# he Church.

#### Poetry.

From the New York Churchman. NATURE'S TEACHINGS.

Go forth with Nature-she hath many voices, Speaking deep lessons to the human heart, Where the blue streamlet in its course rejoices, And where amid the forest wild birds dart, Bearing in some sweet chorus each a part Wind, wave, and blossom, tree and fragrant sod, The mossy hillock in its robe of green, The tiny bells that in the breezes nod, Litting their dewy heads, broad leaves between-Each has a tone, a lesson; man hath need Oft to go forth and ponder all their lore: In Nature's open volume he may read Truths of the mightiest import, and in awe Bow down an humble heart, an unseen power adore.

Go to the ocean, when its giant waves Are lasted to fury in the tempest's hour, And while each tortured billow madly raves, Learn thou the LORD JEHOVAH's might and power; Then turn thee to the little modest flower, That blooms unnoticed 'mid the gay and fair, Or gives its bright check to the summer shower, And read His watchful love and goodness there. The lilies of the field are still His care,
And He who fixed the rolling worlds on high, And are who nace the broad blue arch of beaven, And spread above the broad blue arch of beaven, And clothes it with the gorgeous hues of even, looks on the meanest worm with guardian eye, And marks the sparrow's fall, and heeds the raven's cry.

Go trace the waters of the sparkling rill, From out their rocky birthplace wildly gushing, Trickling in infant beauty from the hill, Or in the sun with diamond lustre flushing: Now gliding onward for a while screne, Now twisted roots and vexing rocks between, Then dashing on with fiercer, wilder force, And swifter race along their destined course, To mingle with the ocean waves at last; And such is Life-its Childhood's fount so fair, Its Youth's gay morn so joyous and so free, Its Manhood's hour of fearful strife and care— Its Age of rapid flight so quickly past-Till lost amid thy depths, Eternity.

Go in the spring-time-when the smiling earth Puts on her robes of beauty for thine eye, And lo, she speaks of that celestial birth The Spirit knows in brighter worlds on high And when the Autumn winds all mournful sigh Through leafless branches, then go forth and store ind with thoughts of death, and read once more The lesson of thine own mortality. Ay, wander forth with Nature, every glade, Each leafy nisle amid the forest's shade-The lightning's flash-the thunder's awful roll-The rainbow's arch—the dazzling orb of day-Have each inviterious tones to pierce the human soul M. N. M.

#### AWFUL IMPIETIES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. From Alison's History of the French Revolution.

To obliterate as far as possible all former recollections a new era was established; they changed the divisions of the year, the names of months and days. The aucient and venerable institution of Sunday was abolished; the period of rest fixed at every tenth day; time was measured by divisions of ten days; and the year was divided into twelve equal months, beginning on the 22nd September. These changes were preparatory to a general abo-lition of the Christian religion, and substitution of the worship of Reason in its stead. The execution of the Queen was an act of defiance by

the National Convention to all the crowned heads in Europe. It was immediately followed by a measure as unnecessary as it was barbarous,—the violation of the tombs of St. Denis, and the profanation of the sepulchres of the kings of France. By a decree of the Convention, these venerable asylums of departed greatness were ordered to be destroyed,-a measure never adopted by the English Parliament even during the freuzy of the Covenant; and which proves, that political fanaticism will push men to greater extremes than religious. A furious multitude precipitated itself out of Paris; the tombs of Henry IV., of Francis I., and of Louis XII., were ransacked, and their bones scattered in the air. Even the glorious name of Turenne could not protect his grave from spoliation. His remains were almost as undecayed as when he received the fatal wound on the banks of the Lech. The bones of Charles V., the saviour of his country, were dispersed. At his feet was found the coffin of the faithful Du Guesclin, and French hands profaned the skeleton before which English invasion had rolled back. Most of these tombs were found to be strongly secured. Much time, and no small exertion of skill and labour, was required to burst their barriers. They would have resisted for ever the decay of time, or the violence of enemies: they yielded to the fury of domestic dissension.

This was immediately followed by a general attack upon the monuments and remains of antiquity throughout all France. The sepulchres of the great of past times, of the Barons and Generals of the feudal ages, of the Paladins, and of the Crusaders, were involved in one undistinguished ruin. It seemed as if the glories of antiquity were forgotten, or sought to be buried in oblivion. tomb of Du Gueselin shared the same fate as that of Louis XIV. The skulls of monarchs and heroes were tossed about like foot-halls by the profune multitude; like the grave-diggers in Hamlet, they made a jest of the lips before which nations had trembled.

The monumental remains, which had escaped their sacrilegious fury, were subsquently collected by order of the Directory, and placed in a great museum at Paris, where they long remained piled and heaped together in broken confusion,—an emblem of the Revolution, which destroyed in a few years what centuries of glory had

Having massacred the great of the present, and insulted the illustrious of former ages, nothing remained to the itevolutionists but to direct their vengeance against Heaven itself. Paché, Hebert, and Chaumette, the leaders of the Municipality, publicly expressed their determination to dethrone the King of Heaven, as well as the monarchs of the earth." To accomplish this design, they prevailed on Gobet, the apostate constitutional Bishop of Paris, to appear at the bar of the Assembly, accompanied by some of the clergy of his diocese, and there abjure the Christian faith. He declared, "that no other national religion was now required but that of liberty, equality, and mo-rality." Many of the Constitutional Bishops and Clergy in the Convention joined in the proposition. Crowds drunken artisans and shameless prostitutes crowded to the bar, and trampled under their feet the sacred vases, consecrated for ages to the holiest purposes of religion. The sections of Paris shortly after followed the example of the Constitutional Clergy, and publicly abjured the Christian religion. The churches were stript of all their ornaments; their plate and valuable contents brought in heaps to the Municipality and the Convention, from whence they were sent to the mint to be melted down. Trampling under foot the images of our Saviour and the Virgin, they elevated, amidst shouts of applause, the bust of Manual American Saviour and them single out to the saviour and them single out the saviour and them single of Manual Saviour and them single out the saviour and of Marat and Lepelletier, and danced around them, sing-ing parodies on the Hallelujah, and dancing the Car-

Shortly after, a still more indecent exhibition took place before the Assembly. The celebrated prophecy of rather Beauregard was accomplished,—"Beauty modesty was seen usurping the place of the Holy of Hollebert, Chaumette, and their associates, appeared at the bar, and declared that "God did not exist, and that the worship of Reason was to be substituted in His stead. the worship of Reason was to be substituted in His stead."
A veiled female, arrayed in blue drapery, was brought into the Assembly; and Chaumette, taking her by the hand, "Mortals," said he, "cease to tremble before the powerless thunders of a God, whom your fears have created. Henceforth acknowledge no divinity but Reason. I offer you its noblest and purest image; if you mast have idols, sacrifice only to such as this."—When,

letting fall the veil, he exclaimed, "Fall before the august senate of Freedom, oh! veil of Reason!" At the same time, the goddess appeared personified by a celebrated beauty, the wife of Momoro, a printer, known in more than one character to most of the Convention. The goddess, after being embraced by the President, was mounted on a magnificent car, and conducted, amidst an immense crowd, to the cathedral of Notre Dame, to take the place of the Deity. There she was elevated on the high altar, and received the adoration of all present, while the young women, her attendants, whose alluring looks already suf-There she was elevated on the high altar, ficiently indicated their profession, retired into the chapels round the choir, where every species of licentiousness and obscenity was indulged in without control, with hardly any veil from the public guze. To such a length was this carried, that Robespierre afterwards declared that Chaumette deserved death for the abominations he had permitted on that occasion. Thenceforward that ancient edifice was called the Temple of Reason.

The services of religion were now universally abandoned; the pulpits were deserted throughout all the revolutionized districts; baptisms ceased; the burial service was no longer heard; the sick received no communion; the dying no consolation. A heavier anathema than that of Papal power pressed upon the peopled realm of France; the anathema of Heaven, inflicted by the madness of her own inhabitants. The village bells were silent. Sunday was obliterated. Infancy entered the world without a blessing; age left it without a hope. In lieu of the services of the Church, the licentious fetes of the new worship were performed by the most abandoned females; i appeared as if the Christian truth had been succeeded by the orgies of the Babylonian priests, or the grossness of the Hindoo theocracy. On every tenth day a Revoluonary leader ascended the pulpit, and preached atheism to the bewildered audience; Marat was universally deified, and even the instrument of death sanctified by the name of the "Holy Guillotine." On all the public cemeteries the inscription was placed, "Death is an eternal sleep." The comedian Monort, in the church of St. Roch, carried impiety to its utmost length. "God! if you exist," said he, "avenge your injured name. I bid you defiance; you remain silent; you dare not launch your thunders; who after this will believe in your existence?" It is by slower means, and the operation of general laws, that the destinies of Providence are accomplished. A more convincing proof of divine government than the destruction of the blasphemer was about to be afforded; the annihilation of the guilty by their own hands, and the consequence of the passions which they themselves had unchained; the voluntary return of a rebellious people to the faith of their fathers, from the experienced impossibility of living without its precepts.

After an interval of seven years, the worship of Christianity was restored by Napoleon, with the general approbation of the French people. But a ruinous effect was produced by this long cessation of its services; a great portion of the youth of France, now occupying the most important situations in the country, were brought up without receiving any religious impressions in early life. This evil is still severely felt; its consequences are irre-mediable; it has for ever disqualified the French from the enjoyment of freedom, because it has extinguished the feelings of duty, on which alone it can be founded in the young and influential part of the people.

The most sacred relations of life were, at the same period, placed on a new footing, suited to the extravagant deas of the times. Marriage was declared a civil contract, binding only during the pleasure of the contracting parties. Divorce immediately became general; the corruption of manners, reached a pitch unknown during the worst days of the monarchy; the vices of the marquisses and countesses of Louis XV. descended to the background of the contractions of Paris. shop-keepers and artisans of Paris. So indiscriminate did concubinage become, that, by a decree of the Convention, bastards were declared entitled to an equal share of the succession with legitimate children. Mademoiselle Arnout, a celebrated comedian, expressed the public feeling when she called "Marriage the Sacrument of Adultery." The divorces in Paris in the first three months of 1793 were 562, while the marriages were only 1785; a proportion probably unexampled among mankind. The consequences soon became apparent. Before the era of the Consulate, one half of the whole births in Paris were illegitimate; and at this moment, notwithstanding the apparent reformation of manners which has taken place since the Restoration, the dissolution of manners is

A decree of the Convention suppressed all the academies, public schools, and colleges, even those of medicine and surgery; their whole revenues were confiscated.— New schools, on a plan traced out by Condorcet, were directed; but no efficient steps were taken to ensure their establishment, and education, for a number of years, ceased through all France. One establishment only, that of the Polytechnic School, takes its date from this melancholy epoch. During this long night, the whole force of the human mind was bent upon the mathematical sciences, which flourished from the concentration of its powers, and were soon illuminated by the most splendid

In the general havoc, even the establishments of charity were not overlooked. The revenues of the hospitals and humane institutions throughout France, were confiscated by the despots whom the people had seated on the throne Soon the terrible effects of the suppression of all permanent sources of relief to the destitute became apparent mendicity advanced with frightful steps; and the condi tion of the poor throughout France became such as to call forth the loudest lamentations from the few enlightened philanthropists who still followed the car of the

#### THE LATE BISHOP WALKER OF EDINBURGH. From the Caledonian Mercury.

This distinguished person has been long respected, not less on account of his public station, than for the influence of his character as a private individual. Having passed through the regular course of a Scottish College, he entered the University of Cambridge as a freshman, where, after residing the usual number of terms, he tool the several degrees in Arts. Upon his return to his native country in 1793, he devoted himself to literature, as sub-editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica, the third edition of which was then passing through the press, under the auspices of the late Bishop Gleig. While in this employment, he contributed many valuable articles to that national work, and also exercised, in the frequent absence of his friend, a general superintendence over the whole publication. At that period, too, he gave to the world several Tracts and Discourses, but without his name,—considering himself too young to be justified in inviting public attention to his opinions in an avowed discussion on controverted subjects. Being induced, towards the close of the century, to go abroad as tutor to B young Baronet, he spent two or three years on the , where, as he enjoyed the society of some of the most distinguished men in Germany, he made himself acquainted with the principles of their philosophy, more especially of those transcendental speculations, which, at that epoch, occupied the minds of metaphysical inquirers. The article on the system of Kant, inserted in the supplement to the Encyclopædia, was the fruit of his researches while resident at Weimar.

But, as his heart was chiefly attached to the profession which he had chosen, he had no sooner attained the order of priesthood than he settled in Edinburgh, as minister of St. Peter's Chapel,-a charge which he held till ill health compelled him to relinquish its more active duties. On the death of Bishop Sandford, in January, 1830, he was unanimously elected his successor, as Superintendent of the Episcopalian Congregations in the district of Edin-burgh; and, on the resignation of Bishop Gleig, about four years ago, he was chosen by his brethren to be their

head, or President, under the ancient title of Primus. nead, or Fresident, under the ancient time of Frimus.

In discharging the duties thus devolved upon him, added to those of Divinity Professor, he found full employment for his time; and though impeded in his exertions by an increasing infirmity of body, he bent the whole vigour of his mind, which mercifully continued to his last hour to the discharge of the unimpaired to his last hour, to the discharge of the

sional learning which flowed from his lips. On such occasions, too, it might be perceived, that to a considerable ardour of temperament derived from nature, he joined the utmost placidity of manner, the effect of a sincere bene rolence, and of an extensive intercourse with good ociety; and it may be confidently asserted, that the resolute in maintaining his own principles, both political and religious, he never cherished an augry feeling even against those who differed with him the most widely.

To the scenes of domestic life, and the duties of personal

piety, belong a sacredness with which a stranger ought not to intermeddle. In these respects, Bishop Walker taught by example as well as by precept; and those who knew him best will ever have the highest opinion of his character, and particularly of that rare consistency between profession and practice,—which showed that the former had its seat in the heart. He was beloved by his friends, highly respected by the clergy under his inspection, and venerated by the whole body of the church over which he presided.

#### BISHOP TERROT. By a Correspondent of "The Church."

The Reverend Charles Hughes Terrot, who has been unanimously elected to the office of Bishop of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of Bishop Walker, and whose conseeration has been fixed to take place on the 2d June, at Abordeen, is, as his name indicates, of a French family. The attachment of his aucestors to the Protestant religion led them to abandon their country and to seek refuge in England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was born in India, where his father, Elias Terrot, who, as well as his grand-father, held a Captain's Commission in the British Army, was killed while opposed to the enemy in the field. The untimely death of his father, whose only child he was, and who had been very recently married to the daughter of an officer in the British Army, took place, it is believed, before he saw the light. Of his paternal uncles, one who had embraced a military life, and who was stationed in Canada some sixty years ago, and who had married the sister of the lion. M. Bell, of Three Rivers, died recently at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, having been a General Officer in the Royal Artillery for nearly thirty years. His remaining uncle, the Reverend William Terrot, of St. John's College, Cambridge, was distinguished as a powerful and impressive preacher, and as a ready and eloquent speaker. He officiated for some years at a Curacy in Northumberland, and at the Episcopal Chapet at Haddington, in Scotland; subsequently, during the latter period of the war with France, he was Chaplain of H. M. S. Repulse, where many on board gratefully bore witness to the zeal and usefelness of his ministry among them. He was afterwards presented by Bishop Barrington to the vicarage of Grindon, in the County of Durham, and was finally preferred by the same prelate to the Chaplaincy of Greenwich Hospital, in the exercise of which function he was summoned to his

reward about ten years ago. The subject of this sketch, Charles Hughes Terrot, was in his infancy brought from India by his mother, who still survives; gifted with a strong mind, clear intellect, and sound judgment, she devoted herself with uncommon prudence, care, and assiduity, to the formation of her son's The greater part of his boyhood was passed at Berwick-upon-Tweed, where some of his father's family had their residence. At the Grammar school of that town, under the tuition of the Rev. Joseph Barnes, he for some years pursued a classical education; afterwards he was placed under the care of the Rev. John Fawcett, a clergyman eminent for zeal and piety, at Stanwix, near Carlisle. In the year 1808, he entered upon his academical studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, as an undergraduate, he was a first class man at each annual examination; he also obtained a Scholarship, and subsequently a Fellowship; both of which distinctions are at that College open to competition and are the rewards of merit. In 1816, he gained the Scatonian Prize for the best sacred poem, of which the subject was Hezekiah and Seunacherib. Upon receiving holy orders, the first charge that he undertook was at Haddington: in the first charge that he undertook was at Haddington: in a few years he removed from thence to Edinburgh, upon the invitation of the Rev. Mr. Walker, to be associate Minister with him of St. Peter's Chapel. On the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Morchead, he was chosen Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, in the new town of Edinburgh, where he had for his colleague the Rev. Mr. Sinclair.—In the year 1815, he married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Captain Samuel Wood, of Nunlands, Berwickshire, sister of the Rev. S. S. Wood, of Three Rivers. In addition to the ordinary duties of the Ministry, and the publication of an Exposition of the Catechism for the younger portion of his flock, and of Pastoral letters, he has been the author of various pamphlets on subjects connected with Theology and the Church; he has also Romans, with Annotations, a Translation of Ernesti's work on the Interpretation of Scripture, and a new edition of Leslie's Case Stated on the Romish Controversy. Both at Haddington and in Edinburgh, a portion of his time was devoted to the tuition of private pupils, and many young men, connected with families of high rank, have enjoyed the benefit of his instructions. His discourses from the pulpit have always been considered of a superior order; yet there is nothing either in his matter, style, or manner, ad captandaim, all appears honest, sober, and genuine; his language is lucid, terse, and vigorous; his countenance is intelligent and expressive, and his delivery carnest, and occasionally emphatic; but, upon the whole, he decidedly takes his place in the class of forcible, energetic, and argumentative preachers, rather than among those whose animation is of the warm. winning, or gently persuasive cast. His conversational powers are copious and brilliant; whether the topic of discussion be of a grave or lively cast; whether the matter in hand be divinity or literature, or the occurrences of the day, he is never found to flag. His correspondence, likewise, is interesting and satisfactory; like his preaching, it has nothing in it verbose, prolix, or involved, -lie goes straight to the point,—gives his friends multum n purvo,—all the information they require in a few words.

As acuteness of mind, promptitude and decision in

movement, and integrity of purpose, especially when enlisted in the active promotion of high and sucred objects, always add weight to character; those who know Bishop Terrot, may reasonably conclude why the unanimous choice of his brethren has fallen upon him, as well as augur many important and happy results, under the Divine blessing, from his accession to the Episcopal

#### CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT. From Dr. Hook's Church Dictionary.

CATHOLIC-Universal or general. The term was first applied to the Christian Church, to distinguish it from the Jewish, the latter being confined to a single nation, the former being open to all who should seek admission into to by Holy Baptism. Hence the Christian Church is general or universal. The first regularly organized Christian Church was formed at Jerusalem. When St. Peter converted three thousand souls; (Acts ii. 41.) the new converts were not formed into a new church, but were added to the original society. When churches were formed afterwards at Samaria, Antioch, and other places, these were not looked upon as entirely separate bodies, but as branches of the only Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. St. Paul says, (1 Cor. xii. 13.) By one Spirit we are all baptized into one Body; and (Ephca. iv. 4.) there is one Body and one Spirit. A Catholic Church means a branch of this one great society, as the Church of England is said to be a Catholic Church; the Catholic hurch includes all the churches in the world under their gitimate Bishops.

When in after times teachers began to form separate societies, and to call them by their own name, as the Arians were named from Arius, the Macedonians from Macedonius: and in latter times Calvinists from Calvin Wesleyans from Wesley; the true churchmen, refusing to be designated by the name of any human leader, calle themselves Catholic, i.e. members not of any peculiar society, but of the Universal Church. And the term thus nsed, not only distinguished the church from the world. but the true church from heretical and schismatical parties. Hence, in ecclesiastical history, the word Catholic means the same as Orthodox, and a Catholic Christian denoted an Orthodox Christian.

a peculiar society, in which Romanism or Romish errors are added to orthodox truth. But when we call them Cutholics we as much as call ourselves Heretics, we as much as admit them to be orthodox. And they gladly avail themselves of this admission, on the part of guorant Protestants, to hold up an argument against the hurch of England. Let the member of the Church of England assert his right to the name of Catholic, since he is the only person in England who has a right to that name. The English Romanist is a Romish Schismatic, and not a Catholic.

PROTESTANT.—The designation of Protestant is used in England as a general term to denote all who protest against Popery. Such however, was neither the original acceptation of the word, nor is it the sense in which it is still applied on the Continent. It was originally given to those who protested against a certain decree issued by the Emperor Charles V. and the Diet of Spiers in 1529.— Masheim, Book iv. 26.) On the Continent it is applied a term to distinguish the Lutheran communions. Lutherans are called Protestants; the Calvinists, the Reformed. The use of the word among ourselves, in a sense different from that adopted by our neighbours abroad, has sometimes led to curious mistakes. The late Mr. Canning, for instance, in his real to support the Romanists, and not being sufficiently well instructed in the principles of the Church of England, assumed it as if it were an indisputable fact that, being Protestants, we must hold the doctrine of consubstantiation. Having consulted, probably, some foreign history of Protestantism, e found that one of the tenets which distinguishes the "Protestant," i.e. the Lutheran, from the "Reformed," i.e. the Calvinist, is that the former maintains, the latter lenies, the dogma of consubstantiation.

It is evident that in our application of the word it is a mere term of negation. If a man says that he is a Protestant, he only tells us that he is not a Romanist,—at the same time he may be what is worse, a Sociaian, or even an Infidel, for these are all united under the common principle of protesting against Popery. The appellation is not given to us. I believe, in any of our formularies, and has chiefly been employed in political warfare as a watch-word to rally in one band all who, whatever may be their religious differences, are prepared to act politically against the aggressions of the Romanists. In this respect was particularly useful at the time of the Revolution, and as politics intrude themselves into all the consideraand as pointes intrude themselves into an the considera-tions of an Englishman, either directly or indirectly, the term is endeared to a powerful and influential party in the State. But on the very ground that it thus keeps out of view distinguishing and vital principles, and unites in apparent agreement those who essentially differ, many of our divines object to the use of the word. They contend, with good reason, that it is quite absurd to speak of the Protestant Religion, since a religion must, of course, be distinguished, not by what it renounces, but by what it professes: they apprehend that it has occasioned a kind of sceptical habit, of inquiring not how much we ought or sceptical natify or inquiring not now much we ought to believe, but how much we may refuse to believe; of looking at what is negative instead of what is positive in our religion; of fearing to inquire after the truth, lest it should lead to something which is held by the Papists in common with ourselves, and which, therefore, as some persons seem to argue, no sound Protestant can hold; forgetting that on this principle we ought to renounce the Liturgy, the Sacraments, the doctrine of the Trinity, the Deity and atonement of Christ,—nay, the very Bible It is on these grounds that some writers have scrupled to use the word. But although it is certainly absurd to speak of the Protestant religion,—i.o. a negative religion, yet there is no absurdity in speaking of the Church of England, or of the Church of America, as a Protestant Church—the word Church conveys a positive idea, and there can be no reason why we should not have also a negative appellation. If we admit that the Church of Rome is a true, though a corrupt Church, it is well to have a term by which we may always declare that, while we hold in common with her all that she has which is Cutholic, scriptural, and pure, we protest for ever against her multiplied corruptions. Besides, the word, whether correctly or not, is in general use, and is, in a certain sense, applicable to the Church of England; it is surely, therefore, better to retain it, only warning our congrega-tions that when we call ourselves Protestants, we mean no more to profess that we hold communion with all parties who are so styled, than the Church of England, when in her creeds and formularies she designates herself, not us the Protestant, but us the Calholic Church of this country, intends to hold communion with those Catholic Churches abroad which have infused into their system the principles of the Council of Trent. Protestant is our negative, Catholic our definite name. We tell the Papist that, with respect to him, we are l'rotestant; we tell the Protestant Dissenter that, with respect to him, we are Catholics; and we may be called Protestant or Protesting Catholics, or, as some of our writers describe us, Anglo-

## APPOINTED METHODS.

Religion, like all other weighty concernments, is best carried on in the calm, regular, and sedate way; and there-fore great care should be taken to keep up the old and well-tried methods, rather than to change them for new devices, which will never answer. If sinners will not listen to the Spirit of God speaking by the Scriptures, and by a regular Ministry, they will not listen to the same Spirit, supposed (but vailly supposed) to speak in the undigested, incoherent, extemporary effusions of raw teachers. It is easy for warm zealots, of distempered minds, to throw reflections upon the wiser and more considerate guides, who come not up to their degrees of unnatural heat and ferment; but a small knowledge of mankind will suffice to show, that they who will not be converted by the cool, calm, rational methods, will never he wrought upon, as to any good and lasting effect, by eagerness and passion. If sinners, wedded to their darling vices, will not be regularly reasoned into a change of life, we must not become as mad in one way as they are in another, in hopes to recover them to their senses: for that, instead of reclaiming, would but harden them so much the more. The world indeed, generally, is had enough, always was, and always will be: but still we must not take upon us to use any affected and unjustifiable methods in order to mend it; which in reality would not mend it, but make it worse. We must bring men to God in God's own way, if we hope to compass it at all. The in chois own way, it we note to compass it this. In making use of wrong means for the sake of a good end, is nothing else but doing evil that good may come; which is a dangerous and detestable practice. I say then, that when the Ministers of Christ have done all that is prudent and proper, and the effect does not answer, they must not run wild lengths in order to gain their point: for God will say to such persons, if you could not prevail by methods of my appointment, how could you hope to do it by weak devices of your own? You have run wide and far to make prosclytes: but who sent you? or who require t at your hands? There is as much mischief in overdoing as in under-doing: both are equally transgressions of the Divine laws, and deviations from the rule of right. Are they eager and impatient to bring sinners to a sober life? It is well they are, and we commend them for it. But there is one thing of still greater importance to them, which ought to be attended to in the first place, which is, to rest content with God's appointed methods of reforming the world, and to proceed no farther than he has given leave; to make use of sound judgment and discretion in an affair of that high concernment; and to submit to stop where God requires it, as well as to run on where he ha sent: otherwise religion will not be promoted, but greatly obstructed and exposed; and the world will not be made wiser or better, but ten times wilder than before .-Dr. Waterland.

## MANNER OF OUR SAVIOUR'S DISCOURSES.

In the spring our Saviour went into the fields and an down on a mountain, and made that discourse which is recorded in St. Matthew, and which is full of observations arising from the things which offered themselves to his sight. For when he exhorted his disciples to trust in sight. For when he exhorted his disciples to trust in God, he bade them behold the fowls of the air, which were then flying about them, and were fed by Divine Providence, though they did "not sow nor resp, nor ga-ther into barns." He bade them take notice of the lilies of the field which were then blown, and were so beautifully clothed by the same power, and yet "toiled not" like the husbandmen who were then at work. Being in From this may be seen the absurdity of calling the a place where they had a wide prospect of a cultivated ex-Dissenter.—[Brown subsequently renounced his schis-Papists Catholics. The Romanists or Papists belong to land, he bade them observe how God caused the sun to matical errors, and held a living in the Church.—ED. Cm.]

shine, and the rain to descend upon the fields and gardens even of the wicked and ungrateful. And he continued to convey his doctrine to them under rural images, speaking of good trees and corrupt trees-of wolves in sheep's clothing—of grapes not growing upon thorus, nor figs on thistes—of the folly of casting precious things to dogs and swine—of good measure pressed down, and shaken together, and running over. Speaking at the same time to the people, many of whom were fishermen and lived much upon fish, he says, What man of you will give his son a serpent, if he ask a fish? Therefore when he said in the same discourse to his disciples. Ye are the light of the search; a city that is set on a hill, and cannot be hid, it is probable that he pointed to a city within their view, situated upon the brow of a hill. And when he called them the suit of the curth, he alluded, perhaps, to the husbandmen, who were manuring the ground; and when he com-pared every person who observed his precepts, to a man who built a house upon a rock, which stood firm; and every one who slighted his word, to a man who built a house upon the sand, which was thrown down by the winds and floods,—when he used this comparison, 'tis not improbable that he had before his ever houses standing upon high ground, and houses standing in the valley in a rainous condition, which had been destroyed by inundations. - J. Justin, D.D.

#### THE FALL OF DAVID.

Can any say that God winked at the wickedness of his servant? That the man after his own heart, for such in the main he was, frail as he proved himself, sinned grievously, and sinned with impunity? On the contrary, this deed [viz. his conduct to Urish] was the pivot upon which David's fortunes turned; that done, and he was undone; then did God raise up enemies against him for it, out of his own house, for "the thing," as we are expressly told, "displeased the Lord," thenceforward the days of his years became full of evil, and if he lived, (for the Lord caused death to pass from himself to the child by r vicarious dispensation, 2 Sam. xii. 13.) it was to be a king, with more than kingly sorrows, but with little of kingly power; to be banished by his son; bearded by his servant; betrayed by his friends; deserted by his people; bereaved of his children; and to feel all, all these bitter grich, bound, as it were, by a chain of complicated cause and effect, to this one great, original transgression;—this was surely no escape from the penalty of his crime, though it was still granted him to live and breathe,—(God would iot sluy even. Calu, nor suffer others to slay him, whose punishment, nevertheless, was greater than he could bear—) but rather it was a lesson to him and to us, how dreadful a thing it is to tempt the Almighty to let loose his plagues upon us, and how true is he to his word, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."— Meanwhile, by means of the fall of David, however it may have caused some to blaspheme, God may have also provided in his mercy, that many since David should stand upright; the failty of one may have prevented the mis-carringe of thousands; saints, with his example be-fore their eyes, may have learned to walk humbly, and so to walk surely, when they might otherwise have pro-sumed and perished; and sinners, even the men of the darkest and most deadly sins, may have been saved from utter desperation and self-abandonment, by remembering David and all his trouble; and that, deep as he was in guilt, he was not so deep but that his bitter cries for mercy, under the remorse and anguish of his spirit, could even yet pierce the ear of an offended God, and move him to put away his sin .- Rev. J. J. Blunt.

### THE RELIGIOUS SOLDIER.

Commanding Officers are too apt to set their faces against those soldiers whom they in derision call "snints." Let them recollect that our Lord and Saviour himself was in derision called a "King;" but he was, nevertheless, a King, and is a King. Talk of moral discipline, talk of rewards and panishments,—why, the real soldiers of Jesus Christ, the "saiuts," will be far more easily commanded Christ, the "aniuts," will be far more easily commanded than those "who know not God," and who, by their swearing, drunkenness, and fornication, show that they openly defy him. A soldier "saint," who strives to obey his God, the Captain of his salvation, will readily obey his Colonel, because he knows that "the powers that be are ordained of God." Those "saints" have a constraining power within them, which will restrain them from breaking out of barracks at night, and dishonouring their monarch's service, because "Honour the King" is in their Book of standing orders. By what consistency can a Commanding officer punish a man for disoboying his orders, when he himself openly violates the orders of his Soveriem's King? Sovereign's King Y Instead of striving to onforce mere " Moral Discipline,"

writers should turn their pens, and journalists their pages, to advocate a system of religious discipline—to "serve God" that they may "Honour the King," that soldiers and sailors may attain by prayer and carnest supplication, through God's unmerited mercy, that innate love of right-courses, so that the cat-o'-nine-tails may only be seen in nuscums with other instruments of ancient torture; and that a red-coat or blue-jacket may never be seen within the walls of a jail. Let the religious motive be given to "moral discipline," and it will stand; but without this foundation, "moral discipline" is as a fortress attempted to be reared on a quicksand. What would not a journalint's pen do when guided by God the Spirit? How would the profession of arms be exalted! What high sentiments of honour would be infused! what brotherly love, what patient endurance of hardship, what cool and determined courage, what subordination! Where there are high motives there must be high attainments. The soldiers in the army of Christ have this high motive—those who "by faith" enlist in this glorious service, have and receive "the bounty"—strictly bounty, for it is this grace, a free and unmerited gift—of pardon, justification, and salvation. We must deplore the taunts of "saint" in this world, and remember that, if a man be not a saint on carth, he cunnot be one in heaven. When the last awful reveille shall make us start from our beds of earth, may we be found with our names written in "The Book" where the names of all the soldiers of Jesus Christ are now in-scribed!—Naval and Military Gazetts.

## ORIGIN AND AUTIJORITY OF DISSENT.

If a Dissenter be asked, " Where were the Independents before the time of Robert Brown, in 1880?" he is taught to reply by the historian of Dissenters, "It is generally supposed that the idea of Independency first occurred to one who had not wisdom to pursue the plan; but it is more probable that many were cultivating in secret the system which was first announced to the public in a crude form, by Robert Brown, from whom the carliest Independents were called Brownists." [History of Dissenters, by James Bennett.] Here then is the date of the schism. the 16th century, one Robert Brown, having more pride than grace, set up a sect called after his own name, the "Brownists;" and we are required to believe that to him was committed the task of establishing the first Gospel Church in Britain. Yet for centuries previously the Catholic Church in England had existed independent of the Roman See, and for many ages we hear little or nothing of any exercise of Popish jurisdiction in this country. The Bible was read, the Gospel was preached, and multitudes of glorified spirits who now surround the throne of God have died in the faith of the Church of England. Into that church, indeed, great errors had crept, which were swept away by the Reformation, and by the separation of the Papiats, who left the old Catholic Church in England and became Romanists. From the time of the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, to the institution of the first Bishop of Rome, Linus, in the year of our Lord 58, there has been a regular succession of Bishops, one hundred and fifty-three in number, to the period when the present Primate of England was appointed in 1828; as there has been in Ireland a like regular succession of Bishops, one hundred and forty-nine in number, from the spane Appellant allocations. the same Apostles to the present Archbishop. A Church-of-England man, therefore, when asked "From whence is your Church?" points to his christian national heraldry, to the glorious line of succession from the first Apostles to the present hour, and says, "These are the title-deeds of my Church to its glorious inheritance of millions of depart-ed saints, as to other millions following in their footsteps;" whilst the dissenter dates his creed from the 16th century, and is satisfied with having one Robert Brown as the authority and founder of his schism.—"My Life" by an

## THE CHURCH.

March 1 of the Control of the Contro TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1841.

It is impossible, perhaps, to adduce any stronger evidence of the rapidity and vigour with which the Church of England is extending her branches throughout the world, than is afforded by the fact that the demand for Clergymen, and the pecuniary means of supporting them, are by no means met with a correspondent supply. Notwithstanding that the Universities pour forth annually increasing numbers of candidates for Holy Orders, the labourers are but few, when compared with the extent of the whitening harvest-field, and so far are the great Church Societies from being able to send out Missionaries to the Colonies, though furnished with funds necessary for their maintenance, that, in several parts of England there are incumbents with large parishes, in want of pastoral assistance, who find the greatest difficulty in obtaining the services of a curate.

Such being the state of things existing in a country where the Church possesses a large patrimony, and holds out many a chance of competence, and prizes of allluence and honour, to her ministering servants,can we wonder that in a colony, like Canada, the want of clergy should be severely felt, and that so few should be ready to devote themselves to a clerical life? can we wonder that parents should shrink from dedicating their children to a profession which offers no promise of a reasonable provision, or that young men should be too willing to suppress any rising inclination for the ministry, when they see, in the distance, manhood struggling against the wants of a family, and a cheerless old age of destitution? Is it not, instead of a matter of surprise, but a natural consequence, that the Church should be heard to exclaim, in the mournful words of Isainh,-"There is none to guide neither is there any that taketh her by the hand of all the sons that she hath brought up"?

It may indeed be said that the motives which should influence a person to desire Holy Orders, ought to place him far above the reach of mercenary considerations, and arm him with the courage to date poverty and privation in the service of his heavenly Master. Those who make an observation of this sort are ant to instance the case of the apostles and their earliest successors, as shaming the degenerate Christianity of to the letter, as well as to the spirit, of Scripture. But these holy men, it should be recollected, were endowed with supernatural powers and gifts, which have long since been denied to the Church, and God in his wisdom has ordained that the Gospel, in these our times, should be propagated and maintained through the ordinary channels of human agency. The Missionary can no longer vouch for his divine commission by raising the dead and healing the sick,-he no longer exercises that mighty and instantaneous influence with which such preternatural attributes invested his apostolical forerunners,-but, having received his credentials from episcopal hands, he proseentes his labours in a prescribed manner, and resorts the world or experience may suggest. As the Christian faith is adapted to every clime, and to every state of society, the Missionary must regulate his conduct according to many varying circumstances. In India, where pump and external dignity strike the native must be accompanied by the wisdom of the serpent, and things indifferent may be rendered the instruments cutta will not be suspected of paying too much regard to the outward observances and support of religion, and yet so convinced is he of the lawfulness and necessity of studying the peculiarities of the Eastern part of his private resources to this noble undertaking. Here, then, we see the rule which must be taken as a guide in all Christian undertakings,-that if we wish to promote the growth of the gospel, we must become maxims of conduct, which are followed with success in matters of mere worldly concern.

Hence it is that if we wish the Church to flourish, something more than aspirations and good wishes, and even prayers, are required. Men must be duly and exclusively set apart to preach the gospel,-and a sufficient maintenance must be provided for them. The Ministers of Christ are properly precluded from substance towards the maintenance of the Clergy, meddling with secular occupations, and the State is virtually robs God of what is due to Him, and practibound to act as a nursing-father, and assign a portion | cally refuses to co-operate in the extension of His to those who serve at the altar. But in this colony, kingdom. The state of a neglected church, and the save a scanty pittance but just snatched from the fire, the Church owes little to the bounty of the State .-English charity builds her houses of worship, and furnishes the means of subsistence to her Missionaries. Defective as the voluntary system is, and little as it say," exclaims Bishop Doane (of New Jersey) in a exonerates the State from its highest responsibility. it is our chief mainstay, and without it we should pastor does not feel it?-the Clergy of the Church. scarcely exist as a Church. A few individuals have set the example, worthy of more general imitation, of building churches and endowing them with land: and, in some places, great efforts and sacrifices have been made by the people to erect a place of worship, and its own, and is clothed in purple and fine linen, and secure the services of a resident minister. But, generally speaking, we have trusted more to home support than to our own exertions, and in no one instance, perhaps, have Canadian Churchmen more failed in discharging their duty, than in neglecting to contribute towards the maintenance of the Clergy.

Much of this inattention to the support of our Ministers may have arisen from the circumstance that they receive, in most cases, a certain income through the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Some such income the greater number of them certainly do receive, -but the highest amount is only £170 sterling per annum, and in a majority of cases it is only £100. Even supposing that the parishioners add £100 or £50 per annum to the scanty pittance,have they then done their duty? Granting that the contributions which they undertake to pay are actually received, have they set apart for this holy purpose a sum that bears a fair proportion to their own resources and income? In many instances the Missionary really receives not a farthing from them, and on £100 per annum is left to bring up a family, to maintain the appearance of a gentleman, and to contribute, perhaps, to the building of the very church in which he officiates. His condition would not be so bad, did hope smile upon him in the distance, but he is not justified in entertaining any expectation that time will bring much improvement in its train. The Rectories, represented as so many rich benefices, are scarcely worth holding: for the glebes, at best, rent but for a very few pounds, and generally do not bring in the slightest emolument. The slergyman can buy no books to enlarge his own do they imagine that these things will not come into judgment?

The slergyman can buy no books to enlarge his own do they imagine that 'the Lord' who ordained that 'those

stores of learning,-he can scarcely afford to purchase a few tracts for his Sunday School, or for distribution among his scattered flock. If, as is generally the case, he has to serve two churches, lying wide apart, he is absolutely compelled to keep a horse, and this becomes an additional burden upon his most insufficient

We have not drawn this sorry picture of ministerial poverty, either to excite compassion for the Canadian Clergy, or to cast indiscriminate reproach upon the Canadian Laity. The former are seldom heard to complain, and the latter, very frequently, where there are the least means, make sacrifices and exertions honourable to themselves, and expressive of attachment and gratitude to their pastors. Our object in calling attention to the subject is to account for the lamentable want that exists of proper candidates for the ministry, and to urge the necessity of greater and more systematic efforts for the maintenance of the Clergy,—a point, which, if it could be attained, would in some degree tend to a mitigation of this evil.

Should it happily prove the case that additional bishoprics will shortly be appointed in several dependencies of the British Empire, - and should the Church at home (which God mercifully grant!) continue advancing from strength to strength,-our prospec of obtaining more Missionaries from England will year after year become fainter. The Canadian Church will have to depend on its own resources, to look for a continuance and addition of Clergymen from its own children,-and to take measures for establishing "a School of the Prophets," whence a succession o Ministers may go forth, to supply the places of those who have fluished their course, and to occupy fresh ground as it is opened to their labour. And if the laity of this generation feel any gratitude for the support they have received from the societies in England,if they desire to see a priesthood respectably educated, and competently supported,-if they wish the faith her among all the sons whom she hath brought forth; of their fathers to be handed down in its purity and sobriety to their children,—they will do all in their power to remove the obstacles which deter so many from entering the ministry, and be more careful to discharge the debt which they owe to those who already minister unto them in spiritual things. In what manner they can best fulfil this part of their duty, it is not so easy to lay down any particular rule. Contributions in money must of course be most acceptable to the clergyman, as enabling him to purchase those necessaries of life which he most requires; and modern days, and as examples to be followed according | punctuality in paying the sum for which each individual has rendered himself liable, cannot be too strongly enforced: for upon the strength of a certain subscription from his parishioners, the clergyman has probably incurred liabilities, and if they fail in making good their engagement, he is placed in a position of pecuniary embarrassment, which must destroy his peace of mind, and impair his respectability and influence. Besides these stated contributions in money, it would, we think, be a most excellent custom, were persons to set apart some portion of the fat of their land, and the increase of their flock, for the use of their clergyman. If when men, overflowed with plenty, and were standing amid the riches treasured up in their barns, and mills, and homesteads, they were occasionally to to all the aids and appliances which the wisdom of think of the man of God, and appropriate to his use some firstling of the flock, or some share of that which constitutes the staff of life, they would be invoking a blessing both on giver and receiver. Such a practice would introduce an affectionate relationship between pastor and people; and, without being felt as a loss mind with awe, it would be absurd to run counter to or privation by the farmer, would greatly increase the the national and immemorial feeling, and to present comforts, and space the pecuniary resources of the Christianity in a mean, and consequently repulsive, minister. This kind of contribution might especially form. In such a case, the harmlessness of the dove be resorted to in recently settled townships, where money is scarce and hardly to be expected; though, as a general maxim of conduct, it is equally binding of unqualified good. The evangelical Bishop of Cal- on the merchant as the farmer, just as capable of being followed in the town as in the country, in the store as in the farm. No one is so poor as not to be able to cast something into the Lord's treasury,-the small present offered by a grateful parishioner, is as mind, that he has commenced a Cathedral on a scale soothing and encouraging to the minister as a large of magnificence, sufficient to inspire a high idea of the donation from the richest of his flock; and the habit dignity of the Christian faith, and devoted the larger of mind, from which such an offering proceeds, should be carefully cherished, as pre-disposing us to think often of our spiritual overseers, and to consult their temporal wants. And if we glide into this habit of thinking about them and their welfare, we shall be all things to all men, and have recourse to those lawful led on to weigh more carefully the doctrines which they preach; and thus, from the performance of one simple duty, encourage a frame of mind that will incline us to the observance of all.

There is, besides, another point of view in which this question remains to be considered, and it would not be right to conclude without adverting to it. He who refuses a reasonable proportion of his worldly awful responsibilities of those who, possessing this world's goods, neglect and defraud it, are represented by two American Bishops in language more powerful than we can hope to employ :- "Again and again I recent charge,-"What layman does not own, what with very few exceptions, go starving to the Master's work. The world indeed makes a show of being Christian, and patronizes the Church, and takes not a little credit for the patronage; but after all it loves fares sumptuously every day-thoughtless and careless that the laborious pastor, who is God's minister for their salvation, goes with a thread-bare coat, and keeps a swarm of children on what would not make the crumbs the worldling wastes." These terms would be too strong, were they not unhappily too true; and would we could add that the preceding passage, as well as the one which we proceed to quote from Bishon Onderdonk's late address to the Clergy of Pennsylvania, were not equally applicable to this branch of the Catholic Church:-

"Before closing, I must add my deep regret, that, in too many cases, the support of our Clergy receives no adequate attention from their parishes. The far greater portion of our people are either wealthy, or thriv their respective occupations, and can afford to give in this service of God three or four times the amount they now give. I say this with confidence, regarding the matter in a merely secular view. But this is a low estimate of the duty, for it is a duty we owe to God; and faith, if it be pure and bright in our bosoms, will assure us that what we give to God will certainly redound to our advantage, here or hereafter: 'whose hath this world's good, and seeth his brother (much more his spiritual father) have need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? There are pastors in this diocese who do not receive, from their parishes enough to pay a common labourer for a half, or even a There are other pastors, who hardly receive of their flocks, at the rate of a dollar a day; and this for the support of a family, who are expected to appear in society in a manner corresponding to the respec-table position they fill. Let not these facts be questioned for they are not stated upon assumption, but after a sufficient and most painful investigation. And do our laity

who preach the gospel should live of the gospel, gave this command for christians to turn their backs upon, an treat it like an empty sound? O let them no longer be inconsiderate! He who is 'yea and amen' in His pro-mises, is 'yea and amen' also in His requirements; and it is vain presumption to think that this portion of His law will not bring forward its condemnation in the last day. But I forbear, It alfords me no gratification to speak with censure. Yet thus much I could not but say, n justice to many neglected servants of the Redeemer.

Still, though we recognize the necessity of adhering o prudence and taking a common sense view even in matters of the gravest religious importance, we have by no means intended to encourage anything like distrust in a gracious Providence, or to quench the flame of holy zeal in him, who remembers his Creator in the days of his youth, and desires to become a Priest in the Temple of the Lord. What the clerical profession wants in fame and profit, it supplies in purity and peace of mind. If it offer no great temporal rewards, t lies at a distance from the paths of temptation and sin. If it be attended with serious responsibilities, with the awful charge of immortal souls, it furnishes every motive and inducement to a holy life. He who entertains a deep and matured conviction that he is fitted and called upon to do the work of the Lord, will not be swayed from his solemn purpose by unworthy fears, lest God should not make provision for his necessities. He will only the more accurately count the cost of the warfare in which he is about to engage, and apply more fervently to that fountain of strength, of which whosoever drinks shall know neither hunger, nor thirst, nor poverty, nor death everlusting.

From the Aberdeen Constitutional of June 4th, -for which we are indebted to a much esteemed Churchman .- we learn that Bishop Terrot was consecrated to the See of Edinburgh on the 2nd June. The solemn rite was performed in St. Andrew's Chapel, Aberdeen, and so great was the interest excited by the occasion that hundreds had to go away from the doors unable to obtain admittance. All the prelates of the Scottish Episcopal Church were present. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Yorke, after the usual form of bidding prayer, preached a very sound and highly practical discourse, setting forth the nature, uniformity, and permanence of spiritual authority, as vested in the Bishops of the Church, and carnestly impressing upon clergy and laity the duty of obedience and humility, as the means of entering into and realizing the unity of the Church. The text was Hebrews xiii. 17: "Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit vourselves.'

Immediately after the consecration of Dr. Terrot, the six Bishops held an Episcopal Synod, and proceeded to elect one of their number to fill the office of Primus of the Episcopal College, in room of the late Bishop Walker. The choice fell on Dr. Skinner, Bishop of Aberdeen, and a more excellent or more highly venerated prelate could not have been selected.

The Diocese of Edinburgh can exhibit a succession of Bishops, whose virtues have shed a lustre over the long-depressed fortunes of Scottish Episcopacy; and now that a brighter day has dawned upon this pure and long-suffering branch of the Christian Church we have every assurance, in a life already devoted to the best interests of his fellow creatures, that Bishop Terrot, will walk worthily in the footsteps of his departed and sainted predecessors, Bishops Sandford and Walker.

No reasonable doubt can now exist, that in the course of a few weeks, Sir Robert Peel will be Prime Minister. Whenever the new election takes place. the Conservatives are certain of increasing their present majority on the English constituency to a great extent. Even in the manufacturing districts they are preparing to contest every borough, with a strenuous determination to win the battle, if it is to be won by energy and unanimity. In Manchester and Leeds, where of late they have been defeated, they are returning to the charge with no faint hopes of victory, and in the great commercial town of Liverpool they are taking every measure to retain the two seats, which they already hold. In the city of London fou Conservative merchants, of high character and great wealth, are canvassing the electors, and hope to supplant two at least out of the four radical members. In the counties, the corn-law repealing Whigs are rapidly retreating before the Totics, and in a great many instances actually resigning without a contest. In Ireland a considerable Conservative gain is also expected,--for the Roman Catholies are getting weary. of Mr. O'Connell's voke, and Protestant landlords are regaining their natural influence over their Roman Catholic tenants, notwithstanding the denunciations and interference of the priests. In Scotland, we think the Conservatives will find themselves lying under a great disadvantage, for the reto question has split up parties in such an extraordinary manner, that the struggle is no longer between Whig and Tory, but between Vetoist and Anti-Vetoist; and the question uppermost in the Scottish mind, is not whether a candidate will support Peel or Russell, but whether he will maintain the Kirk in her resistance to the Courts of Law. The Scottish Conservatives, we apprehend, will mostly be found on the side of the Law. and therefore we fear that the agitation of this question will prevent them from gaining that ground at the elections, which they otherwise would have been able to do. Yet, notwithstanding this drawback, we look forward with confidence to Sir Robert Peel's obtaining at least a working majority of 50 in the Imperial Parliament. Some, with good means of knowing, say that it will exceed 100: but without being quite so sanguine as this, we do not think that it is in the

slightest degree improbable. The Corn Law question, which so many persons in Canada regard as a thorn in the side of Sir R. Peel, is an instrument of success and strength to him. The attempt to repeal the protecting duties arrays an immense majority of the landed property of the nation on his side, whether Whig or Tory; while it does not look as if the Manufacturing Body were unanimously in favour of repealing the corn laws, when the Tories are prepared, with strong chances of success, to contest almost every borough in which the manufacturing interest exclusively predominates.

Moreover, whatever mistrust may have been felt by the High-Tories towards Sir R. Peel, has been completely dissipated by the decided course which he has ately taken; and instead of the Conservative camp betraving symptoms of dissension, we find Lord Stanley emphatically declaring in Parliament during the late great debate, that "after seven years of the most intimate and unreserved communication with Sir Robert Pecl-after the most cordial concurrence with him upon are political questions-after the most unpared to take his share of whatever responsibility for his health being drunk in conjunction with the

However flattered he might feel at the manner in to take advantage of it should make a simple declaration of which that toast had been proposed and received, it was to him, that that toust had not been responded to by one whose heart was with them that day (cheers) them through a succession of difficulties and reverses till they had gained what he believed he might call a complete victory. (Immense cheering.) He regretted that the health of the House of Commons was not on that occasion responded to by his right hon, friend, whom he might already call the leader of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) It was now three years ago since, by the kindness and liberality of the company, he had been present in that hall, at the festival given to his right hon. friend-a scene which was indelibly stamped upon his memory-when his right hon, friend found himself in the unparalleled position of being the leader of an opposition of 312 gentlemen. (Loud cheers.)"

This does not sound like the language of jealousy or disunion; and we are sure there is sufficient sense in the Conservative body to merge all minor differences, and co-operate cordially with their great leader in rescuing the Queen, the Church, and the State, from the fearful jeopardy in which they all at present stand. Neither do we think the ascendancy of the Tories likely to be so short-lived, as many would fain believe: for we trust that the feeling which has been so long running in their favour, will continue to flow towards them in a wider and fuller stream: and when they have once got the reins of power in their hands, they will be able greatly to increase their strength.

We do not conjecture that the accession of Sir R. Peel to office will have much effect on Lord Sydenham's administration. His Excellency, it is rumoured, will return to England in the month of September, and will scarcely be able to hold much communication with the new Ministry, should the Conservatives, as we anticipate, succeed in ejecting Lord Melbourne. Neither, if Lord Sydenham were to continue with us, do we think that his immediate removal would be desired by Sir R. Pcel: he would probably be left to carry out the many beneficial measures which he contemplates, and which his active mind could so well mature, -while a stop would be put to all those parts of his policy, which are opposed to British and Conservative principles.

"A description of the Person of Jesus Christ, as it was found in an ancient manuscript sent by Publius Lentulus, President of Juden, to the Senate of Rome,"-which has been copied by our loyal and spirited co-temporary, the Montreal Herald,-has, we believe, been declared, by the highest authorities, to be a spurious document.

We have this week devoted more than ordinary space to English news, under the impression that an occasional, though rare, variation from our usual selection of matter, will be generally acceptable. "Prince Albert's visit to Oxford," on the fourth page, will be read, we are confident, with much satisfaction, as evincing the overwhelming predominance of Conservative principles amongst the educated youth of England.

## Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ORDINATION AT THREE RIVERS .- On Sunday last, 4tl July, the Bishop of Montreal held an Ordination in the h Church of Three Rivers, assisted by the Rev. S. S. Wood, M. A., Rector of the place, (and recently appointed as one of His Lordship's Chaplains,) the Rev. H. Burgess, B. A. Missionary at Nicolet, and the Rev. N. Guerout, Missionary at the Rivière du Loup, Three Rivers Disrict, when the following gentlemen were admitted respectively to the Orders of Deacon and Priest :-

DEACONS.-Mr. G. Milne, M. A., who proceeds to a charge in the Bay of Chalcurs, Gulf of St. Lawrence vacant by the removal of the Rev. C. J. Morris, M. A. Mr. G. R. Plees. Theological Student, who is appointed to a temporary charge of certain detached Protestant Congregations in the District of Montreal.

PRIESTS.—Rev. C. J. Morris, M. A., appointed to succeed the Rev. W. W. Wait in the charge of Port Neuf and parts adjacent, in the District of Quebec: (Mr. Wait having received an appointment in the City.) Rev. D. B. Parnther, Missionary of Huntingdon and

parts adjacent, District of Montreal:
Rev. W. B. Robinson, Travelling Missionary in the District of Quebec, under the auspices of the Quebec Society for Propagating the Gospel, &c., making his head quarters, at present, at the Rivière du Loup, in that Dis-

rict, where the erection of a Church is now in progress. This is the first time that the solemn and impressive eremony of Ordination, according to the rites of the Church of England, was ever performed in Three Rivers, and it was an entire novelty to a large part of the Congregation; who witnessed it, however, as it may be hoped, with better and higher feelings than those of the mere gratification of curiosity or interest arising from the ac-

knowledged beauty of the appointed services.

The Ordination Sermon was preached by the Bishop. The afternoon sermon by the Rev. D. B. Parnther. The singing, aided in its effect by instrumental music, was ocautifully conducted, in a great measure by some of the principal ladies of the place, and was truly calculated to promote devout feelings.

The Bishop returned to Quebec on the morning of Wednesday, the 7th instant .- Quebec Mercury.

## Civil Intelligence.

From our English Files.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, June 10. CHURCH EXTENSION.

Sir R. INGLIS said, although it could hardly be expected at this period of the session that he should have the opportunity of bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice rith reference to church extension, he wished, out of respect to the house, to state the course be intended to pursue. gave notice in the first instance, that he would bring the subet under consideration after Easter, on the 18th of May. On the 17th of that month, under the pressure of an adjourned debate, he was compelled to postpone it till after Whitsuntide, and he then saw very soon that there was no prospect of discussing the question this session. It was now his painful duty to declare that it was not his intention, nor was it possible, to bring forward the question. He trusted, however, that in her session the subject would be brought forward under the happiest auspices. (Hear, hear.) He begged leave to present 164 petitions (making, in all, with what he had before onour of presenting, 500) in favour of church extension.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 11.

JEWS' DECLARATION BILL. The Marquis of BUTE moved the order of the day for the

third reading of the shove bill. The Bishon of LLANDARY said, he felt the strongest objections to this bill. It was their duty, by rejecting the measure, to declare that religion was not a matter of indifference in the admission to certain civil rights. Why should they be now called on in this covert, or, he might term it, insidious way, to pass a bill of this description? Under the pretence of extending what was granted to one class of the community to another, reserved mutual interchange of opinions, he was pre- but an entirely different class, they were called on to abandon the long-recognized principle of regarding religion as a matter might devolve on his right hon, friend." And again, civil rights. It should be recollected, when provision was of great importance in connection with the exercise of certain at a magnificent entertainment given by the Mer- made for relieving a certain class of people, that the measure chant Tailors' Company, when returning thanks had reference to those who were Christians like themselves. Those individuals were called on to declare their belief in Christianity before they could, under the law, take possession House of Commons, he offered this glowing tribute of those rights that they were anxious to obtain. The act reof friendship and praise to his absent friend :- pealing the Test Act expressly set forth, that those who wished

their belief in Christianity. They were to say, "I declare in the presence of God, and on the true faith of a Christian" must be a matter of deep regret to every one, as it In consequence of that, it was enacted that Quakers and Mo-In consequence or smar, at was beenfu of conners and Maravians should be entitled to the benefit of that act, provided they made a declaration that they would not exercise they by one whose heart was with them that any power or authority to the injury or the Church. Now, if danger to the Church were apprehended and provided against judgment unparalleled, (cheers) had marshalled the in that case, how cautious ought they to be in making such a concession as was proposed by this bill to a body of men who declared that the head of the Christian religion was an importer and a deceiver. (Hear.) He did not say this in the slightest spirit of animosity or reproach, but merely to show that this spirit of animosity or represent our metry in show that this neasure was contradictory and inconsistent, and that if they were to decide that no one should be excluded from civil offices on account of his religious principles, they ought to do so by a general measure, and not by tacking such a declaration to abil general measure, and to rider—a proceeding which, in an argumentative sense, he regarded as a sort of traud upon the legislature. He did not apprehend any actual danger to the state lature. He did not appreciate any first state from the admission to civil offices of Jews of respectable rank and character; he did not think they could undermine it even were they so disposed; but the danger he apprehended was to the character of the state in public estimation, and the encouragement of the notion that religion was a matter of indifferragement of the notion that rengion was a matter of the difference in the administration of the civil affairs of the country.

(Hear, hear.) He therefore moved that the bill be read a third ime that day three mouths.

Lord LYTTELTON said, that if it was not notorious that this LOTE LYTTLETON same to was not necession that this measure was only a stepping-stone to the admission of Jews to scats in parliament, he should not object to it; but both the supporters of it and the Jews themselves said that this was only a preliminary measure to the attainment of the object which e had alluded to. As he should regard the admission of Jews

the find alluded to. As he should regard the admission of Jews to parliament as a monstrous anomaly in our constitution, he could not bring his mind to support the bill.

The Earl of Winchitsea conceived it to be a measure fraught with the utmost danger to the religious interests of the country. Those who were prepared to admit persons of the Lawish resumation into the government of our manifest. Jewish persuasion into the government of our municipal cor-porations could not conscientiously refuse to admit them into the legislature; and if that were once conceded, the brightest gem in our national character would be destroyed, and the country would cease to be respected as a Christian country. It had been argued that religion was a question which should rest solely between man and his Creator; but that opinion he maintained to be wholly untenable and wholly at variance with maintained to be whony untenance and whony at variance with Scripture, which expressly forbade us to receive into our house, or to bid "God speed" to, that man who brought not with him the doctrines of Christ. He should give his hearty support to the amendment of the right reverend prelate.

The Earl of Wicklow denied that by voting for this bill

The Eart of Wicklow defined time by voting for this bill he was pledging himself to open the walls of parliament to the Jews. He had always opposed a measure of the latter character, and should continue to do so; but he did not see why Jews should be prevented from being members of corporations, while they at the same time might be called upon to serve high while the product in manuscript with those bodies. But in addition offices in connection with those bodies. But, in addition to this, according to the law as it stood at present, it was left to every individual corporation to declare whether or not Jews should be admitted as members of their body. It was left to each corporation to say whether or not the declaration, on the faith of a Christian, should be put to its members, and they were afterwards relieved from the apparent neglect by the An-nual Indemnity Bill. The principle of the present bill was sanctioned by the legislature having passed a bill to allow Jews to be appointed high sheriffs, and the present measure was only o allow their admission to inferior offices.

The Bishop of St. DAVID's, who was inaudible in many parts of his speech, supported the motion. He looked on it as a matter of policy to conciliate as far as possible the affections of a wealthy and powerful body of individuals towards the land of their birth, to which they might be attached, although they must ever remain to a certain extent foreigners and aliens. Nothing more was required in those selected to fill municipal offices than that degree of probity and integrity which in his oninion might be reasonably expected from those professing the Jewish faith; and it must be recollected that if they did not believe in the New Testament, at least they believed in the Old, the principles inculcated in which afforded, in his opinion, an ample guarantee that those who obeyed its mandates were possessed of sufficient probity for the discharge of municipal duties. In his opinion the Christian religion would be in no greater danger after the passing of the bill under discussion than it was at present.

The Bishop of London said, he had heard the speech of the right reverend prelate with very great mortification; the in-tensity of which was aggravated by the knowledge that the great talents and powers of that right reverend prelate could not but give great weight to any opinion which he advocated. The principle involved in this measure was neither more nor less than this-whether this country should continue to pay that homage to Christianity which it had hitherto done. He would pass over altogether the consideration of the question whether or not the concession of this measure would have the effect of leading to the admission of Jews into either house of parliament; but he must say that the arguments which he had heard in support of it would apply as fully to the latter result. It might be very true, though God forefend it were so, that some of those holding a place in the councils of the nation might be unbelievers, Deists, or even Atheists; this was a fact which must always lie within the conscience of the individual, and all that the legislature could do was to take care that no should be admitted to its councils but such as professed a belief in Christianity. (Hear, hear.) It was now, however, proposed to admit those who professedly disbelieved, and habitually reviled the doctrines and truths of our divine religion; and this was what he thought no legislature should consent to.— At the same time he begged to observe, that he entertained a sincere respect for many persons of the Jewish persuasion. He believed them, generally, to be men of unbounded liberality, and an almost indiscriminate charity, and in that respect certainly they set an example to shame too many of those professing Christianity. They were also men of high bonour and verseit, and many of them men of very sincere religion. On the other hand, he apprehended that a great many of the Jews through out Europe are not Jews according to the pure doctrines of keep men in ignorance of the pure principles of religion. He had reason to believe that many the pure principles of religion. n all parts of Europe, were of this character, and did not believe in the pure religion of Moses. With respect to the measure now before their lordships, he believed that comparatively very few of the Jewish community felt any interest in its passing. The middle and lower classes of Jews he believed to be wholly indifferent upon the subject; and, indeed, he believed that there were very many well-informed members that community who considered that, as believers in the laws of Moses, they could not conscientiously accept the privileges now proposed to be given by this measure. But the real queetion for their lordships to consider was, whether they were pre-pared to break through all those distinctions and bulwarks which had for so many centuries defined and defended the Christian religion of this empire. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of GALLOWAY opposed the motion.

The Marquis of BUTE replied: he supported this measure ecause he thought it his duty as a Christian to do so. The lordships then divided, when there appeared-

For the third reading of the bill, For the amendment. Majority against the third reading,

We call the attention of the public to a practical illustration of the operation of the Corn-laws now exhibiting at the effor of this paper. We have been at the trouble of procuring these loaves, which are placed in the window of the publishing officers. one, such as is sold in England, sound, white, and sweet; another, similar to what are used in Germany, made from black rye; and the third, a specimen of the food consum Russia and Poland, black and sour; they are each sold at 64. in the respective countries. It requires a mere glanes to de cover which is the preferable article, or which is the most substantial and digestible food. The decision must at once be in favour of our British manufacture, and this will commend itself still more to our operative friends, when we state in addition that the British agricultural labourer is paid on the average nearly three times as much wages as the foreigner; the British operative gets about one-half more on the average than the foreigner; and the British mechanic and artisan obtain more than double the average wages of the foreigner. Englishmen! be not deceived by the anti-corn-law delusion; it is a more arrifice to grind down the wages of the poor, under the er cheap bread. - Liverpool Standard.

NEW ALLIES OF THE LEAGUE. - A friend informs us that in Liverpool, on Sunday last, he heard one of the street prescher who infest the highways and thoroughfares, deliver a rabid and corn-law lecture in the guise of a sermon .- Manchester Com-At a corn-law meeting at Epping, on Friday last, the charman, H. J. Conyers, Esq., said, "He had sent his son-in-law to Shrawhare to Sh to Shrewsbury to turn out the Radical, and he had said to him, Go on, for every tree on my estate shall be cut down to return

-Chelmaford Chronicle. The Duke of Cleveland has subscribed no less a sum than £100,000, to the Coppock fund for the ministerial candidates His Grace's dukedom was given for his support of the Being Bill, but so great an act of ministerial favour seems also to gre the Whigs a strong claim upon his long purse, more esp considering his advanced be and the opposite politics of the Conservative son and heir, Lord Darlington, who is that mulcted by his father's liberality .- Morning Paper.

Lord John Russell has accepted the nomination offered him, Lord some five for the city of London in the new Parliament, as a capacity of the electors held on the 15th. and addressed a great meeting of the electors held on the 15th, at the London Tayern. The other candidates, put in nominaat the Lord John, are Sir Matthew Wood, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Pattison, the city of London sending four members. and Mr. Carrison and Art of Conservatives are Messea. The candidates nominated by the Conservatives are Messea. The candidates monatored by the Conservatives are Lyal. Masternan, W. Atwood, and Alderman Pirie.

THE WHIGH AND THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST .- At The winter meeting recently held at Lewes, a letter was as acticultural meeting recently neighbor at Lewes, a letter was red from Sir John Shelley, in which he says, "As I foul my say carvassing Lewes against my old friends who returned me to Parliament, and doing all he can to unseat the present Coscretive Members, I give you authority to make use of my the to morrow, and to tell the farmers that, in my opinion, the interest of the farmer and the preservation of the country depend on the two Conservative Members being re-elected." depend on the followed the reading of this letter. Granier.

MANCHESTER.—The result of the canvass up to the present time has been most cheering. The Manchester Chronicle and the Manchester Courier are filled with the spirit-stirring addresses the two Conservative candidates, Sir George Murray and of the same and Mr. Entwistle, at the various district meetings of the electors At one of these meetings, alluding to the arrival of Mr. O'Conwill in the town, Mr. Entwistle said-"Feeling themselves on their last legs, the cry of distress has gone out, and ministers have sent down to Manchester the great man who is the ministen master. He arrived this morning, and has been holding forb at a public meeting in language which ought to disgrace Eaglishmen to listen to. (Hear, hear.) I regret that my fellow-townsmen should suffer themselves to be insulted by this msn, who stands before the public a convicted slanderer. (Cheers, and 'He ought to be hanged at Granby-row.') If it erer should be my fate to meet him, though he be a master o ver foul language, and has a vocabulary with which very few can hope to cope, I will not hesitate to declare what I im-(hear)-and the contempt with which he has isspired every honest man in the kingdom. (Loud cheers.)—
But be has come down to Manchester, and it is by his voice, it appears, that our affairs, as well as those of the ministry, are he determined. Are we to suffer this man, who is supported on the hard-earned pence wrung from the poor and distressed of his countrymen, not only by the small force which he sways in the House of Commons, to decide on what measures the ministry shall carry, but that he shall come down to a town like this and dictate to us who we are to have for our represen-(Loud cheers.) I take shame to myself for wasting words on him; but I take greater shame to myself to live in town where this man is suffered to intrude his presence, and carry, apparently, an influence with him that ought never to belong to him or to any man that does not enjoy the character of an honest and good man. ('This is a free town; it is open wall blackguards.') (Loud cheers.) This man, who is the very personification of evil, appears to be a scourge sent down on us for our sins-from this, and all such evils, good Lord deliver us. (Cheers.) He is indeed an evil, and I do hope we shall soon see the day when that man will not be allowed to make a triumphant entry into Manchester. (Cheers, and 'He will calchit to-morrow.') He has gone off to-night. (Cheers.)"
THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The extraordinary fine

weather which has prevailed during the past month has been very beneficial to vegetation; and from all parts of the country e accounts are of a most gratifying description for the when plant, which is looking better than has been the case for the last fire years at this period, and there is every appearance of an early and abundant harvest. Oats, barley, beans, and peas are progressing under the most favourable auspices, and there is a prospect that the production will greatly exceed that of last year. ()f grass the crop is exceedingly heavy, and of all kinds of fruit there will be an abundant produce this season. Potatoes promise to yield well, and supplies have begun to arrive at The accounts from all parts of the country state the demand for grain to be dull, prices on the decline, and the supplies large. Letters from all parts of the Continent represen the standing crops as the finest ever seen. In some favoured parts in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, wheat is quickly progressing towards "shooting."-Newcastle Jour

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT BARRIE, K.C.B. and K.C.II.—We have to announce the demise of the above distinguished officer, which took place at Swarthdale, his seat in Laucushire, on Monday last. The deceased, who was the son of Mr. Barrie, of Sanguhar, N.B., was born in 1774, and entered the many before he had completed his 14th year. In 1801, when lieutenant of the Bourdelais, he was wounded in an action with a French squadron, and from 1806 till 1811 commanded the Pomone in the Mediterranean under Lord Collingwood, during which period he directed several during exploits particularly the destruction of a convoy near Sables d'Oloune. ir 1907, and succeeded in capturing five transports with provisions and cantured a vessel in which was Prince Lucien Bonnuarte with his family and all his valuables, all claim to which the oheers and crew of the Pomone surrendered as belonging to an individual. In 1811, when in company with the Unité and Scout, he destroyed three ships of war, though they were pro teeted by strong batteries, in Sangone bay. During the American war he rendered great service to his country. He was then in the command of the Dragon, and directed the taking of Bangor and Hamislen, and assisted at the capture of Cumberland some time he held a temporary command in the Chesspeake. The late admiral was generally esteemed by the officers under him; and at the close of the war the officers of her Majesty's ship Dragon presented him with a 'splendid piece of plate as a mark of their respect. In 1819 he was appointed by the government resident commissioner on the Canadian Lakes, and was commodore at that station from 1827 until the naval establishment was broken up in 1834. The deceased married, in 1816. Miss Ingilby, fourth daughter of Sir John Ingilby, But., who died in 1836. In his early days, the late admiral sailed round the world with Vancouver on a voyage of discovery. His commission was dated as follows: lieutenant, 5th of November, 1795; commander, 23d of October 1801; captain, 29th of April, 1802; and rear admiral 10th o January, 1837. The late Sir Robert was nominated a companion of the Bath 4th of June, 1815, and a knight commander is 1840; and on the 24th of October, 1834, was nominated a knight commander, of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Twenty-one houses were burnt down at Dunstable, near London, on Saturday last; but, providentially, no lives were lost. EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION AT CREDITON .- This morning, the inhabitants of the town of Crediton were thrown into a state of the greatest consternation and alarm, by the occurrence of a fire, which raged with terrific fury for several hours, and by which no less than 40 dwelling houses have been entirely desimyed. The houses were all thatched, and of no great value. Much of the property which the houses contained was saved from destruction .- Western Luminary.

The non-arrival of the Britannia steamer at the expected time, in consequence of her grounding near Halifax, caused much excitement and alarm in England; the day previous to ber arrival being known in London, 30 guineas premium for insurance on her was paid at Lloyd's. This boat had a remarkably short run, having made the passage from Halifax in 11 days and - hours.

CAREFUL MANAGEMENT .- Since the opening of the Great Western Railway, about two millions of passengers have passed over it, and the number of miles travelled exceeds forty-three millions, and this has been performed without fatal accident to single passenger. This railroad connects London with Bristol, and is perhaps the best in the world.

The estimate called for to pay the amount due consequent upon the late disturbances in Canada, is £108,000.

DUBLIN, (CITT.)-Messrs. West and Grogan receive the unanimous support of the Conservatives. Mr. O'Connell hopes to get the Marquis of Kildare (son to the Duke of Leinster). to contest the city with him, against the above named gentlemen.

DUBLIN COUNTY .- Here the Whig faction may calculate on being singularly overthrown with the loss of two seats. The Conservative candidates, as our readers are aware, have already taken the field, and the present members will most assuredly be routed. Everything which prudence and energy can accomplish will have been brought into action to insure their downfall, and the members with a confidence. and the result is, even now, looked forward to with a confidence amounting to a certainty. Mr. James Hans Hamilton and Captain Taylor will, if there be any truth in the science of numbers, be the new representatives for the metropolitan county.

DUBLIN, JUNE 4 .- The Fellowship examination ended this day. From the marks it appears Mr. Salmon, son of Michael Salmon, of Cork, Esq., gets the first fellowship; Mr. W. Roberts, son of Captain Roberts, of Kilmorey, county Cork, the second. Mr. Longfield, son of the Rev. W. Longfield, of Dissert and Captain Roberts, son of Captain Roberts, of Kilmorey, county Cork, the hart, county Cork, gets the first, or Madden's premium, value 2360; Mr. Atkins, son of George Atkins, county Cork, the second prize. The answering was of the most brilliant description, fully sustaining the high character of the Protestant University of Dublin.

DUBI IN UNIVERSITY. -- It is rumoured that a new Conser-"Mire randidate will offer himself to the constituency of the conege of the boly and undivided Trinity.

REPRESENTATIVE PEER.—The Gazette contains the official annuncement of the election of Lord Blayney as a representaire seet for Ireland, in the room of the late Earl O'Neill. The same g ternment organ offers a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the persons who ared two gun shots into the led-mon of W. Hickie, Faq., J. P., and posted Rockite notices upon his door on the 29th ult. Also a reward of £100 for the control of the con for the apprehension of the incendiaries who burned the dwelling-house and offices of T. Hanghran on the 7th instant, at Kilbride, in the King's county.

THE CENSUS .- An unfortunate constable of police, employed in collecting the census papers, nearly met his death on Sunday morning, whilst engaged on this service in the village of Cabinteely, about four miles from Dublin. The Irish pea santry, at all times unwilling to give a direct answer, have expressed the greatest and most superstitious borror at this numbering of the record;" and to such a nitch did they carry t in the present instance, that the ill-fated policeman after having collected a number of the papers, was followed by a crowd of persons, who knocked him down, beat him in a most dreadful manner, and totally destroyed the papers. He was brought to the hospital, where he lies in a very precarious con-

lition, having it is eaid, received a stab from some sharp weapon. LOCUSTS IN SPAIN. - Such immense quantities of locusts save appeared this year in Spain, that they threaten in some places entirely to destroy the crops; at Daimiel, in the province of Ciudad Real, 300 persons are constantly employed in col-lecting these destructive insects, and though they destroy 70 or 80 sacks every day, they do not appear to diminish. There is something frightful in the appearance of these locusts proceed-ing in divisions, some of which are a league in length, and 2000 ces in breadth. It is sufficient if these terrible columns stor half an hour on any spot for every thing growing on it-vines olive trees, and corn, to be entirely destroyed. After they have passed, nothing remains but the large branches and the roots bich being under ground escaped their voracity.

#### · CANADA.

#### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. From the Whig.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL-Thursday, July 8. The house met at one o'clock, and was occupied some time n Committee with the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere's Resolutions on Agriculture, and after some time had been occupied in hearing the hon. mover, the matter was pustponed until Thursday next.

After several petitions were presented, the hon. Mr. Morris noved for an address to the Governor General for a copy of the Rules and Regulations of King's College respecting the masters of the District Grammar Schools. The hon. Mr. Sullivan said, that if the motion were withdrawn, he would, in conformity with the practice at home, lay a copy of the said Rules and Regulations on the table of the house. Mr. Morris declared nimself delighted with the arrangement, and withdrew the motion. The house adjourned.

Mr. Sullivan has given notice in the Council of his intention to bring forward a bill to explain and amend the act establishing the Court of Chancery.

Friday, July 9. A discussion took place on the reading of Mr. Turner's bill o he allowed to practise as a Solicitor in the Court of Chancery. The hon. P. B. De Blaquiere wished that it be referred to select committee, with power to send for persons and papers

Hon. R. B. Sullivan opposed referring it to a committee.— In the course of the debate, the hon. Speaker (the Vice Chancellor) in alluding to certain rumours against Mr. Turner, said he felt it his duty to state, that so far as he had seen o the professional character of Mr. Turner, it was highly creditable. The question was then put, and on a division the numbers stood: Yeas-Messra. Sullivan, Vice Chancellor Jameson, Fraser, Ferrie, Joliette, McDonald, Fraser,-7. Nays-Messra. De Blaquiere, Bruneau, Hamilton, Macaulay, Morris-5.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY-Wednesday, July 7.

The house met at two o'clock, and was called over. There were a great many absentees. The house proceeded to ballot for a committee to try the contested election for the town of Niagara, on petition of Mr. II. J. Boulton. That gentleman and his counsel (J. Cameron) attended at the bar.

A desultory conversation took place touching the right of exemption from serving on election committees. Mr. Hurrison vished to be exempted on the ground of being a public servant. Mr. Viger on the score of old age. Mr. Price on the plea of severe illness in his family, calling him home. The two latter excuses prevailed, but Mr. Hurrison failed in his plea.

Sir Allan McNab, who was intended as the nominee of the petitioner, but whose name was drawn as one of the first mmittee, made a legal objection to this course, and the house was occupied a long time in discussing the matter. Sir Allan at length moved for counsel to be heard at the bar, on the ground of the alleged irregularity. Mr. Roblin said that there were already thirty lawyers in

that house, and surely there was no occasion to have a stranger dictate to them. He should oppose the motion. Mr. Sherwood should wish to hear the learned counsel. He

vas there to attend to the rights of the petitioner, and he ought to be heard. Col. Prince said that he had often listened to the learned ounsel with pleasure, and would again; but on the present occasion he should be deprived of the enjoyment, as the statute vas a plain one, as all who could run might read. The law of

the land must be obeyed, and if the name of the learned knight was wrongfully drawn there was no remedy now. The Speaker decided that the motion was irregular, and called upon the counsel to name a nominee from the gentlemen vhose names were not drawn as committee men. Mr. Small

was chosen. The committee were then desired to withdraw and strike the acting committee, which eventually consisted of the following gentlemen, viz:—Messrs. Quesnel, Woods, Williams, Hale, llopki ilchrist, Chesley, D. McDo

The committee was ordered to sit to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock; and it was intimated, that a commissi examine witnesses, consisting of Mesers. Shuter Smith,

liffany, and Radenhurst, would be applied for. The house then proceeded to ballot for a committee on the Hastings contested election. Mr. Murney and his counsel (Mr. Ross) appeared at the bar. After unwards of two hours vere consumed in this tedious duty, listening to objections tarted one after the other, and disposed of summarily, the Speaker declared that there were not a sufficiency of legal nembers present, and declared the house adjourned according to law, i.e. until two o'clock to-mo. Tow.

Thursday, July 8. The house met at two o'clock, and proceeded to ballot for the ommittee of the Hastings contested election; but only twentyme legal members were present, and consequently no committee was struck.

The house remained in session two hours longer, debating what ought to be done under the circumstances, and a call of the house was moved for and lost. When nearly every member had expressed himself, the Speaker declared the house adjourned according to law. Thus, another day has been lost to the

#### Abridged from the Examiner. Friday, July 9.

The house was still in the same dilemma, indeed, this day there were only eighteen members present instead of twentythree, which were required. When the name of Mr. Holmes was called, that gentleman, already serving on an election committee, stated that he had no objection to act again. It was then moved by Mr. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. Cartwright, "that B. Holmes, Esq., one of the members of this house and a member of the committee appointed to try and determine the petition of Wm. Dunlop, Esq., complaining of an undue election and return of J. M. Strachan, Esq., is incompetent to serve upon the committee now about to be struck, until the committee upon the Huron election shall have finally reported." Yeas-33. Nays-29. The decision of the house prevented he committee being struck, and there was no resource left but to have a call of the house for Saturday. It was then resolved: lat .- "That the names of the members of this house now n Kingston, be called over on to-morrow, Saturday, at 2

clock, P.M." Yess—43. Nays—15.
2d.—"That such of the said members as shall not be then present be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or Yeas-45. Nays-13. is deputy."

The house then adjourned. Saturday, July 10.

The house was called this day, and every member liable to serve on election committees was present. Still, however, we were one short, and of course in the same dilemma as on the three previous days. Mr. Black moved to expunge from the journals the resolutions of the day previous, which declared that member serving on one election committee was incompetent to serve on another. An animated debate ensued, but, on a division, the motion was negatived by about the same majority as before, and in a faller house. The difficulty into which the ouse has been brought has been ascribed by the Kingston Chronicle to the efforts of "a faction," and the house is threatened with dissolution, to punish them for their neglect of business. All this is truly absurd. The whole difficulty has arisen from the operation of the Upper Canada Grenville Act, passed many years ago; or rather, in our opinion, from the construction put upon that act by the members connected with By the act in question, the bouse is the Government. prevented doing any business whatever after an election petition has been taken into consideration, until the committee shall have been struck. It is maintained by the law officers of the Crown, that the name of any member serving on another election committee must be set aside when called. The law is imperative in declaring that any member whose return has been petitioned against is ineligible, and that any member over sixty

rears of age must be excused. There are twenty members out i had ignited-thus giving sufficient time to have saved lives, to of eighty-four disqualified altogether from serving on election committees, and there are thirty-two at present serving. There are, therefore, only thirty-two members liable to be drawn, and twenty-five is the number from which, by statute, the committee has to be struck. This plain statement will show that those who have charged the members with neglect of their duty, have been much in error. There were only seven absent on Saturday whose presence would have done any good, and of these some were sick and others about on kave. The Chronicle bould have recollected, when he ascribed the four days' delay that has taken place to the factious opposition of a party, that her Majesty's Provincial Ministers were the leaders of the majority whose decision prevented the striking of the committee. Messes, Ogden, Draper, Dav. Dunn, Harrison, Daly, and Killaly, divided with Messra, Viger, Morin, Neilson, Aylwin, and the other Lower Canada reform members. We have no doubt that all the hon, members voted conscientiously, but the extraordinary amalgamation of parties on the division, is proof positive that there was no combination to impede public business. We would also take leave to inform the Chronicle, that we are not aware that there is one single member in the house so attached to Kingston as to be desirous of protracting the session one single day beyond what is absolutely necessary In our notice of Friday's proceedings, it is stated that Mr. Viger would have consented to serve had there been a sufficient number, with his assistance, from which to strike the committee In this we were mistaken. Mr. Vicer availed himself of the privilege to which he was by law entitled. It is probable that there will be very little done during the early part of the ensuing week.

#### From the Mirror of Parliament.

Monday, July 12. Col. PRINCE rose and said that as he observed every hon. number of the Executive Council who had seats in that house were present, he would give notice that he would on Thursday next put the following question to them, namely, whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure for the relief and pardon of certain persons charged with political offences alleged to have been committed within the last four years. Col. Prince said that many worthy men had been entrapped into the traitorous schemes of artful and cowardly leaders, and undeserved banishment from their country and homes had been the consequence. He was not at this nument prepared to say where the line of mercy and forgiveness should be drawn, but he sincerely hoped that it would be speedily chalked out, and as speedily established, and that very many of the exiles from the soil would be very soon recalled. The important changes about to take place in the Imperial Cabinet if reports be true, render some prompt action upon this interest-ing subject necessary; and be sincerely hoped that the last act (would that it had been the first act!) of a liberal government would be to restore to their families and homes many, very many, of those misguided persons who had been temporarily seduced from their allegiance and loyalty by traitors and design ing and dishonest knaves, but who, if suffered to return, would as he (Col. Prince) verily believed, prove good and faithful subjects for the entire remainder of their lives. (Hear, hear.)

Tuesday, July 13. Mr. ATLWIN rose and said, if he was in order, he would desire to give notice to the hon, gentlemen on the treasury benches that he would apply for a copy of the commission under which Sir James Stuart was appointed as Deputy Governor of this Province. He perceived by the public prints that such appoint-

ment had taken place. Attorney-General OGDEN replied that he would save the hon, gentleman the trouble of making any motion upon this subject. A commission had been issued under the great seal of the Province; and upon application at the Secretary's office, the hon, gentleman can be furnished, if he desire it, with a copy

Mr. ATLWIN said he presumed that as a member of that house, representing a part of the constituency of this province. ie had an undoubted right to ask for information upon any inhiert, and that he would not be obliged to apply to any publi flice for such information, but that it would be furnished to this house upon motion by command of his Excellency. He believed that he was perfectly in order to call upon the officers of the government to lay before the house copies of all documents required by the house. The reason of his giving the motion was this: there was nothing more dangerous than an mion of the Judicial and Executive powers, and although there was no one whom he (Mr. Aylwin) would be more willing to trust with the exercise of those powers than the Chief Justice of Lower Canada-

The Speaker here interrupted the hon. member, and renarked that he was perfectly out of order.

Mr. Arlwin replied that he would bow with deference to

WEDNESDAY, July 14 .- The debate on the Lower Canada election petitions closed at 12 o'clock last night, with a division, in which the numbers were: for Mr. Neilson's resolutions 14 -against them 52. This division has settled the whole quesion in so far as the seats of the present members are concerned. -Kingston Chronicle.

## SUMMARY OF BILLS.

An Act to permit Robert John Turner to practise as a Solicitor in the Court of Chancery.

By this Act it shall be lawful for the High Court of Chancery in this Province, in its discretion, to admit the said Robert John Turner to practise as Solicitor in the said Court, any law Thorhurn was the nonlinee for the sitting member, and Mr. Therhurn was the nonlinee for the sitting member, and Mr. Thurner Small for the petitioner. the High Court of Chancery, and the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, in Eugland, for period of eighteen years and upwards.

Bill to enable Aliens to hold Real Estate in this Province.

It shall be lawful for any foreigner or alien to purchase, take hy descent, or otherwise hold, convey, devise and assign any lands and real estate; provided, that aliens residing out of this Province, shall not be entitled to the privileges of this Act .--The titles of all persons who are the real or reputed owners of and living or settled upon lands within the Province, shall not be impeached or held invalid by the Crown, on account of such persons being aliens. After a residence of five years within this Province, without having been absent for more than six months at any one time, any foreigner, upon taking and subscribing the oath or affirmation prescribed by the Act, and who shall settle in the Province, shall be admitted and confirmed in all the privileges of British birth within this Province. Provided always, that no foreigner or alien shall hold any lands under the provisions of this Act, in free and common soccage unless he become an actual settler thereon. Bill to amend the Militia Laws of that part of this Province

formerly constituting the Province of Upper Canada. The persons called Quakers, Menonists, or Tunkers, shall smoothed to serve in the Militia within the aforesaid portion of this Province; provided that such persons, from the age of sixteen to sixty, shall, on or before the first of February, seach and every year, give his name and place of residence to the Assessors of the Township where he shall reside, and shall pay, in each and every year, in time of peace, the sum of ten abillings, and in time of actual invasion or insurrection, the sum of five pounds. The Assessors to annex a column to this effect in their assessment roll, and pay the amount received to the Town Clerk, to be expended on the public roads.—Montreal

Mr. Draper has carried, against the opposition of many, his oposition to abolish the cheap Courts of Requests in Canada, 170 (odd) in number, and composed of about 1,100 Commissioners, from whom about 40,000 summonees issued, and by whom 25,000 judgments were annually rendered, at an average cost to the people of £10,000; and which are to be supplanted by Courts presided over by lawyers, travelling in circuit, and to be paid, not from the fees actually accruing from the write, as at present, but from a fund, raised by a graduated scale of fees paid by the litigants, and applied to the expenses of the Judge and Clerk. Mr. Day was also successful, after much debate, in carrying his measure to abolish the local Board of Works of Lower Canada, and to institute one for the Province .- Ib.

SPEAKER'S DINNERS .-- Mr. Cuvillier, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, has commenced giving Parliamentary dinners. The members are invited, without any reference to politics, and, in such a succession, that equal attention is shewn to all. This is a good practice, and must have a tendency to promote gentlemanly feeling, and soften the asperities of political strife.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- After a long and unnecessary delay, Lord Sydenbam has replied to the memorial presented to him by the inhabitants of Toronto, on the subject of the removal of the Seat of Government. His Lordship merely gives the common-place assurance, that the memorial shall receive his respectful consideration.

On Thursday afternoon, His Excellency the Governor General, attended by a select party, was pleased to witness at Point Prederick, an interesting experiment to shew how wood can be prepared so as to resist the action of fire; also, how fire can be readily extinguished,—both most important matters in this "wooden country." The parties who exhibited this were Mesers. Montgomery, John Young, and Thomas MacConnell. houses were placed on the ground, two of these were of wood which had been washed over with (not steeped in) a particular solution: the other two were unprepared to resist fire. Split cedar was piled up in front of the two prepared models, and set fire to, one model resisted the action of the fire for half an hour, even after the unprepared door and shutters have got assistance, or to remove furniture, and proving that no spark from a distance can set wooden buildings or shingle roots on fire protected by this solution. The smaller model with close glass windows, did not ignite at all, though the fire rayed on the outside of it half an hour. One of the unprepared models (and which was coated on the inside with tar) was then filled with split cedar and shavings, which were set fire to. — The model burned very fiercely, when small quantities of the solution, squirted on it, extinguished the flames, except in one corner, which was left purposely to repeat the experiment three times. His Excellency paid most particular attention to the rhole of the operations, was minute in his enquiries, evinced the greatest interest in the success of the experiments, and judiciously suggested that, on an early day, the difference stween the solution and water, as to their relative canabilities for extinguishing fire, should be tested. We understand that the solution could be supplied at the rate of 4s. 6d. or 5s. a gallon, and it is calculated that two or three gallons would extinguish an ordinary sized room if in a blaze. rust that those who have deroted so much of their time and means to perfect this discovery, will meet with that reward Government to which their perseverance so well entitles them - Nivastus Chronisle.

IN THE MATTER OF ALEXANDER McLEOD .- At the July Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, now sitting at Utica, Mr. Justice Cowen has delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, a copy of which a kind friend handed to us this morning, but from its great length we have only ment to give it a passing notice in this day's paper. The result is, contrary to general expectation, that the prisoner is to be remanded, to take his trial in the ordinary forms of law.— Kingston Chronicle, July 14.

We are informed that McLeod is seriously indisposed. He

s at present in New York, but it is said will be immediately

conveyed to Utica.—Patriot.

Tononro.—This City has within herself, and in the rich country around her, the truest and most certain elements of greatness-advantages of which no government changes can ever deprive her. She can echo the famous answer of the mayor of Landon to the despotic Charles II., when he threatened to remove the parliament to Oxford, "We, noor citizens ought to rejoice that your Majesty cannot remove the Thames." Nothing can take from us our natural advantages; it is our own fault, if we allow them to lie dormant and unproductive.

The Nortecotion says that a gentleman in London has offered to lend the corporation of Kingston £10,000, for a term of

His Honour Mr. Justice Willis has been appointed resident Judge of the Supreme Court, and chairman of the Court of Quarter-sessions at Port Philip .- Sydney Paper.

BRITISH NAVY .- Government have now in commission, 65 ateamships of war, besides 15 in ordinary, and 7 building, making an aggregate of 87. It is also known that the steamships built and huilding, to serve as packets to distant ports, are all constructed in such a manner that, in case a war should render it necessary, they can be converted without delay, into formidable steam-frigates. In two months after a declaration of war, Great Britain could send to sea one hundred and fifty steam frigutes !- Montreal Herald.

It is stated in the Kingston Herald that Mr. Parke has been returned for Middlesex by a majority of 242.

Mr. Sherwood has abandoned his petition against the return Measts, Dunt and Buchanan for Toronto. AGRICULTURE .- We were a good deal surprised and pleased

few weeks since, on a Mr. Wm. Blair, operative farmer to Sir Allan N. Macnab, calling at our office with a certificate of produce of three acres of fall wheat :- the amount raised, as it is designated here, was 152 bushels and 40 lbs.! We need scarcely add, that Mr. Blair is one of the best practical farmers our district, and has received a very handsome silver medal from the president and directors of an agricultural society in what was Lower Canada. The wheat was resped last season

As a proof of the prosperous state of the crops in this district, we may mention that Benjamin French, Esq., has wheat almost fit to be harvested—a few ears can be seen at our office Cornwall Observer, July 8.

SEVERE HAIL STORM .- One of the most violent and destruc tive storms of hall ever experienced in this country, passed through that portion of the township of Kingston called urnic, on the afternoon of Monday the 5th Instant. It commenced between three and four o'clock, and continued at its height about fifteen minutes, but the amount of damage to the crope has certainly never been exceeded in so short a space of time. The largest forest trees fell before it like stalks of corn, and the grain and grass were literally pounded down to the earth. Panes of glass offered no resistance to its fury; hundreds were demolished in an instant, and the poor goslings and young turkeys bowed many of them their heads to the "pining storm" and piped themselves to sleep. We are inform Mr. Reuben Spooner, whose crops have been almost entirely cut off, that twenty-nine hours after the storm abated, he picked up a number of hail stones full as large as musket balls .--Kinoston Herald.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—A terrific thunder storm passed over this village on Tuesday last, accompanied with heavy rain and hall. We understand that the wind in the neighbourhood was also very high—having blown down a number of trees, besides doing some damage to the crops. But the storm here was attended with far more awful consequences-having-left lesolation and mourning in its track. The electric fluid struck the chimney of the house of Mr. Samuel McKay, shoemaker, workshop, on the ground-floor, instantaneously killed Mr. McKay and an old man, named Robert Leslie, from Norra, who was standing beside him by the stove. Medical assistance was immediately procured; but the aim of the mysterious destroyer had been too fatally sure. There was three others in the shop at the time, who were partially stunned by the shock, but no otherwise injured. An inquest was held in the evening before Dr. Turquand, coroner, and a verdict returned accordingly .-Mr. McKay was a highly respected, industrious and prosperou mechanic, a native of Nova Scotla, of Scotch extraction, and an attached and useful member of the Church of Scotland. There being as yet no Presbyterian burying-ground here, be vas interred in the English churchyard on Th mains were attended to the grave by a very large concourse of people, and the English burial service was read, in his usually impressive manner, by the Hev. William Bettridge, Rector of Woodstock. The deceased was 33 years of age, and has left a widow and two children. The other subject of this startling risitation, was, we understand, a respectable Scotch farme His family, who are grown up, took the body away to be buried at Embro. He has left a widow who is blind. The house is considerably shuttered, and it is surprising that it was not set on fire. The Rev. Mr. Bettridge preached an eloquent and impressive sermon appropriate to the melancholy occasion, yesterday in the English Church .- Woodstock Herald. ne days since a melancholy affair occurred at the Falls.

Out of nine deserters from the 67th regiment, who attempted to swim across the river below the cataract, no less than sever were drowned. Three or four of their bodies were subsequently observed floating about in the Whirlpool, presenting as revolt ng a spectable as the eye could rest upon. sicked up at Lewiston, and on Sunday last another was washed ashore near the Four Mile Creek—on the trowsers found upon which was marked the name of "W. Flint." Steps were taken to have an inquest held on the last mentioned body, but Mi Miller was absent on his official duty of Inspector of the District, and Mr. Wynn of Queenston, though sent for, did not attend. The body being in a state of putrefaction, was buried in a hole dug near the spot where it was found. Another body went ashore at the Whirlpool, upon which an inquest was held by Dr. Mewburn. The above is as shocking as we hope it may e salutary lesson to those whom the enticements of others, o their own erring fancies, endeavour to seduce from their allegiance to their Queen and country. The British soldier is well cared for-thousands upon thousands even on this continent have cause to envy his condition—and he may rest assured that descrition can never benefit him any way. The act itself is attended with so much danger, that a very large proportion of those who attempt it are either captured or lose their lives in doing so. Should they escape to the other side, they find themselves shunned and despised by all but the lowest of the low Thus treated, with the guilt of perjury and the consciousness that they are for ever exiled from the land of their births weighing down their minds, existence yields them no enjoyment. -Niagara Chronicle.

A soldier belonging to the 1st Incorporated Battalion stationed at the wharf, threw himself into the lake on Thursday last and was drowned. An inquest was held the same evening and a verdict of temporary insanity returned .- Hamilton Gaz.

Office of Her Mujesty's Chief Agent for Emigrant QUEBEC, 10th July, 1841. Number of Emigrants arrived during the week ending the 10th instant:- From England,

505 Ireland, . Scotland, Lower Ports, . 1.886 Previously reported, 18,707 20.593 16,362 To the same period last year. Increase in favour of 1841. 4.231

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

REV. A. N. BETHUNE —We sincerely regret to perceive from the last number of The Cherch, that the reverend grutternan who during the last four years has conducted that excellent journal, with so much credit to himself and the evolent alvantage of the undertaking, has relimputabed his official connection with it. We have had the misfortune to differ from our reverend contemporary, and —we hope no may be permitted to call him—friend, on several important questions connected with the best interests of the people of this province; but we will do him the justice to say, that we have never nest with a mure fair, candid, and grutternanty solversary. In maintaining his positions, which it must be admitted be always did ably and resolutely, he also maintained his propriety, and uniformly expressed himself in the language of a scholar and a Christian. We should at all times be both to part with such a contemporary, but now more especially, as there is every reason to hope that the resonate points upon which we differed have been educated in such a manner as to prevent future dispotations of the same kind. We therefore bid him a curdial farewell, and sincerely wish that he may enjoy in private life, and in the exercise of his sacred duties, every consolation and happiness that this life can afford. Mostroat Genetic.

The Churaca.—This universally-esteemed journal has commenced its fifth annual volume. With the last number, closed the editorial labours of the Rev. A. N. Bethume. No Canadian Conservative can be either insensible or forgetful of the part that gentleman has taken in the "good fight," from the first hour to the latest of his editorial carver. The gratitude of British Churchmen, and the respect of the loyal colouists generally will accompany less this Kacellency the

THE WELLAND CANAL—On Wednesday last His Excellency the Governor-General communicated to the House of Assembly, by message, the important information, that the Royal Assembles born given to the recent Act of the Pailment of Upper Canala, authorising the purchase of the stock held by individuals in the Welland Canal Company. The following circular, by the President of the Company, explanatory of the provisions of the little, we publish with pleasure for the information of the public:

Kingaron, 7th July, 1841.

Kinggros, 7th July, 1841. To the Stockholders in the Welland Canal Company.

To the Stockholders in the Welland Canal Company.

This is to apprise you, that the Royal Assent has this day been promulgated by measure from this Excellency the Governor-t-ceneral, to the Bill authortaing the purchase of the stock held by individuals in the Welland Canal Company.

This Bill provides for the laxuing of debentures by the Receiver-General of this Province for the amount of stock held by each individual, pashle in twenty years, bearing the interest as the rate of two year cent. per annum for two years, three per cent, for the third year, four per cent, for the fourth year, three per cent, for the third year, four per cent, for the sixth and following years.

It also provides that whenever the toils collected on the said canal annually amount to the sum of 250,000, wher debentures shall issue for such sums as will make up six per cent, interest on the amount of stock subscribed until the time of issuing these debentures.

It also provides that so soon as the shareholders owning two-thirds

It also provides that so soon as the shareholders owing two-thirds of the stock in the said canal shall have signified their willingness to accept those debentures in liou of stock, the entire management of the work will present of the

Second those demonstrate in 1822 were about £12,000; in 1840, £30,000. The tolls on the canal in 1837 were about £12,000; in 1840, £30,000. There is good reason to anticipate the income next year will equal £30,000, which will return principal and interest for your stock from to time past in.

Hy reference to the law of 1837, you will find it your interest to count of these terms. If you concur in this minion, you will please

accept of these terms. If you concur in this upinion, you will please notify me of your acceptance of those deboutures as soon as possible. Your obedient servant, -Kingston Chron. WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, Pres't, W. C. C.

From an Extra of the Quebec Gasetie, of July 10, published by Anthority at Kingston.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE, Kingston, 7th July, 1841.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments, vis. t

The Honourable Sir James Stuart, Baronet, to be Deputy Governor

of that part of the Province of Canada herstofore constituting the

The Honourable Sir James Stuart, Baronet, to be Deputy Governor of that part of the Province of Canada herstofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada.

Heavy Allen, Keq. to be Jindge of the District Court, and Judge of the Surrogate Court, for the Londen District.—Commission dated 18th June, 1841.

Ramuel Nerrill, Raquire, Register of the Surrogate Court for the District of Prince Edward.—Commission dated 1st July, 1841.

The Rinathan Hubbell, the Rev. William Smart, the Rev. Edward Denroche, the Rev. P. C. Campbell, and Paul Glasford, Require, Members of the Board of Edwardin, and of the Board of Trustees for Superintending the District School, for the District of Juhnstown. Commission dated 1st July, 1841.

The Honourables John B. Robinson, Chief Justice, Robert S. Jameson, Vice Chancellor, James Buchanan Maraulay, Jonas Jones, Archibaid McLean, Christopher A. Hagorman, Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench; Robert B. Blatrison, Charles R. Ogden, William H. Draper, Charles D. Day, and Hamilton H. Killaly, Rembers of the Executive Council, and John Macaulay, to be Commissioners under the Heir and Devisee Act, passed in this present Session of the Provincial Legislature. Commission dated 2rd July, 1841.

James McDonell, Esquire, to be the Inspector of Licenses for the Home District, in the place of Alexander McDonell, Esquire, resigned. Commission dated 1st June, 1841.

Flour is advancing in price-Flue selling at 25s. per bbl. There is no wheat, but it may be quoted nominally at 5s. Old Hay was selling this morning at 15 and 16 dollars per ton, and new, if well saved, brought 12 dollars. Oats, from 2s. to 2s.

Bref, per cwt. 25a .- Mutton per Ib. 4fd to 5d.; Butter, 6d. to 7\d.; Potatoes, (new) 1s. 3d. per peck; Green Peas, per peck, 1s.—Tironto Herald.

## WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

REVEREND BRETHERN, -I beg leave to remind you that the next Meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.), at the residence of the Rev. Michael Boomer A. B., Galt, on Wedneeday and Thursday the 4th and 5th of August next.

WILLIAM MOMURRAY, Acting Secretary, W. C. S.

Dundas, July 12th, 1841.

#### FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. 128. KING STREET.

## REDUCED PRICES!

do T. BER. TON respectfully inform their friends, that West of England Brend Clothe, Cassimeres, Dinmond Benver Clothe, Mixtures, &c. ALBO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take of TEN PER CENT of their usual charges. Clergymen's and Harristers' HOBES, made in the neatest style.

Toronto, July 14, 1841. . TUTOR WANTED.

## WANTED, as Turon in a Clengyman's Pamily, a gentleman capable of teaching Writing and Arithmetic perfectly. If he could instruct in the cudiments of Latin, Greek, and French, so much

Apply at the office of this paper. July 6, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIPE ABBURANUE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this institution, at which the Election of Directors, for the enauing year, takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation. Duke Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the 2d day The Chair will be taken at Twenve o'clock at noon, precisely. By order of the Board.

British America Assurance Office, .
Toronto, 12th July, 1841. HERREW AND GERMAN.

T. W. BIRCHALL.

Ma. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MEIDELBERG, 

. . . Toronto, July 10, 1841.

## BIRTHS.

At Philippica,—the residence of the Rev. Dr. Phillips,— Etobicoke, on the 8th inst., the wife of the Rev. Charles Dade, At Quebec, on the 28th elt. Mrs. J. W. Lesycraft, of a

On Friday the 6th inst., in Cobourg, the lady of W. M. Boswell, Esq., of a daughter. DIED.

On June 4, at Blakeney, Norfolk, England, aged 70, Eliza-beth, widow of the late William Barwick Esq., of Holt, in the said county, and mother of John Barwick Esq. of Thornhill, in this Province. At Williamsburgh, on Saturday the 3d inst., after a tedious illness, which he bors with becoming resignation to the Divine will, Charles Weagant, Esq., in the 28th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., Arthur Wellesley, infant son of William A. Campbell, Esq., aged 17 months. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, July 16: Rev. W. Cogswell, [13th Oct.]; S. Rowsell, Esq.; II. C. Barwick, Esq. rem.; D. Burn, Esq. rem.; Rev. G. M. Armstrong, add. sub. and rem.; A. McDonnell, Esq. rem.; Rev. J. Descon, rem.; Rev. F. Evans; Rev. J. G. Gredes, (2) rem.; Rev. J. Plood; Rev. W. McMurray; Rev. G. R. F. Grout,

Rolph, [omitted in our last]; Rev. W. Anderson; Rev. A. N. Bethung: Rev. H. Patton, rem. Mr. H. Rowsell's absence from home will account for several letters not being answered.

rem.; Rev. F. L. Oaler, add. subs.; Rev. R. Blakey, rem.;

Hev. J. B. Lindsny, rem.; G. Grover, Esq. add. sub.;

ERRATUM. -- On the 1st page, 3rd column, for ad captanduia

#### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

His Grace the Archbishop of York has been on a tour of confirmation throughout his Grace's diocese, and has confirmed several thousands of children of both sexes .--His Grace held a confirmation on Wednesday at York. when he confirmed upwards of 1200 young persons, and on Friday visited the rural districts, when his Grace con-

firmed 1000 children.
The Archbishop of York has made the handsome contribution of £1,000 to the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund .-Among the other recent noble donors are the Duke of Northumberland, £500; Bishop of Chester, £200; Bishop of Clogher, £200; Bishop of Lincoln, £200; Lieutenant-General Thornton, 100 guineas; Earl of Onslow, £100; Lord Calthorpe, £100; Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., Lieutenant - General Sir Andrew Barnard £25; the Earl Jermyn, M. P., £25; and Dowager Lady Mordauut, £25.

NOTTINGHAM. - NEW CHURCHES .- (From a Correspondent.)-It is gratifying to observe in this district an auxious desire to promote church extension in a practical manner. The first stone of a new parish church, to be built at Lenton, near Nottingham, was laid on Friday last by Mr. Wright, with the usual religious ceremonies, which were conducted by the Rev. G. Browne, M. A., Lenton, and the Rev. C. Plumptre, M. A., Rector of Chaypole. A new National School adjoining the intended church-yard is also crecting. Lenton is a vicarage in the gift of the crown, containing 4,900 inhabitants, chiefly poor; and the old church, which is incapable of enlargement, affords accommodation for no more than 210 persons. The necessary funds are raising, by voluntary contributions, of which Mr. Wright, of Lenton Hall, has subscribed the liberal sum of £2,000, (exclusive of the value of the site (£800) which he has also given); the Misses Wright, £500; Mr. J. Smith Wright, £105; Mr. Smith (High Sheriff for Nottinghamshire), £100; Miss Evans, £100; Mr. H. Gally Knight, M. P., £100; Mr. Hannay, £30; Mr. Fisher £50; Mrs. Killingsley, £50; Rev. C. Plumptre, £50. The first stone of a new church was also laid a few weeks ago at Carrington, a large village near Nottingham; to which good work an unknown donor has contributed £500; and the respected family of the Wrights, £650; the site being also given by Mr. Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley. An elegant new church is now building at Nottingham, and will be ready for consecration in August next; and during the last 18 months a new church has been opened at Snenton, a populous parish adjoining Nottingham; and the interior of the ancient church of St. Mary, in this town, has been altered and enlarged so as to afford accommodation for 2,000 persons, being an increase of 600 above the number who could formerly worship within its walls. These facts serve to prove that the important duty of extending the ministrations of our apostolic church is not neglected in this neighbourhood.

A meeting of the clergy of the dennery of Buckingham, very munerously attended, was held on Thursday, June 3, in the Magistrates' Chamber. Amongst those present, were the Rev. Dr. Causton, Prebendary of Westminster; Rev. John Coker, and Rev. H. Norris Russell, Rural Deans; Rev. Heneage Drummond, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; Rev. Mr. Oldin, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, &c. &c. Several matters of general interest were brought before the meeting; and it was resolved that an address of congratulation be presented to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the plan in contemplation for making certain alteration in the ecclesisatical relations of the Church Missionary Society, which will enable his Grace and the entire body opiritual rulers of the Charch, to give it their sup port and patronage. The auspicious moment chosen for such a measure, was halled as a signal occasion for promoting union among all members of the Church. It was resolved that a similar address should be presented to the Lord Bishop of London, the zealous promoter of so desirable an object. These addresses, it was agreed, should be transmitted through the Lord Bishop of Lincoln (as diocesan), and first subjected to his lordship's approval. Petitions to both houses of parliament, on matters o interest to the Church, were drawn up and signed by all present. The unanimity of feeling which prevailed throughout the whole meeting was truly gratifying, and promises well for the effects of the measures in contemplation.

PROTESTANT BISHOP FOR MAINA.—It now appears

certain, that in the course of another year, a Protestant Bishop will be appointed for Malta.—Malta Times. WINDSOR, WEDNESDAY .- It is with feelings of the utmost pleasure, that we are enabled to appounce that our very efficient and zealous curate, the Rev. G. A Selwyn, has received the appointment to the lately created bishoprio in New Zenland. Mr. Selwyn intends emigrating in the month of September to the field of his new labours, and when we say that his loss as a spiritual adviser to the rich, and a kind-hearted, liberal, and benevolent friend of the poor, will be severely felt by all classes of the community, we are but giving atterance to the general feeling of every one of his parishioners. We understand that this appointment has been conferred on Mr. Selwyn, through the interposition of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who some time since was studying the English constitutional law under the reverend gentle-

THE CHURCH.-In addition to the munificent donation by her Majesty the Queen Dowager, of £2,000 to "The Colonial Bishops' Fund," we have been informed that her Majesty, hearing of the exhausted state of the funds of ncorporated Society for Promoting the Enlarge ment, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, has most graciously announced her intention of contri buting to that society the liberal donation of £500.

PROJECTED ERECTION OF A METROPOLITAN WELSH PROTESTANT CHUNCH.—Saturday afternoon, a public meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the principality of Wales, was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James'-street, for the purpose of raising sub-scriptious towards the building of a Welsh Church in the metropolis, for the benefit of the Welsh residing in London, in which service, according to the Established Church may be performed in the Welsh language. The Earl of Powis was called to the chair. Amongst the clergy and noblemen present, we observed the Bishop of Bangor, the Bishop of St. David's, the Denu of St. Asaph's, the Marquis of Bute, Viscount Dungannon, Lord Kenyon, the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, Bart., Hon. Robert H. Clive

M. P.; Colonel Wood, M. P.; Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart. M. P. Upwards of £1,500 were contributed in the room. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—In consequence of fulse statements inserted in a Bristol paper, and in the Mosmonthshire Merlin, as to the early career of the Bishop of Exeter and his family, the venerable Arthur B. Evans, Hend Master of the Gloucester Cathedral School, has addressed a letter to the editor of the latter paper, in which he says, "Mr. Philpotts's sons were my daily scholars, most assiduously attending, and I may safely say among the very best I ever had. Henry, the youngest entered the school in October, 1783, at the age of 5 years and 6 months; John, who had been left at school at Bridgwater, entered in the following May, 1784, at the age of 9 years: they both continued at school, until John, at the age of 14, became an attorney's clerk, in 1789; and Heury, at the very early age of 13 years and 6 months gained a Somersetshire Scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, after a week's strict examination by the College, and came off victorious over 5 competitors of 16 and 17. He took his Bachelor's degree at 17, and then pronounced, in the theatre, before the assembled University a Prize Essay on the Influence of Religion. In a few months, he was invited by Magdalen College to accept a vacant Fellowship not attached to any county, as they mostly are. Thus, in his 18th year, he became Fellow of Magdalen College. He, in no long time after, was presented by the Bishop of Durham to a valuable prebend in that church, and is now the truly excellent Bishop of

CONSECUATION OF THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.-On Sunday morning, the newly-appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man (Dr. Short) was consecrated at her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Precisely at 11 o'clock, his Grace the Archbishop of York entered the chapel, and was received by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Ripon, and other dignitaries of the Church, and was conducted to the robing-room, during which a full voluntary was played on the fine toned organ, at the conclusion of which the Archbishop took his seat on the north side of the altar, the Bishops of London and Ripon on the south side. The morning prayers were then read in a most impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Jones, one of the Chaplains of Whitehall. The Archbishop then read the Commandments. The Bishop of Ripon read the Epistle, and the Bishop of London the Gospel. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Short (brother of the new Bishop). The ceremony of consecration then commenced; the organ playing another voluntary whilst the new Bishop was vested in his rochet, who was then presented to the

Archbishop by the two assisting Bishops. The Queen's mandate was then read, and the oaths The Bishop of London then read the Litany, and the Archbishop the Prayers after the Litany.

The new Bishop was then fully robed, and the ceremony of "laying on of hands" took place by the Archbishop and the two Bishops.

The Holy Bible was then presented to the new Bishop. The Archbishop read the exhortation and the blessing. The Holy Sacrament was then administered by the Archbishop to the three hishops and the clergy present, and then to the congregation.

The altar table presented a most magnificent display of

The singing was by the choir attached to the chapel. Mr. Massey presided at the organ.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and a great number

of the nobility who usually attend the chapel, were present at the interesting ceremony.
WILTON.—The Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. is erecting a

new church at Wilton, at his sole expense.

In a note to Bishop Doane's late Annual Address to the Convention of New Jersey, he says, "We want 20 Missionaries: give me the means, and I will find the men!" He perhaps little hoped that the former would so soon be supplied; but we are happy to learn that the late Samuel S. Olden, Esq., of Princeton, in addition to the legacy of six thousand dollars to General Domestic Missions, has bequeathed the further sum of eight thousand dollars to the Missions in his own diocese. Such noble examples of Christian liberality as we have several times of late been called on to notice, are truly heart-cheering to the friends of "Christ and the Church."

#### Further Extracts from late English Papers.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO OXFORD. The announced intention of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to visit Oxford on Tuesday, combined with the circumstance of that being the day appointed for the annual commemoration of the founders and benefactors of the various colleges and halls, drew together from London, and the counties surrounding this ancient seat of learning, a vast concourse of spectators of the various interesting proceedings of which Oxford was the scene. Of the numbers assembled some notion may be formed from the circumstance that beds were scarcely to b had at Oxford on Monday night at any price, and that several gentlemen were forced to provide themselves in this respect at Abingdon and the surrounding villages. The principal influx was from Landon; and the trains on the Great Western railway were so considerably increased in length throughout the

de of Monday as greatly to retard their transit. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Nuncham, the sent of his Grace the Archbishop of York, shortly after two clock on Monday, where great preparations were made for their recention. The inhabitants of Nuncham and its vicinity lined the road for a considerable distance, and bailed the arrival of the Royal cortege with every demonstration of loyal attachment. A large party of students from the University repaired to Nuncham by water, rowing up the picturesque windings o their favourite Isis, and joined enthusiastically in the accla-mations by which her Majesty and Prince Albert were received on their arrival. The "demonstration" was continued with se hearty a vigour long after her Majesty and the Royal suite had entered the archbishop's splendid residence, that her Majesty and Prince Albert were induced to present themselves on balcony, nothing short of which would apparently satisfy thei numerous admirers, and the acclamation was thereupon renewe with increased fervour. A hope was for some time entertained by the young gentlemen from the University that her Majesty would accompany the Prince in his visit to Oxford. But thi hope was presently dispelled, her Majesty having been dissuaded by cogent reasons from accompanying her Royal Consort smongst which it is sufficient to particularise this one—that the University authorities would have been compelled, by ancien on, to grant an entire term-a concession which have been attended with great inconvenience. In her Majesty' remaining at Nuncham, while the Prince was inspecting wonders of Oxford, there was nothing whatever that could be interpreted ungracious, her Majesty having already visited the University before her accession.

Precisely at nine o'clock his Grace the Dake of Wellington ever distinguished by military precision as to time, drove inte the principal street, and set down at the Angel Hotel, where he partook of breakfast. Throughout the entire course of his progress from the outskirts of the town the applause was tumultuous, and in front of the hotel an immense crowd soon congre gated, by whom, on his subsequent appearance, he was received with similar demonstrations. and appeared exceedingly well pleased by the proceedings of the

Shortly after 10 o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who breakfasted at Nuncham with her Majesty, drave into the town in an open carriage and four, with outriders, escorted by Lord Norreys's troop of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. His Royal Highness was accompanied by his Grace the Archbishop of York, and a second carriage and four contained Lor George Lennox, Sir E. Bowater, and Mr. Anson, of the Prince suite. At twenty minutes past ten, his Royal Highness entered into the centre of the knot of buildings called the Schools, where he was received by his Grace the Duke of Wellington. in his full robes as Chancellor of the University, and by all the Heads of Houses, also in their state costume.

At half-past ten, the folding doors were thrown open, the distinguished procession, headed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and his Grace the Chancellor of the University entered the theatre. The applause which hailed their appearance no power of language could describe. The entire theatre gallery with a throng of under-graduates, recalling Milton's description of Pandemonium by the density with which they were macked hend over head, and not a little too, perhaps, by the discordant poises to which they gave utterance without intermission. The centre of the hall was allocated to the masters of arts, non-resident as well as resident; and this was also completely filed. The procession included, besides the Chan-cellor and the Prince, the Heads of Houses, together with the noblemen and gentlemen, upon whom, as will presently be seen, n honorary degree was conferred. Within the circle set apart for the collegiate dignitaries and the distinguished visitors. his Grace the Chauceller took his seat at the centre. His Royal Highness Prince Albert occupied a chair of state at his Grace's eft, and behind his Royal Highness stood Lord G. Lennox, Gentlemen in Waiting, and Mr. G. E. Anson, Private Secretary to the Prince, both attired in the Windsor uniform. Th Prince, who looked a little pale, but otherwise exceedingly well, wore the gown of a Doctor of Civil Law over a black suit, cut in the style of the Windsor uniform; his Royal Highness also wore the garter on his left knee, and the star and ribbon of the order, which were also worn by his Grace the Chancellor, and the several other knights of the order (about half a dozen) who were present. At the Chancellor's left stood the Vice Chancellor, and some paces beneath, at either side, the senior and junior proctor. Amongst the distinguished persons who had seats on the dais, we observed his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Loudonderry, Ladies Alexandrina and Frances Vane, Lord Adolphus Vane, Earl Jersey, Lady Clementina Villiers, Earl of Eldon, Lord Prudhoc, Lady Ward, the hon. Miss Ward, Dr. Phillimore, Lady Caroline Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Lord Churchill, Lord Ward, Viscount Scaham, Marania of Blandford, Lord H. Loftus, Lord Edwin Hill, Earl of Liverpool, Lord Cranley, Dean of Rereford, Colonel Bouverie, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Chichester, and Winchester, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M. P., Mr. Estcourt, M. P., Mr. Maclean, M. P., &c. Amongst the distinguished members of the University the theologisus whose names have been so much before the public of late years were the chief objects of curiosity with the strangers, of whom great numbers were assembled in the body of the hall; and their attention seemed to be principally directed to the Rev. Dr. Hampden, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, and the Rev. Mr. Newman.

The successive rounds of applause which saluted the pro cession as it moved towards the platform lasted for at least five minutes. When the applause had subsided, the under-graduates in the gallery gave out in succession "The Queer The Prince" with great applause. To these succeeded "The Duke," with an equal amount of enthusiasm. Though there were three dukes present, no one could mistake the individual for whom the compliment was intended. They were, however, by no means niggardly of their approbation, for the Dukes of Marlborough and Sutherland were presently saluted with a imilar although less significant, demonstration of their regard During the course of the proceedings "The House of Lords' was repeatedly cheered, as well as "The Conservative members of the House of Commons," and upwards of a dozen times the announcement of "Lord Melbourne's" name was followed by hisses and shouts of reprobation. This was as often varied by the announcement of "The Ministers," "The Whigs," The Corn-law Repealers," &c., who met with a most confial and unanimous reproof in every shape and form. The hissing and hooting in many cases lasted for several minutes.

In the course of reading the Act of Convocation, when his Grace the Chancellor alluded by name to "Augustissimus Princeps Albertus," the mention of his Royal Highness was bailed by loud and prolonged cheers.

His Grace the Chancellor then, turning towards Prince Albert, read the following address:-

TO FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS FRANCIS ALBERT AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMANUEL, DUKE OF SANE, PRINCE OF SANE CONURG AND GOTHA, KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

"May it please your Royal Highness,-We, the Chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford, already

honoured by the high privilege of enrolling your Royal High-ness amongst its members, eagerly embrace the opportunity of another gracious act of condescension to renew the homage of our unfeigned respect, and to welcome with the liveliest satisfaction the presence of your Royal Highness within these walls. "We rejoice that your Royal Highness will assist at the whemn commemoration of our founders and benefactors, and behold on every side in our schools and libraries and colleges the various monuments of their piety and munificence. we are anxious to invite the attention of your Royal Highness not so much to beautiful edifices or any outward display, as to our studies and institutions themselves, their history, genius

and design.

"Trained in a celebrated University, your Royal Highnes has tasted these studies, and cultivated those excellent qualities of mind and heart, which are peculiarly adapted to the just appreciation of the varied pursuit of literature and science and secred truth. And, whatever may have been the success of ou own exertions in the great cause of sound learning and religious ducation, the spirit and objects of our institutions will be ound to descree, as they have for many ages obtained, the countenance of statesmen and the favour of princes; for they have no narrow range nor selfish aims, but are intimately bound up with the best and highest interests of the country and of mankind.

"And one result at least of our anxious cares, and of the enlightened piety of our benefactors, your Royal Highness cannot fail to recognise in an universal attachment to the British constitution in Church and State, combined with mos devoted and heartfelt loyalty to her most gracious Majesty and ier Royal bouse.

"Given at our House of Convocation, under our comme eal, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1841." The Chancellor then handed this address, beautifully written on vellum, and sealed with the University seal, enclosed in a case of gold, to his Royal Highness, who was graciously pleased o accept it, and briefly returned thanks for the honour thus conferred upon him, expressing the deep satisfaction which it afforded him to visit this renowned seat of learning—a satisfaction which was enhanced by his recollection of the fayour previously conferred upon him by admitting him an honormy member of their distinguished University.

The Prince's brief address was received with the loudest

shouts of approbation. "Three cheers for Prince Albert," were called for, and the call was responded to by nine rounds ' applause.

His Royal Highness acknowledged the compliment standing, bowing with a dignified yet most easy grace, and manifested a bearing throughout which left nothing to desire in the Consort of our gracious Queen.

The Public Orator then delivered an address in Latin, approriate to the occasion of his Royal Highness's visit to the University, and alluding in extremely felicitous terms to the distinguished annals of the house of Saxe Coburg. Adverting to the merits of his Royal Highness's glorious ancestor, the Elector Frederick, the Orator coupled the name of Frederick with that of Luther amidst the loudest applause, which reached its acme when he described the Prince's renowned progenitor as Papali superstitioni acerrimus hostis."

His Grace the Chancellor then conferred the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law upon the following noblemen and gentlemen :- His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Camden, Lord Ashley, Lord Prudhoe, Sir John Johnston, Bart., Sir Edward Bowater, K. C. B., and Mr. John Loveley, High Sheriff of the county of Oxford.

The annuncement of each name was received with loud applause. His Grace the Chancellor in each instance proounced the words, "Admitto te ad gradum doctoris in lege civili honoris causa," and then turning to the community inquired in a loud tone of voice, "Placet?" to which the ponse was in each case the most deafening cheers. The Public Orator preceded the announcement of the dignity conferred upon each individual by a happily worded panegyric. In the cases of the several noble aspirants, he dwelt on their high lineage, and on the great public acts in which they and thei ancestors had taken part. When it came to Sir E. Bowater's turn, he alluded to the valour displayed by the gallant office on the plains of Waterloo, of which he bore the commemora tive medal on his bosom, and happily associated him with the illustrious Chancellor in the glorious recollections of that "foughten field." The most enthusiastic cheers hailed the onorous Latinisms in which this tribute of just praise was onveyed; and the cheering was renewed when the illustrious Duke, in a classical version of the ordinary phrase, "the gallant gentleman" summoned Sir Edward to add mercurial to his martial honours by the epithet "fortissimus vir."

The concession of the honorary degrees having been con cluded, the turn of the youthful beroes in the gallery arrived and a rapid succession of political sentiments was given utteramongst which we distinguished the following :-The Queen, God bless her," (loud cheers); " The Queen ud cheers); " Sir Robert Peel" (great cheer-Downger,' ing); "Lord Stanley," (cheers); "Her Majesty's Ministers," (groans and hisses, which lasted for nearly five minutes) ·The Queen," (enthusiastic cheers, marking the juxta-position apparently with a view to separate them); "A grown for Dan O'Connell," (immense hooting and growning); "Waterloo!" (tremendous cheers); "The Whigs," (bisses long continued); " Peel," (immense cheering); "The members for the Univer-sity;" "The Vice Chancellor;" "The Senior Proctor."

The under-graduates having wound themselves up to a pitch of great excitement, manifested a disposition to be obstreperous for a longer period than was consistent with

and the illustrious Chancellor repeatedly put up his hand, and had several times to shake his head, which was done, however, in the most good-humoured manner, before he could reduce the refractory to submission. No doubt his Grace found it much nore difficult to command his collegiate phalanx than he ever had found it to regulate the movements of 50,000 troops i

battle. When silence was restored, Professor Keble pronounced from the rostrum the Crewcian oration in Latin, containing the customary honourable mention of the founders and benefactors of the different colleges and halls, and recording the principal

events of the last academical year. The prize essays were then recited by the fortunate candidates, the prizes having been determined by the Vice Chancellor, the two Proctors, the Public Orator, and Professor of Poetry, as follows :-

Lucas, Commoner of Queen's College.

For Latin Verse.—"Vise per Anglism ferro strate."—
Frederick Fanshaw, Scholar of Baliol College.

For English Essay .- "The pleasures and advantages of

literary pursuits compared with those which arise from the excitement of political life." George Marshall, Student of Christ Church, and Craven Scholar.

For English Verse .- "The Sandwich Islands." Samuel

For Latin Essay .- " De Etruscorum cultu, legibus, et moibus, corumque apud Romanos vestigiis." Benjamin Jowett Fellow of Baliol College. l'ortions of the English poem were superior to the average

productions of this description. The Latin poem, which was in very smooth bexameters, contained occasional and rather marked reminiscences of Virgil, Many of the allusions to the marvels of steam, which in its Latinised form of "caper," sounded un peu mesquin, were very felicitous. The poem con cluded with a rural picture, embodying the bucolic isuage of herd of cattle drinking; and the descriptive words,-- dulcemque bibunt e flumine vitam,

provoked a laugh by the obvious quiz which they suggested upon that great modern rival of steam-tectotalism At the conclusion of the recital of the prize essays, his Royal Highness and the Chancellor retired amid similar plaudits to those which bailed their entrance, and were followed by the Heads of Houses, and the noble and other distinguished visitors, upon which the theatre was speedily cleared.

LATEST POLITICAL CHANGES .- Many and important changes are every day taking place in the political world. To some we may openly refer; others are as yet not in a state to be publicly announced. The Duke of Richmond has declared positively against the government. His Grace has placed his proxy in the hand of the Conservative Lord Ripon! The Marquis Wellceley has withdrawn his proxy from the Whig peer that had previously held it, and handed it over to the Duke Wellington!! The Duke of Roxburgh has encouraged his The Duke of Roxburgh has encouraged his tenants to petition against the government plan, and has desired his praxy not to be used in favour of the government as heretofore !!! Lord Carrington has declared against the government, and has sent his own lawyer as a Conservative candidate for the future representation of High Wycomb!!!! The Earl of lichester only waits to resign his situation under the government and to declare against them in consequence of request of Lord Melbourne, who said to Lord Hebester, Pray withhold your resignation. We shall all go out together shortly !!!!!" Such are some of the changes which have come to our knowledge, and which we are able to communicate with confidence. To this we may add what we know to have been said by Earl Grey to a friend of his lordship's at the Queen's Ball, to the effect that he had seen many wonderful things in his political life, but none so extraordinary and unjustifiable as the conduct of her Majesty's present ministers. -- Northampto

MINISTERIAL CHANGES .- (From a Correspondent of the Standard) .- We are able to announce upon what we consider unquestiouable anthority, the following ministerial changes:

Mr. F. Maule has left the Home-office, and succeeds we under

stand, Mr. Sheil as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and is to be made a privy councillor. Lord Seymour has succeeded Mr. F. Maule at the Home-office, and yesterday (Tuesday) the noble lord commenced his official duties as Under Secretary of State. It is also confidently stated this (resterday) morning, that it is now arranged for the Right Hon. R. L. Sheil to succeed Sir J. R. Carnac as Governor of Bombay; and Mr. S. Lefevre (late Poor Law Commissioner), it is said succeeds Mr. D. Le Marchant as Assistant Secretary of the Board of

It is now generally known in fashionable society, that the young Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, is to be married, at the beginning of the ensuing year, to the lovely daughter of Lady Jersey, now in the 18th year of her age. It was expected that the Prince would have married a daughter of one of the Sovereign Princes of Germany, but the beautiful English belle seems to have the greater attraction.

The preliminaries are arranged for the marriage of Miss Peel, eldest daughter of the Right Hon, Sir R. Peel, Bart. M. P. with Viscount Villiers eldest son of the Earl and Countess of

A £5 gold coin is about to be issued from her Majesty's

THE QUEEN'S NAME.-Lord Stanley, in the course of his incomparable speech on Friday night, referred to a speech of Sir John Hobbonse, "who said, "though Ministers did not possess the confidence of the House, it was not their duty to resign, as they did possess the confidence of the Crown." this Lord Stanley made the following remarks, in a burst of truly constitutional eloquence: -- " He was not misrepresenting the language of the right hon. gentleman, because that no doubt might arise, he followed it up immediately with this emphatic expression, 'which let me tell you is the best support that any minister can have. — (Continued cheers.) These were the words which fell from a Whig Minister, which fell from one who at one time was an ardent and almost an enthusiastic defender of popular rights. These were the doctrines which, in his place as a Cabinet Minister, he had put forth to the assembled Commons of Great Britain. He would tell him. and his colleagues, that there could in his (Lord Stanley's) opinion, be no higher responsibility; there could be no deeper and graver offence against the constitution, than that of ministers who should dare to whisper such a doctrine into the cars of a Sovereign of the House of Hanover. (Loud cheers from the opposition benches.) He would tell the right hon, gentleman, that of the personal favour of the Crown this bouse knew nothing, and ought to know nothing-(continued cheers;) and deep was the crime of that Minister, who, fancying that he possessed that personal favour, presumed to abuse it for the purpose, the selfish purpose, of his own party interests; but deeper still was his guilt, who dared to use the name and the supposed favour of the Sovereign to overawe discussion, and to fetter the free exercise of the expression of the opinion of the representatives of the people in Parliament .- (Lo Among the on dits of the day it is reported that Lieutenan General Sir II. Vivian, Master General of the Ordnance, will, on the dissolution of parliament be raised to the peerage.-

Ministerial Paper. Lord Gosford has declined attending at the meeting of the Ulster Association for the Repeal of the Corn-laws, on the ground that he cannot support the ministerial measure. Lord Western, an old Whig and a practical farmer, has

shown that in the generality of cases the farmer could not live on the prices that he would obtain for his corn after a repeal of the Corn Laws, even if he paid no rent.

CHEAP BREAD !-At a large meeting of the Operative Conservatives, held in this city (Exeter) a few days since, a specimen of the Bread used by the working classes in the cheap Corn countries, was exhibited, and examined by the Operatives. It was a black sour loaf from Hamburgh, and such as our working men could not be induced to make use of, unless driven to i from necessity. The working men expressed the greatest in-dignation at the desire of Mr. Divett and the Free Traders to bring them down to this "coarse kind of food;" and when it was further explained to the Operatives that in the cheap Core countries, where the working classes never know the taste of good wheaten bread, the Wages is, for the labourer 5d. a day, and for the most skilful mechanic or artificer, not more that 1s. 4d.; - the execrations were loud and deep against those who vish to obtain their suffrages by the fulsecry of "Cheap Bread.

Asimurron.—The system of exclusive dealing was strictly enforced here on Saturday last, by some worthy Liberals gentlemen manufacturers, who, goaded with despair, under the apprehension of defeat in the anticipated contest, have, we regret to state, ordered their poor labourers not to expend single penny with any shopkeeper who may be opposed to them in politics! Of course this created great confusion, particularly among the bakers, who had prepared the usual quantity o bread for their customers :- if this is not usurping tyranny with a vengeance-what is? We shall leave the public t draw their own conclusion from this disgraceful attempt to intimidate free electors. We are happy to state that Mr. Mack illop, (Tory) having completed a satisfactory canvass, has returned to Loudon.—Western Luminary.—[If the Whigs and Radicals begin to adopt the system of "exclusive dealing," the Conservatives will have no alternative but to adopt the sam plan; and then our opponents will soon find themselves in the "wrong box."]—An address has been issued, stating that "the majority for Mr. Mackillop is such that his return is certain."

## Advertisements.

#### BRITISH SADDLERY WARE HOUSE, VELLINGTON BUILDINGS

AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DEXON respectfully informs the Military and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Sanddlery, Harrison, Whips, &c. &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes a

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-13

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees for the Brock District School will examine CANDIDATES, for the situation of Master of the said Institution, on Wednesday, 4th Aug't. No person can be appointed without personally ungergoing the investigation of the Board, however high and satisfactory his tes-

monials may be. An acquaintance with the Latin and Greek Classics, and other ranches of Education, in extent amounting to what is required by branches of Education, in extent amounting to what is required by the Council of King's College, is indispensable.

II. C. BARWICK.

Woodstock, 11th June, 1841. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment

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JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.
Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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120. King-Street. 15-tf Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to their Correspondents, and to the Trade generally, that they are now in receipt of part of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS:

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iculs at short and definite periods. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Front Street, Toronto, 26th May, 1841. TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Tills School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841. Mus. CROMBE's Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wed-

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal. 26-tf Toronto, Dec. 28, 1840,

STRAM BOAT NOTICE. THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday norming, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday members of the commencing on Sunday

ening the 4th inst. Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

PRINTING INK. CUCH as is used in the printing of this Newspaper, imported from London, in kegs, 24 pounds each, and for sale by the keg, at 2s. 6d, per pound, by

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King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston, April, 1841.

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By order of the Committee of Management,
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II. J. GRASETT, Toronto, June 8, 1841.

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