

ity and attachment to the Constitution in Church and State, which are too apt to be weakened by the "reforming" mania of those who are given to change. And we have always considered the celebration of the Sovereign's Birth Day, Accession, Coronation, and the like, as important on this account, and for the influence it has upon the minds of the young, in impressing them with reverence for 'the powers that be.' What the mode of doing honour to the event in question shall be, will doubtless be settled by more competent authority, and we would simply suggest that our loyalty may be manifested without the usual portion of eating and drinking, especially when it is remembered that the Sovereign is a Lady, and the head of a temperance society. Would not processions, civil as well as military, and especially of the children of our schools, to our churches, where the service appointed for the Accession might be used, and an address delivered suitable to the occasion,—be a good way of honouring the day, the evening of which might also be appropriately distinguished, where practicable, by a general ILLUMINATION?

CHURCH IN CANADA.—We take the following intelligence from a late number of the "Church," and heartily rejoice to find that so much care for the Church is still remaining with her Majesty's Ministers, as to grant even the inadequate provision for the Bishop of Montreal which is mentioned below. It will be remembered, however, that it is no more than the late excellent Bishop of Quebec paid out of his own pocket, in order to secure the effectual supervision of his Diocese. The Editor of the Church says—

"Having been favoured with an English paper which contains the admirable speech of Mr. Pakington, in the late debate on Canada affairs, we cannot delay placing it before our readers. Not only are we to argue from the matter of this Speech that the religious position of Canada is becoming a subject of deep interest with the intelligent and pious in the mother country, but from the manner in which it was received in the House of Commons, we may glean a hope of the ultimate triumph of our righteous cause."

But sir, there is another grievance, wide spreading in its nature, pressing in its operation, which does not require consideration by any future governor, or any future convention, but with which the government here is at once competent to deal, to which I beg to call the attention of ministers, I mean the refusal—I hope it is not final, and that I may rather call it the hesitation—of her Majesty's government to renew the allowance for the support of the bishopric of Quebec. (Loud cheers.) This is a most important subject. I wish it were in abler and more experienced hands; and I may almost say in a spirit of supplication I address the ministers upon it. Shortly after the Act of 1791, by which provision was made for the support of a Protestant Church in Canada, the bishopric was created, and formally attached to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and from that time to the present, a liberal allowance has been made by the mother country for its support. A few years ago, the late Bishop, finding his strength unequal to the labour of so vast a diocese, made an arrangement by which Archdeacon Mountain was consecrated suffragan Bishop of Montreal, the Bishop giving up to him £1000 per annum of his own allowance. The late Bishop died during the past summer. The allowance of both Bishops is therefore at an end, and I grieve to say the government hesitate to renew it. (Hear hear.) The government it is true, offers the vacant see to Dr. Mountain, but how can they seriously expect any Divine, however zealous, to undertake the superintendence of a diocese equal in extent to a

kingdom, without income or remuneration? (Cheers.) With the permission of the house I will read extracts on this subject from a late private letter on this subject from the Bishop of Montreal to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts:

"I have written to Lord Glenelg to state that, as matters actually stand, I must continue to administer the diocese as Bishop of Montreal, although I have the promise from his lordship of succeeding to the see of Quebec, since I cannot pay the fees of my appointment till some emoluments shall be attached to it. The exigencies of the church induced me to close with the arrangements under which I was consecrated as Bishop of Montreal, and I cannot repent having done so, for the most distressing inconveniences would already have been felt in the diocese had I not been invested with episcopal powers. But, if nothing should be done to endow the see of Quebec, and the project should fail of erecting a new diocese in Upper Canada, it will be perfectly impossible for me, with my present means, to do any tolerable justice to the whole charge; and I fear sometimes that I shall be compelled to confine my visitations to the Lower Province. The Board may judge how an income of £890 a year, out of which house-rent is to be paid, can support the station of a bishop of the Church of England at the seat of the General Government of British North America."

I cannot conceive, Sir, an Episcopal church, which stands more in need of the active services of a Bishop than the church of England in the Canadas. (Cheers.) In Upper Canada the number of the episcopalians is more than one third of the population—in Lower Canada it is above one half of the British residents. There are above 200,000 members of our church scattered over that great country; and should the Bishopric of that Diocese cease to exist, the most serious evils, both as regards ordination for the ministry, and the superintendence of the religious interests of the people must be the painful consequence. Let me add, Sir, that permanent aid from this country is not sought for. If the funds intended for the church in Canada are left to them, and made the most of, the time will come when these funds will be sufficient;—but now the aid of this country is indispensable, and I do hope the government will pause before they reject so important an application. (Cheers.) With regard to the general religious instruction of Canada, I shall not now enter into the difficult and complicated considerations connected with the Clergy reserves. Nor do I think it necessary to the object I have in view that I should detain the house by doing so. I will only express my hope that now you are about to remodel the constitution of Canada, you will face the difficulties connected with these reserves, and make due provision for the religious interests of the people. I do not ask you to exceed your duties. I do not ask you to deviate from precedent. I do not ask you to step beyond the pale of the constitution. All I ask is that in your new arrangements you will adhere to the principles which received the solemn sanction of a former parliament in a former reign. When a message was sent down from the Crown, preparatory to the Constitutional Act of 1791, the civil and religious interests of the province stood forth in that message with equal prominence. That parliament attended to the recommendation so given, and I trust that you will act in the same spirit. (Loud cheers.) Let me

remind the house of the manner in which, after the conquest of Canada, the endowments of the Roman Catholic Church in that province were confirmed by parliament. Sir, I quarrel not with that confirmation. I do not wish to meddle with it. I think there was wisdom and justice in that confirmation;—but I have a right to ask that the protestant population of Canada shall have the same advantages which were conferred by another country on their predecessors. I hope Sir, that when in future years the Canadians shall have attained the emancipation which they must some day achieve, they may look back with gratitude to the mother country for having sown the seeds of that sound state of moral and religious feeling, which is one of the greatest blessings we enjoy in England, and without which, no civil institutions however well devised, ever can or will be permanently prosperous. (Cheers.)

"We are glad to learn, that chiefly through the influence of Mr. Pakington—her Majesty's Government have consented to the payment, for the present, year, of that portion of the episcopal salary which had been allotted during the life-time of the Bishop of Quebec to the Bishop of Montreal. We have every hope, too, from the present advance towards ordinary justice and decent propriety, that this appropriation will be rendered perpetual; in which case we may indulge the expectation that something will soon be done towards the support of a Bishop in Upper Canada. It is perfectly obvious that the episcopal supervision which the interests of the Church in these Provinces require, cannot be exercised, with any justice to her wants, by less than two prelates—one for each Province."

Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and a variety of other religious Books and Tracts, are always for sale at the Depository of the Lunenburg District Committee of the Church Society, at the store of Mr. A. Gaetz, Lunenburg.

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C. H. BELCHER.