider a day spent in the courts of God's house better than a thousand elsewhere, who having tasted the blessedness of the man whom "God chooseth, and causeth to approach unto him," are "satisfied with the goodness of his house, even of his holy temple;" to such it will afford no small pleasure, that another edifice has been added to those where prayer and praise are wont to be offered to him who dwelleth not in temples made with hand; who, though he is the high and lofty one, yet condescends to behold with delight him that is poor and of a contrite spirit and trembleth at his word. Zion's glory does not consist in outward magnificence, in beams of cedar overlaid with gold, or in fragrant perfumes, but in the invisible presence of her king; in the adoration of the heart, in the cry of the true penitent; "God be merciful to me a sinner!" When the glorious gospel of the blessed God is faithfully proclaimed; when a divine power accompanies the ordinances of religion; when the waters of the sanctuary are impregnated with a healing and quickening virtue; when souls are converted and purified; revived, comforted, and saved by the use of those means which Christ has appointed—then is the house filled with the glory of Jehovah.

May it be the earnest prayer of every one who wishes the prosperity and increase of Christ's Kingdom on earth, that in this, and every place where the Lord records his name, He will come unto it and bless it!—Montreal Herald.

NEW CHURCH AT MASCOUCHE.

On Tuesday last the ceremony of consecrating a Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, took place at Mascouche. We understand that the building is a neat structure of wood, erected at the expense of the Hon. J. Pangman, the Seigneur, assisted by a small grant of money from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and is the only place set apart exclusively for the worship of God, in which the Protestant population scattered over a space of country of many miles in extent, have to assemble in.—At the hour appointed for the commencement of the service the church was filled, and a deep feeling of reverence was manifested by those who had assembled to unite in prayer on this interesting occasion. The service of the desk was taken by the Rev. Mark Willoughby, and the Rev. William Anderson. The communion service by the Bishop, the Rev. P. J. Manning, and the Rev. Mr. Bourne, reading the Epistle and the Gospel; after which his Lordship delivered an impressive and appropriate extempore sermon from 10th chap. Nehemiah, 39 ver. "We will not forsake the house of our God." We congratulate Mr. Pangman on his benevolent design having been so far completed as allowing the congregation to meet together for Divine Worship, and we shall be glad to have the opportunity of recording many similar acts of beneficence occurring in various parts of the Province, so well calculated to promote the glory of God and the well being of man. Should a further sum of money be required to finish the building,

and provide the necessary articles for the church, or to erect a small dwelling for the clergyman, we doubt not but that if Mr. Pangman were to apply to some of his friends, who have their church comfortably fitted up to assemble in, that he would find them willing to afford some aid to their less fortunate countrymen. We are strengthened in this expectation, by hearing that a very neat service of Communion Plate has been presented to the Church since its consecration, by Frederick Griffin, Esquire, Advocate, of our city, an example worthy of imitation by those who have the means, towards other country churches, destitute of such decent appendages. The want of churches and schools is deplored in very many places by settlers from the old country. It cannot be expected, with propriety, that a respectable class of immigrants will settle to any extent, in a district where they are not provided for with religious and scholastic instruction. We are glad to learn, that the Rev. P. J. Manning, one of the Clergymen connected with the Montreal Missionary Society for the Indians and destitute Settlers, will generally give one service in the Church on Sundays, and that he is actively engaged in promoting the education of the children in all the neighbouring settlements; in which he is supported by the "British North American School Society" established in England.—Montreal Herald.

BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal returned to town on Monday evening last, having been absent nine weeks on his Visitation of the Districts of Montreal, St. Francis and Three Rivers. During this winter tour, his Lordship held Confirmations at 38 parishes or preaching stations; admitted four candidates to Holy Orders; and consecrated two Churches, one at Upper Durham on the River St. Francis, and one at Mascouche in the County of Lachapelle—this latter having been mainly erected through the exertions of the Hon. J. Pangman, Seigneur of that place. We are happy to learn that his Lordship, who is in excellent health and spirits, was everywhere received with the most hearty and affectionate welcome, and had abundant cause to be thankful for an increasing interest in the things of God. In proof of this we may mention that twelve new churches are at this moment projected or in process of erection; that of the Confirmations holden, many were in places in which right had never before been administered, and that amongst the people generally there is a growing disposition to appreciate the services of the Church, and to "hold fast the form of sound words."

It is painful to reflect that where the harvest is so promising the labourers are so few,—and though 4 or 5 additional clergymen may be expected from home, on the opening of the navigation, still it twenty more could be at once procured, there would not be wanting for them a ready and ample sphere of usefulness, and decent means of support.

[We are informed that it is the Bishop's intention, through God's assistance, to make the Visitation of the Districts of Quebec and Gaspe, during the ensuing summer.—Quebec Mercury, March 12.]

ADDRESS TO THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL FROM THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

May it please your Lordship: We, the Members of the Midland Clerical Association, for the first time assembled since the division of the Diocese of Quebec and Gaspe, during the ensuing summer.—Quebec Mercury, March 12.

In discharge of duties peculiarly arduous, in labours more abundant than usually fall to the lot of the Episcopacy, we cannot but express our admiration of your Lordship's persevering exertions to fulfil the functions of your high office; of the faithfulness and devotedness with which you entered upon the work of your Divine Master; and at the same time acknowledge the kindness of the Christian so exemplified in your intercourse with the Clergy of the vast diocese in which you have hitherto laboured.

In respectfully taking leave of your Lordship, as a portion of the Church of Christ hitherto entrusted to your charge, we humbly desire to commend you to the grace and holy keeping of God, praying that the Divine Spirit may influence you in all the ways of holiness, may guide you by His counsel, enable you faithfully to watch for the good of those souls over whom the Providence of God has made you overseer; and finally, when it shall please Him to remove you from your great work and labour of love here on earth, may you, through the infinite merits of the Lord Jesus Christ, receive from the great Head of the Church the joyous welcome, "well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

On behalf of the Association, CHAS. T. WADE, Chairman. A. P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Port Hope, Feb. 6, 1840.

REPLY.

TO THE REVEREND THE CHAIRMAN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA. Reverend Brethren,

I am greatly gratified and encouraged by your kind and Christian Address, because I know that you would not testify your affection and promise me your prayers, as matter of form or words of course. Be assured that both are precious to me as proceeding from faithful men; and that both are given in return. My official connection with Upper Canada was not of long duration; and my discharge of the Episcopal duties in that Province was necessarily imperfect, as I was situated; but I am thoroughly sensible that, even under such circumstances, it might have been better performed. Such as it was, it has, as you will readily believe, led to the creation of an interest on the spiritual affairs of the Province, and an attachment to its Clergy which cannot be obliterated by the fact that neither are now within my jurisdiction. But, while I am sorry, in one point of view, for the dissolution of the tie which subsisted between us, I am more thankful than I can express that I, on my side, am relieved from an extent of responsibility to which I was very unequal, and that you, on your part, have the advantage of a resident Bishop to watch over your Churches and to win your regard.

The difficulties in which we are all placed in the present conjuncture of affairs, are very serious; and in the office which I have pleased God that I should hold, the unworthiness and insufficiency of which I must be deeply conscious, are doubly felt. It is in commending each other to that Providence and to the grace of the Divine Spirit to which your own language has feelingly referred, that we are enabled to "look up and lift up our heads."

Your affectionate brother in the Gospel, G. J. MONTREAL.

Civil Intelligence.

Our files by the Great Western did not reach us until most of our impression of last week had been worked off, and we were therefore compelled to postpone the publication of the news received by her, for another week. A full account of the Marriage of our beloved Queen is furnished by the late arrivals; and we have appropriated nearly the whole of our last page to a description of this interesting and joyous event. The other items of the intelligence most worthy of notice, are given below:—

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, January 16. This being the day appointed for the opening of Parliament, at a quarter after two o'clock her Majesty entered the House with the usual forms, and addressed the Lords and Commons in the following most gracious speech:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, "Since you were last assembled I have declared my intention of allying myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxo-Coburg and Gotha. I humbly implore that the Divine blessing may prosper this union, and render it conducive to the interests of my people as well as to my own domestic happiness, and it will be to me a source of the most lively satisfaction to find the resolution I have taken approved by my Parliament."

"The constant proofs which I have received of your attachment to my person and family persuade me that you will enable me to provide for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the Prince and the dignity of the Crown."

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their unabated desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations."

"I rejoice that the civil war which had so long distressed and desolated the northern provinces of Spain has been brought to an end by an arrangement satisfactory to the Spanish Government and to the people of those Provinces, and I trust that, ere long, peace and tranquillity will be established throughout the rest of Spain."

"The affairs of the Levant have continued to occupy my most anxious attention. The concord which has prevailed among the five Powers has prevented a renewal of hostilities in that quarter; and I hope that the same unanimity will bring these important and difficult matters to a final settlement in such a manner as to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and to give additional security to the peace of Europe."

"I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Court of Teheran, but communications which I have lately received from the Persian Government inspire me with the confident expectation that the difference which occasioned a suspension of those relations will soon be satisfactorily adjusted."

"Events have happened in China, which have occasioned an interruption of the commercial intercourse of my subjects with that country. I have given, and shall continue to give, the most serious and difficult matters to a final settlement in such a manner as to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and to give additional security to the peace of Europe."

"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the military operations undertaken by the Governor-General of India have been attended with complete success, and that in the expedition to the Westward of the Indus, the officers and troops both European and native, have displayed the most distinguished skill and valour."

"I have directed that further papers relating to the affairs of Canada should be laid before you, and I confide to your wisdom in this important subject."

"I recommend to your early attention the state of the Municipal Corporation of Ireland."

"It is desirable that you should prosecute those measures relating to the Established Church which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons."

"I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and at the same time with a due regard to the efficiency of those establishments which are rendered necessary by the extent and circumstances of the empire."

"I have lost no time in carrying into effect the intentions of Parliament by the reduction of the duties on postage, and I trust that the beneficial effects of this measure will be felt throughout all classes of the community."

"My Lords and Gentlemen."

"I learn with great sorrow that the commercial embarrassments which have taken place in this and in other countries are subjecting many of the manufacturing districts to severe distress."

"I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the spirit of insubordination has in some parts of the country broken out into open violence, which was speedily repressed by the firmness and energy of the magistracy, and by the steadiness and good conduct of your troops. I confidently rely upon the power of the law, upon your loyalty and wisdom, and upon the good sense and right feeling of my people, for the maintenance of order, the protection of property, as far as they can be promoted by human means, of the true interests of the empire."

From the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Monday, Jan. 27.—The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the bill to naturalize Prince Albert. The Duke of Wellington objected. The bill was not truly represented by its title. It went not only to naturalize the prince, but to give him precedence over all princes of the blood. This he had accidentally discovered, and he wished that Lord Lyndhurst should have time to examine the bill. Lord Melbourne strongly objected to the postponement, but it was carried.

In the House Lord John Russell moved to grant £50,000 per annum to Prince Albert. Mr. Hume moved £20,000— he regretted that any sum was proposed by ministers. The grant was not only unnecessary, but injurious. It would lead the Prince into temptation, and render the Queen unpopular. The allowance of the Royal Dukes was £21,000 a year, and he could see no reason why the Prince should have more.— The Queen's civil list was already £10,000 a year more than that of William IV, and out of this list that King had saved £14,000.

Mr. Ward mentioned the income of the President of the great republic in the world—about one-tenth of what it was proposed to grant the Prince—as an example worthy to be followed.

Mr. Hume's motion was negatived—38 to 305.

Col. Sibthorpe moved £30,000. Lord John Russell contented strongly against this reduction. He spoke warmly, and ever before insulted in such a manner. This expression called forth indignant comments from several members.

Mr. O'Connell supported the grant of £50,000, briefly remarking that he did so in compliance with instructions from his constituents, who had directed him to support the Queen in every way.

After a long and animated debate, the grant of £30,000 was carried, 262 to 158.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.—Sir John Buller moved, "that her Majesty's Government, as at present constituted, does not possess the confidence of this House." On this motion a debate arose which occupied the entire week, and in the course of which all the government measures, the state of the country, mismanagement of the colonies, &c. &c. were discussed with great freedom. The principal speakers were Sir Geo. Grey, Lord Howick, Mr. Macaulay, Lord Morpeth, Mr. O'Connell, and Lord John Russell in support of Ministers.—Mr. Deas, Lord Powerscourt, Sir James Graham, Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley in support of the motion. The debate was interesting, but we cannot make room for it, and a sketch would be little satisfactory.

The motion was negatived on Saturday morning at 5 o'clock by a vote of 287 for the motion, 308 against it.

Monday, Feb. 3.—Lord Melbourne, being anxious to carry through the bill naturalizing Prince Albert, withdrew the precedence clause. Lord Brougham asked whether that clause was to be abandoned, or brought up at some future day. Lord Melbourne said he was not determined what to do. Lord Brougham asked whether the royal prerogative would be used to give precedence to the Prince. Lord Melbourne would use it, that it was not yet determined what to do. The bill was then passed.

The Bishop of Exeter moved an address to the Queen, praying her to take measures for "preventing the diffusion of blasphemous and immoral doctrines"—meaning the doctrines of Mr. Robert Owen, and his ideas of "Socialism."

The Bishop gave a lamentable account of the extent to which the publication of the "socialist" were disseminated, and of their horrible tendency; and more than intimated that they were encouraged by the government.

This Lord Normanby denied, making light, however, of the whole matter. He did not think the socialists were likely to make any great number of converts.

Lord Melbourne said the doctrines of the socialists were false, licentious and dangerous; but he did not know how they should be pronounced illegal. He did not know how they could be put down by government.

The Duke of Wellington said that socialism had taken root extensively in his county.

The Bishop of London said the social doctrines were promulgated in a weekly paper, published in London, and having an immense circulation. That paper ought to have been put down long ago.

Finally the address was agreed to.

Thursday, Feb. 6.—In the House of Lords a warm debate on the state of the navy; the opposition contending that it was in a wretched condition as to numbers and efficiency. The Duke of Wellington took part in it, complaining of the disgraceful insults to which the British superintendent had been subjected in China. In his opinion the interests and honour of England had been shamefully neglected in that quarter.

The returns moved for were ordered.

In the House a vote of thanks to Lord Auckland, and the officers engaged in the Afghan expedition, was taken—a similar vote having been taken on Tuesday in the other House. In both Houses the vote was confined to the conduct of the expedition. As to its policy the expression of opinion was reserved.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 14.

THE CANADAS.

Mr. Pakington begged to ask the noble lord the Secretary for any measure if it was the intention of government to bring in any bill for the union of the two Canadas. He wished to know also if all the returns respecting the numbers of the various religious denominations in Upper Canada, part of which was sent home by Sir G. Arthur last year, were yet received, and if the noble lord had any objection to lay them on the table? He wished also to ask whether the statements were true, that Sir G. Arthur had either been suspended or had resigned?

Lord J. Russell answered that, with respect to the first question, it had been already stated that the Governor General of Her Majesty's North American provinces had obtained the consent of the Council of Lower Canada to the union of the two provinces, and afterwards the consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada to that measure. According to the last account he had received, the Governor General was then occupied with the details of a bill, the Chief Justice of Lower Canada was expected every day, and the Governor General hoped to send home the draught of a bill by the packet which would leave New York on the 1st of February. He had not yet received that bill, but as soon as it arrived it would be taken into consideration by Her Majesty's government, and he expected that in the course of next month he should be able to introduce a bill on the subject of the union. With respect to the next question of the hon. member, he had directed the papers relating to the religious denominations in Upper Canada to be prepared, in order that they might be laid before the House, and every thing that had been received would be presented. The returns were not yet entirely ready, and he much doubted whether any means could be used to make them more perfect at present. As to the last question, he had not the least reason to suppose that Sir G. Arthur was about to relinquish the government of Upper Canada. He had no information from that governor intimating any desire to be relieved from the duties of his office; and with respect to any dispatches sent from home, they had all been in approbation of the prudence by which the conduct of the gallant general in Upper Canada had been marked. He could not therefore have any doubt that there was no truth in the report alluded to.

Monday, Feb. 17.—In the House of Lords the subject of socialism was again introduced by the Bishop of Exeter, who insisted that the doctrines of the socialists were doing immense mischief.

The House of Commons Mr. Hume asked for papers relating to the dethronement of the Rajah of Satara—which Sir John Hobbins said should be produced at a proper time.

Tuesday, Feb. 18.—Both Houses went in state to present addresses of congratulation to the royal couple.

In the House of Commons, afterward, Lord Palmerston gave notice that the papers relating to China would be produced early the next week.

Among the deaths announced is that of Sir Wilkins William Wynne.

Illness of the Duke of Wellington.—Considerable anxiety was excited about the illness of the Duke, on Friday night, by a report that the Duke of Wellington was in a speechless state. Inquiries, however, at Apsley house, elicited the following information: "After taking a hearty meal at two o'clock on Wednesday, the Duke rode in Hyde Park on horseback. During this exercise his Grace was seized with sudden debility, to an extent which at first excited considerable apprehension." The cause of the attack is supposed to have been, that the exercise of riding so soon after dinner had interfered with the process of digestion.

Feb. 29.—The Duke of Wellington passed a favourable night and is much better this morning.

Had not the weather been so extremely unfavorable, his Grace would have attended the levee at St. James's Palace.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA AND INDIA.

From the *St. James's Chronicle*, Feb. 13.

CAPTURE OF KELAT BY THE BRITISH TROOPS. SANCINAR ACTION BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

We have received from Paris the following important intelligence from China, and the latest news from India to the 31st of December, from Bombay.

The Good Success, Fraser, had brought Singapore papers to the 21st November, announcing the breaking off of all negotiations between Captain Elliot and the Chinese Government, and the particulars of an engagement between Her Majesty's ship Volage and Haycinth with 300 Chinese war junka, in which the latter is said to have lost 900 men. The general tendency of the intelligence from China is unfavourable. Opium was selling at 1000 dollars the chest.

We have also the *Madras Spectator* of the 12th December, with the particulars of the capture of Kelat by the Indian Army. We lament to receive, by this mail the melancholy intelligence of the death of Sir F. L. Maitland, the commander of the British naval forces in the East Indies.

(From the *Bombay Times*, Extra, December 4.)

Captain Outram has brought dispatches from General Willshire, whom he met before Kelat he left on the 15th ult., announcing the capture of that place on the 13th, and the death in the conflict of Mehrah Khan, the chief, all of whose principal Sirdars were killed or taken, and hundreds of others made prisoners.

This was accomplished by a weak brigade of Infantry (Her Majesty's 17th and 2d Foot, and Bengal 31st Regiment), and six light guns, at mid-day, by storming the place in the teeth of 2000 Belooches—the elite of the nation, after a previous march and assault of some heights commanding the approach, on which the enemy had six guns in position.

Our loss was severe, 140 killed and wounded—about one-fifth of the number actually engaged; one officer, Lieut. Gravatt, of the 17th, among the former; and six or seven officers among the latter, but none severely.

Capt. Outram made his way through Beloochistan in disguise, from Kelat to Soanema, by a different route to that travelled by Pottinger in 1809—a distance of upwards of 350 miles, which he accomplished in 7 1/2 days, but has since had an unfortunately tedious passage by sea.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.—A most terrific hurricane occurred at Madras, in the middle of November; from the effects of which it was calculated that 20,000 persons had perished; 60 vessels which were in the roads had also appeared.

The Hampshire Telegraph states that "the government, though taxed with its engines, have been most actively at work in the French Government to improve the Chinese, and that it will be vigorously made." The plan of the campaign against "the besotted celestials" is thus described:—"The native army (from India) will be employed on the ocean; and not less than 16,000 will be embarked, of which a large proportion will be cavalry, horses for which force can be obtained at the island of Hainan, at the southern extremity of that empire; and after having put the city of Canton under contribution, or destroyed it if necessary, and drawn thereby all the Chinese from the northward for the defence of their empire, they will suddenly embark, and taking advantage of the winter monsoon, dash to the gulf of Pechelien, and, landing the forces of Takoo, which is within 100 miles of Peking, they will exact decency of behaviour in future from the Emperor himself."

FRANCE.

A measure is now in progress before the Council of State, which deserves universal imitation; that of reducing patent dues so as to enable the poorest inventor to reap the fruit of his industry; a boon which has hitherto been bestowed on the wealthy alone.

Considerable attention has for some time past been paid by the French Government to the improvement of implements of war. The muskets of all the French regiments are about to be fitted up with percussion locks, after a model invented by a M. Brunel, of Lyons. The expense of this conversion is estimated at 5 francs each musket, which being applied to double the number of arms in use will cause an outlay of three millions six hundred thousand francs.

ALGIERS.

The Arabs have again made their appearance in the neighborhood of the French garrisoned town Belidiah. A party of 300 French soldiers who were engaged in cutting wood in a copse were surrounded by a considerable force, but they succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy who was completely defeated with great loss. The French left upward of 60 killed on the field. A large farm has been burned and 600 head of cattle have been carried off, but the labourers escaped.

A dispatch has just been received from Marshal Valde, which announces that the colony is tranquil and no farther incursions have taken place.

A private letter from Tangiers states that numerous agents of Abdel-Kader are endeavouring to stir up the provinces of Morocco against the French, by preaching the holy war.— Similar accounts arrive from Tunis. In both these states considerable irritation exists against the Christian conquerors of Algeria, and we may readily conceive that nothing short of fear will prevent their contributing both men and money, in order to rid themselves, if possible, of a formidable and hated neighbor. It is surmised that 40,000 recruits might be obtained from these parts. Christendom, however, is not to be beaten. The once splendid See of St. Augustin at Bona (Hippona) is restored, under circumstances which must vividly spread the Gospel in one form or other over the whole African continent.

THE GRADUAL ADVANCE OF RUSSIA TOWARD INDIA.

Accounts from Odessa furnish additional particulars of the expedition to Khiva. It consists of 14,000 infantry, with the usual proportion of artillery, and several corps of cavalry, whose amount is not named. Eleven thousand camels are employed for the conveyance of stores and ammunition.— When the Russians have learned the way from Khiva to Afghanistan, which is the next stage in the road to India, the stock of camels will doubtless be increased, for the campaign against the British dominions in that part of the world. It is not true, as reported, that they have reached the Tartar capital.

Russian intrigue against British interests is also in motion in the Ionian Islands, which attract the protection of England. The late conspiracy against King Otto, ostensibly for purpose of supplanting the Roman Church, has been found to have extensive ramifications in Corfu. The papers of Count Viaro and Augustin Capo d'Istria have been put under seal,

while those of the chevaliers Muxtozidi and Petrizzopoli were seized and conveyed to the palace of the Lord High Commissioner. The object of the conspiracy was to place upon the throne the duke of Leuchtenberg, son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia.

On the 25th January, missionaries were setting out from St. Petersburg to Peking, in order to relieve their brethren, who have labored in the Chinese capital for the last ten years; and a Russian man-of-war is going to favour the English settlements in Australia with a visit.

The Gazette of Delhi announces that a Russian corps has taken possession of Asterabad, so that the advance of this people toward India is precisely that which was traced by Napoleon, when he meditated to unite with them in the gigantic enterprise of invading the British possessions.

Persia, which is manifestly under the influence of the autocrat, has also marched upon Herat, which is the key of Afghanistan.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Constantinople, Jan. 27.—The great news of the day is the treaty of quadruple alliance between Russia, England, Austria and Prussia, who have come to an understanding to guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The Porte has received official advice at the conclusion of this alliance. The news brought to M. de Bouteniff by the steamer from Odessa, must have been of great importance, inasmuch as the garrison of the last named city was called out by the Governor to break the ice to enable the steamer to leave the port.—Sensophore.

From France we learn nothing important had taken place in regard to Algeria. Abd-el-Kader not having again attacked the French. The Eastern question was assuming a threatening aspect. It was feared at Paris that the reply of Russia to the ultimatum of England would not help the speedy adjustment of the quarrel between Mehemet Ali and the Porte. A private letter from Constantinople of the 27th of January, calculates on the immediate resumption of hostilities by Ibrahim.

BRITISH QUEEN.—This noble ship was to depart from Black Wall on the 1st of March, and Portsmouth about noon of the 2d. We may therefore expect her arrival at this port on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

The alterations and improvements made in the Queen are extensive.

The rate of passage money in the after cabins is fixed at 130 dollars, including wines, spirits and all stores. In the fore cabin, at 100 dollars, exclusive of all port, wine, and spirits.

The provisions, style of living, &c. &c. in both cabins the same, the only difference being, that in the after cabin they have wines, &c. as heretofore.

THE LIVERPOOL.—We understand that the steam ship Liverpool is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, and will probably not leave Liverpool until about the 1st of May.

PRINCE ALBERT AT BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, FEB. 4.—During the Prince's stay at this place he has only appeared once in public, and that upon an occasion which ought to be appreciated by those members of both Houses of Parliament who have laid so much stress upon his Highness's "Protestantism" for, in lieu of performing his religious duties on Sunday with the rest of his family, at the King's private Lutheran chapel, he attended divine service at the British Protestant Church, where his unaffected and mild demeanor made a deep impression upon the whole congregation.

Another circumstance connected with Prince Albert deserves to be recorded. It is said that upon being informed of the result of Lord John Russell's motion, he exclaimed, it is a noble and generous allowance. Indeed, were it not impossible for me to do all the good I desire, without some grant from Parliament, I would gladly have dispensed with all application to that country which, I hope, will soon see that I am disposed to make the best use of its liberality, even as I am resolved to devote my whole life to its welfare.

Prince Albert and the Liturgy.—Windsor, Monday Evening.—The question of "precedence" with reference to Prince Albert and the whole of the male branches of the Royal Family, (which one would have supposed had been set at rest by the withdrawal by the Premier of a certain clause from the Prince's Naturalization Bill) is still a matter of great difficulty to be arranged by the Court and the Cabinet. Lord John Russell, when he stated in reply to the question from Mr. W. Duncanson, in the House of Commons on Friday evening, if it were intended to insert the name of Prince Albert in the Liturgy, that "he had no intimation to give the honorable member on the subject," evidently shirked the question; because I happen to know, that more than one discussion has taken place at the castle, during the past week, as to whether the name of His Royal Highness should be inserted in the Liturgy before or after that of the Queen Dowager. However, as it is expected that the Archbishop of Canterbury will cause the necessary instructions on the subject to be sent to the clergy throughout the kingdom before Sunday next, the public will soon perceive how this point has been decided.

The Duke of Wellington was not invited to the ceremonial of the Queen's marriage till late on Friday evening, and well accredited rumor says that even that tardy civility to the greatest man this country ever produced was not wrung from those who should have known better, till after two successive days' remonstrance.— Although at length invited to the ceremony, his Grace was excluded from both the wedding breakfast at Buckingham Palace and the banquet at St. James's, to one or both of which every one of those present at the marriage, with the solitary exception of the Duke, was invited! It appears that only four conservative peers were present at the ceremony, and one of them (Lord Cholmondeley) by right, not as, or hereditary Great Chamberlain. The Duchess of Northumberland, the Queen's Governess, was not invited till Friday, and being at Alwick, could not of course receive the invitation and get up to London before yesterday (Tuesday). Was this done on purpose?—*Correspondent of the Times.*

Festivals in celebration of Her Majesty's Marriages.—We have received from all parts of the vicinity of the metropolis, and from many places in the country accounts of festivals held on this joyful occasion; and for many days to come similar accounts will doubtless pour in upon us from all quarters. To devote even a short paragraph to each would fill many columns of this journal, to the exclusion of more important matter, and we must content ourselves, therefore, with a mere reference to the number of them, and an occasional notice of any that may have been characterized by something out of the common way.

On Monday last the inhabitants on the Duke of Buccleuch's Donaghadee, in Northumberland, were regaled with the good old English fare of roast-beef and plum-pudding, in celebration of her Majesty's marriage. Upwards of 1500 persons of his Grace's bounty; the school children were provided with tea. The bells in the various villages rang merry peals, and the parties separated highly delighted and truly grateful for the kindness shown to them.

On the day of her Majesty's nuptials the Countess of Darley, with her usual kind feeling towards the poor, gave a good dinner of beef and plum pudding to every poor family in the village of Cobham, with charity to the Queen's health; and the children of her ladyship's school were regaled with tea and buns; and in the evening the Cobham Hall was brilliantly illuminated.

On Monday, Messrs. Keesley, Brooks, the tanners of the Grange-road, Bermondsey, entertained the whole of their clerks and workmen, amounting to near 400, on their premises, under a marquee. An ox was roasted for the occasion. There was a plum-pudding weighing 168lbs., in addition to which seven butts of ale and porter, and a hoghead of cold punch. Mr. Thomas Keesley presided, and on the removal of the cloth, the health of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and other toasts, were given and heartily responded to.

The inmates of the French Protestant Hospital had sent them, on the day of the Queen's marriage, from some unknown friend, a packet of tea for each woman, and is to be presented to each maid, and were regaled in the afternoon with tea and hot cakes.

OXFORD.—This University and City displayed their usual good feeling and loyalty on Monday evening. The town council have agreed on an address of congratulation, and the Convocation will prepare one in time to present to the Queen on her return from Windsor. Exeter and other colleges have given spread dinners to their under-graduates, whilst in the hall of St. John's and others the charity children of the adjoining parishes have been feasted. A large number of charity children also received entertainment in the Town Hall. In the evening the illuminations were universal—not a college, hall, or house in the whole place that did not put forth some sort of light, whilst many of them were of great richness and beauty. The Vice-Chancellor's was, perhaps, the best, as it offered an exceedingly delicate aesthetic. Under a star, two flags, and the letters V. A. appeared in a long line of brilliant lamps the words "Virtute et Amore."

The whole front of the entrance to Magdalen College was covered with lamps. The various devices of Exeter, among which were some suspended stars, could not be delineated, in consequence of the wind. Queen's had various devices about the front dome, and festoons of lamps along the walls. The front of St. John's displayed as much richness and elegance as any in Oxford. Besides the crown, star, and V. A. on the tower, the arch and shafts of the gateway and the windows were traced out in variegated lamps. On the beautiful and extended front of Christ Church, a crown, V. A., and two stars, looked cold and dark.

From the *London Gazette*.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 6.

The Queen has been pleased to declare and ordain, that His Serene Highness Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall henceforth, upon all occasions whatsoever, be styled and called "His Royal Highness," before his name and such titles as now do, or hereafter may, belong to him; and to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of Arms.

COLLEGE OF ARMS, FEB. 7.

The Queen has been pleased to declare and ordain, that His Royal Highness Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall for the future, use and bear the Royal arms, differenced with "a label of three points argent, the centre point charged with the cross of St. George," quarterly with the arms of his illustrious house, the Royal arms in the first and fourth quarters; and also to command, that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in this College.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Listowel, one of the Lords in waiting to her Majesty.

The following article is substituted for that which appeared in last Tuesday's "Gazette," viz.:

MASTER OF THE HORSES' OFFICE, FEB. 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Master Henry William John Byng to be Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice Cavendish, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 7.

4th regiment of Dragon Guards.—Cornet E. J. Turner to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brooke, who retires; F. R. Foster, Gentleman, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Turner.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant W. H. Campbell, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice O'Kelly, deceased; Ensign T. C. Morgan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Campbell, whose promotion of the 25th October 1839 has been cancelled; W. Inglis, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Morgan.

13th Foot.—Lieutenant A. P. S. Wilkinson to be Captain, without purchase, vice Petherill, deceased; Ensign G. Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson; Ensign H. Penny to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wade whose promotion of the 31st December 1839, has been cancelled; G. Talbot, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Penny.

31st Foot.—Lieut. W. G. Wiles to be Captain, without purchase, vice Dodgen, deceased; Ensign T. J. Bourke to be Lieutenant, vice Wiles; Ensign E. B. Shaw to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bourke, whose promotion on the 6th of October 1839, has been cancelled; Ensign T. H. Plasket to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Lugard, appointed Adjutant; H. W. Hart, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Shaw; R. Law, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Plasket; Lieutenant E. Lugard to be Adjutant, vice Dodgen, promoted.

39th Foot.—Lieut. F. Dunbar to be Captain, without purchase, vice Seraman, deceased; Ensign C. J. Walker to be Lieutenant, vice Dunbar; Ensign T. S. Little to be Lieutenant, vice White, killed in action; Lieutenant C. F. Hamilton, from the 1st West India regiment, to be Lieutenant vice Phillips, deceased.

55th Foot.—Major W. Onslow, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major (replacing the Major), vice Nicholson, promoted; Capt. D. L. Fawcett to be Major, by purchase, vice Onslow, who retires; Lieutenant J. B. Rosgo to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fawcett; Ensign G. King to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rosgo; J. Maguire, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice King.

67th Foot.—Lieutenant C. Jago, from half-pay of the 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. H. Benson, who exchanges.

78th Foot.—A. Mackenzie, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fletcher, who retires.

90th Foot.—Captain P. W. Eyles to be Major, by purchase, vice Slade, promoted; Lieutenant V. Caldwell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Eyles; Ensign D. E. Mackworth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Caldwell; Gentleman Cadet R. Grove, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mackworth.

Rifle Brigade.—Gentleman Cadet C. H. Pollen, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chambers, deceased.

1st West India Regiment.—Ensign J. Armstrong, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hamilton, appointed to the 90th Foot.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—J. T. Bissett, Gentleman, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Armstrong, promoted in the 1st West India Regiment.

UNATTACHED.

Major M. J. Slade, from the 90th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase.

BREVET.

Major W. Onslow, of the 55th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army.

COMMISSARIAT.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General F. T. Mylrea, to be Assistant Commissary General.

MEMORANDUM.

Brevet Col. K. Snodgrass, upon half-pay Unattached, has been allowed to retire from the Service, by the sale of an Unattached Lieutenant Colonelcy, he being about to become a settler in New South Wales.

under the management of a Pitt or a Peel—there might be reason to despair; but the worst circumstances of the past afford the most satisfactory grounds of reflection upon the future. It is because every thing has been mismanaged, because we have suffered Whig-Radical government for 9 or 10 years, and from that cause only, that in the 26th year of peace the country is sinking deeper and deeper into debt, and that the demand for new taxes has become peremptory. The single act of a change of government is therefore sufficient to set all to rights again. This is unquestionably a gratifying inference from the discussion of Thursday; and not the less gratifying, because the event of the debate must, whether ministers tender their resignation this week or next week, tend to the change which alone is wanting to the restoration of the country. For ourselves we hope that they will not resign—it were unjust that, as new and heavy burthens must be imposed upon the people, they who by their sacrifices to a spurious popularity have rendered the infliction necessary, should continue to enjoy even that popularity, while the odium of the measures required to repair the mischief that they have done should devolve upon the men that would have obviated that mischief if they could. Sir R. Peel gave an early warning of the consequences to be expected from frittering away the revenue in the repeal of taxes which nobody felt or cared about—the tax on flint-glass, for example. He showed the difference between continuing an old tax which men had taken into all their calculations, whether of commercial business or of domestic arrangement, and imposing new taxes, which because they are new must more or less perplex men in all their established pursuits. The warning was addressed in vain, and now we have the consequences in a progressively augmenting deficiency of revenue in the twenty-sixth year of peace. Four years ago the defalcation was about £300,000—this year it will be probably 3,000,000, a tenfold multiplication on the losing side—in four years at this rate, or a very few years more, and the whole must be a minus quantity. Of this, however, there is as little danger as there is of the continuance in office of the men who have opened the course of evil.

The discussion on Thursday was raised upon the following motion and amendment, as we find them in the printed Votes:—

"CONSOLIDATED FUND.—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That there be laid before this House, an account of the income of the Consolidated Fund (including therewith the duties on sugar), and of the charges thereon, in the year 1839; distinguished under the principal heads of receipt, and expenditure;—And also, an estimate of the same for the year 1840, showing in each case the surplus applicable to the supplies voted by parliament."—(Mr. Herries):—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word 'expenditure' to the end of the Question:—Question put, "That the words proposed be left out stand part of the Question?"—The House divided: Ayes 182, Noes 172."

The motion was complained of as unusual, though it could not be said to be unprecedented. But why was it unusual? Because the case that called for it was unusual, and, indeed, without precedent—just as the gallop of a fire engine through a street is unusual; but nobody will say that it is, therefore, improper or impertinent.

While the public income regularly met, or exceeded, the public expenditure, new taxes or loans would of course be out of calculation, and such a motion as that of Mr. Herries must be superfluous; or when the disclosure of a defalcation could injure public credit, such a motion would be improper. Here, however, the necessity for loan, or taxes, or both, is confessed. And the deficiency in the revenue is proclaimed by the First Lord of the Treasury in one house, and by the ministerial leader in the other house, in words the most alarming that the language affords—words more alarming by their generality. What, then, can there be "embarrassing" to an honest government—conscious of having done its duty—in the demand of an explanation necessary to make known to the people the amount, though not the particulars, of the burthens for which they must prepare, and no less necessary to calm the public fears? To an honest government, conscious of having faithfully discharged its duty, there can be nothing embarrassing in such a demand; but with a dishonest government, sensible of its guilt and of its incompetency, and merely desirous to cling to the last shilling of salary, the case must be widely different.

However, they were beaten on Thursday, and as we rejoice to observe, beaten by a majority almost exclusively Conservative. Messrs. Grote and Hume indeed voted in the majority, but on the side of ministers were "the tail" in full force—the Baines Sectarians, the Muntz Republicans, the Gillons, Warburtons, &c. The victory is, therefore, an unequivocal Conservative victory, and it affords a proper sequel to the result of Sir J. Y. Buller's motion. If the majority hesitated to declare want of confidence in ministers, it has now a second time since the commencement of the session, not yet a month old, proved want of confidence. Will Lord Melbourne at length put into execution his purpose of resigning? His lordship may now take heart. The Queen has now happily a protector to secure her Majesty from being dethroned by the King of Hanover and the Orangemen, or poisoned by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel!

Thursday's defeat was a more serious one than that which prompted the resignation of May. Taking out the placemen, which the *Morning Chronicle* admits to be only fair, it was a majority of FIFTY against the administration.

THE REV. JONATHAN SHORTT begs to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of £2 10s, being the sacramental collection on Sunday, the 15th instant, for the purchase and gratuitous distribution of Religious Tracts.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., the lady of C. G. Buller Esq., of Hamilton, near Cobourg, of a son.

At March, on the 8th inst., the lady of Asst. Commiss. General McNab, of a son.

At Cornwall, on the 9th inst., the lady of the Hon. Col. Van-koungnet, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. John Cochrane, Rector of Belleville, on the 12th instant, Daniel Bowen Esq., of Frankfort, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alexander Clisham Esq., of Sidney.

DIED.

At Dumfries, Scotland, on the 14th January, the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Dr. Alexander McDonell, Bishop of Regiopolis, U. C., in the 80th year of his age.

At Kingston, on the 15th inst., after a long and painful illness, Lt. Col. T. Cubitt, Royal Artillery.

At Wellington, on the 18th inst., Sarah Eliza, daughter of Benjamin S. Cory,

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S MARRIAGE WITH HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE COBURG AND GOTHA.

This most important and national event took place on the 10th Feb., at noon, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's; and since the marriage of her Royal Highness the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, there has been no occurrence connected with the Royal Family of England which excited so great an interest. It was known throughout the metropolis in the course of the last week that the celebration of the marriage would take place at noon, instead of an advanced hour of the evening, as was heretofore the custom with respect to Royal marriages. The knowledge of this fact brought many, many thousands from all sides of London into the Park at an early hour. Never did St. James's Park present such an extraordinary display—never was such an immense multitude assembled there since the rejoicings at the visit of the allied Sovereigns in 1814. As early as nine o'clock considerable numbers had arrived in order to secure a good place from which to see the Royal cortege pass from Buckingham Palace to St. James's. By that hour the vicinity of Buckingham Palace, and all the avenues leading to both palaces were thronged. As the day wore on to noon, the assemblage between the back of Carlton-terrace and the foot of Constitution-hill had increased to a dense mass of very many thousands, through which it was difficult to keep open the carriage-way for that portion of the company who had the privilege of the *courte*. The very lowering aspect of the weather seemed to have had no terrors for the visitors, male and female, young and old, who continued to arrive in masses, by which the space already described became, before 11 o'clock, thronged to a most distressing pressure. Nor was this pressure diminished to any important extent by the smart showers which came down at intervals. As each successive group of visitors arrived they of course thickened the broad line of crowd at each side of the carriage-way between the two palaces. Those whose stations were in the rear of this line soon got an opportunity of overlooking those in front by hiring standing rooms on some one of the many hundred chairs, tables, or benches, which were let out at various prices, from 1s. 6d. to 5s. each person. Many who could not afford to hire two horses each, and without the rich carriages which they usually wear on state occasions. The order of the carriages was thus:—

carriages. A squadron of Life Guards escorted the Prince to St. James's Palace. On the return of the Lord Chamberlain six of the Royal carriages were assembled, and his lordship informed her Majesty that all was ready. The Queen then left her apartments, leaning on the arm of the Earl of Uxbridge as Lord Chamberlain, supported by the Duchess of Kent, and followed by a Page of Honour. Her Majesty was preceded by the Earl of Belfast, Colonel Cavendish, Sir George Anson, Lord Alfred Paget, Mr. Byng, and several other officers of the household. Her Majesty carried her train over her arm. The Royal bride was greeted with loud acclamations on descending to the Grand Hall, but her eye was bent principally on the ground, and a hurried glance around, and a slight inclination of the head was all the acknowledgement returned. Her Majesty wore no diamonds on her head, nothing but a simple wreath of orange blossoms. The magnificent veil did not cover her face, but hung down on each shoulder. A pair of very large diamond earrings, a diamond necklace, and the insignia of the Order of the Garter, were the principal ornaments worn by the Queen.

The Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Sutherland rode in the same carriage with her Majesty, and the Royal cortege left the Palace for St. James's Palace at a slow pace under a strong escort of the Household Cavalry.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE (EXTERIOR). The court in front of the Palace was occupied by the Band of the regiment of Blues, and one or two companies of the Grenadier Guards, and the whole of the line thence to the garden entrance to St. James's Palace was lined with Horse Guards and a strong corps of the police. The immediate road for the procession was kept clear with great difficulty, so numerous were the attempts from the press to break in on the line and secure a position where a sight of the Royal pair might be better had. Anxious did the assembled multitude look for some sign of her Majesty's departure from Buckingham Palace, and as carriage after carriage rolled down the Mall, carrying some of the honoured spectators to the chapel, the more impatient they became for the passing of the procession. Twelve o'clock at length arrived, and her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by a small escort of Horse Guards, and accompanied by his father, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and his brother, Prince Ernest, then left the Palace and proceeded to St. James's Palace, only partially recognised, and passed along with but slight applause. At a quarter past twelve, however, the band in front of the Palace struck up the national air of "God save the Queen," and by the tremendous shouts which resounded through the Park, it was proclaimed that her Majesty had entered her carriage and was then proceeding to St. James's to plight her troth to his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. As her Majesty passed down the line she was most enthusiastically cheered, and appeared highly gratified by the loyalty which her subjects expressed, one or two ludicrous incidents amongst the crowd also exciting her smile: but her countenance was extremely pale, and appeared to be taken considerably from the anxiety. The coach of her Majesty was attended by a full guard of honour, but the carriages were drawn by only two horses each, and without the rich carriages which they usually wear on state occasions. The order of the carriages was thus:—

- FIRST CARRIAGE. Two Gentlemen Users. Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard. Groom of the Robes. SECOND CARRIAGE. Equerry in Waiting, Hon. C. Grey. Two pages of Honour. Groom in Waiting, Hon. Major Keppel. THIRD CARRIAGE. Clerk Marshal, Hon. H. F. Cavendish. Vice Chamberlain, Earl of Belfast. Keeper of the Privy Purse, Sir H. Wheatley. Controller of the Household, Right Hon. G. S. Byng. FOURTH CARRIAGE. Bedchamber Woman in Waiting. Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Earl of Ilchester. Master of the Buckhounds, Lord Kinnaird. Treasurer of the Household, Earl of Surrey. FIFTH CARRIAGE. Maid of Honour in Waiting. Duchess of Kent's Lady in Waiting, Lady C. Dundas. Gold Stick, Lord Hill. Lord in Waiting, Viscount Torrington. SIXTH CARRIAGE. Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting. Master of the Horse, Earl of Albemarle. Lord Steward, Earl of Errol. Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Uxbridge. SEVENTH CARRIAGE. THE QUEEN. The Duchess of Kent. Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Sutherland. By about ten minutes past twelve o'clock, the whole of these carriages, with their respective occupants, had reached ST. JAMES'S PALACE. THE THRONO ROOM. On the arrival of the Queen at St. James's Palace her Majesty was conducted to her closet, immediately behind the Throneroom, where she remained attended by the Maids of Honour and Trainbearers until the summons was received from the Lord Chamberlain conveying the intimation that everything was duly prepared for the Sovereign's moving towards the Chapel.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE (INTERIOR). To witness the preliminary step in the grand ceremonial of the day, the departure of her Majesty from Buckingham Palace to St. James's, several hundreds of persons were admitted to the grand hall and portions of the grand staircase by tickets from the Board of Green Cloth. About ten o'clock elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen, many of whom were in full dress, with favours and white flowers, began to arrive at the grand hall entrance, ranging themselves on the ends and sides of the grand hall, where they had excellent positions for seeing the two illustrious individuals whose marriage was about to take place.

The officers of the household and the attendants of her Majesty began to arrive at Buckingham Palace about half-past ten o'clock. The Earl of Uxbridge, the Earl of Belfast, the Earl of Surrey, the Earl of Albemarle, Colonel Cavendish, Lord Alfred Paget, Sir George Anson, the Lord in Waiting, Ladies in Waiting, Maids of Honour, Bedchamber Women, Gentlemen Users, &c., were all assembled at eleven o'clock. After remaining in attendance on her Majesty for a short time the Ladies of her Majesty's suite were summoned by the Master of the Horse, and handed into four of the Royal carriages by Colonel Cavendish (Clerk Marshal) and Lord Alfred Paget, and dispatched to St. James's Palace, there to await the arrival of the Queen. At half-past eleven the six gentlemen composing the foreign suites of his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha mustered in the Grand Hall. They appeared in dark blue or green uniforms, and three of them took their departure in a Royal Carriage for St. James's, accompanied by two gentlemen Users of the Queen's household, to his readiness to receive Prince Albert. At a quarter to twelve the Royal carriages having returned, notice was given to the Royal bridegroom that all was ready for his departure. The Prince immediately quitted the private apartments of the Palace, and passed through the state rooms, into which a very few spectators were admitted. His Royal Highness was dressed in the uniform of a British Field Marshal, and wore no other decoration than the insignia of the Order of the Garter—viz., the collar, with the George appended, set in precious stones, the star of the order set in diamonds, and the Garter itself, embroidered in diamonds, round his knee. The Prince was supported on one side by his father, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and his brother, the Hereditary Prince, the Duke was dressed in a dark blue uniform, turned up with red, with military boots, similar to those worn by the Life Guards. His Serene Highnesses were supported by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the star of the Order of the Garter, and the star of the Order of the Garter, and the star of the Order of the Garter. Ernest wore a light blue cavalry uniform, with silver appointments, carrying a light helmet in his hand. His Serene Highness wore the insignia of a Grand Cross of an Order of Knighthood.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert was preceded by the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice Chamberlain, the Treasurer and Controller of the Household, Lord Torrington (who wore the insignia of a Grand Cross of the order of Coburg Gotha, with which he has been lately invested), the Clerk Marshal, Equerries, Gentlemen Users, &c., the remaining portion of the foreign suite bringing up the rear. The word "start" (which is at Court the usual intimation that members of the Royal Family are at hand) was now heard on the grand staircase, and on descending which the favoured for occupying the Grand Hall behind the Yeomen Guard received the Prince with a loud clapping of hands, which his Royal Highness acknowledged in the most gracious manner. Indeed, to a group of ladies stationed close to the entrance, who were testifying their satisfaction, the Prince made his acknowledgements with an air of the most courteous gallantry. The Prince entered the carriage amid the sound of trumpets, the lowering of colours, the presenting of arms, and all the honours paid to the Queen herself. His Royal Highness, with his father and brother, occupied one carriage, and the attendants two other Royal

THE BRIDEGROOM, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WILLIAM MARSHAL PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE COBURG AND GOTHA.

Wearing the Collar of the Order of the Garter. Supported by their Serene Highnesses the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. Each attended by officers of their suite, namely, Count Kolowrat, Baron Alvensleben, and Baron de Lowenfeld.

As the Prince moved along he was greeted with loud clapping of hands from the gentlemen, and enthusiastic waving of handkerchiefs from the assembled ladies. He wore the uniform of a Field Marshal in the British army. Over his shoulders was hung the Collar of the Garter surmounted by two white roses. His appearance was attractive, and his face and penive looks he won golden opinions from the fair coterie near which we were sitting. His father and his brother were also welcomed with the utmost cordiality.—Both seemed pleased with their reception, and the Hereditary Prince, who has more of determination but less of good natured complaisance in his countenance than his brother, testified his sense of it by repeatedly bowing his thanks to the fair ladies at his side.

On reaching the Chapel Royal the drums and trumpets filed off without the doors, and the procession advancing, his Royal Highness was conducted to the seat provided for him on the left of the altar. His Royal Highness walked up the aisle, carrying what appeared to be a caduceus or staff in his right hand, and repeatedly bowed to the peers in the body of the chapel. His form, dress and demeanour, were much admired. It might well be said of him, in the language of Scott,

"Shaped in proportion fair, Hazel was his eye, And Auburn of the darkest dye His short mustache and hair."

Having reached the *haut pas*, his Royal Highness affectionately kissed the hand of the Queen Dowager, and then bowed to the Archbishops and Deans. Immediately on his entrance a voluntary was performed by Sir George Smart on the organ. The Master of the Ceremonies and the officers of the Bridgroom stood near the person of his Royal Highness. The Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, preceded by the drums and trumpets, then returned to wait upon her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION. Drums and Trumpets. Serjeant Trumpeter, T. L. Parker, Esq. Knight Marshal, Sir Charles Lamb, Bart. Pursuivants, Heralds, Pages of Honour, Clerk Marshal, Hon. H. F. Cavendish, Hon. Charles Grey, Groom in Waiting, Hon. Major Keppel, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, Earl of Surrey, Right Hon. G. Stevens Byng, The Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, Earl of Errol, Clarenceux King of Arms, F. Martin, Esq., J. Hawker, Esq., Lord Privy Seal, Lord President of the Council, The Earl of Clarendon, Marquis of Lansdowne, Two Serjeants at Arms, Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cottentham, Senior Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter, Hon. Hennege Legge, Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter, Gentleman Usher of the and to the Sword of State, Sir Augustus Clifford, W. Martins, Esq., Garter King of Arms, Sir W. Woods, The Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk, Her Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, Her Royal Highness Princess Augusta of Cambridge, His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, attended by Miss Kerr, Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas, Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Caroline Legge, Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness. Her Royal Highness Princess Augusta, attended by Lady Mary Pelham, Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Each attended by a Gentleman of their Royal Highness' household. Vice Chamberlain of The Sword of State Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's home by Lord Melbourn, Household, Earl of Belfast. EARL OF Uxbridge.

WEARING THE COLLARS OF HER ORDERS. Her Majesty's train was borne by the following twelve unmarried ladies, viz:— Lady Adelaide Paget, Lady Caroline Amelia Gordon Lennox, Lady Sarah Frederica Caroline Elizabeth Anne Georgiana Villiers, Dorothea Howard, Lady Frances Elizabeth Cowper, Lady Ida Hay, Lady Elizabeth West, Lady Catherine Lucy Wilhelmina Stanhope, Lady Mary Augusta Frederica Lady Jane Harriet Bouverie, Grimston, Lady Eleanor Caroline Paget, Lady Mary Charlotte Howard, attended by Captain F. H. Seymour, the Groom of the Robes, Master of the Horse, C. H. Duchess of Sutherland.

LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER. Marchioness of Normanby, Duchess of Bedford, Countess of Charlemont, Countess of Sandwich, Dowager Lady Littleton, Countess of Burlington, Lady Portman, Lady Barbara.

MAIDS OF HONOUR. Hon. Harriet Pitt, Hon. Harriet Listler, Hon. Amelia Murray, Hon. Caroline Coocks, Hon. Henrietta Anson, Hon. Matilda Paget, Hon. Sarah Mary Cavendish.

WOMEN OF THE BEDCHAMBER. Lady Harriet Clive, Vicountess Forbes, Lady Charlotte Copley, Lady Caroline Barrington, Mrs. Brand, Lady Gardiner, Hon. Mrs. Campbell.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Gold Stick, Gentlemen at Arms, Earl of Ilchester, Lord Hill, Lord Foley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, Sir Henry Wheatley, Six Gentlemen at Arms, Six Yeomen of the Guard closed the procession. As her Majesty approached the chapel, the National Anthem was performed by the instrumental band. Her Majesty walked up the aisle followed by her trainbearers and attendants, without noticing or bowing to any of the peers. On reaching the *haut pas* her Majesty was greeted with loud acclamations, and the officers of State having now taken their seats in the body of the chapel, the *coup d'eil* was splendid beyond description. The altar and the *haut pas* were in themselves perfect pictures; and the interesting occasion on which this gay throng was called together could not fail to throw around the whole a charm of the most irresistible nature. On the left of the altar on the *haut pas*, were seated the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Hereditary Prince Ernest, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince George of Cambridge, Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, and Princess Augusta. On the right hand side of the altar were her Majesty, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and her Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cambridge and Sussex, and Lord Melbourn, the Lord Chancellor, and other great officers of state. In the pews in the body of the chapel, sat some of the ministers dressed in the Cabinet uniform, and the different ladies who had formed part of the procession.

The 12 bridesmaids stood behind her Majesty, and held up her Majesty's train during the ceremony. In the aisle of the chapel stood the pursuivants, heralds, pages, and other attendants, decorated with the wedding favours; and at the door-way and along the passages were stationed the soldiers, gentlemen at arms, &c. With such gorgeous materials, it is not wonderful that a picture rich in harmony of colouring and grouping was produced. It was indeed a beautiful scene, such as few will witness again, and the effect was much heightened by the sunbeams, which had only partially shone through the Gothic window, widening into an expanse

of sunshine as her Majesty proceeded up the aisle. Her Majesty and Prince Albert having taken their stations at the altar, the Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the service, the Bishop of London making the responses. The Rubric was rigidly adhered to throughout. The Archbishop of Canterbury read the service with great aptness and much feeling, the Bishop of London repeating the responses.

When his Grace came to the words—"Albert, wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honour, and keep her in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?" His Royal Highness in a firm tone, replied "I will."

And when he said—"Victoria, wilt thou have Albert to thy wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou obey him, and serve him, love, honour, and keep him in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live?" Her Majesty, in accents which, though full of softness and music, were audible at the most extreme corner of the chapel, replied "I will;" and on so doing accompanied the expression with a glance at his Royal Highness, which convinced all who beheld it that the heart was with her words.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then said, "Who giveth this woman to thee for this man?" His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who occupied a seat on the left of her Majesty, now advanced, and taking her Majesty's hand, said, "I do." The Archbishop of Canterbury then laid hold of her Majesty's hand, and pressing it in that of Prince Albert's, pronounced these words, his Royal Highness repeating them after his Grace:—"I, Albert, take thee, Victoria, to be my wedded wife, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death do us part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth."

Her Majesty repeated the words *mutatis mutandis*, "I, Victoria take thee Albert to my wedded husband, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, cherish, and to obey, till death do us part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I give thee my troth."

This was all gone through in a tone of voice and with a clearness of expression which we have seldom witnessed on similar occasions in much humbler walks of life. Her Majesty's expression of the words, "love, cherish, and obey," and the confiding look with which they were accompanied, were immitably chaste and beautiful.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then took the ring, a plain gold ring, from his Royal Highness, and placing it to the fourth finger of her Majesty, returned it to his Royal Highness. "Prince Albert, wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, cherish, and to obey, till death do us part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I give thee my troth."

The Park and Tower guns then fired a Royal salute. The Archbishop of Canterbury then proceeded:—"Forasmuch as Albert and Victoria have consented together in holy wedlock, and have witnessed the same before God and this company, and thereto have given and pledged their troth either to other, and have declared the same by giving and receiving of a ring, and by joining of hands, I pronounce that they be man and wife together in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen."

"God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve and keep you; the Lord mercifully with his favour look upon you; and so fill you with all spiritual benediction and grace, that ye may so live together in this life, that in the world to come ye may have life everlasting. Amen."

The choir then performed the *Deus Misereatur* (King's) in B flat, the verse parts being doubled by the choir and sung by Messrs. Kaynet, Wyde, Neil, Vaughan, Sale, and Brubairn, on the *deans*; while, on the *cantors*, by Evans, Salmon, Hornecastle, Roberts, Welsh, and Clarke.

Sir George Smart presided at the organ. It is but justice to the gentleman of the Chapel Royal to state that this service was executed in the most effective and spirit-stirring manner. The remaining portions of the ceremony were then impressively read by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the union having been concluded, the Royal procession left the chapel in the same form that it arrived, the only difference being, that Prince Albert's retinue went out first without him, and that he remained behind to escort her Majesty, hand-in-hand, and unjoined, out of the chapel, escorted and accompanied as she entered.

The several members of the Royal Family, on passing her Majesty, all paid their congratulations, and the Duke of Sussex, after shaking her by the hand in a manner which appeared to have little ceremony, but with cordiality in it, affectionately kissed her cheek. After all had passed, with the exception of the Royal Bride and Bridgroom, her Majesty stepped hastily across to the other side of the altar, where the Queen Dowager was standing, and with evident and unaffected cordiality kissed her and shook her hand. Prince Albert then kissed the Queen Dowager's hand, acknowledged her congratulations, and now formed with her Majesty in the procession.

We are not quite sure of the fact, but it struck us that, although her Majesty went through her part of the ceremony with amazing dignity and self-possession, whilst the Archbishop was reading the concluding prayers and admonition, she shed a tear or two. Certain it is that she applied for her handkerchief at the conclusion of the Archbishop's address, and whilst a joyous and affable smile illuminated her Majesty's features, it was pretty evident that the emotion within her bosom was of no ordinary character.

While the procession was proceeding down the aisle her Majesty spoke frequently to the Earl of Uxbridge, who was on her right hand, apparently giving directions as to the order of the procession. We have found it impossible, in our short description, to do justice either to the demeanour of the "happy happy pair," to the various groups who gave interest and animation to the scene. The spectacle in the chapel, from first to last, was gorgeous in the extreme. "Premier, prelate, potentate, and peer," giving lustre and brilliancy to the whole.

Advertisements. NEWCASTLE DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Public are respectfully informed that this Institution will be re-opened on the 6th of January next, under the superintendence of the subscriber, whose efforts for the improvement of his pupils, he trusts, will merit and secure general patronage. For the English branches £1 0 per term of 11 weeks. do. with Book keeping 1 5 0 do. Latin and Greek 1 10 0 do. Algebra, Geometry, &c. 1 10 0 do. Hebrew, French, and other modern languages, extra. Each pupil will be charged 2s. 6d. per term for fuel, repairs &c. Occasional Lectures will be delivered on subjects connected with the studies pursued; and a course of Lectures will, in due time, be given on Chemistry, Mechanics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy. A few Boarders can be accommodated. ROBERT HUDSPETH, Principal. Cobourg, Dec. 26, 1839. 26tf

WANTED, an Assistant (a member of the Church of England) qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education. A person acquainted with the National School system would be preferred; who, for the present, would be satisfied with a small salary. Application to be made at the UPPER CANADA CENTRAL SCHOOL, Toronto. November 25, 1839. 22-tf

DENTIST. MR. FARRER, having arrived in Cobourg, will remain at the Albion Hotel a few days in the practice of Dental Surgery. Cobourg, Feb. 22, 1840. 35-tf

TO BE SOLD OR LET IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR, The South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. January 1st, 1840. 27tf

CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS. THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufacturers in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass. SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839. 15-13w

REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, AND AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 a King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market. Toronto, December, 1839. 26-tf

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N. B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got to hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the largest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which have been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices. The following comprises a part of their Stock, and Country Merchants would do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere:— Broad Cloths, all colours and prices; Plain and Fancy Casimeres and Buckskins; Plain and Plaid Piles and Beaver Cloths and Flushing; Tweeds and Galsketh's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chintz; Plain and Printed Molekins and Drills; Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs; Grey and Bleached Cottons; Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks; Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggets; A great variety of Tartans, Plaid Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Twill Sacking and Russia Sheetings; Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and Huckabacks; Brown and Bleached Table Cloths; Linens and Lawns; Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets; Hosiery and Gloves; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c. Writing and Wrapping paper; 3-4 and 6 Plain and Figured Merinos; Printed Saxoniae and Robe d'Orleans and Muslin de Laines; Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Perians; Lustrating, Satin and Gauze Ribbons; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils; Black and Colored Silk Velvets; Bobbinetts, Quillings, Tatting, Thread Lace and Edgings; Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas; White and Colored Stays; Book, Jaconet, and Mull Muslins.—Also Striped and Checked do. Muslin Capes and Collars.

ROSS & MACLEOD. Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839. 16-tf

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto. ALEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assortment of SADDLERY GOODS, equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz:— Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern. Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description. Hunting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c. Silver mounted Carriages, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips in great variety. Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest Patterns. Horse and Carriage Brushes. Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. N. B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839. 15tf

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE. NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of:— Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes and Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scabbards; best quality Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Stating Gold and Silver Swivels; Light Infantry and Battalion Stating Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Hand Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada. N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good, if not superior to any imported from Europe. Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner. SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839. 17-tf

The Church WILL for the present be published at the Star Office, Cobourg, every Saturday. TERMS. To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighborhood of the place of publication and to Postmasters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at least half-yearly in advance. No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrangements are made, unless at the option of the Publisher.

[R. D. CHATERTON, PRINTER.]

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