



AND

Conception Bay Journal.

HEARTS RESOLVED AND HANDS PREPARED, THE BLESSINGS THEY ENJOY TO GUARD.—S. COLLIER.

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From the Ecclesiastical Gazette.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

4, Trafalgar Square,
July 10th, 1840.

EXTRACT from the Primary Charge of the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland to the Clergy of Bermuda, at St. John's Church, Pembroke, on Wednesday, the 13th May, 1840:

"And who that looks on the state of this portion of the diocese, and compares its present flourishing condition with the deficiencies and anomalies which it presented on my first visit to these islands, but must admit that God has been exceeding gracious in its signal amelioration? Eighteen years ago, notwithstanding the then recent enactment of a law providing for the better maintenance of the incumbents of the several churches in Bermuda, there were but three clergymen officiating throughout the colony. Some of the parish churches were dilapidated, and had been for years altogether closed; in others, the celebration of divine service occurred but once in a quarter; the naval yard, though in an insulated position, had no chaplain; the galls had no appointed ministers; the hospitals were unvisited; and schools in connection with the Established Church, and as forming an integral part of its machinery, were, with the exception of a Sunday-school in this parish, almost unknown. The spiritual destitution of the coloured population was confessedly deplorable. Some of the slaves who were employed as domestics, or lived as children in the more religious households, were, it is true, benevolently instructed by their proprietors, but free schools they had none. Christian baptisms among them were infrequent; promiscuous concubinage was common; the bond of marriage was generally discouraged; and the admission of any of them to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was scarcely contemplated.

"Such was the aspect of the church of Bermuda at the period of my first acquaintance with it in the year 1821; and there certainly is no true lover of his country, however in other respects *landator temporis acii*, that does not rejoice in the alteration. I now leave the colony (not without a hope, God permitting me, of soon revisiting it) with nine parish churches enlarged and embellished to a degree which would be highly creditable to a wealthier country; with five chapel schoolhouses licensed for the performance of divine service;

with adequate provision for the chaplaincies of the naval arsenal, of three prison ships, and of the galls of Hamilton and St. George's with ten clergymen on the list of the establishment; with sixteen schools, in which, under the superintendence of the rectors and missionaries more than eight hundred pupils are gratuitously instructed in the truths of the Gospel, and in the formularies of the Church of England; with a branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge rendered popular and efficient; with lending libraries in almost every parish; with crowded congregations demanding yet more accommodation for increasing worshippers in their respective sanctuaries; and with nine hundred communicants, nearly one-third of whom is of the coloured class.

"These are benefits and improvements, my revered brethren, for which much gratitude is due. It is due to you who have laboured diligently and judiciously in the work of instruction committed to your hands; it is due to the pious and zealous catechists and schoolmasters who have acted under your directions; it is due to the influential people of the colony, who have co-operated with you in the labours and gifts of charity; it is due to the noble associations of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel, by whose munificence we have been so largely helped; and it is due, above all, to the blessed Disposer of events, who has made all things conspire and work together in the production of these happy results."

From a letter of the Bishop of Newfoundland, dated St. John's, 13th June, 1840.

"After a pleasant passage of eight days on board Her Majesty's ship *Crocodile*, it pleased God to bring me hither in safety on Sunday, the 7th inst. At an early hour in the morning the ship was off Cape Spear, but the wind falling light, and a dense fog settling on the land, I was obliged to request that Capt. Milne would kindly send me in one of the boats, by which means I was landed at 10 o'clock, leaving the ship a few miles from the harbour's mouth. I was received by the Governor with the greatest possible kindness, and immediately proceeded in his excellency's carriage to St. John's church, where I preached and administered the sacrament (it being Whitsunday) to one hundred and fifty communicants. In the afternoon I preached at the new church of St. Thomas, and in the evening again attended divine service, accompanied by his excellency and his family, in St. John's church.

Since my arrival my time has been fully occupied with deputations, committees, and discussions of various business with both the clergy and the laity.

"To-morrow and on the ensuing Sunday I shall be engaged in confirming a large number of persons in the two churches in this town, and on the 28th I shall, with God's blessing, confer the orders of the priesthood on several missionaries, whose hands will be greatly strengthened thereby. It would indeed be difficult to convey to you an adequate idea of the spiritual destitution of this vast colony from every corner of the land there is a cry for help, which, if it could be heard by the true friends of the Church in England, would be irresistible.

"I do hope that the Society will be enabled to make provision for the employment of at least five more missionaries in a country where, without such aid, thousands must, I fear, perish for lack of knowledge." I propose to commence my visitation of the larger bay of Conception at the end of this month; but without any ship to convey me, with a coast covered with fogs and ice-burges, with the obstruction by land of impassable forests, gullies, and marshes, my progress must be slow, and the extent of my travels uncertain. I can only promise to do what my strength and ability will permit, and trust to Almighty God for support. It is not perhaps too much to hope that I may traverse both Conception and Trinity bay this summer, and possibly reach Bona Vista. The governor's kindness to me is unbounded."

At the last General Meeting of the Society the sum of £5,000 was voted towards the endowment of additional Bishopricks for the Colonies, and various sums towards the erection of eight churches in the diocese of Nova Scotia.

On the recommendation of the Bishop of Toronto a grant of £200 was voted towards the education of theological students in the Upper Canada college.

The following Clergymen were placed on the Society's list of missionaries:—

For Upper Canada.—The Rev. G. Hallan, Rev. F. G. Elliott, Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rev. T. B. Fuller.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES UPON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

APPREHENSION OF THE FORGERS.

Birmingham, Sunday.—The police have for some time past been aware that forged notes, purporting to be of the Bank of England, were extensively manufactured in Birmingham; but it was

not until yesterday their plans were sufficiently matured to justify them in apprehending the parties suspected. All being "tight," however, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Superintendent Stephens, accompanied by Inspector Hall and Sergeant Hudson, proceeded to a house in Hedry-street, recently taken by an elderly widow, named Mary Pincheril. Having procured a ladder, Inspector Hall ascended to the top story, where he observed a man and woman working a small iron press. He immediately communicated the fact to his brother officers, when Superintendent Stephens and Sergeant Hudson broke in at the lower window, while Inspector Hall threw up the sash, and entered the room in which the parties were at work. The three officers entered at nearly about the same time, and discovered the man and woman employed on each side of the press turning the rollers. Underneath was the plate of a forged Bank of England note for £5; in other parts of the room were found notes in all stages of preparation for issuing, but only a few completed. George Bradnick, the man apprehended, is by trade an engraver, but for some years was employed as an exciseman at Wellington, in Shropshire, and has been long suspected of being extensively engaged in Bank of England forgeries. The female prisoner, there is little doubt, has also been for some time connected with the trade. She has a family of 11 children, and is closely related to some of the most respectable families in the town.—It is understood that the prisoners were engaged when disturbed in getting up an order of 250 £5 notes and 250 £10 notes for certain parties in Manchester, who were waiting in Birmingham for its completion. At the time the police were in the house these gentry were seen in the neighbourhood, but, catching a sight of the officers, they suddenly and expeditiously escaped. In the course of a few hours the order would have been finished, and Manchester and its neighbourhood in the course of a week inundated with forged paper. The notes completed were for £5, dated November 15, 1838, and signed "J. Booth." The press and implements employed are in every respect perfect, and the notes well executed.—The prisoners will be brought up for examination before the magistrates to-morrow, and the police are in hopes that they shall speedily have in custody several notorious dealers residing in various parts of the country. So complete a case of detected forgery has not occurred in Birmingham since the celebrated case of Bodkin and others, executed at Warwick about 20 years ago.

Presence of Lords upon the Bench. A correspondent of the *Morning Herald* calls attention to the following old statute, which has never been repealed, though (he adds) the Judges at the Old Bailey seem to have forgotten it on Courvoisier's trial. statute 90 Richard II, cap 3:—"The King doth will and forbid that no Lord, nor other of the country, little or great, shall sit upon the bench with the justices of assize, in their sessions in the countries of England upon great forfeiture to the King and hath charged his justices that they shall not shffer the contrary to be done." He says that all who figured on the judicial bench during the late trial are liable to be indicted and fined under the above act.

The Chinese Navy.—The pro-