on which all hinges prevailed at Athens and many other places, copied, no doubt, from that of Moses. - Churchman, England.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Our revolution has made us grow faster and grow richer; but Sam, when we were younger and poorer, we were more pious and more happy. We have nothin fixed either in religion or politics. nexion there ought to be atween Church and State, I am not availed, but some there ought to be as sure as the Lord made Moses. Religion when left to itself, as with us, grows too rank and luxuriant. Suckers and sprouts and intersecting shoots, and superfluous wood, make a nice shady tree to look at, but where's the fruit, Sam? That's the question-where's the fruit? No; the pride of human wisdom, and the presumption it breeds will ruinate us. Jefferson was an infidel, and avowed it, and gloried in it, and called it the enlightenment of the age. Cambridge College is Unitarian, cause it looks wise to doubt, and every drumstick of a boy ridicules the belief of his forefathers. If our country is to be darkened by infidelity, our Government defied by every State, and every State ruled by mobs-then, Sam, the blood we shed in our revolution will be atoned for in the blood and suffering of our fellow-citizens. The murders of that civil war will be expiated by a political suicide of the State. - The Clockmaker.

THE CHIURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1839

A very slight attention to the history of the Church in the Apostolical age will abundantly manifest to the reader the importance which was attached to the Episcopal office, and how indispensable it was deemed, even in those early and pure days of Christianity, that the numerous labourers in the vineyard of the Lord should, for the maintenance of order and discipline, enjoy the benefit of a presidential oversight. The Apostles, who had been the sharers of our Saviour's eartbly pilgrimage, and commissioned, even in his own time, to bear a part in the "ministry of reconciliation," became naturally, after the ascension into heaven of their divine Master, the superintendents of the visible Church,-the regulators of the societies of Christians, -and the dispensers of that commission by which labourers might be simplied in propor-

From the Acts of the Apostles, compiled by St. Luke the fellow-traveller of St. Paul, we find that Apostle to have been earnestly engaged, amongst other and laborious duties, in the exercise of an episcopal superintendence over the churches of that region to which his labours had been principally directed. Having declared to them a crucified Saviour, and through the "foolishness of preaching," drawn them off from pagan superstition and idolatry to the truth as it is in Jesus, we find him, after settling all things upon this foundation, returning in due course of time to the scene of his earlier labours, making the circuit of his newly-formed Churches, setting in order what pertained to their spiritual advancement, giving instruction to individual Christians, and extending his counsels and exhortations to the "elders in every city," and directing them to "take heed unto themselves and to all the flock," and to "feed the Church of God which he purchased with his own blood.' In process of time, too, we find him, in the character of a metropolitan, delegating the Episcopal charge to his sons in the faith, Timothy and Titus, -instructing them in the responsibilities of their exalted station, and warning them against suddenness in "laying hands" upon those who were to be ambassadors for Christ.

In succeeding years, we find St. John, from his remote exile in the isle of Patmos, conveying the same instructions to the presidential "angels" of the Asiatic churches, -encouraging, commending, warning, and rebuking, according to the respective conduct of each. And to pass over many subsequent years of the history of the Church, we find early in the fourth century of the Christian era 318 bishops present at the Council of Nice,-proof that these overseers of the Church were scattered far and wide throughout the whole bounds of Christendom, and that no Christian society was considered to be established in the order of the Apostles without this direct-

ing and controlling overseer.

for this presidential office in the Church of God, until at | crucified. the era of the glorious Reformation rash spirits sought to extirpate rather than amend, to pull down the fabric instead of freeing it from its corrupt additions. Some, therefore, in the wantonness of innovation, overturned that order in the Church which had been established in divine authority. In some, it was a reckless and heedless departure from the Apostolic and Scriptural rule; by others, the plea of necessity was advanced in justification of the change, but the irregularity which at first awakened anxiety and grief came by degrees, through the force of habit, to be viewed without concern.

We are not now, however, about to enter into any formal defence of the divine and apostolic origin of Episcopacy :- we merely advert to the practice of the Church in all ages, in confirmation of the weight and importance which was universally attached to the office of a Bishop; and it would be easy to adduce, from the more modern portions of eeclesiastical history, -- since the unhappy aberration has occurred from the orderly government of the divine blessing, the Church in Upper Canada with the primitive Church, --proofs numerous and touching her lately acquired advantage, will increase and spread, -of the inconveniences and calamities which, in many Christian societies, have resulted from the absence of Episcopal supervision. When the United States were will everywhere accompany the advancement of her sound colonies of Great Britain, indifference to the spiritual and Scriptural principles. wants of the people was a main cause of their alienation from the Mother country; and while there was a most insufficient supply of ordinary ministers, from the absence of episcopal control, every man did that which was right in his own eyes, and the cause of the Church of necessity languished and declined.

It is refreshing to contemplate in that extensive and fast peopling country, the correction of an evil so long allowed to work out its calamitous results, and to witness the growth and prosperity of the church which, through the divine blessing, has accompanied a closer adherence to the primitive model of Christianity, especially in the supply of those directing and controlling overseers withsound advancement cannot proceed. And to come mearer home, -while we have to lament a vast extent of spiritual waste which there are no labourers to till, it is Episcopal supervision is not lost sight of, but that most efficient additions have lately been made to the number of our North American prelates. Within a few weeks, private worth and ability, annex that intimate local ac- of the mighty empire to which we belong. quaintance with every spot in their extensive charge, from

ber of congregations to be visited and the vast extent of country to be traversed, present an amount of duty which all the self-denying and untiring energies of a Middleton and a Heber, a Stewart and a Mountain could never adequately fulfil. The three prelates here first mentioned were undeniably martyrs to the bodily and intellectual toil which their duties imposed; and whosoever had marked the progress of the Lord Bishop of Montreal at of the Church's natural ally, the State. We have said his first visitation of this Province about a year ago, would at once perceive that those were labours in which, with every vigour of corporeal strength and mental energy, it would be impossible long to persevere.

Of the right reverend prelate who has recently been onsecrated to the Episcopal charge of the Province of Upper Canada, we should be excused, we know, from peaking in those terms which a long observation of his estimable qualities and the intimate and almost filial intercourse with which we have been honoured, would prompt; but it would be superfluous to take up the language of eulogy in behalf of one who has been so long and widely known, and wherever known appreciated and honoured for his integrity, his ability, and his zeal for the cause of Christ and his Church.

We have been kindly favoured with a copy of the Sermon preached on occasion of the consecration of the prelates just named, by the Rev. Edward Scobell, and published by the desire of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is taken from Isaiah vi. 1-3; and after a very pleasing and practical adaptation of the text, the reverend ject than an increased conviction that we desire as well preacher proceeds with this address:

"And now, my Right Rev. Superiors,—you, to whom this special occasion is more peculiarly personal, suffer for a moment he word of exhortation. I am sensible that I can inform you in nothing :- I can instruct you in nothing. I can only stir up your re minds by way of remembrance: even which I would not sume to do, but for the ministerial position I am here permitpresume to do, but for the ministerial position I am here permitted at present to occupy. It has pleased Providence to summon yon to a high station in his visible Church. Hasten, we pray thee, O Lord, thy kingdom! And we would humbly hope, that we perceive the arm of the Lord awakening for his people. He turneth the hearts of rulers and nations, as seemeth best to his godly wisdom, sometimes as the heart of one man. We see with love the increasing actions which the Church is convenient to the the increasing exertions which the Church is now making, both its ministry and laity, (for the Church is of the two,) to the y of God. The root of Jose seems more manifest as an onds: and going out more loudly, more clearly, more efficiently The Church seems moving again in her native strength. She ids out her boughs to the sea, and her branches to the river. And this appears in no way more gratifying than in the appointops to the churches of our colonies in foreign lands. Without a bishop, a church's arm, if church it can be called, is cramped and shortened. Without a bishop, a church has no promped and shortened. Without a bishop, a church has no power, present and at hand, of ordination, in most, if rot in all cases, a vital requisite; it has no controlling power, no adjusting, concentrating, uniting energy. It is virtually divided and individualized: a body without its guiding eye: a pillar truly, but a pillar of cloud, and not of fire! not a burning and a shining

But then, a bishop, to be effective, should be over a dioces within his episcopal grasp, and within his bodily powers; a diocese that he can visit without risk of health and life;—which he can view; which he can be acquainted with, -and personaly influence and manage.
"To a diocese thus improved, as I understand, and thus more

rightly divided, the Lord has called you, Right Rev. Fathers.

"And yet is probable, that with a christian diffidence of your own powers, your minds may shrink from the arduous emine en you contemplate, with the seraphim, the divine holine that perfect holiness, which, while it is the security of the Church, and the love of the Church,—should also be the cause of its fearful apprehension! when you reflect upon the liabilities, the burdens, the difficulties of your prominent post,—you may be tempted to say, "Who is sufficient for these things?" And well we may say so, high or low in the Church: and he will say it rely, who has examined most seriously his own weak and imperfect nature.

"Go forth, then, Right Reverend Fathers, in this divine, this evangelical, this invincible resolution of the great apostle of the Gentiles, to the churches to which you are appointed. "The lot is east into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord." Go forth,—and let that spirit also be in you which was in Christ Jesus: meek, patient, charitable, bold, persevering; full of christian love, full of holy consolation; and, then, like him, ve shall assuredly go forth, conquering and to conquer. Be yo holy, for holy is our God. Grave upon a plate of pure gold—"HOLINESS TO THE LORD! That it may be upon the mitre; upon the fore front of the mitre it shall be:" For "without holiness, no man," either of ministers, or of congregations, "shall see the Lord!" Go forth, leaning only on the bosom of your Lord, and trusting alone to the power of his grace. His grace shall give you boldness, with fervent zeal, constantly to preach the gospel;

grace for every sinner that repenteth; the free gift of salvation upon all men (since Christ gave himself a ransom for all) unto that order in the Church which had been established in the Apostles' days and has the clearest sanction of the divine authority. In some, it was a reckless and heed-; where there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor u cumcision, barbarian nor Scythian, bond nor free; but Christ

"And although a vast and trackless ocean shall roll between us, yet the Church of Christ is never divided in spirit. The Church here shall have saintly communion with the Churches of et her daughter in the wilderness. Prayer shall be made unceas gly in the Church for you. And, if we never meet again in as world—if that be the counsel which God will bring to pass may we assemble at last around the great white thr names be found written in the Lamb's book of life."

We heartily respond the beautiful sentiments of this able preacher; and we fervently pray that, watered with that her desolate and scattered children will soon be gathered together in her sanctuaries, and that vital godliness

With to-day's impression, the first quarter of our new and enlarged volume is completed; and the reception which, in its improved form, it has thus far experienced may be considered to afford a pretty certain augury of what is to be its future success and advancement. While we congratulate our friends at large upon the signal success which has accompanied the establishment of this periodical, we must be understood to disclaim any further merit in the performance of its editorial duties, than that of endeavouring simply and faithfully to set before our readers the real principles and the actual workings of that Church to which, founded upon the Apostolic moout whose functions and superintendence its orderly and del,—" built upon the foundation of the prophets and apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief cornerstone,"-it is our high and valued privilege to belong. While we rejoice that "The Church" is extending its cheering to observe that the paramount importance of circulation far and wide, we rejoice much more that the principles which it inculcates find a warm response in so many hearts, and that it has been rendered, under God, the humble instrument of promoting a better reverence Bishops have been consecrated for Upper Canada, and and obedience to the King of kings, and furthering at the the islands of Newfoundland and the Bermudas; and same time the duty of loyal attachment to that gracious the individuals chosen for this exalted office, to great | Sovereign who, by Divine permission, sways the sceptre

The great mass of our Subscribers, we are gratified to Newfoundland, and the islands of the Bermudas asso- constraining sense of duty, we promulgate in these cociated in that episcopal charge, we have not the means lumns: they join with us, we know, in venerating that of speaking from personal knowledge; but in looking at ecclesiastical structure which includes a spiritual provithe map of the extensive country recently embraced in sion for the way-faring and the poor; and despite that apparent. We can speak far more confidently of the necersity of rendering distinct the Episcopal direction of the Church,—for that from which no one can wilfully

| Apparent | Ilie worship in the Parish Church | Churc

the sin of Jeroboam.

Amidst the unhappy delusions, too, which have prevailed on the subject of our civil polity, and the means propounded for ameliorating what some have lately disovered to be the defective system of the British Constitution in this Province, we have felt it our duty, in upholding the Church, to interpose our buckler in defence enough, we can affirm it without vanity, to convict the theory of "Responsible Government" of such mischiefs and absurdities as no honest man should countenance or defend; nor have we any fear that a single unprejudiced man will rise from the perusal of our arguments, simply because they are based upon common sense, without a conviction of the fallacies in theory and the disasters in hands! practice with which his favourite system is attended. In the prosecution of these arguments, it has certainly been to us a source of unfeigned regret to find ourselves arrayed against some who are persons of undoubted private worth and unquestionable loyalty; but this very circumstance it is which has caused us to labour the more assiduously for their recovery from the delusion, and to snatch so many of the excellent and the truehearted from the precipice of ruin to the verge of which they were blindly straying. Though some few may have taken offence at our course, we have too high an estimate of the general good sense and loyalty of the country, to fear any other result from our late efforts upon this subto labour for the weal of our country as for the identified interests of the Church.

At the close of the first quarter of our renewed labours, we shall be excused if we follow the example of statesmen in a higher sphere, in contemplating our financial condition and contrasting the respective amounts of receipt and expenditure. We shall not be thought as intending to reflect upon the zeal and good intentions of our patrons, when we announce that, during the quarter just closed, we have not been furnished with means in any degree proportionate to our expenditure. On the contrary, we have been obliged, from a principle of common honesty, in fulfilling positive engagements, to submit to an outlay from our own private resources, which we are much less able than willing to endure, and which we hope, after this simple announcement of the fact, will produce in our respected Agents and subscribers at large an exertion to relieve us from a responsibility and an inconvenience which ought not to be annexed to the gratuitous performance of editorial labour.

Our circulation is certainly large and respectable, but our weekly expenditure is necessarily augmented: no expence or pains is spared to render our journal worthy of the cause it is designed to support; and the terms of subscription are the very lowest which, even calculating upon a very extensive circulation, it is practicable to make them. It cannot therefore, unless in cases where the fulfilment of our terms to the letter would prove a positive inconvenience, he too much to expect from at least the great body of our subscribers the payment of the small annual amount of subscription in advance. We beg to refer our readers to the list of Agents at the end of our fourth page, that they may be at no loss in the means of making payment where an unnecessary expence would be incurred in transmitting it directly to ourselves.

We beg to inform our subscribers in Nova Scotia, that Henry Pryor Esquire of Halifax has kindly consented to act as Agent for "The Church"; and we shall not, we trust, be presuming too much on the friendly offices of a clerical brother, in saying that subscriptions in New Brunswick may, until further direction, be paid into the hands of the Rev. William Harrison, of the city of St. John's in that Province.

To several of our subscribers in distant places we had given a personal assurance that, if practicable, our paper should be furnished to hem from the commencement of the third Volume. Although the spare numbers of our than we, at the time, anticipated, we are not without a gust, A. D. 1839." The inscription on the case was as follows earlier impressions have been called for somewhat sooner hope of being still able to supply to such as were led by ourselves to expect it a complete file of the present vo-For more than twelve hundred years after this important convention, the same respect was universally evinced truth, as it is in Jesus." We preach not ourselves, but Christ friends in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, whose kind "Lift up your voice with strength; lift it up; be not afraid. attentions during our recent visit to those Provinces de- their Rector, 1839." mand an acknowledgment of our grateful thanks, which we shall take another and we hope an early opportunity of expressing.

CCRRESPONDENCE.

RECTORY, WOODHOUSE, Sept. 17, 1839.

SIR,-The Editor of the Christian Guardian has recently published in that paper his "notes and observations during a tour" in this part of the Province. In one of the numbers he gives the public to believe that I have been instrumental in the appointment of many of the public officers in the Talbot District. I took the liberty of writing him a few lines in order to correct the error into which he had been led; but the person who is now his locum tenens refuses to publish them, because I had (purely from inadver tence, without the least intention of being impolite) put my letter in the mail without a wafer.

I send you a copy of the letter, and would feel much obliged by your giving it a place in your columns. I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant, FRANCIS EVANS.

To the Editor of the Church.

Sm,—When the District of Talbot was proclaimed, the Magistrates, in Quarter Sessions assembled, (Col. Ryerson, your father, being Chairman,) submitted certain names to the Lieut. Governor,

as being proper persons to be appointed Trustees of the District School. Of these I was one. It became my duty, according to the Act of Parliament, to unite with my colleagues in nominating the District School-Maser, and I have also joined them in recommending names to fill up

some vacancies in the Board. Beyond this I have never been instrumental, directly or indirectly, in the appointment of any publie functionary, paid or unpaid, in this District. I hope you will allow these few lines a place in your paper, and that those Editors who have transferred your "notes and observations" to their columns, will exercise a similar measure of candour.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, FRANCIS EVANS, To the Editor of the Christian Rector of Woodhouse.

Guardian, Toronto. EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nine of the Brethren belonging to the above body enjoyed the delightful privilege of meeting together at the parsonage in Brockville, on Wednesday and Thursday the 4th and 5th inst. During which the best results cannot but be anticipated. Of believe, respond heartily to the sentiments which, from a the time they remained in session, their attention was directed, in an interesting manner, to various theological subjects, and to many points connected with Ministerial duties and practice. The questions proposed at the previous meeting gave rise to edifying discussions on the former, while a consideration of the Rubrics, and the Ordination Service, as naturally tended to elicit profitable

On the evening of the second day, the Rev. E. Morris officiated in the desk, and a very appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. R. Blakey. The congregations, though exceedingly orderly and attentive, were not as numerous as could have been desired, or expected, considering the occasion that called them together .-The interior of the Church in Brockville is finished with black walnut in a style perhaps not equalled, certainly not excelled, by any other in Canada. Much credit, we are informed, is due to the ladies of the congregation, for their praise-worthy exertions in furnishing and ornamenting the House of their God. Many tokens of their zeal were visible, as we beheld the branched Candlesticks, the rich furniture of the pulpit, reading desk and altar, and the Carpet, Organ, &c. May they be blessed in the work of their

The Session closed with prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God. The next meeting will be held, with divine permission, in Richmond, the 2nd Wednesday in January, 1840.

A very gratifying circumstance connected with the late meeting was the attendance of the Rev. E. Morris, who has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal travelling Missionary, to visit the scattered sheep of Christ's fold in the destitute townships of the Johnstown and Bathurst Districts. This appointment has been made in compliance with the carnest and repeated requests of less very stringent methods be used with the government, no act the Association. The members composing it were so sensible of the urgent need of the labours of an Itinerant Missionary among their spiritually destitute brethren, that they have pledged themselves to provide from their own diminished incomes, and from the liberality of their people, the annual sum of £60 Cy. for three years, in aid of the Missionary's support. This is mentioned here, not from any vain glorious or boasting disposition, but to prepare probably soon be made to them for that purpose.

stated services of a resident Clergyman among them. For if they ferent as the formation of a new railroad and victualling the navy value them as they ought, they will naturally have their sympathies awakened in behalf of their fellow Churchmen, who are de- paid by the clergy, varying from 5 to 10 per cent. on their probarred the happy privileges they once enjoyed. Many such there perties, and is, consequently, a cause of their distress—and that are in these two districts, many emigrants, who in our Father the income of the latter is a benevolence charitably granted by land were born of Christian parents; folded in the arms of our parliament for the relief of that distress-notwithstanding all these holy Church in Baptism; ratified their baptismal engagements in diversities of intent, it is now ruled (by an adverse administration) Confirmation; partook of the sacred symbols of redeeming love in the Eucharistal feast; and joined in the soul-elevating language debts of the other; and that between the two the clergy shall be of our holy Liturgy. It is on behalf then of such as these, whose hearts still yearn with fond affection towards the Church of their Fathers, but who are scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd, that we ask the aid of our people to send amongst them an Ambassador for Christ. Shall we ask in vain? Before the reply is made let reference be had, with prayer, to the following texts; Hebrews xiii. 16; 2 Cor. ix. 6, 7; 2 Cor. viii, 12; Hebs. vi. 10; Gal. vi. 10; poses the juggle and points out the necessity of active exertions HENRY PATTON, Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO A CLERGYMAN. On Thursday a public meeting of the inhabitants of Rother hithe was held in the new school-room, in the Deptford Lower road, for the purpose of presenting a massive silver salver, weighing 210 ounces, to the Rev. Edward Blick, M. A., the Rector of the parish, as a testimony of respect from the parishioners for his exertions in causing the erection of five new school-rooms, and three new churches, and his general attention to the interests of his flock. The salver, which was one of the finest pieces of plate ever manufactured, contained in the middle a fine engraving of the old church of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, which was built exactly 100 years ago, Thursday being the centenary anniversary. It was richly chased, and bore the following inscription:- "Presented to the Rev. Edward Blick, M. A., Rector of the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey, as a testinony of the esteem of the parishioners for his private character and their approbation of his public conduct in promoting the education of the rising generation, in the faithful discharge of the duties of his sacred office, and also in his well-directed and bene ficial efforts to advance the general interests of the parish. Thomas Simson, John Beatson, churchwardens. Presented 8th Au-"The material of this case once formed part of the noble ship Temeraire, and shared the glorious victory of Trafalgar, but inkeep in recollection those stead of assisting to convey implements of destruction it now encloses a token of esteem from the parishioners of Rotherhithe

THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD-We are glad to learn that the health of the right rev. prelate has greatly improved, and that he has now nearly recovered from his recent severe indisposition His lordship left town last week for Eccleshall Castle, his seat in Staffordshire, accompanied by Mr. A. B. Chisholm, of Devonshire-street, the family surgeon, who left him decidedly better, notwithstanding the fatigues of the journey.

The Rev. R. Montgomery's preaching, for various charitable and religious purposes, in Cheltenham, has, in six weeks, produced the sum of £405 7s. 2d.

MUNIFICENCE.—Through the liberality of Miss Woods, of Shopwyke, the parish church of Oving is undergoing extensive repairs, and a new window is to be inserted at the eastern end. She has also caused a new rectory house to be built, an excellent national school, and six neat alms-houses, which have added much to the appearance of the village, and to the useful labours of the minister - Sussex Express.

The liberal and munificent Dr. Warneford has given £400 towards the building and endowing of a chapel at Hanham, near this city, and for providing a glebe house for the incumbent serving the new church, on the express condition that the nomination of the minister for the time being shall be in the bishop of the diocese.—Bristol Journal.

tion in Cheltenham for the purpose of building an Episcopal Protestant Church in Paris, where the government does not uphold religion, and where the Sabbath is universally desecrated. A Advertiser for the summary which appears below. considerable number of gentlemen have subscribed to the fund.— Cheltenham Chronicle.

On Tuesday the beautiful new church at Ketley, which was built and endowed at the sole expense of the Duke of Sutherland, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Hereford .- Salopian

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, POLPERRO. On Tuesday the 30th ult. this Chapel was open for Divine Service, according to the rites of the Church of England. Very appropriate sermons were preached in the morning and evening, from Luke, 7th c., 5th v., and 2d Chronicles, 7th c., 15th and 16th v. Though the weather was extremely unfavourable, the congregations were overflowing; and numbers were obliged to depart without being able to gain admittance. The chapel is very much admired; and is very commo diously and handsomely fitted up. It is intended to hold about 300 persons, besides 100 Sunday scholars, who have a gallery to themselves. The town of Polperro is between two or three miles from the pasish church, and contains 800 inhabitants. This chapel is a blessing indeed to them, which, we are happy to say, they fully appreciate. The cost of the ground and every other expense, to the amount of about £1000, has been defrayed by the munifience of the Rector of Lansallos, the Rev. W. Rawlings. May the Lord raise up many such true and practical friends of our venerable and beloved Church !- Cornwall Gazette.

MEETING TO ERECT THREE ADDITIONAL CHURCHES IN WOL-VERHAMPTON.—The meeting for the purpose of taking steps towards the erection of three new churches in the above town, was held in the Assembly Room on Tuesday evening. The meeting

the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; for the num- depart, without incurring the presumption of Korah and Rev. Messrs. Harper and Rogers; the former reading the prayers, quently addressed by the Rev. W. Dalton, G. B. Thorneycroft it was mentioned, would be about £6000 each, and it was announced that Miss Hinckes would erect and endow one entirely at her own expense. The Rev. W. Dalton and Mrs. Dalton were announced as subscribing £500 to each of the others, and subscriptions of £300 and £100 to each were also announced as given by two other individuals. The amount subscribed in the room was upwards of £3500.—Birmingham Advertiser.

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THE MILLION FUND. (From the Dublin Evening Mail.)

We believe there is no example extant of a body of useful public functionaries having been so badly used as the clergy of the established Church in Ireland have been. Starved by the "passive resistance" of their debtors, and robbed of one-fourth of their tithe property by the government, they are further defrauded of a large nount of the fund which the benevolence of parliament had provided for their relief. By a juggle unknown to the country, 100,-0001. were deducted out of the million fund, and by act of parliament lent to the Board of Works. It now turns out that this transfer was what may be called in Irish a "perpetual loan," and that this "perpetual loan" is but a periphrasis for a free gift. The sum cannot be repaid without another act of parliament; and unof parliament will be passed to authorise the restoration.

This juggle is founded on a transaction, with which the clergy, save in the loss which results from it, have no concern whatever. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it appears, borrowed a sum of £100,000 from the Board of Works. The Board of Works again borrowed a sum of £100,000.—not from the Ecclesesiastical Commissioners—but from the Commissioners of the Million Fund. our respective Congregations to respond to the appeal which will But, notwithstanding that the two sets of commissioners are as distinct from each other, as the directors of the Grand Canal are The manner in which they answer this appeal, will serve to from the directors of the East India Company-nothwithstanding thew how they appreciate the blessings they enjoy, in having the that the funds at the disposal of each are for purposes as dif--notwithstanding the income of the former arises out of taxes that the funds of the one shall be applied as a set-off against the double sufferers-first, by the tax upon their incomes paid to the Ecclesiastical Board, and, secondly, by the deduction from the relief fund made over to the Board of Works.

The charge of the Bishop of Cashel and Waterford at his primary visitation has drawn public attention to this iniquity. The following excellent letter from our correspondent, Clericus, exon the part of the clergy to recover their right. It may be too late to think of an act of parliament in the present expiring session, but they should take advantage of the interval to be prepared for the next:

" To the Editor of the Dublin Evening Mail.

"SIR, - I was lately requested by the clergy of a diocese ssembled at visitation to communicate with some of the members of both houses of parliament, relative to the £100,000 lent to the Board of Works, and to endeavour to ascertain if the government intended to demand the restitution of that sum to its original purposes. As the clergy generally appear to labour under a mistake as to the tendency of a conversation reported to have taken place in the House of Lords a short time since, I heg to detail, for their information, the results of my inquiry, in the hope that the whole body will exert themselves, and adopt whatever means are deemed advisable to secure, if possible, the re-appropriation of the £100,000 to the use assigned to it by act of parliament.

"I shall quote part of the different letters I have received. The facts are simply the following: -After the million had been granted, and the payment of £600,000 odd, made under the original act; another act (of course with the same validity as the former) appropriated £100,000 of the balance raised in Exchequer-bills to the Board of Works; and the Board of Works had previously lent £100,000 to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners-the only connection between the two transactions being that these two sums corresponded in amount-The consequence of this state of facts is, that without another act of parliament this £100,000 cannot be restored to its origial purpose; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners repaying the £100,000 they borrowed to the Board of Works, we make no difference in the case, and would not entitle the clergy to one sixpence of it.

"A noble lord states, that the answer given by Lord Dun cannon was, 'that the government had no power to appropri the £100,000 to the clergy, which the Board of Works had

"The state of the question, then, is this-Parliamen granted one million to the relief of the clergy. Of that sum £100,000 has been wrenched from its legal use to another purpose. The intention, therefore, of the act of parliament which granted the million has been frustrated, and the clergiin addition to all other spoliations, have been defrauded of the sum of £100,000.

"The entire of the clergy of the country ought to take the nost decisive steps, and at once, upon this subject. " Your obedient servant.

Civil Antelligence.

Since the publication of our last, intelligence has been received of the arrival of the British Queen, bringing Ef glish dates to the 2nd September. From the violen of the winds, which has prevented the arrival of the Steam Boats from Kingston, no mail from the East The Rev. F. B. Gourrier, B. C. L., has been raising subscripbeen received since Wednesday morning, and const quently we are as yet without our regular files of London papers. We are indebted to the New York Commet, intelligence most important to the Colonies is the proposed retirement of our excellent Governor-in-Chief John Colborne, and the appointment in his room of Right Hon. Poulett Thompson, formerly President of the Board of Trade, and member for Manchester. We spin offer no opinion at present upon the changes recently are nounced, further than to express our belief that the tirement of Sir John Colborne is owing less to any preju dice or dissatisfaction on the part of Her Majesty's vernment than to the anxiety of the veteran warrior his self to be relieved of an accumulation of duties to which his infirm state of health is unequal.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN. PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The British parliament was prorogued by her Majesty in P son on the 27th August. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbour the Earl Marshal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, and other gr officers of state met her Majesty on her entrance. Her Majest entered the House of Lords, and the members of the other of Parliament having been summoned, made their appear headed by the Speaker, below the bar, when the royal assent given to the last act of the session, the Lord Chancellor pre a copy of the following speech to Her Majesty, which she says the Globe, in her usual elegant and emphatic style. Queen, we rejoice to say, looked extremely well.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"The public business having been brought to a close, from have now to perform the satisfactory duty of releasing you your long and laborious attendance in parliament.

"I rejoice that a definitive treatment of the satisfactory duty of releasing your long and laborious attendance in parliament.

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Hon, C the Can pointed Preside deration deration Vice-P

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