

prove that the Church of England is a declining Church in this Province,—that it is one of whose future progress we are to despair,—one which ought to be abandoned as fruitless and unprofitable?

A glance at the statistical tables we have, from time to time, published in our columns, will show that in several single parishes in this Province there are now a greater number of communicants than were ascribed to the whole of Upper Canada in 1821; yes, even in places, which in that year, were not furnished with a clergyman, and consequently did not report any communicants at all.

But we are not so disingenuous as to take the literal benefit of this argument: we deny the correctness of the premises, although, in doing so, the conclusion drawn should, in an inverse ratio, be unfavourable to ourselves. We deny that in 1821, there were only 181 communicants of the Church of England in Upper Canada; and we deny that the Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel stated that to be their amount! It merely published the number as reported; and where no reports were received, a blank was placed opposite the name of the parish or mission. Moreover, it was not the custom to report the whole number of communicants within any given charge, but the greatest number at any one time; a mode of reporting which would by no means convey an accurate statement of the full strength of that particular communion. On the contrary, we know of many instances in which the whole number in one year, often more than doubles the greatest number at one time.

We have said that the Church of England in this Province numbers now at least 10,000 communicants; and we have to add, that were clergymen of that Church planted throughout the country, wheresoever they are needed and desired, that number would, in a very few years, be increased three or four fold.

Our friend, the Editor of the *Gospel Messenger*, will please accept our thanks for a copy of the "Journal of the Primary Convention of the Diocese of Western New York," as also for a copy of Dr. Hook's admirable sermon, neatly printed in pamphlet form. We rejoice that the opinion of our esteemed contemporary coincides so well with our own on the subject of Dr. Hook's memorable sermon; and that, heedless of the grave but groundless charges of semi-popery which some, either in weakness or wickedness, have been pleased to bring against it, he has taken this method of increasing its circulation. We have read the sermon more than once, and with great care, but can detect nothing in it to which the orthodox and evangelical churchman may not freely subscribe. There may, in one or two parts, be a little obscurity in the phraseology; but the meaning of the writer strikes us as sufficiently obvious, and it is clearly impossible fairly to substantiate against it any thing of a popish tendency. Dr. Hook is certainly very anti-sectarian; and in the principles he avows, he contends most clearly for what, in our judgment, constitutes the distinctive features of the Church. It has been said that he is allied to a party in England who are the promulgators of what are styled the "Oxford Tracts;" having never seen any of the latter, we are unable to judge of the similarity betwixt them and the sermon in question; but this much we know, and we draw our conclusion from a perusal of the general theological literature of England, that the most evangelical portion of the English and Irish clergy do many of them adopt those views of the identity of the Church from the Apostles' days to our own, which are so prominently brought forward by Dr. Hook.

While upon this subject, we beg to announce to our readers that very earnest requests, and from very evangelical clergymen too, have been made to ourselves to print the Sermon of Dr. Hook in pamphlet form: this we are most willing to do, and on a very extensive scale, provided a sufficient number of copies be ordered to indemnify us for the expense. They would be furnished at three pence, the single copy, or two shillings and six pence per dozen.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a *Burlington Gazette*, Extra, containing the prospectus of a religious paper about to be established, to represent the interests of the Diocese of New Jersey. It is to bear the striking title of "THE BANNER OF THE CROSS," and will probably appear early in January next, under the editorial management of the Rev. B. D. Winslow. To none will the knowledge of its abundant success, afford more sincere gratification than to ourselves.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHURCH IN UPPER CANADA.

We would entreat our readers, and we do so most earnestly, to consider with attention the facts which have been stated respecting the wants and necessities of the Church in Upper Canada. We tell them also, that it is not sufficient only to read these statements, but to shew by their actions that they are convinced of their truth. Whatever they may be inclined to think, this may be done at a very trifling pecuniary loss. The sacrifice of a single amusement, of one object of idle or frivolous pursuit on the part of the individual members of a family, would furnish—we think we are not saying too much, when we consider the expensive nature of many of the amusements and pursuits in which people engage—the twentieth part of the sum which, according to Mr. Bettridge, is required for the building of a Church in Upper Canada. The cost of such a Church is estimated at £200; but it is stated, that if half this sum should be contributed in England, the inhabitants of the Province would furnish the remainder. And is it not a praiseworthy and a glorious object to take part in building a house for the Lord, and thus to be an humble instrument under Divine Providence in furnishing the human means for the salvation of immortal souls? The triumphs of the warrior contending for his country, of the statesman in the senate, and the writer in the closet, who labours to improve the age in which he lives, are all reputed glorious amongst men, and we deny them not their fame; but, like the earth to which they belong, so is their glory perishable—it passeth away, and the place thereof knoweth it no more. But there is a fame, and one of a peculiar character, which attaches itself to the sincere and unostentatious Christian; who devotes his means, humble although they may be, and earned by self-denial, temperance, and moderation, to spreading the knowledge of the glad tidings of the Gospel of peace, and increasing the numbers of the visible Church of Christ. Unlike those glories of which we have spoken, such fame as this never faileth, but endureth both in time and in eternity. Such godly service loses not its reward among men, and we humbly trust is acceptable in the eye of Him who knoweth the secrets of

all hearts. May we go and do likewise.—*Church of England Quarterly Review*. July 1838.

DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Our venerated Diocesan has issued a circular to the clergy of his diocese, calling upon them to appeal to their respective flocks to assist this benevolent society. We have on several occasions announced the beneficial effects which have resulted from the exertions of the society, and are sorry to hear that its funds are at present at so low an ebb. If provision is to be made to supply the spiritual necessities of those who are destitute of gospel instruction in the populous parts of the diocese, extraordinary exertions must be used to provide church accommodation and ministers. We cannot do better than make the following quotation from his lordship's excellent letter, which at once shows the situation in which the society at present stands:—"Until it shall please God to move the hearts of our legislators to make this destitution of religious privileges the object, as it ought to be, of a nation's care and a nation's bounty, the society has to depend upon the voluntary offerings of a Christian public, in annual subscriptions, donations, bequests, and congregational collections. Next to the extent of the evil, the society has only to regret the inadequacy of its means. At this time the annual subscriptions do not exceed £1150; ordinary donations £1750; hitherto one bequest of £186; and congregational collections (variable) averaging from the commencement £903. Finding more and more, as each succeeding year brings fresh facts to light, the magnitude of the work in which they are engaged, and the necessity of continued exertion; compelled by the urgency of the cases brought before them to expend the whole of their funds, the committee, in this the fourth year of the society's existence, would impress upon the public mind the importance of a more regular and ample supply, otherwise their efforts must prove insufficient. Leaving out of account the fearful arrears of a century of past apathy, it is found, that the progressive increase of the population would require eight new churches annually in these districts, the cost of economically building and endowing which would be £32,000: and if the society were to limit its grants to one fourth of the expense, the rest being to be provided from local resources, this would require an annual income to the society of £800 to keep pace with the current demand."—*Macclesfield Courier*.

The meeting of the Diocesan Church Building Society, which was held yesterday (Tuesday), was, notwithstanding the shortness of the previous notice, numerously attended; the Venerable the Archdeacon of Derby presiding on the occasion. The report, which was read, was one of great interest, as presenting a brief but most satisfactory statement of the result of the society's labours during the four years of its existence; from which it appears that assistance has been given towards the erection or purchase of six new churches, and to the enlargement of six old ones, within the southern division of the county of Derby, by means of which church accommodation has been supplied to the extent of 3789 sittings, the large proportion being free; whilst in the diocese at large 34 new churches have been erected or purchased within the same period, and 32 old ones have been considerably enlarged, affording accommodation for not less than 30,000 persons within the walls of the Established Church. It appears, however, that there are still many very populous districts, to which the society's aid has not yet been extended, and where there is the most urgent need, and pressing application for assistance; but that at present the funds of the society are almost entirely exhausted. We are happy, however, to find that the object of yesterday's meeting in appealing for further contributions in support of the society's laudable efforts was most liberally responded to, and we doubt not will very shortly be still more extensively promoted. Nearly £300 were subscribed in the room towards the General Fund, and £30 to the Parsonage House Fund.—*Derby Mercury*.

Lord Hotham has subscribed £200 towards building a gallery at Leominster Church.

We understand that in addition to the contribution of £100 made by Mr. Blackett towards the building of the new church at Stockburn, £100 was subscribed by the Rev. G. S. Faber, Master of Sharnburn Hospital, the Patron: £25 by the Bishop of Durham; £10 by the Rev. G. Rudd, the Incumbent; and the remaining part of the expense was defrayed by the landowners and inhabitants of the parish.—*Durham Advertiser*.

Summary of Ecccl Intelligence.

No later intelligence from Europe since our last. We transcribe the following from our files of English papers:

PERIA.

We regret the very scanty amount of our knowledge as to the present politics of Persia—but we will not deceive our readers by pretending to information that we do not possess; however, the leading facts are clear. Russia has constantly labored since the Persian revolution at the commencement of the last century to obtain a predominant influence in the councils of Persia; and within the last three or four years of whig government in Great Britain she has succeeded in her object. This she has effected chiefly through the humiliation of Turkey—which, as the next western neighbor of Persia, and the natural enemy of Russia, presented, while she had the power, a prompt and faithful ally to Persia against Muscovite aggression. It was at Navarino and Varna that Russia won her ascendancy in Central Asia. We are far from looking with despondency at the position of affairs on the Indus. Steam navigation (we are surprised that it has not been resorted to more extensively in the late movement) has abridged almost to nothing the means of transmitting troops and supplies to the Persian Gulf, which is not very distant from the scene of whatever war shall be carried on, if indeed the late demonstration will not have put an end to all warlike intention on the side of Russia. Meanwhile the advantage has come of itself, as it always comes when men submit to aggression in passive cowardice, that the Czar has openly declared his projects. If he has declared them before he can carry them into execution, as we think he has, the thanks are due to his indiscretion, not to the counsels of the men who have encouraged him by their imbecility to a course which, whatever its result, cannot fail to impose an enormous expense upon the empire.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals of Friday and Saturday have arrived in regular course; they are for the most part occupied with the electoral claims of the National Guards—in other words, with the question whether France is or is not to be governed by a military democracy?

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE KING'S COUNTY.

The magistrates of the King's County are about to meet at Shinrone, for the purpose of taking into consideration the convulsed state of that county, and to adopt measures with regard to the attempt to assassinate Johnstone Stoney Esq., J.P., of Emel Castle. It is thought that a memorial will be addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, but considering the reply of his Excellency to the memorial of the magistrates of the county of Tipperary, after the murder of Mr. Cooper, there may be

some doubt as to the propriety of putting the noble marquis to the trouble of a lecture upon the "duties of property," and political economy.

PRECURSOR SOCIETY.

The Precursor Society was formed on Thursday, at the Corn Exchange, in the precise manner, and to obtain the objects pointed out in Mr. O'Connell's letter to Mr. Ray, the Secretary. The great Precursor himself is not expected to take the command in Dublin before the 20th November.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE.

The Limerick Standard states, that Wednesday, the 14th of November next, has been fixed upon for the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland in this city. That journal adds—"Not only will the meeting be open to Orangemen of every rank, but it has been decided on that the ban of secrecy shall be no longer imposed, and that the deliberations of the body shall be laid before the public."

IRISH REGISTRIES.—CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPHS.

In almost all the late registrations the Conservatives have been victorious. In Wicklow they gained a majority of 11; Dublin county, 4; Belfast, 87; Sligo county, 40; Queen's county, 15; Carlow county, 12; Cork county (West Riding) 4; Kerry, 4; Kildare, 2; Newry, 2.

UNITED STATES.

From the Key Stone—Extra.

AWFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The mob have actual possession of the capitol of Pennsylvania, and it is impossible for the Legislature to meet, or the business in the departments of government to proceed. At the hour of half past two this afternoon, as appointed for the meeting of the house, the Speaker deputed Mr. Spackman to adjourn the house till to-morrow.

The hall was filled with the rioters, who seized Mr. S. and forced him to retire, when they all rushed out, and he was barely enabled to escape without injury. In the scuffle, the doors were broken and the hall was otherwise mutilated.

The mob have now possession of the town, and mob law reigns supreme. The officers of the law make no attempt to put down the disgraceful scene.

No life is safe—but the state authorities, we understand, have taken all the measures possible under the circumstances for the preservation of life and property.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives more particulars of the proceedings of the mob.

"We are in the midst of a revolution. After driving the senators from their seats, and forcing the Speaker and other members to make their escape out of the windows, the mob organized themselves at a meeting, and were addressed in the most inflammatory manner by several of their speakers."

A public meeting of the mob was held on Tuesday evening, where they were harangued by their incendiary leaders, and after passing several resolutions, they resolved to reassemble at 9 o'clock on Wednesday.

The letter then states:—"After the adjournment of this meeting they repaired to the capitol, and again took possession of the Senate Chamber, determined, I understand, should the Senate proceed to organize, to barricade the door and station themselves at the windows, to prevent the egress of the members until they had yielded to their demands."

"A majority of the senators learning this, and finding their chamber entirely in the possession of these infuriated men, wisely resolved to postpone their meeting."

The mob at one time proceeded to the arsenal for the purpose of forcing it, and providing themselves with arms. They were only persuaded to desist upon solemn pledges that no arms should be taken thence, in obedience to the orders of the Governor!!

Shame that such a negotiation should have been entertained. It was computed that the hall of the House of Representatives was occupied by from eight hundred to one thousand, when the hour of meeting arrived on Wednesday. A gang of a dozen stout bullies surrounded the chair of the speaker and prevented its occupation.

The "Keystone" (a Van Buren paper.) sanctions these riotous proceedings, and urges on the mob to farther deeds of violence. It declares all civil government at an end, and calls upon its followers to proceed accordingly.

A public meeting is called for to-day in Philadelphia, to take these important matters into consideration. The leader of the mob is an officer of the United States government.

The following later particulars are from the New York papers of Saturday:—

In pursuance of the order issued by the Governor, in his character of commander in chief, Major General Patterson, of the first division, yesterday issued an order commanding the volunteers of that division to assemble in winter uniform, with knapsacks, and each provided with 13 rounds of buckshot, and 7 of ball cartridge, this morning at 7 o'clock. The officers of the rail road have been required to aid with means of transportation.

The publication of this division order is accompanied, in the Philadelphia papers, by that of brigade orders to the first and second brigades of similar tenor, and of a regimental order to the first regiment of volunteers.

Great Assemblage of the Friends of the Laws at Philadelphia.—We have never known so large or so respectable a meeting convened at so short a notice, as that which was held in Independence Square on Friday, in opposition to the riotous assemblage of certain lawless individuals at Harrisburg. The tone of the resolutions tell how deep the feeling is upon the hearts of the friends of order. They breathe a spirit of forbearance and firmness. If the misguided mob will make the issue, we have enough in the feelings that pervaded the meeting of Friday, to know what the result will be.—*National Gazette*.

Mr. Stevens contradicts the statement that a compact had been entered into with the rioters, to the effect that if they would disperse no arms would be taken from the arsenal.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states, on the authority of a gentleman from Harrisburg, that several leaders of the mob had been arrested.

At the Van Buren meeting on Friday afternoon, in Philadelphia, a committee was appointed to confer with that appointed by the Whig meeting of the forenoon.

Nothing of importance occurred at Harrisburg on the night of the 5th. At 12 o'clock the city was perfectly quiet.

It is stated that a number of informal propositions for a compromise have been made by the leaders of the rioters to the Whigs, but none had yet been acted on.

The most prominent person in all the outrageous proceedings was a clerk in the post office.

There was a manifest disposition among the loco foco members of the House to get rid of the rioters, and bring the disturbances to a peaceful close—but Mr. McElwee and a few others were still for violence.

A letter from Harrisburg, in the United States Gazette, dated Harrisburg, Dec. 6, states that the House of Representatives was in session at Wilson's hotel, driven there by the violence of the mob.

The body over which Mr. Hopkins presides met twice on the 6th but transacted no business. The Senate was adjourned at 10 A.M.—the hour of meeting.

Writs were issued for the apprehension of the ringleaders.—A long address to the people of Pennsylvania, signed by Mr. Penrose, Speaker of the Senate, and by 18 Senators, is published in the Telegraph extra, giving a history of the proceedings from the commencement of the session and of the tumult.

A similar address is also published, signed by the Speaker of the House, in behalf of the members driven from the Hall.

LOWER CANADA.

From the Montreal Courier.

On Wednesday the counsel for the prisoners, Messrs. Aaron Philip Hart, and Lewis T. Drummond, moved, on behalf of Cardinal and the other prisoners tried by Court Martial, for the order of the judges, requiring the Sheriff to produce certain warrants which he had received regarding the prisoners, previous to Martial Law being proclaimed; (this application being preliminary to the motion for a Writ of Prohibition, to which we alluded in our last number.) The Judges present in Chambers—the Hon. the Chief Justice O'Sullivan and Mr. Justice Pyke, having heard the arguments of counsel yesterday morning, delivered their opinion, that they had no power

to present an order upon the Sheriff. The other application for the Writ of Prohibition will be heard before all the Judges in their Chambers on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A.M., when the Crown Officers and Deputy Judge Advocates will be notified by the applicants to attend.

Eight Canadians, who were sworn to at the Coroner's inquest on the body of the late Mr. Walker, as having been concerned in his murder, were brought into town on Tuesday, from La Tortue, by a party of the 71st regiment. After the foul deed, they had fled from their homes and did not return till a few days ago. There are among the number, a man named Ambrose Sanguinet, who has a brother in gaol for the same offence, two called Robert, one Hamelin, one Clevis, and one known among the rebels in that part of the country, by the name of Capt. Jacquo.

We have heard that the Honorable Messrs. Justice Panet and Bedard, of this city, have received notice of their suspension from their offices till her Majesty's pleasure is known.—Mr. Justice Valliere, resident Judge of Three Rivers, will probably also receive a similar notice, as he has also virtually pronounced an act of the Legislature to be null and void.—*Quebec Gazette*.

The Court Martial at Quebec, on the Sergeant and two privates of the Guards, for conniving at the escape of Theller and Dodge, has terminated.—The sentence is death.—*Star*.

The sentence of the court martial having been submitted to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government and Commander of the Forces, has been approved of in General Orders, issued to-day. By this sentence, Edouard Therien, and Louis Lesage, otherwise called Louis Lesage dit Lavolette, have been acquitted. The remaining ten prisoners, Joseph Narcisse Cardinal, Joseph Duquette, Joseph L'Euey, Jean Louis Hubert, Jean Marie Hubert, Louis Ducharme, otherwise called Leandre Ducharme, Joseph Guimond, Louis Guerin dit Dusault, otherwise called Blanc Dusault, Antoine Cote, Francois Maurice Lepailleux, have been sentenced to death; six of these, whose names we have not been able to ascertain, have been recommended for a commutation of the sentence of death, and four left for execution.

We understand, that the fate of the prisoners will be communicated to them to-day by the Judge Advocate; and we believe that no time will be lost in carrying the sentence into execution.

It will thus appear, that any doubts which may have arisen, with respect to the constitution and legality of the court martial, have been completely obviated and set to rest.—*Montreal Gazette*.

UPPER CANADA.

No later intelligence from the Western Frontier.

From the Hamilton Gazette.

A General Court Martial is ordered to assemble at London on the 27th inst. for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it, charged with being taken in arms against Her Majesty within this Province. Colonel J. Bostwick, of the 3d Middlesex, to be President, and Lieut. Col. Henry Sherwood, 2d North York, Judge Advocate. Lieut. Col. Sherwood left this for London on Saturday morning.

From the Niagara Chronicle.

At midnight last Friday, after the family had retired to rest, an attempt was made to burn down the elegant mansion of Mr. Sheriff Hamilton, at Queenston. The incendiaries had provided themselves with Lucifer matches, tow, and two bottles of spirits of turpentine; they set fire to a staircase adjoining a window on the side of the house nearest Niagara, doubtless with the intention that the conflagration should not be seen at Queenston until it was so far advanced as to render it impossible to be extinguished; providentially however, Mr. Jasper Gilkison was returning from the Falls, and observed the fire, just after he had passed through the village. Some ladies who were with him returned to Queenston and alarmed the inhabitants, while Mr. G. hastened up to the house and aroused the family; we are happy to add, the fire was ultimately put out with little damage.

From the U. C. Herald.

We have received a communication, commenting in severe terms on the conduct of Col. Prince in causing four prisoners to be shot when taken near Sandwich. It appears to us that these prisoners were the same persons who are mentioned by the Editor of the Sandwich Herald, as having been "shot down on their attempting to escape."

BILL JOHNSTON is again in custody, having been apprehended on the night of Monday the 10th inst. by Wm. Vaughan of the United States Navy, father of the Hunter Vaughan among the prisoners in Fort Henry. Capt. Vaughan and the Deputy Marshall, Turner, were eight days in pursuit of Johnston, and finally got on the right trail, and re-captured him.

Martin Woodruff, one of the American Brigands was executed on Wednesday last. Warrants for the execution of Sylvanus Swete and Joel Peeler on Saturday next, have been received.—*Kingston Chronicle*.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Reverend Brethren;—You are hereby notified that the next meeting of the Association is appointed to be held in BYTOWN, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January next.

HENRY PATTON, Secretary.

Rectory, Kemptville, Dec. 12, 1838.

[We have been requested by a Member of the Association to add, that a full attendance is particularly desired.—Ed.]

MARRIED.

At St. James's Church, Toronto, on Tuesday the 11th instant, by the Hon. and Venerable the Archdeacon of York, George S. Denison jun., second son of Alderman Denison, of the city of Toronto, to Mary Anne, eldest surviving daughter of Lieut. Dawson, of the 15th Regiment.

DIED.

At Brockville, on Thursday, November 22, Robert Clarke, only surviving son of the Rev. Henry Caswall, aged 3 years and 3 months.

At Belleville, on the 13th inst., Thomas Slicer Esq., late a respectable merchant of that place, and Lieut. in the First Hastings Militia.

List of Letters received to Friday, 21st December.

Rev. C. T. Wade; J. G. Armour Esq.; J. B. Ewart Esq. rem. in full vol. 2; J. Kent Esq. (2); Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. W. Caswall; Rev. W. H. Gunning, add. sub. and parcels; Geo. Hughes Esq. rem. in full vol. 2; Rev. M. Burnham; rem.; T. S. Short Esq.; parcel; "Amicus"; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. H. J. Grassett; Rev. C. Matthews, rem.; Rev. F. L. Osler, add. sub.; Rev. R. Knight, rem.; Rev. J. Cochran; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Major Fitzgerald, rem. in full vol. 2.