

done injustice to the Wesleyan Methodists in another point; and though he (Mr. Gladstone) was not commissioned, and had no intention to stand forward as their apologists, still he thought it hard that they should be taunted as the most persevering enemies of civil and religious liberty. It was indeed hard that such a taunt should be cast upon them, after all their long years of exertion to bring about the abolition of negro slavery. (Hear, hear.) No sect had been more prominent than they had been in pursuing to its consummation that great object, nor had more assiduously kept the interests of humanity in view, while they were acting as vigilant guardians of the best laws and interests of society. (Cheers.) It was unjust in the extreme to designate men, who had been most prominent in vindicating the liberty of the negroes, as parties persevering, if not malignantly hostile to freedom. (Hear, hear.)

We cannot go so far as the honourable gentleman in his charitable extenuation of the Methodist secession from the Church, for we think that John Wesley would have accomplished a much more permanent good by a stricter observance of his ordination vows, and that there was no necessity or sufficient justification for the erection of his followers into a body distinct from the Church.—Most cordially, however, do we concur with Mr. Gladstone in hoping that the union "so unfortunately broken may ere long be resumed," and that it may be the glorious privilege of us of this nineteenth century, to behold the Catholic and Apostolic Church of the British Empire welcoming back to its bosom so large a body of its partially alienated children. Better notions on the subject of Unity are beginning to prevail in the Christian world; and it seems to us no strained conjecture, that the difficulties presented to the evangelization of the Heathen by the disunion of professing Christians, may be the means of leading Dissenters of every shade to review their principles more narrowly, and to come to the conclusion that there is but one ark for Christianity, and that the dove will never return with the olive branch from pagan lands, until our own dissensions have subsided, our own divisions disappeared.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce, that the books so munificently granted by the University of Oxford to the Clergy of the Diocese of Upper Canada, have arrived at Montreal, in the ship Durham, Capt. Woods, and may be expected in the Providence daily. We trust that a plan may be devised, by means of a regular annual contribution and otherwise, for the gradual addition to a seasonable and valued benefaction; so that, in the course of a few years, the Upper Canadian Clergy may be able to have recourse to those exhaustless stores of Theological Literature, which the prelates and worthies of our Church have left as a precious inheritance to their successors, and as a noble vindication of those antique Cathedrals, in the quiet of whose precincts they thought so profoundly, and wrote with such pious erudition.

### THE COLONIAL CHURCHMAN.

LUNENBURG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1839.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—We are drawing fast to the close of our FOURTH Volume, and (will it be believed?) there are some who have not paid for the first; many who are yet debtors for the second; still more who owe for the third,—and a yet greater number who have not complied with the terms, by sending the advance for either half of the current year. This is bad—but it is worse for Agents to be defaulters, as some of them are. Will both Subscribers and Agents who are in arrears, be pleased to remember, that if they do not pay the Printer, he cannot pay for paper, house-rent, postages, and other necessary expenses; but he must inevitably be cruelly embarrassed by their failure. One moment's reflection on this, will surely lead every subscriber to pay up his dues, without delay, to the nearest agent, and prompt every agent to forward what he has, whether it be much or little.

While on this subject, we must not omit honourable

mention of several Agents, who have been punctually themselves, and have done good service. And we would also call upon our friends of the Clergy and laity who desire the permanency and improvement of the Colonial Churchman, to bestir themselves in seeking more subscribers. Who ever sends us six good names in addition to our present list, shall have one copy gratis.

THE CHURCH.—We lately observed in the Times, the advertisement in another column, respecting this valued contemporary and fellow-labourer, of Cobourg, U. C. to which, unasked, we readily give insertion. The notice we have at different times taken of that sound and well-conducted periodical, and the frequency of our extracts from its columns, will be regarded by our readers as sufficient evidence of the estimation in which we hold it.—The Rev. Mr. BETHUNE, the principal Editor of the "Church," has been lately at Halifax, and we regret to find, in a friendly letter just received, that indisposition partly induced by the weight of editorial duties, added to the care of a Parish comprising 2000 members of the Church, has been the cause of his journey.

We sincerely hope that his present excursion may be blessed to the complete restoration of his health. He speaks in warm terms of the kindness he experienced from the Clergy of Halifax and its neighbourhood, who "did not permit him to feel as a stranger, but by unwearied attentions, have won the hearty regard and gratitude of their Canadian fellow-labourer." He requests us to let our Brethren in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick know, that if ever they should visit Cobourg, a welcome awaits them at its Rectory, the inside of which, we confess, we should like to see ourselves, if it were in our power.

A severe storm of wind and rain was experienced here on Friday last, which, however, did but little damage in this quarter. At Halifax, we hear that some small vessels were sunk at the wharves, and chimnies and trees blown down. A schooner belonging to Mr. George Mason of Tanook, loaded with sand, broke from her anchorage during the gale and went to sea with no one on board, but has since been recovered.

The Archdeacons of York and Bermuda, were to be consecrated respectively, Bishops of Toronto and Newfoundland, on the 4th ultimo; and the former was expected to come out in the Great Western, which has probably arrived at New York ere this.

THE CLERICAL SOCIETY of the Western Shore District will assemble (D.V.) at Liverpool on Wednesday and Thursday the 25th and 26th instant.

LAUNCH.—A fine new Brig called the Emerald, of about 120 tons, built at LaHave, for John Heckman, Esq. of this town, was launched on Tuesday last.

A PRODUCTIVE BAZAAR.—Our attempts in Nova Scotia, in this novel and somewhat questionable way of raising charitable funds, look rather small in comparison with that mentioned in the following article.

A bazaar was held at Leeds in aid of the fund for the repair of Christ Church and St. George's Church. The success of the bazaar has exceeded the most sanguine expectation. The total receipts amount to 2165l. 15s. 9d.

PROPORTION OF DISSENTERS IN ENGLAND TO CHURCHMEN.—The relative numbers of the Dissenting congregations and those of the Established Church, show that in 1829 the number of independents was 1289; of Baptists, 888; and Presbyterians, 258; and went on to remark that it had been asserted, that number had since increased to 175,330. On the other hand, one of the religious papers stated the number of "the orthodox Dissenting congregations of the three denominations to exceed 2200 in England alone, and the aggregate of attendants as estimated at nearly 1,000,000. Well, if they were to allow that number to be trebled, even then it would fall wonderfully short as compared with that of Churchmen."—Cons. Jour.

WHAT THE CHURCH HAS DONE FOR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—In a late debate in the House of Commons, on the subject of Education, Mr. Joseph Hume was found as usual casting his abuse upon the Church Clergy, for neglecting their duty in regard to the Education of the people. Mr. ACLAND in reply observed—

"That in 1826, the Church educated 500,000 children, and that she educated now above 1,000,000, so that the number of the children educated by the Church had doubled since 1826, while the population had only increased 25 per cent. since 1806; and in the National Society the number of scholars had increased within a short time 200 per cent. And he thought that the annual expense of school salaries coming out of the pockets of members of the Established Church was nearly £200,000. In 420 schools supported by the Established Church the payments for these purposes were more than £100,000 a-year. He might give one instance of the extent to which members of the Church were accustomed to support the cause of education. At a meeting of the Clergy of the Diocese of Norwich, which took place some little time ago, who were addressed by the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, and in the course of some remarks on this subject he mentioned that more than two-thirds of the children of the Diocese were educated by the Clergy, and that in the county he found that no fewer than 900 schools were maintained, supported, and attended solely by the Rev. Gentlemen around him; and the Rev. Prelate declared his happiness in recording the fact."

CHURCH EXTENSION.—At a late meeting in London of the friends of the Established Church, Lord Sandon in the chair. His lordship remarked—

The growth of the population has been so rapid as to outrun the means possessed by the establishment of meeting its spiritual wants; and the result has been that a vast proportion of the people are left destitute of the opportunities of public worship and Christian instruction, even when every allowance is made for the exertions of those religious bodies which are not in connexion with the Established Church. Instances are then given by the commissioners to illustrate this statement, from which it appears, that in the four Dioceses of York, London, Lichfield, and Chester, there are 108 parishes, or districts, each having a population exceeding 10,000; the aggregate being nearly 2,600,000, with church-room for only 276,000, leaving a deficiency which ought to be supplied by the addition of at least 800,000 sittings, or about 600 new churches, the endowment of which, at the rate of £200 per annum each, would require an annual sum of £120,000, and this without taking any account of the other Dioceses. But in order to the accomplishment of both objects, that of augmenting poor benefices which now exist, and endowing others which ought to be created, a sum is required of at least £500,000 per annum." [Hear.] He would ask of the meeting whether the necessity of a fund of £500,000 a-year, setting aside the yearly increasing population, and that every year the demand was increasing on their hands, whether such a fund could be looked for from any voluntary effort. [Hear, hear.] Thus, then, he felt that he had clearly established their claim on the state. [Loud cheers.]—He was, too, in a condition to prove that it was not owing to any want of exertion on the part of the Church, that they had now come forward to make a call for assistance from the state. In Winchester the number of churches consecrated during the last ten years was 56; between 200 and 300 enlarged and improved, and 27 were now in various stages of progression. In London, 84 new churches had been consecrated. In Chester, 103 churches had been consecrated, and there were now building 35; and chapels and oratories not consecrated, 20. In Gloucester there had been eight consecrated, and six were now being built. [Cheers.] Although these numbers were great, they did not, except in a small degree, meet the call which was made for Church accommodation. [Hear, hear.] At the end of every ten years, such was the increase of population, that it might be said nothing had been done; and the want was not confined to one great and populous district. [Hear, hear.] By the reports from the agri-