

glory to God, nothing of which has as yet been done. To which may be added, that upon the fulfillment of the above things, the second woe will pass away, and the third woe will take place.

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.

THE CHURCH.

COBourg, Saturday, February 1, 1840.

The public debates and private treatises, newspaper controversies and fire-side discussions, 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.

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 originally discouraged even by the General Assembly in Scotland itself.

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—that 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.

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 arbitration to the Privy Council, to the Judges of England, to the Imperial Parliament,—in short, to any competent authority.

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.

A similar disadvantage has been experienced in the general 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.

It gives us great pleasure to observe that our excellent contemporary, the Halifax Times, has so far outlived the opposition of his radical contemporaries, and defeated the prognostications so liberally indulged in, as to have commenced the seventh year of his useful and meritorious career.

In the last number of the so-called Christian Guardian, a coarse and virulent attack is made upon the Bishop of Toronto; and amongst other accusations in which the reckless editor indulges, he charges his Lordship with disloyalty! A political 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 Parliament, 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 for its discussion previous to the next general election.

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:—

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.

Dear and respected Friends:— With the request, that I should endeavour to procure the publication of "the discourses referred to," 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 compliance. It were affectation to deny that I am gratified by your application: yet it is not the gratification of personal vanity, but arising 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 the Lord, the doctrines delivered may be effectual "to establish, strengthen, settle you" in the faith, the hope, the consolations, and the practice 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 of the more striking passages have been, from my recollections of pulpits addressed to me with interest many years since in other lands, it may not be impossible that some Christian Minister will recognize his own ideas, and clothed perhaps nearly in his own language. Should it be so, I trust that such brother will be less disposed to accuse me of intentional plagiarism (which I altogether disclaim) than to join with me in fervent prayer that the adoption and diffusion of his sentiments in this form, may be made instrumental in 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 his 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 Blaquièrre 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.

Although we have not the gratification of publishing Mr. De Blaquièrre's speech this week, we are fortunately enabled to present our readers with the Correspondence of General Simcoe and others relating to this subject, which was introduced in the course of his address to the House.

It gives us great pleasure to observe that our excellent contemporary, the Halifax Times, has so far outlived the opposition of his radical contemporaries, and defeated the prognostications so liberally indulged in, as to have commenced the seventh year of his useful and meritorious career.

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It would appear, therefore, that the reckless editor of the Guardian has the contempt of every bad man; and whom they he claims the pity and the prayers of every good one.

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 made 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 10th of October, and the same evening reached Cavan; and having availed myself of the wonted hospitality of the Rev. S. Armour, I proceeded on the following morning 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.

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 residence 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. Ranney's in the morning, and officiated at Percy at 7 in the evening. On Monday, the 21st, I proceeded to Mr. Birdall's in Asphodel, 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 this township.

On Saturday, a boat having been sent for me from Fenelon 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.

Having remained at Cobourg for about three weeks,—performing in the interval services at Colborne and Grafton, and otherwise assisting the Rector of the Parish,—I left again on the 30th Nov., and preached at 10 o'clock the following morning, being Sunday, to a numerous congregation at a station about eleven miles on the Peterborough road.

On Wednesday evening I rode 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. Rattan's was rendered very unpleasant; the mud reaching at times almost to the stirrups, as I sat on horseback.

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.

My lengthened duties in Brock detained me till 3 P.M., and having at 6 o'clock an appointment in Eldon at a distance of 12 miles, I made the best of my way to that quarter, accompanied by Mr. Cowan, on horseback.

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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.

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

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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 a 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.

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 wish merely to state that I must have been misunderstood by your correspondent of St. Catharines, 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 previous to the establishment of the Methodist Mission about twelve years ago.

I attribute to no malignant or unchristian feeling, the rather severe remarks of your correspondents,—but to the misunderstanding—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 time.

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 Parochialis 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 fourteen have been added. Total 292.

Besides the usual claims which (including the alms-land, pew rent, and salary of the Assistant Minister) amount to about £400 annually, 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. This 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 Porch and Steeple will be completely finished.

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.

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Chrl Intelligence.

Our New York dates are to the 25th January, but no intelligence of the British Queen. The packet ship Quebec, however, had arrived, bringing English dates to the 17th December.

The papers speak as though apprehensions were entertained of a powerful and desperate attempt to rescue the Chartists prisoners on trial at Monmouth.

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