may be added, that upon the fulfilment of the above things, the second woe will pass away, and the third woe will take place. The second woe brought the Saracens and Turks into the empire, and the passing away of it relates to the destruction of the Turkish empire, or will issue in that; for when that is over, the Turkish empire will be at an end; whereas it is still in being, and in great power; and the third woe, or the sounding of the seventh trumpet, will bring on the kingdom of Christ; but as yet, there is no appearance of the kingdoms of this world becoming the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ. From all which it may be concluded, that the slaying of the witnesses is yet to come, and will make the dismal part of that night we are entering into, and which will be accompanied with an universal spread of Popery. Popery will be once more the reigning, prevailing religion in Christendom; and indeed, how should it otherwise be? For when the witnesses shall be slain, there will be none to oppose the power and progress of it. There will be an universal triumph among the inhabitants of the earth. The Popish part upon this will rejoice, and send gifts one to another, the outward court being in their hands, and THE WIT-WESSES SLAIN. +- Dr. Gill.

• Rev. xi. 13. + Rev. xi. 10.

## BAPTISMAL FESTIVITIES.

"Abraham made a great feast the same day that Isaac was weaned;" not on the day that he was circumcised. That was a religious ordinance, in which other duties, far more important than entertaining his family, were to be observed. It remained for our days, and for the purer dispensation under which we live, to witness a time of religious duty, one of the highest and holiest sacraments of our Church, even the baptisms of our children, converted into an occasion of banqueting and feasting. Such a season is most appropriate for collecting our families around us in social and innocent assembly, and those who take part in that holy ordinance and will aid us with their prayers: but most inappropriate to be made a day of feasting, and revelry, and song. The admirable service of our church for that holy sacrament teaches us to pray that "the child may lead the rest of his life according to this beginning;" a prayer which has often come with melancholy forebodings to my heart, when I have seen the assemblage of fashionable friends and the preparation for the evening party to celebrate the christening of some loved child; a prayer sometimes, alas! we fear, too accu rately and too painfully fulfilled; for how often has our church bear witness to the melancholy fact, that a Christian course thus begun in all the empty frivolity of worldliness and dissipation, has continued during "the rest of life," a most true and faithful counterpart of the manner in which it has commenced, and has closed with a sad accomplishment of the parent's thoughtless petition, -a youth of folly, an old age of sin, and an end "AC-CORDING TO THIS BEGINNING."-Rev. Henry Blunt.

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1840.

The public debates and private treatises, newspaper controversy and fire-side discussion, have nearly worn thread-bare the question of the Clergy Reserves; and as we have ourselves, at various times, brought forward in this journal the leading arguments in favour of the claims preferred by the Church of England to this property, it would be a superfluous work to go at any length over the same ground, or, in referring to the subject, to enter into any detail. This is the more unnecessary because ill-informed as are the public generally upon the proper bearings of this question, probably ninetenths of the reflecting portion of the population are content to admit that, as far as the legal and natural construction of our Constitutional Act is concerned, the Church of England are the undoubted possessors of the Clergy Reserves; and the same admission is made, we believe. by a considerable majority of the members both of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, at the very moment that, in defiance of the law and equity of the case, and in violation of their own solemn convictions, they vote them unceremoniously away from the legal

Up to the year 1822 no idea was entertained in the Colony that any other than the Church of England had the shadow of a claim to these lands; and when about this period certain members of the Kirk of Scotland mooted the question of their right to a participation in them, we have reason to believe that such a claim was ally discouraged even by the General Assembly in Scotland itself. The leading members at least of that body fully concurred in the propriety of the advice which was tendered to their friends in this country, to keep their application for Government aid perfectly distinct from any claim to the Clergy Reserves. And certain it is that the Despatches of the Secretary of State for the Colonies were, at that period, most explicit as to the impossibility of entertaining any claim that went to destroy the sole and exclusive right to this property of the Established Church of England. Along with such specific declarations on the question of right, were conveyed suggestions for the appropriation of the property according to the terms of the Act; and why these were not promptly carried into effect, it is more easy to regret than satisfactorily to explain. However, it must be said in extenuation of any apparent apathy or neglect in this matter, that the very consciousness of the justice of the claims of the Church,-the law and equity in which they were founded,-the concurrent testimony in their favour of the Imperial Government and the Provincial Legislature, -rendered it not at all unnatural that they should, without presuming upon any injury to their cause from the delay, have quietly awaited what was deemed the most convenient time for carrying into effect the details of the Act. The ordinary proprietor of land is not accustomed to think that because he has not portioned out his property into those divisions which his own interest or convenience may point out to be ultimately desirable, his title to such property is therefore vitiated!

But while our own opinion upon the merits of this question remains unchanged, and it has rather received strength and confirmation from further reflection and inquiry; while we contend that the Clergy Reserves are solely the property of the Church of England; and while we deny that the claims of any other religious body to these lands, have the slightest foundation in law; we affirm-what we have often affirmed before-that the Kirk of Scotland, as an Established Church in the Empire, has an equitable claim to State provision in the Colonies. But this admission, let us be fairly understood, affects not in the slightest degree the question of the Reserves; any claims for Government aid preferred by the Church of Scotland should be perfectly irrespective of them: a provision for their spiritual wants should be sought from some other source. If they were assisted, as the Church of England wished them to be, it should not be at her expense.

Yet with this conviction on our minds, -this persuasion of an exclusive title to the Reserves, we were always quite content to let our opponents of the Scottish Church have the benefit of any legal doubt, if such was felt to exist: again and again had the Church of England expressed her willingness to submit the question for final arbitrement to the Privy Council, to the Judges of England, to the Imperial Parliament,-in short, to any competent authority. Most unfairly, then, are the advocates of the exclusive right of the Church of England, accused of pertinacity or injustice in this matter: their plaims, religiously helieved in by themselves and admit-

glory to God; nothing of which has as yet been done. To which ted until lately by all the world besides, are called in question, as they believe, illegally and unconstitutionally; they are consequently unwilling, without a proper adjudication of the dispute, to surrender what they solemnly regard to be their right; so that of any violence of contention, of any acrimony of discussion upon this question they cannot in justice be charged as the authors.

But why has this question assumed of late a different aspect, and why have so many other disputants entered into the arena?-We need hardly explain that it was a convenient electioneering topic, a fruitful theme for the demagogue, -a convenient engine for helping to maturity the schemes of those who had other designs in view than the political amelioration or religious equalization of the people. And when we look to the state of education in the country; -at the ignorance which so generally exists of the very elements of political science, -at the mean and meagre diffusion of knowledge in any of its higher departments,—we can hardly wonder that the demagogue has been so successful in forwarding his schemes of agitation, that the artful republican has sown so widely the seeds of disaffection, or the wily hypocrite advanced so far in unsettling the Christian concord of the people. We well recollect that, in the first conversation which we had the honour of holding with that excellent man Lord Seaton, he expressed it very emphatically as his opinion that a people which possessed a proper share of educated or well-informed men, could never have been so far imposed upon by the arts of an incendiary so vulgar and bare-faced as the traitor Mackenzie. We can, indeed, only ascribe the success of his seditious writings, and of other journals long his allies in the work of disorganization, to the absence of a class of educated men who could, in every section, township, and hamlet of the country, give a wholesome direction to the public mind, and divert it from the false doctrines of the political agitator to an honest inquiry for, and a just appreciation of the truth. A similar disadvantage has been experienced in the

eneral composition of our Legislative Assemblies .-There never have existed, nor do there yet exist, the materials in this Colony for forming a Legislature qualified to grapple with the grand and constitutional question of a national provision for Religion. The question is never entered into abstractedly, upon its own merits,eparate from local feeling or party prejudice. Any broad, argumentative dealing with the subject we seldom witness; but the discussion almost uniformly terminates in a calculation as to the sectional popularity of the measure, -a balancing of the chances whether this or that constituency would quite approve of the result to which an honest, impartial, and philosophical investigation of the question would lead. Their aim, as a general rule, has been not to try and to decide by the abtract proprieties of the case, but to square their decisions according to the prejudices of those whom they represent; not to lead public opinion, but to follow obsequiously that boisterous and senseless clamour which has been so absurdly honoured with its name. Nor will persons, acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of a new country, altogether wonder at this: they will soon understand, putting the charm of ambition out of the question, how important to individual interest it often is to obtain a seat in parliament. Roads are to be constructed, canals are to be dug, improvements in short to be effected, all having a material influence upon the private property, or seriously affecting the mercantile, mechanical, or professional business in which the aspirant to legislative honours may be engaged; and if to ensure this distinction and its concomitant advantages, it is necessary to play what is termed a popular game,-to stand up the advocate of some popular prejudice, whether right or wrong,-we unfortunately discover that these are too generally regarded as pardonable devices for the accomplishment of an obvious personal benefit. A man, for example, has some correct views upon the question of a National religious establishment, and a clear perception perhaps of the legal bearing of the question of the Clergy Reserves; but no sooner does he present himself a candidate for parliamentary distinction, than he feels it expedient to disguise or disavow his honest sentiments; feeling, from the peculiar state of society,a sort of raw material which he forgets that it is his duty to endeavour to mould and improve, -that his best chance for success is to take up the hackneyed terms of equal justice, no partiality, no exclusiveness!

To strengthen, too, this unhappy delusion of the public mind, and to confirm this weakness and wavering of public men, the Press has generally lent its mischievous afluence. A majority of its conductors-in times past especially-have been generally as ignorant upon the great questions to which we have alluded, as those whom hey professed to instruct; and, where they chanced to possess a moderate competency of information on such subjects, they were influenced by precisely the same motives for fostering the public delusion, viz. the advancement of their own individual interests. They must live, is their argument; and if they can fatten upon the dissemination of error, why starve in the advocacy of truth? This is a humiliating state of things; but it is just the state of things which has brought about the recent decision upon the question of the Clergy Reserves.

Apart, however, from the absurdity of delegating to a Legislature such as ours—framed under the circumstances we have been detailing-so important and essential a question as that of a National provision for the Christian Religion, the Imperial Government might, with just as much propriety, concede to them the right of "varying or repealing" those principles upon which the Peerage is constituted or the Monarchy itself is established! It was probably thought that the introduction of the republican principle into our religious polity here, would assist in forwarding its establishment in the Mother Country; and most certain must every reflecting man be, that a door more effectual could not be opened for the admission of the same principle into our civil constitution. If the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves should stand, as our Legislators have willed it, monarchy has received its death-blow in British North America.

We have much pleasure in publishing the Letter of Mr. Evans, explanatory of his alleged statements regarding the Mohawk Missions; and we are very sure that it will afford satisfaction to all the parties concerned.

The Sermon on our first page was transmitted to us for publication, in consequence of the following request; -a request with which, it is scarcely necessary to add, we have the greatest pleasure in complying:-To the Rev. C. T. Wade.

Reverend Sir,-The undersigned, members of your congregation, arnestly request that you will endeavour to procure the publicaion of your two last excellent sermons, addressed particularly to youth, in the "Church" newspaper; in the hope, that the good effects which, we trust in God, have followed their delivery among your flock, may not be confined to those who heard them, but may diffused, far and wide, among the readers of that widely circulated, and useful religious journal.

J. B. FORTUNE.

Peterboro', January 13, 1840. CHAS. RUBIDGE, M. CLARKE. EPHRAIM SANFORD, WILLIAM CLUXTON. THOS. H. BRAMLEY, ALEX. SHAIRP, GEO. FREDERICK ORDE, GEO. CROZIER,
JNO. COVENTRY TARBUTT,

Josias Bruz, R. N. WM. ALEX. SHAIRP, W. H. WRIGHTON, HENRY FLOOD, D. SPALDING, R. REID, ROBT. NICHOLLS, J. G. ARMOUR, THOMAS CHAMBERS. J. R. BENSON, JOHN DAVIS, H. COWELL, DANIEL GRIFFITH.

ROBT. CHAMBERS. WILLIAM DAVIS, T. A. STUART,

To this the following Reply was given :-Peterboro', Jan'y 14, 1840.

With the request, that I should endeavour to procure the publication of "the discourses addressed to the young" as delivered on the two preceding Sundays,—a request conveyed in so kind and flattering a manner,—I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse com-It were affectation to deny that I am gratified by yo polication: yet it is not the gratification of personal vanity, but rising from the pleasing assurance that the truths which I have preached among you have received your cordial approbation; it rests upon the hope that, under the direction of the Spirit of Lord, the doctrines delivered may be effectual "to stablish, strengthen, settle you" in the faith the hope, the consolations,

and the practise of the Gospel of Christ.

In transmitting to my valued friend and brother the Editor of "the Church", the discourses referred to, I am not ignorant of their many and great deficiencies. I know how little claim they possess to originality either of thought or diction : indeed, embodied as some few of the more striking passages have been, from my recollections of pulpit addresses listened to with interest many years since in other lands, it may not be impossible that some Christian Minister will recognize his own ideas, and clothed perpaps nearly in his own language. Should it be so, I trust that tach brother will be less disposed to scense me of intentional pla-carism (which I altogether disclaim) than to join with me in ferent prayer that the adoption and diffusion of his sentiments in this form, may be made instrumentalin turning some souls "from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God."

That the "God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ" may bless is word in this place, so that those who have preached among you the unsearchable riches of Christ" may not be found "to have run in vain, neither labored in vain," and that He may abundantly supply to you, as a congregation and as individuals, every needful blessing, is the sincere prayer of

your affectionate Pastor, CHARLES T. WADE.

To J. B. Fortune Esq. and other members of St. John's Church.

We were in hopes of being able to insert this week the able speech of the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere on the subject of the Clergy Reserves; but as it appears in none of the Toronto papers which have, thus far, come to hand, we can only renew our promise of presenting it to our readers as soon as we receive it. The Reporters, we believe, are exact and punctual in their duty; but it is not easy for weekly or even semi-weekly papers to keep pace with them, so that many debates must be omitted altogether, or postponed until the public cease to take any interest in the questions which have produced them.

Although we have not the gratification of publishing Mr. De Blaquiere's speech this week, we are fortunately enabled to present our maders with the Correspondence of General Simcoe and others relating to this subject, which was introduced in the course of his address to the House. For bringing these important documents to light, much credit is due to the honourable gentleman : and we are sure our readers will be well repaid by a careful perusal of them. I' any persons have hitherto been sceptical as to the specific intent of the appropriation of the Reserves, the correspondence now published will serve to dissipate every remaining doubt.

It gives us great pleasure to observe that our excellent ontemporary, the Halifex Times, has so far outlived the opposition of his ralical contemporaries, and defeated the prognostications so liberally indulged in, as to have commenced the seventh year of his useful and meritorious career. We cortially wish to this able and conservative journal the success which it so well deserves.

In the last number of he so-called Christian Guardian, a coarse and viruleit attack is made upon the Bishop of Toronto; and imongst other accusations in which the reckless editor indulges, he charges his Lordship with disloyalty! Apolitical ally of the Guardian, who knows him, we presume, much better than we profess to do, makes the following statement; after the perusal of which our readers will judge of the amount of confidence which should be placed either in his assertions or his principles:

"When the seat of Dr. Morrison was declared vacant during the last session of Parliment, we called on the Rev. Egerton Ryerson with the view of ascertaining whether he would use his influence in favour of James E. Small Esq., who had consented to stand as a popular Candidate;—on that occasion Mr. Ryerson informed us that he was anxious to get Mr. Peter Perry into the House, that he might broach the question of SEPARATION, and so prepare the minds of the people its discussion previous to the next general election. We sothe Rev. Gentleman should deny it, we can produce other unpeachable witnesses to substantiate our statement."- Toronto Examiner, Jan. 29.

It would appear, therefore, that the reckless editor of the Guardian has the contempt of every bad man; and the sponsors, am invariably in the habit of rejecting them unless assuredly he claims the pity and the prayers of every they appear sensible of the solemn nature of the responsibility in-

We have many thanks to offer to our numerous friends for their obliging attention to the pecuniary demands of this paper. The remittances during the past month have been made with a gratifying promptitude as well as liberality; and if we should be equally successful during the present month-and we trust we shall-we shall be almost entirely relieved from the pecuniary inconvenience to which the tardiness of remittances previously had subjected us.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT TRAVELLING MISSION. To the Editor of the Church.

Cobourg, 28th January, 1840. Rev. and dear Sir,-Having male two missionary tours since the publication of my letter in October last, I now present a short sketch of them to the friends of the Church, through the medium

of your valuable and interesting journal. I left this on Thursday, the loth of October, and the same vening reached Cavan; and having availed myself of the wonted hospitality of the Rev. S. Armour, I proceeded on the following orning to Emily, where I had service at 3 P. M. On the following Sunday, according to appointment, I undertook the duties of the Rev. C. T. Wade, at Peterborough, -he having had occasion to make a journey to Quebec. In the afternoon of that day, I also preached in Otonabie, according to previous notice; a Methodist preacher having concluded his services to the same congregation but a few minutes before my arrival. This is an occur-

while the labourers in the vineyard are so deplorably few. On Monday, the 14th October, I proceeded to Percy, and from thence to the Carrying-Place, where on the 16th and 17th I had the satisfaction of attending the Clerical Meeting held at the re-

sidence of the Rev. J. Grier. On the following Friday I proceeded to Seymour, and on the succeeding Sunday preached to a large congregation at Mr. Ran-

nie's in the morning, and officiated at Percy at 7 in the evening. On Monday, the 21st, I proceeded to Mr. Birdsall's in Asphoel, and on Tuesday fulfilled an engagement which had been made for me at Keeler's Mills, a distance of 12 miles. Here I christened a child. On Wednesday I preached to a good congregation at Walker's Mills, and baptized four children. On the following day I had service at Gilchrist's Mills, and was again called on to christen a child. On the 26th I reached Emily, and the next day being Sunday, preached in the village in the morning, and in the afternoon in Ops. Subsequently I spent two or three days in Peterborough, and on the 1st November rode to Lindsay, in Ops, where I preached at 3 P.M. I baptized this week six children in

Falls, I proceeded thither, and preached there twice on the following day.

Monday evening found me once more in Emily, and on the next evening I rode through a pitiless snow storm to Mr. Armour's, which, although but a distance of ten miles, it took me between three and four hours to accomplish. The next day was equally npropitious, and I had a very disagreeable ride of 34 miles, but arrived once more, by God's blessing, in good health, at Cobourg, having been absent about a month, and having travelled in that time nearly 400 miles. Having remained at Cobourg for about three weeks, -- perform-

ng in the interval services at Colhorne and Grafton, and otherwise assisting the Rector of the Parish,-I left again on the 30th Sunday, to a numerous congregation at a station about cleven miles on the Peterborough road. There are many families in this neighbourhood warmly attached to the Church, but it is seldom that they have an opportunity of attending her services. Previous to the assembling of the congregation, I had an opportunity of briefly examining a very respectable Sunday-school which s steadily conducted here. I reached St. Paul's church in Cavan shortly after the commencement of afternoon service; and having preached for Mr. Armour, I proceeded in company with him to his residence, and remaining till Wednesday, went on to Emily. As I had come out almost entirely upon a pioneering expedition, to explore townships hitherto unvisited by any of our Clergy, and to make stations for future appointments, I had no engagements this week, but made the most of my time by forwarding as far as I could, the plans for the completion of the Church at this spot. On Thursday I rode round, accompanied by Mr. Hughes, to call on the members of the Building Committee, a meeting of which was called for Saturday. On the evening of that day, the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor arrived from Peterborough, not having been aware that I was in the neighbourhood; on the following morning I assisted him in the service at the village, and while he returned to Peterborough, officiating at a station about five miles on the road, I had divine service in Ops at 3 P.M. On Monday I rode to Mr. Ruttan's, in the latter township, where I was kindly received, and left an appointment for the 12th. Passing through Mariposa on the following day, I found myself in the evening in Brock, in the Home District, where I was hospitably received at the house of Major Thompson. From Mr. Cowan also, a neighbouring magistrate, I received kind attention, both now and the following week. I found that according to the returns lately made of the comparative numbers belonging to different denominations. there were 554 members of our communion in this township; and yet it had not been visited by a clergyman for between two and On Wednesday evening I rode on into Eldon, and was kindly

entertained at the house of Mr. Ewing. Snow having fallen in great quantities, and the ground being yet soft, my ride to Mr. Ruttan's was endered very unpleasant; the mud reaching at times almost to the stirrups, as I sat on horseback. However, I arrived in time to fulfil my appointment; and had the gratification of preaching to a large congregation. I also christened four children. I returned on Friday to Emily, and on Saturday attended a second meeting of the Building Committee, upon which occasion the contract for the completion of the church was given out. I reached on the following day at the village in the morning, and n the afternoon at Braden's, on the Peterborough road This was the first time of my officiating at this place, and I had much reason to be pleased with the number, attention, and respectability of my congregation. The members of the Church in this quarter are only waiting for the appointment of a resident minister in Emily, in order to erect a suitable building for Divine worship .-On Monday afternoon, having been provided with a sleigh by the kindness of Mr. Hughes, I commenced a second tour in the western townships, in order to fulfil the appointments made the week previous. I preached on Tuesday evening in Mariposa to a large congregation, and christened two children. On the following day, accompanied by several members of Major Thompson's and Mr. Cowan's families, I proceeded to Mr. Vrooman's, situated almost in the centre of Brock. The roads were so unexpectedly bad, that although the hour appointed was 11 A.M., we did not arrive till half-past twelve; yet I found a very large congregation waiting with patience for my arrival. A petition to the Lord Bishop for a resident clergyman was put into my hands, with a request that I would give notice after service of its remaining at Mr. Vrooman's for signature. With this request I had much satisfaction in complying, and read it aloud to the congregation, upon which they came forward with much alacrity to add their names. I christened at this time nine children, and although I could not insist upon sponsors in every case, it will, I am sure, be gratifying to all well-wishers of the Church, and particularly to yo pondent C., to learn that those who did take that obligation upon them, on this occasion, were communicants. I will take this opportunity of stating that I exercise as much care as circumstances will permit, with regard to the parents of the children, and as for curred. It must be evident to you that it is impossible under the circumstances in which a Travelling Missionary is placed, to exercise as much care in this respect, as resident ministers, with a knowledge of their people, are enabled to do.

My lengthened duties in Brock detained me till 3 P. M. and naving at 6 o'clock an appointment in Eldon at a distance of 12 niles, I made the best of my way to that quarter, accompanied by Mr. Cowan, on horseback. Not knowing the exact situation of the spot where I was to officiate, we took the wrong road, and in onsequence found, upon reaching the school-house, that about half of the congregation had left. I preached however to those who had remained, and found them grateful for the privilege of service afforded them. One female, whose attention I had observed to be rivetted to the service as it proceeded, came up, upon its conclusion, to the person who had led the responses, and, as he afterwards told me, took him by the hand, and thanking him, exclaimed, "O Sir, I have been this evening in England again!" It must be indeed no small delight to those who have been, perhaps for years, debarred from listening to and joining in the exquisite prayers of our Liturgy, to have all their old associations revived in so calm and holy a manner. I could almost envy the poor woman her feelings, as the recollections of her father-land ame crowding on her mind. May I be allowed to digress a little onger, in order to remind those who have constant facilities for attending the services of the sanctuary, -so much so as almost to have forgotten the greatness of the privilege, -that there are hunlreds and even thousands of their brethren scattered through the wilderness "as sheep having no shepherd," who would rejoice to be even "door-keepers in the house of the Lord."

I neglected to mention in its proper place that a Sunday-School exists in Brock, numbering 50 children; and to which my rence which must often happen, and results from the want of a sysattention was repeatedly and earnestly called, as they were destitem of stated services, which however I fear will be impracticable tute of books. I was requested to obtain a supply of the Church Catechisms for it, which I promised to do. You will agree with me, that it is highly creditable to the members of the Church in this neighbourhood, to have kept alive, as they have done, a sense of their duties as Christians by providing for the religious instruction of the rising generation.

Arriving at Mr. Ruttan's on the 19th, I preached again to a congregation of about 30; and drove to Emily on the following day. There I ministered private baptism to an infant, and married a couple; after which I proceeded to Mr. Armour's. On Missionary duty in the township of Manvers.

Thus ended my third tour of 280 miles, which had proved to ne highly interesting; and which, I devoutly trust, may not have been without a blessing to some immortal soul.

I take the opportunity, once for all, of acknowledging the John Colborne. great kindness which in every quarter was exercised towards me during my travels; and I am constrained to say, that whatever it will take place early in February. Her Majesty is

On Saturday, a boat having been sent for me from Fenelon woods, this one does not,-"Use hospitality one to another without grudging."

Neither, while I bear testimony to the kindness of man, would I forbear to acknowledge thus publicly, my gratitude to Almighty God, who has given and continued to me in all my wanderings, health and strength and cheerfulness.

I hope it will not be trespassing on the limits of a letter, to offer suggestion before concluding, for the supply in part of the wants of the spiritually destitute. My plan is this :- to appoint stations as nearly equi-distant as possible from two, three, or more resident clergymen, as the opportunities may exist, -and which shall be visited by each of them alternately, at stated intervals. For the sake of example, we will suppose that there is a settlement having one minister resident within eighteen, another within twenty, Nov, and preached at 10 o'clock the following morning, being, and another within thirty miles. They agree to have service there once a fortnight, so that, taking it alternately, each would be obliged to go once in six weeks only; and the benefits that would, by the blessing of God, result from such a plan, would far more than compensate for the additional labour. This, combined with a modification of the plan recommended by a recent correspondent in your paper (M.M.), might, and I feel confident, would be productive of the happiest results.

> I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, Ever yours faithfully, GEO. C. STREET.

To the Editor of The Church. Guelph, 20th January, 1840.

Rev. Sir ;-A few days ago I met with a friend in Niagara, who kindly handed me "The Church," and pointed me to two communications therein, which very much surprised me. I had merely time to give them a hasty perusal, and therefore cannot pretend, nor have I any desire, to enter into any lengthened re-

I wish merely to state that I must have been misunderstood by your correspondent of St. Catherines, relative to the Indians under the pastoral care of the Established Church at the Grand River,—as my remarks were not made with reference to the religious or moral condition of that people at the present time, but revious to the establishment of the Methodist Mission about twelve years ago. Their condition at that period I learned from the Rev. Mr. Luggar, who was at the time stationed at the Grand

nong the aborigines of our country, among whom I have had the honour to minister, according to my very humble abilities, for several years, -and I have not been backward to bear testimony to the usefulness and indefatigable exertions of your ministry, where such has come under my notice, among that too long neglected

I attribute to no malignant or unchristian feeling, the rather severe remarks of your correspondents, but to the misunder standing-or perhaps to some want of caution on my part as a public speaker in leaving some point unguarded; and I leave them with the assurance, that I cherish, as I ever have done, and trust I ever shall, the most friendly feeling to, and a proper veneration for that portion of the Christian Church which I have always considered as one of the strongest bulwarks of our beloved Protestantism; and I humbly pray the great Head of the Church, that she may become, both here and elsewhere, more and more numerous, united, efficient, holy, and useful, until the end of

Yours most respectfully,

JAMES EVANS.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, KINGSTON. Ven. G. O. Stuart, L.L.D., Rector .- Rev. R. D. Cartwright, A.M. Asst. Minister.

Notitia Parochalis for 1839. Baptisms, (including 37 for the Garrison,) 279. Marriages, (including 5 for the Garrison,) 110.

Burials, (including 15 for the Garrison,) 121. Of Communicants, six have died, nine have removed, and four

een have been added. Total 222. Besides the usual claims which (including the alms-fund, pew ent, and salary of the Assistant Minister) amount to about £400 inually, the congregation during the past year have subscribed £1026, of which £959 have been paid, towards the enlargement of the Church and the rebuilding of the front and steeple. sum having been found insufficient, a second subscription has been opened, by which it is hoped that £600 in addition will be obtained, so that by the end of the summer it is expected that the Church with the Portico and Steeple will be completely finished. These liberal exertions on the part of the congregation of St. George's have not been mentioned in any spirit of boasting. Every one must feel that "boasting is excluded," and that even now as well as when the apostle wrote to the Church of Corinth, God humbles all who are called to minister in the Church, and constrains them "to bewail many who have not repented of the uncleanness and intemperance which they have committed." These efforts have been noted to shew that, while the influence of those in authority seems to be exerted to destroy every vestige of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in British North America, except the Roman Catholic Establishment in Lower Canada, (whose ample funds have lately been increased by a special ordinance,) the affection of her members towards the Church of England has not been chilled by this apparent indifference to her interests on the part of those whose duty it was to have maintained her rights. St. Paul says that although he did not desire a gift, he desired fruit

that might abound to the account of his beloved Philippians. The heavy call upon the congregation will plead with their fellow Churchmen at Toronto, - in whose loss they sincerely sympathized, and whose zealous and successful efforts to repair it have provoked their emulation,—as an excuse for neglecting to send a contribution. A free-will offering will in a short time be sent to aid the brethren at Chippewa to rebuild their Church.

On Thursday last we were glad to learn, the handsome Bell for the Episcopal Church of this town, arrived safe. It has been delayed in consequence of arriving from England too late to be got by water in the summer, consequently cannot be hung till the Spring opens. It is from the Foundry of Thomas Mears, London, and has all the appearance characteristic of their workmanship.

On Sunday the 19th ult. a sermon was preached in the Cathedral Church by the Rev. George Mackie, for the benefit of the Free Chapel in St. John's Suburbs, after which a collection was nade amounting to the sum of £42 7s. 6 dd. — Quebec Mercury.

## Civil Antelligence.

Our New York dates are to the 25th January, but no intellience of the British Queen. The packet ship Quebec, however, had arrived, bringing English dates to the 17th December. The following abstract of the news brought by her is taken from the Courier and Enquirer and Commercial Advertiser :-

The papers speak as though apprehensions were entertained of a powerful and desperate attempt to rescue the Chartist prisoners on trial at Monmouth. The Standard suggests the propriety of removing the indictments into the Court of Queen's Bench, and holding the trial Sunday I preached for him in the morning, and at St. Paul's at Westminster Hall. The Herald says that Vincent's church in the afternoon on my way home, while he undertook my Chartist paper, the Vindicator, has openly advised the assassination of witnesses, in order to prevent a conviction of the prisoners.

The British government is said to have determined on granting a pension of £2000 to Lord Seaton Sir

The latest gossip about the Queen's marriage is, that other apostolic precept may fall short of fulfilment in the back-

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