

those creatures that live amongst the snows of the mountains turn white with their food, and conversation with such perpetual whitenesses, so our souls may be transformed into the similitude and union with Christ by our perpetual conversation with his incomparable purities." If this, then, be true of familiarity with the "purities" of faith and godly conversation, it is not hard to conjecture the dark and baleful influence that must follow from perpetual familiarity with coarse, unlovely, and uncharitable themes,—how, by constant perusal of such matter as the *Christian Guardian* supplies, the native bitterness of the heart must at last be transformed into the very quintessence of wormwood and gall!

In the last number but one of that journal, there is the following extract from an obscure Radical print published in London, and which, we can believe, finds its way into very few respectable households of the United Kingdom:—

"A Protestant Dissenter—a Member of an Independent Church—is now a Prisoner in a common Jail for costs incurred in an Ecclesiastical suit against him for not going to Church! The facts are these: Mr. JOHN JAMES, a respectable farmer at Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, and a member of the Independent Church in that town, was lately Churchwarden of the parish of Llanelly. From time immemorial, it had been the custom of the parish for one of the Churchwardens to be nominated by the Vicar, and the other by the Dissenters. The latter Churchwarden had never been expected to attend at the parish church. However, Mr. JOHN JAMES, after the expiration of his year of office, was cited to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of St. David's, by the Vicar of Llanelly, the Rev. EBENEZER MORRIS, (let his name be had in everlasting remembrance) for absenting himself from Church, when he was admonished for his irreligion, and sentenced to pay the costs of the suit against him! This he neglected to do, and for such neglect he has been dragged from his business—from his large family—from his aged and bed-ridden wife—and thrown into one of the dungeons of Carmarthen Jail!

Now for the causes of this persecution. Mr. James is a Dissenter. O! that is enough! But, besides being a Dissenter, during his year of office the church was repaired by voluntary subscription, a Church rate having been refused. Again, Mr. James took part in the last election in favour of the Liberal candidate, whilst the Tory candidate was supported by the Rev. Ebenezer Morris.

This atrocious case has very properly been brought under the consideration of the Government. But that is not enough; it must be urged on their immediate attention, with a view to the release of Mr. James from Jail without delay. We call upon all the associated bodies of Dissenters in the empire to meet at once, and memorialise the Government for his discharge!—*London Patriot*, Nov. 29."

Our eye chanced, about the same time, to light upon an allusion to this very "atrocious case" in the *London Standard*, a paper somewhat better known and more highly appreciated in the religious and literary world than the journal from which the above passage is taken; and from the *Standard* we accordingly present to our readers a faithful statement of the whole affair. From this explanation, the veracity of which can be vouched for, the public will understand what dependence is to be placed upon the authorities from which the editor of the *Guardian* deems it expedient to draw his materials for abuse of the Church of England:

"At Easter 1837, John James volunteered his services to fill the office of churchwarden for Llanelly, for the year ending Easter 1838, and was elected with a view to serve as a tool in the hands of the political Dissenters and Infidels there. When raised to the office by his political connections, instead of appointing a substitute to do the duties for him, which the law allowed him to do, and which he ought to have done, had he been a conscientious Dissenter, he went himself to the Consistory Court, at Carmarthen, and there subscribed the declaration required by law, thereby binding himself to do all that is required of a churchwarden. The Vicar having four services at his Church on the Sabbath-day, frequently found considerable inconvenience from the continual absence of John James and the occasional absence of the other churchwarden.—He, therefore, sent them a written notice to attend to their duty, otherwise he would have them cited to the Court for neglect. Some time after this, and after repeated applications to them, John James still stubbornly refusing to do a single act connected with his office, he was cited in September, 1837 to the Court for neglect of duty, and on the 13th of that month he pleaded guilty, and was admonished to do his duty in future, and condemned to pay the costs. Here the minister terminated all proceedings with him. But it turns out that when applied to for the costs he refused to obey the order of the Court, and the fact is, that he is now imprisoned for a contempt, and not, as is falsely and slanderously alleged, for any penalty incurred under the 1 Eliz. c. 2, s. 14, or any other act whatever. John James is reported to have stated repeatedly that he resisted payment at the request and recommendation of his spiritual pastor, who has taken a very prominent part in the politics of this place, and is a professed friend of Daniel O'Connell, whom, as he stated in a periodical published by him, he wishes to see shortly at the helm of government. He has also publicly advised his followers not to heed any order of the Spiritual Court, with a view, no doubt, of turning the little stir their refusal may make to the use of subserving the purpose of political Dissenters, &c. The said John James might, if the Vicar had been vindictive, have been placed in a very serious situation, but no advantage has been taken of that, although this political churchwarden has been the means, under the advice of his pastor, to bring the whole of those alleged grievances upon himself, the Church and its ministers must be blamed. The Vicar is pledged to bring the whole before a public tribunal, and defend himself against the very libellous attacks made upon him."

Amongst a mass of other extracts in the *Guardian*, from like sources and of a similar import, is the following, taken from the *Leeds Mercury*,—the heading, we presume, being the *Guardian's* own:

"Predicament of a 'successor' of the Apostles.—A clergyman in a neighbouring church was lately in the predicament of having to announce to his hearers that he had left his sermon at home, and that they must either wait until he fetched it, or return home without that spiritual advice which it contained.—The latter alternative was preferred, and the learned ecclesiastio was absolved for that day, at least, of having to preach an extempore discourse.—*Leeds Mercury*."

Now if this were true, we have no hesitation in saying that, from want of habit in extempore speaking, and a modest unwillingness to attempt what he was not sure of being able creditably and conscientiously to perform, such a circumstance as here described might take place in the case of a person endowed with ten times the talent of the Editor of the *Christian Guardian* and of the *Leeds Mercury* put together; but of its truth, as it stands thus nakedly out, we have no little cause to doubt from the very equivocal character for veracity which Mr. Baines, the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, chances to enjoy. As a specimen of the estimation in which his veracity is held in England, we make the following extract from one of his contemporaries, the *Halifax Guardian*, which is emphatically headed

MR. BAINES AND THE TRUTH.  
"There was a debate recently on the Prisons (England) Bill, respecting the propriety of providing, at the expense of the state, a Roman Catholic clergyman, where 50 prisoners of that religious persuasion are found at one time in any gaol in England. In that debate a remark was made by Mr. Baines, the member for Leeds, that "he had no claim to put in on behalf of the Dissenters, who were not often found within the precincts of the prisons." The house laughed at this 'fabrication' of Mr. Mercury, deeming that to be a sufficient answer to so singular an assumption of purity and perfection for the Dissenters. Mr. Alderson, the chaplain of the Wakefield pri-

son, has proved that, in reference to this part of the country, the statement of Mr. Baines is "not correct." The following are a few extracts from his journal:—

"May the 5th, 1837, went to the school, and admitted some more boys. Heard some repeat the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments. Of the 40 boys, 24 have been used to go to chapels, 4 to no place of worship, 2 to Roman Catholic chapels, 10 to church, &c.

"May 7th, examined 60 men, to see how many had been taught to go to a place of worship, and to what place they had been used to go. Out of the 60, found 23 had gone to church, 25 to chapels, 8 were Roman Catholics (Irish). I had not been for 10 years, 1 not for seven, 1 not for three, 1 never been; of the others, some not been for the last year or two. Most can read more or less.

"May 8th, spoke to 20 men this morning. Inquired how they had been brought up, and to what place of worship they had ever gone. Of this number, 12 used to go to chapel, 7 to church, 1 to no place. Of the 20, 1 had not been for nine years, 1 not for seven, 1 not for six, and 4 not for three years. All but five can read.

"July 23d, examined the men for sessions, and, out of 60 taken as they sit in the day room, I find 21 have gone to church, 31 to chapel, 4 to no place, to either place 3, to Catholic chapel 1."

Mr. Baines will remember the title which the late Mr. Cobbett bestowed upon him. We leave it with our readers whether the above extracts do not prove the truth of that appellation."

We might deal in a similar manner with many of the other slanders which, from sources equally dubious and impure, the Editor of the *Christian Guardian* has been at such pains to circulate; but our readers, we dare say, will be quite satisfied with the present specimens of his accuracy, fairness, and christian good-will!

We are indebted to the Rev. T. Green, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Niagara, for a copy of the Sermons preached by him on occasion of the late General Fast, and published at the request of his congregation. We shall endeavor to gratify our readers, next week, with some extracts from these excellent discourses.

We perceive by the *Upper Canada Gazette* that Parliament is summoned to meet for the actual despatch of public business, on Wednesday, the 27th day of February, instant.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

From the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, Dec. 5.

A public meeting of the Episcopalians was held yesterday (Tuesday) in the Hopetoun Rooms, for the purpose of forming a society in connexion with the Episcopal Church, to be designated the "Scottish Episcopal Church Society." The meeting, which was held in the large hall, was one of the most numerous and respectable we ever remember to have witnessed. On the platform we observed, the Right Reverend Bishops Low and Russell; the Earl of Morton; Lord Robert Kerr; Sir William Gomm, K.C.B.; the Hon. and Rev. J. Sandilands; Archdeacon Williams; the Rev. Messrs. Ramsay, Terrot, Sinclair, Shannon, D. K. Drummond, Trail, Suther, Lambert, Coxe, Coventry, G. M. Drummond, Langhorne; George Forbes, Esq., banker; Professor Forbes; Sheriff Duff of Edinburghshire, and Cay of Linlithgowshire; Hercules Robertson, Esq., advocate; J. Strange, Esq.; W. B. Dundas, Esq., and many others whose names we could not ascertain.

The Right Rev. the Primus in the chair. The meeting having been constituted with prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Walker, Primus.

The chairman said the object of the meeting for which they were now assembled was to establish the "Scottish Episcopal Church Society," as provided for in the 40th Canon of the Episcopal Church. The first object of this Society will be, to provide for its poor and decayed clergymen, or salaries to their assistants, and general aid for congregations struggling with pecuniary difficulties—to assist candidates for the ministry in completing their theological studies—to provide Episcopal schoolmasters, books and tracts for the poor—and lastly, to assist in the formation or enlargement of Diocesan Libraries. Now the meeting was aware that these desirable objects were not to be obtained in their position without a direct appeal being made to their benevolence for voluntary contributions. The meeting were aware that their Church was not an established Church now—they were an unendowed Church—a mere tolerated Church—they were a Voluntary Church, and as a Voluntary Church, they now confidently appealed to the christian benevolence of their people in behalf of their poorer brethren; but he must say that though he belonged to a Voluntary Church, and he was sure he spoke the sentiments of his brethren now present, when he disclaimed, in the strongest possible manner, against any communion of feeling, with those persons calling themselves Voluntaries, who were constantly pouring forth fierce attacks upon the Established Church—(Hear, hear)—and were sowing political divisions and animosities throughout this community—(Applause)—With such Voluntaries the Episcopal Church had no community of feeling—the Episcopalians have no feelings of hostility towards the Established Church.—(Hear)—In conclusion, he was quite sure that when their case was fully made known to the meeting, that it would be speedily answered, and as the poor of the land were a part of God's family, he therefore made the present appeal, confident that it would not be in vain.

The Right Reverend Bishop Low proposed the first resolution, which The Earl of Morton seconded.

The Right Rev. Bishop Russell said—In one part of his diocese, he referred to the city of Glasgow, he had had the good fortune to meet with a highly respectable minister of the Established Church, and while talking about the spiritual destitution of that great city, his reverend friend (who was then engaged in ascertaining the number of Highlanders who had a claim on the Establishment) told him (Bishop Russell) that much good might be done by the Episcopalians in Glasgow, if they would only set to work and get additional Churches erected, and pastors appointed, as he in the course of his enquiries had fallen in with a large mass of the population, who professed to belong to the Episcopal Church, but who in reality, went to no place of worship whatever. On being told this, he (Bishop R.) readily admitted to his friend, that he believed what he had said to be quite true, and in reply said that the Episcopalians laboured under many difficulties, and that from having no state endowment, their pecuniary resources at present rendered the reclaiming of the persons alluded to hopeless. His reverend friend, however, was not to be put off in this way, and mentioned to Bishop Russell that no less than 22,000 Highlanders had been found out destitute of the means of grace; and he accordingly advised that the Episcopalians ought to survey the city and suburbs, that the number of persons destitute of religious ordinances and who

professed to be Episcopalians might be ascertained. Now, said he (Bishop R.) to his friend, although we go through Glasgow and find out that there is great destitution, how are we poor Episcopalians, having no endowment, to provide for them? That was the next point which was put; to which his worthy Presbyterian friend replied, "in the first place, ascertain the amount of your destitution,—then prove that it exists; and then the next step is to Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!—(Cheers.)—He believed the agitation scheme to be not a bad one, and said to his reverend friend,—well, if it is the case, that we must agitate, we have no help; though, I am much afraid, it will be a long time before we make much of it, for we Episcopalians are too quiet a body, and we are not so well up to the agitation system as our Presbyterian friends are.—(Cheers.)—In agitating this question, however, he was sure they would invade the territory of no religious sect or party—they wished to hurt no one—all they wanted was faithful ministers to seek out and gather in the sheep of Christ in this world, and thereby not merely to swell our ranks numerically, but to take steps whereby souls may be saved.

The Rev. C. H. Terrot said, that if they went to the north of this city one or two hundred miles, they would there, instead of one clergyman for one parish, find only one clergyman for two or three parishes; and notwithstanding that they were men of the highest worth, and warmest zeal for the cause of Christ, they were from actual want compelled to endure great privations, working as many of them did for less wages than that of a domestic servant—(Hear, hear.) He hoped this meeting would not for one moment longer, allow this state of things to continue—and this Society differed from other Voluntary Associations, in this respect, that while they were merely "Associations," the present one went much farther, for it is the "Episcopal Church" itself, making itself a "Church Society" in every diocese, the respective Bishops of each being the Chairmen, and the Clergymen members, and forming delegates to the other societies, the present society, therefore, was not confined to one particular place, but was established on the broad principle of the "Episcopal Church," and as such we look to our brethren in the North for their aid, and by next meeting he hoped to have it in his power to show a reciprocity of good feeling on the part of their brethren in England, towards those who were scattered throughout the land, even to the Moray Firth. A collection was made on the spot, when a large sum was obtained, and the benediction having been pronounced by the Chairman the meeting separated.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

From the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

At the moment we were ready for the press, we received our English papers by the packet ship *England*, Capt. Waite. We are indebted to the kind attention of this gentleman for London papers to the 19th December, and Liverpool to the 20th, both inclusive; our regular files from our attentive correspondent are also received.

Lord Durham had refused to accept the address of the Westminster Reform Association—not on account of any thing in the address itself, but of the proceedings at the meeting.

The Greenwich Advertiser states that surveys have for some time been in progress, preparatory to the fortification of the entrances of the Thames and Medway, at an expense of £1,500,000.

ARRIVAL OF THIRTY-FIVE PRISONERS FROM CANADA.

LIVERPOOL, Monday.—This morning, in consequence of information having been received that the Captain Ross had arrived with prisoners from Quebec, a great number of persons were congregated on the St. George's Pier. The Captain Ross anchored in Boote Bay, and a steamer was sent out to bring back the convicts, who arrived about four o'clock, and were immediately conveyed to the Liverpool Borough Jail. A desperate attempt was made to mutiny during the passage home, but it was happily frustrated by the determination of Capt. Morton, who placed the whole of the prisoners in heavy irons.

Eleven of the prisoners are very heavily ironed.

From the *London Morning Herald*, Dec. 17.

By a comparison of the quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England from the 18th of September to the 11th of December, 1838, both inclusive, as compared with the former return, we arrive at the following results:—

It appears that the circulation of the Bank of England has decreased in the sum of £431,000, while the deposits have increased in the sum of £84,000. The securities have decreased in the sum of £464,000, and the bullion is made to show an aggregate increase of £23,000.

On the year, however, it appears that the quarterly average amount of the circulation has increased in the sum of £471,000, and the bullion in the sum of £1,190,000. The "rest" appears to amount to £2,567,000, which by a comparison with the return of the last month shows a farther decrease in that item of £94,000, making altogether in the course of two months a decrease of £199,000.

The continued decrease in the present circulation of the Bank of England, and in the amount of the securities, strongly evidences the fact of the falling off in the general commercial business of the Bank of England in the shape of discounts; which sufficiently accounts for the desire of the directors to promote loans, through the agency of the branch banks, and establishes to a great degree the successful rivalry of the newly established joint stock banks. The deposits have increased, which shows the difficulty of employing capital profitably in commercial enterprise.

The amount of this item has been considerably lessened within the last three or four years, but it has with the exception of the year 1834, always increased at this particular season. This return, however, shows that the amount of bullion in the coffers of the Bank of England has increased in the small sum of £23,000.

There is a general impression abroad that the January returns of the revenue will show but rather a Flemish account, which must, however, not be placed altogether to the circumstance of the existing low rates of duty upon the importation of foreign corn, inasmuch as, if our market had remained at low rates, there would have been no foreign corn let out of bond, and consequently, no duty at all would have been paid.

From the *Times*, December 19.

The Funds have been all day without any movement to notice. Consols remain 93½ to 94 for the opening. Active preparations are still making all over England to enrol soldiers and sailors for the government. Fortifications are to be erected in several parts of the coast now considered defenceless, and the whole of the movements of the British Government decidedly indicate that they expect to be engaged in a fierce war before the close of the year.

Lord Grey is exceedingly indignant at the treatment which his son-in-law, Lord Durham, has received—he openly states him to be, in his opinion, the most injured man alive; and will support those opinions in his place in Parliament. A report also prevailed that Lord Durham had called a meeting of all the merchants in London who had relations with Canada, to explain to them the motives of his conduct whilst there. The 43d regiment is not to be sent to Canada as reported. Mr. Maule is to be the new Judge, vice Justice Park, deceased.

There appears to be a very violent attempt making to create a war between Holland and Belgium, but it will doubtless end in smoke, without the expenditure of much gunpowder; the Belgian army is to be increased instantly to 120,000 effective fighting men.

The French are sending out more vessels of war to Mexico, and increasing their army and navy.

Malta, Dec. 1.—The Queen Dowager of England has arrived here in the *Hastings*, and has created great excitement; for the first time the royal standard of England has been seen to float from the castle of La Valette.

Constantinople, Nov. 27.—The Queen Dowager of England is hourly expected here, and apartments are prepared for her. Mr. Bulwer is here, dangerously ill. The Greek Patriarch is dismissed from office; this has occasioned great excitement. The plague has broken out in the suburb Kassim Pacha, near the arsenal. This place is deserted in a commercial point of view. The Sultan is visiting all the Mosques. Russia has disorganised Abesia of the cordon of 16,000 men, who previously covered the coast of that Province; they have been conveyed with the utmost expedition to Odessa, on board six ships of the line, and other smaller vessels, the number of which was daily increasing on the Black Sea, through the unexampled activity which prevailed in the docks of Sebastopol.

UNITED STATES.

A motion was made in Congress on the 1st of January, by the Hon. A. P. Grant, for rebuilding the Fort at the mouth of the harbour of Oswego, and resulted in the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the Committee on Military affairs be directed to enquire into the expediency of repairing and rebuilding Fort Ontario, situated at Oswego in the State of New York, and with the view of making such inquiry, that the said committee correspond with the Secretary of War, Major General Alexander Macomb, and Col. W. J. Worth, of the army, as to the probable expense of such repairs, and the importance of said fortification as a military post for the protection of the Northern frontier."

LOWER CANADA.

The Post Office communication between England and Halifax, by means of steam packets, is now in train, and to commence on the 1st of April. The packets are to be of 300 horse power, and the contractors to engage to make the passage out and home within the month. This increased facility in crossing the ocean, and a little amelioration of the mail route between Quebec and Fredericton would in a great measure render our communication with the mother country independent of the foreign route, into which it has been directed by the active and well directed energies of our neighbors.—*Quebec Mercury*, Jan. 23.

We inadvertently copied some time ago, an article purporting to be from the *Morning Chronicle*, which announced that the Boundary question was about to be settled, by giving up to the Americans all the territory south of the river St. John. We have learned since that the article alluded to was not the production of the editor of the *Chronicle*, but of the individual who writes what are called the city articles for that paper, about stocks and exchanges, and who is not supposed to know any more about politics than about the man in the moon. On this subject, we refer our readers to the following, from the *Fredericton*, (N. B.) *Sentinel* of the 12th inst.—*Montreal Herald*.

"We do not know which to admire most, the absurdity or ignorance this proposition contains, and which we consider as another of the tricks by which it is attempted to assail Her Majesty's government. The proposal, it will be recollected, formerly came from the American Executive, and was received by the British cabinet with supreme contempt. The writer in the *Morning Chronicle* sapiently infers, that having settled the dispute in this way, the railroad between Halifax and Quebec, which has so often been proposed and put off, will now be completed. The fact is, such an undertaking is physically impracticable; and a railroad which would connect Lower Canada with the Atlantic waters, must pass through the very territory which it is proposed to cede.

"Since writing the above, we understand that Mr. Bliss, Agent for the province, upon perceiving the paragraph in question, called at the foreign office, and was there informed, that so far from adopting such a course, her Majesty's government were determined not to relinquish any part of their claim."—*Fredericton Sentinel*.

The trial of Charles Hindenlang came on yesterday morning, before the Court-Martial, and at the hour of adjournment, four o'clock, the case for the prosecution was closed.—The prisoner has got till Thursday at noon to prepare his defence, but, from the conclusive nature of the evidence, it is supposed that he will not make any. During the day he appeared quite unconcerned, exhibiting a cheerful and unthinking countenance.

On Friday, Nicolas, Donais, and Narbonne will be put upon their trial.—*Mont. Cour.*

UPPER CANADA.

His Excellency returned on Wednesday from his Western tour, and all the brave militia of Upper Canada will rejoice to hear, that his meeting with Col. Prince was most cordial, friendly and kind.—*Toronto Patriot*.

We understand that an officer of the United States army in full dress, came over to this side on Sunday last, bringing a despatch to our Commandant, containing intelligence of an extensive organization of American citizens against to invade our territory. Their number is said to be from nine to twelve hundred, and they were expected to effect a landing on Sunday night. But they have not as yet made their appearance.—*Western Herald*.

We do not know when we were more pleased than we were at the Review on Monday last, of Sir Allan Macnab's Battalion and the Militia on duty in Hamilton, by our excellent Lieutenant Governor. No person could have had a higher opinion of the officers of the Battalion than ourselves, but the extraordinary precision of the movements of the troops, their fine, manly, soldier-like appearance, and their discipline together, considering the short time they have been drilling, entirely exceeded our highest expectations.—*Hamilton Gaz.*

DIED.

In this town, (Hamilton), on Sunday morning, the infant daughter of Edmund Ritchie, Esq.

List of Letters received to Friday, 1st February.

Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem.; J. F. Rogers, Esq.; Rev. G. Hallen, add. sub. & rem.; J. Kent, Esq. (5); Capt. Strachan, add. sub.; Hon. J. Macaulay; J. Crooks, Junr. Esq.; M. C. Crombie, Esq.; T. Fidler, Esq.; J. Weatherhead, Esq. add. subs. & rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. J. G. Geddes, add. sub. & rem.; H. Smith, Esq. add. sub. & rem.; Rev. C. T. Wade, add. subs.; Rev. S. Armour.

We regret being obliged to decline inserting the poems we have received on the burning of St. James's Church at Toronto.