enter, I would bind up their wounds,-I would relieve their sor- man says upon the heartless neglect which, no less than rows-I would save their souls. While mercy stood weeping at the great body of the Empire, Canada experienced at the gate, an embassy of Angels commissioned from the Court of the hands of her Majesty's Ministers :-Heaven to some other world, passed over, paused at the sight and Heaven forgave the pause. Seeing Mercy standing there, they oried, -Mercy, Mercy, can you not enter; can you look upon this scene and not pity, can you pity and not deliver? Mercy replied, I can see, and in her tears added, I can pity; but I cannot relieve. Why cannot you enter? Oh, said Mercy, Justice has barred the gate against me and I cannot, I must not unbar it. At this moment Justice himself appeared as it were to watch the gate; the Angels enquired of him, Why will you not let Mercy in? Justice replied, my law is broken, and it must be honoured-die they or Justice must. At this there appeared a form from amongst the Angelic band, like unto the Son of God, who addressing himself to Justice, said, what are thy demands? Justice replied, my terms are stern and rigid; I must have sickness for their health, I must have ignominy for their honour, I must have death for life; -without shedding of blood there is no remission. Justice, said the Son of God, I accept the terms; on me be this wrong, and let Mercy enter. When, said Justice, will you perform this promise? Jesus replied-four thousand years hence on the Hill of Calvary, without the gates of Jerusalem, I will perform it in my own person. The deed was prepared and signed in the presence of the Angels of God; Justice was satisfied, and Mercy entered, preaching Salvation in the name of Jesus. The deed was committed to the Patriarchs; by them to the Kings of Israel and to the Prophets; by them it was preserved till Daniel's seventy weeks were accomplished; then at the appointed time Justice appeared on the Hill of Calvary, and Marcy presented to him the important deed. Where, said Justice, is the Son of God? Mercy anewered, behold him at the bottom of the Hill, bearing his own cross. Then she departed and stood aloof. At the hour of trial, Jesus ascended the Hill, while in his train followed his weeping Church; Justice immediately presented him the deed, saying, this is the day on which this bond is to be executed. When he received it, did he tear it in pieces and give it to the winds of Heaven? No, he nailed it to his cross, exclaiming. "it is finished." Justice called on holy fire to come down and consume the sacrifice; holy fire descended, it swallowed his humanity, but when it touched his Deity, it expired-and there was darkness over the whole heavens; but glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, and good will

Then said the Welshman, this is but a specimen of Christmas Evans.

## THE CHEURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1839.

The late arrivals from England, in bringing us intelligence of the close of the recent Session of the Imperial Parliament, have furnished us at the same time with a masterly speech of that ornament of the Conservative cause, Lord Lyndhurst, -who, in recapitulating the acts of the Session which had just been terminated, points out how far her Majesty's Ministers are entitled to the confidence of the country! The speech of the noble Lord was followed, in a tone of decided approval, by one from Lord Brougham; who, in deprecating the inefficiency of those who wield the destinies of the Empire, speaks rather as the political ally of the persons whom he condemns than as a champion of the principles which Conservatives maintain. Incongruous, however, as may be the political doctrines of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham, both agree in declaring to the country the utter incapacity of the Ministers of the Crown for the office which they persist in retaining,-an office which staring and incontrovertible facts declare their incompetency to fill, while the voice of the empire responds to the justice of the accusation. England groans under the accumulated disasters which their mismanagement has provoked; and her Colonies, far and near, are left to mourn with almost a hopeless sorrow, the infatuated policy beneath which their energies are allowed to droop and

On the mad tampering with incendiary Chartists-on the reckless concessions to the worst enemies of Ireland -on the vacillating policy in respect to Canada-on the despotism beneath which Jamaica is made to writhe, -on the distrust at home and the dishonour abroad of which every subject of the Crown is the pained spectator, Lord Lyndhurst descanted with an eloquence and an energy of the American Union, that the separation of the civil and which produced from Viscount Melbourne a very piteous protest against the inconvenience of thus winding up the Session with a detail of the business that had been transacted! That detail to the Premier was a humiliating one; but it may be instructive to British subjects to receive it in the summary terms of Lord Lyndhurst :-

"I find, my lords, by a paper that has been laid upon your lordships' table, that as soon as this question was put to ministers, they abandoned with breathless haste measure after measure. A bill was introduced for the registration of voters in England. What became of it? It was abandoned. A similar bill was introduced for the registration of voters in Scotland. What became of it? it was abandoned. The Fictitious Votes Bill (Scotland) -a bill of at importance to that country? Abandoned. The Preparation of Writs (Scotland)? Abandoned. The Registration of Leases (Scotland)? Abandoned. The Heritable Securities (Scotland)? Abandoned. The District Sessions Bill? Abandoned. The District Prisons Bill? Abandoned. The Town Councils Bill? The Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill? Abandoned. The Factories' Regulation Bill-a bill frequently discussed in both houses of parliament, and of vast importa the interests of humanity? Abandoned. The Collection of Rates Bill, the County Courts Bill, the Embankments in Ireland Bill, and many other bills of different descriptions? All, all were abandoned (hear, hear), because ministers found it impossible, from pot being possessed of either energy, vigour, character, capacity, or the confidence of the House of Commons, to carry them through parliament during the present session."

But a graver neglect of duty than any comprised in the preceding array of unfinished legislation, is adduced in the weak and dilatory efforts that were put forth for the suppression of the Chartist insurrections. It is true that these disturbers of the public peace learned their first lessons of disorder from certain of her Majesty's Ministers themselves; and of this Lord Lyndhurst does not forget to remind them :-

"For the tumults and disturbances which have taken place in the northern parts of this island, I consider the ministers as deeply responsible. They first roused the people. They first sent forth the watchword—"Agitate, agitate, agitate!" and they are responsible for the consequences which followed. Agitation was convenient to place them in power, and up to a certain point it was necessary to maintain them in power. They wished that the flood might go thus far and no farther—that at this point the proud should be staved. But in cases of this kind it is found much easier to let loose the tempest than afterwards to enchain o This has always been the result of such a course of ac-Ambitious men make use of multitudes for their own ambitions purposes, and for the attainment of their own personal ob-They ride into power on the shoulders of the people; and it then becomes inconvenient that that tumult and violence to which they owe their own elevation should continue. They then feel it to be necessary to coerce and restrain agitation, and their deluded followers discover, for the first time, that they are the dupes and victims of those who, on former occasions, had eulogised and encouraged their proceedings. The history of the present government is of this description. We all remember the period when the noble Lord at the head of the Home Department received an address from 150,000 persons assembled in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. With affected humility—for "lowliness is young Ambition's ladder,"—the noble lord received that address—"he was utterly undeserving of the great honour conferred on him"—"he was deeply grateful for it," and then it was that the noble lord drew a parallel between the proceedings of that meeting and the proceedings of the House of Lords, designating the one as the voice of reason, and the other as the whisper of faction. (Hear, hear.) Are you surprised at what has followed? Are you astonished at the result? It is only the natural conscquence, and I should have been surprised if it had been otherwise."

But to come to a subject of nearer, though scarcely of prayer.

looked at the scene and wept over it, exclaiming, Oh that I might | greater interest,-let us hear what this eloquent noble-

"Now as to the measures called for by the state of Canada.-We all felt that nothing could be more pressing and more urgent than the necessity for taking that most important matter into consideration early in the session. Noble lords hastened up to this house from all parts of the country and the continent for the purpose of being present at the earliest moment during the discussion of this important question. But nothing was done. A few per sonal discussions took place, and the matter ended. At last, how ever, at an advanced period of the session, we were told that the plan for settling the Canadas was matured—the plan came forth.

A constitution was to be provided for the two provinces, which were to be united into one; the plan was to come into effect at the expiration of three years—in 1842. The temporary government was to be continued till that time, and then it became, as a matwas to be continued in that the extension of the temporary go vernment, that some further powers should be given to the Go vernor, in order to provide for local improvement. Thus the matter rested, and continued for some time in suspense. Intimation however, was given that there would be an opposition to the mea sure proposed by ministers. It was found it would be a vigorous The measure as to the constitution was abando We were told it was abandoned in consequence of information that had been suddenly received from Canada. What that information was has never been communicated to your lordships or the other house of parliament; and any body that will take the pains to trace the proceedings in Canada for the last six months will find that nothing had occured at that period to alter the state of things with reference to that country as far as related to this measure. With the bill fell also the other part of the scheme, which was to With the bill fell also the other part of the scheme, which was to continue the temporary government for a period of three years.—
But then it was necessary that something should be done—that at least there should be an appearance of legislating for Canada. Therefore it was that that fragment of a measure which passed the other house of parliament, was submitted to your consideration; but so little importance did her Majesty's ministers attach to it, that even the noble lord who had the conduct of the measure was utterly unacquainted with its provisions, and could not explain them to your lordships. It must be desirable, if the temporary government of Canada should be prolonged for three years, to give extended powers to the Governor for the purpose of preventing improvements from being at a stand still; but, as the bill is now framed, legislation will not take place until the next spring, when it will be in mbent on your lordships to legislate again on Canada, because in the course of the next year the powers of the Governor under the former bill expire. The bill was altogether idle and unnecessary It was introduced merely for the purpose of making a show of le at was introduced merely for the purpose of making a show of legislation. (Hear, hear.) So much, my lords, for the redemption of their pledge—so much for the conduct of her Majesty's government on this important, grave, socious subject—the settlement of the affairs of Canada." England is a great, a proud, a glorious country; and

it may be designed by a righteous God as a merciful rebuke and chastening for her indifferent appreciation of her pre-eminent advantages, that she is subjected to the rule of those who seem so reckless of her honour and careless of her interests. And if the heart of the Empire has felt the paralyzing effect of this misrule, it is no wonder that the extremities-her Colonial appendages -languish under its blighting influence. It may be that the appointment of a new Governor General for Lower Canada, is intended to be viewed as an earnest of that concern for our Colonial interests of which the proceedings of Ministers in Parliament afford so dubious an evidence; but loyalists will receive this boon with caution and distrust, when for the veteran soldier whom they love and confide in, there is substituted an individual whose unfitness for this high office the whole Conservative Press of England is unanimous in deploring. This would be reason enough for inducing us to receive with distrust the boon which Her Majesty's Ministers may suppose they are conferring in this change of Governors; but our alarm is increased when we peruse the following appeal from a body who thoroughly understand all the merits of the subject in which they have so honestly but unsuccessfully interposed the weight of their influence:-

11, Leadenhall-street, August 22, 1839. My Lord,—I am instructed by the Committee of the North American Colonial Association to address your lordship on a subject which they deem of paramount importance, not only to their own interests, which are dependent on the prosperity of the Bri-tish colonies in North America, but also to the colonies themselves and to the empire at large.

The attention of the committee has been attracted by rumour

that have been generally circulated of the intended retirement of Sir J. Colborne from the government of Canada, and of the apintment of his successor.

Sir John Colborne possesses so entirely the confidence of the

untry, as well as with the sate of feeling in the border states military authority in those colonies at the present juncture would probably be attended with most disastrous consequences.

ction of the North American colonies with the Crown of Great Britain may easily be attained by judicious management, but that it may be irretrievably endangered by the appointment of a Governor General who should not possess the confidence of the colonists at this period, when their minds are unsettled by recent occurrences; and having been informed that the appointment of the Right Hon C. Poulett Thomson to that office ha been contemplated, the committee feel it to be a solemn duty de-volving on them to place before your lordship their deliberate conriction that his known opinions on subjects involving the interests of the colonists would necessarily deprive him of their confidence, without which it would be impossible for him to administer the government of the colonies with advantage or safety.

The committee are anxious to disclaim any intention of infringing on the prerogative of the Crown by venturing to make reference to any anticipated appointment, so entirely with that pregative, and they are equally anxious to disclaim any intention personal disrespect towards the right hon. gentleman to whon allusion has been made; and they most respectfully trust that any impropriety of which they may be considered guilty in those respects, will be pardoned by your lordship in consideration of the rtant interests at stake.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your lordship's most obe-RUSSELL ELLICE, Chairman.

Downing-street, August 24, 1839. Sir,-I beg leave to acknowledge your letter of the 22d inst. I am sorry that the opinions which you have been instructed to state, are entertained by a body of so much weight and influence the North American Colonial Association; at the same time, being entertained, I feel that they could not have been more properly expressed, and

I remain, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant, Ruseell Ellice, Esq.,

We shall admire the diplomatic coolness, rather than the satisfactoriness of the reply of Lord Melbourne; yet in the impression which all these testimonies conspire to awaken, that the excellent and esteemed Sir John Colborne is to be superseded by one apparently so little qualified to be his successor, we would fain be charitable in our judgment, and lean to the side of indulgence in our anticipations. Mr. Poulett Thompson has the advantage at least of habits of business, and will, we believe, be found amiable and accessible. His creed of liberality may experience some beneficial change in this cis-atlantic atmosphere, where the tree of democracy is no stunted sapling, but a production of rank and luxuriant growth,threatening, if not unchecked, to throw its upas-shadow over the best and holiest institutions which our fathers have left us. We will, therefore, hope for the best; and while the voices of the wise and good in our mother land bid us to be vigilant and cautious, we shall wait in hope and judge with charity.

We participate very sincerely in the regret which must Chippawa; but we rejoice to observe, from the Resolu- theory of democracy, that the Province of New Brunstions which are given below, how little the zeal of the wick possesses in its Constitution that healing ingredient congregation has been damped by this heavy calamity. of "Responsibility" which, it is asserted, is denied to We understand that the meeting, though not very nume- our own. As we have not been furnished with any defirous, was a unanimous one; and that the comparatively nite statement of the facts of the case, it is unnecessary few who were present subscribed on the spot the sum of to make any formal denial of those assertions; but this

confirmed in the belief, so current from the commencement, that the destruction of the Chippawa Church was the work of an incendiary, and connected with the same diabolical spirit which, about a year ago, led to the murder of the lamented Captain Ussher. Sad earnest this of the change we should experience under the dynasty which rebels and sympathizers seek to force upon us,when the first acts of its reckless advocates is the assassination of virtuous members of society and the destruction of the sanctuaries of religion! Sad specimen this of the liberty and blessings we should enjoy, were success to crown the dark designs of these who desire to emancipate us from the thraldom of the British Constitution! The philanthropist and the religious man will be startled at this novel mode of propagating the principles of freedom, and introducing quiet and content amongst what are deemed an aggrieved people; and certain it is that we, who are the pained spectators of these atrocities, and sharers in the alarm and anxiety which they necessarily create, only look with a deeper regard and more intense affection to those institutions which are sought to be wrested from us, and under which we have so long lived happily, prosperously, and contented.

That such deeds, however, of infidel atrocity-making every allowance for the desperate wickedness of those who contrive and execute them-can be perpetrated to any great extent, we utterly disbelieve. The very wickedness of such attempts very frequently effects their overthrow: suspicion amongst these confederates in crime, is a natural consequence of their abandonment of every honest and holy principle; and the very desire of gain or revenge which prompts to the execution of those nefarious deeds, will often urge to their disclosure. Besides, there is over us always the watchful eye of a kind and protecting Providence, which slumbers not in those dark and still hours when we are reposing; and much as we may deserve the chastisements of a righteous and offended God, we will confide in his interposition to frustrate the plots of the incendiary and the assassin, and to Majesty's dominions. Long may the Altar and the shield at least the prayerful and the penitent from their blood-thirsty machinations. While we are ourselves vi- we know we shall be seconding the prayers of a large porgilant and watchful, and employing all the means which prudence dictates for our safety, we shall never confide n vain in the merciful protection of that Guardian Parent by whom not even the little sparrow falls unseen to with so much assiduity and so much acceptance. the ground, and whose care over us is so minute that 'even the hairs of our head are all numbered."

Lamentable as it is that the churches belonging to our communion should be sngled out as the first objects of the republican sympathizer's hatred, there is a gratification mixed up with the melancholy fact,-that the Churches of the Establishment are regarded by these marauders as nurseries of loyalty, and that in them the duty is assiduously inculcated to "obey them which have the rule over us," and the rebuke never withheld from

We trust that the inhabitants of Chippawa will not be disappointed in the expectation which they so reasonably entertain of assistance from other quarters. The peculiar character of this clamity,—in which we discern an assault upon the princples to which as Churchmen and loyalists we all adhere -calls for a general expression of our fraternal sympathy; and little inconvenience we believe would be felt by ther congregations of Churchmen throughout the Province, in furnishing to their brethren at Chippawa the mean which, conjoined with their own spirited exertions, wil soon restore to them a better church than they have lost. We would press, at the same time, upon all congregations the propriety of insuring their sacred edifces against fire, -not simply as a protection against the acts of the incendiary, but as a prudent caution againt those ordinary casualties which the utmost exercise of vatchfulness and care cannot always prevent. And we shall be pardoned, we hope, for suggesting to our Chippawa friends the expediency, if possible, of re-construcing their new church of a more durable and less combistible material than wood: indeed, we should hopethat, wherever it is practicable, people of the Canadas, and is so well versed in their affairs, that his loss at the present crisis would be deeply to be deplored.

But should that be inevitable, the committee crave your lord-libit that solidity and massiveness which so well comship's permission to express their opinion, founded on an intimate ports with the spiritud building whose "foundation is oon the holy hills," and against which "the gates of hell shall not prevail."-

At a Meeting of the Parshioners and Pew-holders of the Church at Chippawa, lately destryed by fire, held on Monday the 23d day of September, 1839,

Samuel Street, Esq., having been requested to take the Chair, and James Cummings, Eq., to act as Secretary, the following Resolutions were adopted:-

1. That this meeting, laving carefully examined into the causes of the destruction of said Church by fire, and having thoroughly nvestigated the proofs afforded them by several affidavits, and ing them with other concurring testimony which has come their knowledge of its having been threatened some months beore, is decidedly of opinior that it has been the foul and malicious act of one or more incendiaries from the American frontier, on the night of Thursday the 12th day of September, instant, or morn-

nity, they are no less sanguine in their hope of again seeing another Church built over the askes of the former, and being again enabled to assemble in the courts of the Lord's house, on the same hallowed spot, where they so long and so happily enjoyed the blessings of Public Worship, and would still have continued to enjoy

sings of Fuolic Worship, graceful outrage,

III. That in order to effect this most desirable object, and to raise the funds which will be required for so expensive an undertaking, it will be necessary to open a general subscription, and to appeal to the liberality of their Christian Brethren in every part of the Province, to whom it is trusted the appeal will not be made in vain, but that all will be both ready and willing to con ribute to their assistance, not knowing how soon they may themselves need the aid which they are now earnestly called upon to render.

IV. A letter being read from Gilbert McMicking, Esq., M.P.P.,

iberally offering to relinquish a debt still due him on account the old church, and offering assistance to rebuild a new one, the the old church, and other work with a best of the meeting were unanimously voted to him for his generous offer, and also to William Hepburne, Esq P M, for kindly offering his store house free of any charge for the purpose of per-forming Divine Service in, as well as to Mr John J. Howard, ffering his store house free of any charge for the Architect, &c, &c Toronto, for gratuitously offering to furnish plans and specifications for the erection of a new church, and that those gentlemen to whom it relates.

V. That a copy of these resolutions be respectfully laid before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Right Rev the Bishop of Montreal, and the Right Rev the Bishop of Upper Canada, now in England, with a request that they will each their influence and endeavours in forwarding the views of this handsome sum of £600.—Leeds Intelligencer.

VI. That John Kirkpatrick, Esq. be appointed Treasurer, and that a subscription be forthwith opened and circulated for the purpose of rebuilding the Church. VII That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the

Editor of the Church newspaper, through whose recommendation much may be expected, from his well known zeal in support of the Establishment,—and that this meeting doubts not, that Editors of other papers will also have pleasure in giving publicity to the

(Signed) SAMUEL STREET, JAMES CUMMINGS,

We have seen it occasionally observed by those who be so generally felt at the destruction of the Church at advocate a closer adaptation of our civil polity to the have adhered to some of those elements of the British power to the size of the Church. The tones are very fine; and on them. In these the Marquis of Normanby must

From the tenor of the Resolutions, we are naturally | Constitution which, in the fulness of their concern for the finish and workmanship such as to meet the approbation of the liberty of the subject, some of our own legislators have thought it proper to denounce and discard. The proceedings of the House of Assembly of that Province, which will be found under our head of Civil Intelligence to-day, shew that they adhere to the spirit of the British Constitution and to the practice of the Imperial Legislature, in commencing their public deliberations with a supplication for the blessing of Heaven, and that this is a duty not to be refused because the Chaplain, according to usage immemorial, is a clergyman of the Church of Eng-

We have also to remark that King's College at Fredericton,-the charter for which was given simultaneously with that for King's College in Upper Canada, the one being an exact transcript of the other,—has for several years been in successful operation, while political and religious jealousies have hitherto debarred us from the same boon in Upper Canada. That which the loval and enlightened inhabitants of New Brunswick accepted with gratitude, was here regarded with coldness and suspicion; and while the youth of that country were receiving the benefits of a liberal education, ours have been excluded from the advantage through sectarian jealousy and political intrigue. Any distinction, real or imagined, which that charter was supposed to concede to the Established Church of the Empire, must be erased from its pages; and the electioneering demagogue discovered a convenient theme for the perpetuation of his selfish and disorganizing plans, in railing, with loud and unmeaning cry, against the exclusiveness and illiberality of the contemplated University of Upper Canada!

Neither the College at Fredericton nor the chaplain of the House of Assembly have damped, as it would appear, the fervent loyalty of the people of New Brunswick; and if facts can testify that attachment to the Church of England is deeply grafted and widely diffused in that Province, there are facts as strong to prove that in devotion to the throne it stands not second to any portion of Her Throne be dear to the people of New Brunswick; and tion at least of its population, in wishing an early and extensive addition to the number of those faithful ministers of the Established Church who labour amongst them

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the death of the Incumbent of St. Nicholas, Hereford, the whole of the parishioners petitioned the Lord Chancellor, who is the patron of the living, that he would be pleased to confer it on the Rev J. Hanbury, whose indefatigable zeal for the spiritual welfare of those under him had endeared him to the petitioners .-Mr. Hanbury was absent when this gratifying mark of their esteem was shown; and he had the unexpected pleasure of receiving such as "speak evil of dignities," and are "given to the next presentation to the living from Lord Cottenham,-Here-

The Bishop of Winchester is paying an official visit to the Channel Islands; his Lordship arrived at Guernsey on the 14th. -Sherborne Journal.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter, in his progress through the south of Devon, consecrated the beautiful new church, lately erected at Bickleigh by Sir R. Lopez, Bart.; upon which occasion, there was a numerous attendance of the neighbouring clergy and gentry, as well as of the yeomanry and other inhabitants of the parish, who observed the day as a general holiday. The church is much larger and handsomer than the old one, and consists of three aisles with arches and pillars of finely cut granite. At the eastern end is a window of stained glass, in the centre of which are the royal-arms, encircled by the motto of the Order of the Garter, and beneath are the words Victoria Regina. On the right are the arms of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; on the left those of the patron, and on the lower part is the inscription " Rebuilt by Sir R. Lopez Bart., 1838." At the extremity of the northern aisle is a beauti ful monument to the memory of the late Sir M Lopez; and the monument of the celebrated Stanning, the principal object of curiosity in the old church, has been re-erected. The pulpit and altar-piece are of Bath stone, beautifully carved

Dr. Hook .- On Wednesday last a splendid folio Polyglott o meet weekly in the school-room attached to St. John's Church The following was the inscription :- " To the Rev. W. F. Hook D. D., their respected and beloved pastor, this Bible is most gratefully and most dutifully presented by a small part of his affectionate flock." It is pleasing to have so soon to record another of these kindly proofs of the reciprocal interest of the spiritual pastors and their flock in this vast parish. Surely, if it is a great thing that the minister should be enshrined in the hearts of his people, both as an evidence of what has been done, and as a sign, and in some sort an instrument of what will be done, with God's blessing, we may congratulate ourselves on the happy retrospect and on the cheering prospect .- Leeds Intelligencer.

RAWMARSH CHURCH .- On Thursday week, Rawmarsh Church, which has been rebuilt on a greatly enlarged scale, was opened for Divine Worship. The Rev J. James, the Rector, read prayers, II. That deeply as they deplore this grievous calamity, and the atrocious manner by which it has been brought upon the commurev. gentleman took occasion to culogise the form and cerem observed by the Church, and quoted several authorities to prove the necessity of continuing the same. He also argued at some length on the propriety of baving a prescribed form of prayer, which, he observed, could be corrected, and justified by Scripture, when committed to paper, and that could not be done in extemporaneous prayer, where improper expression and indecent familiarity were often used. The popularity of the preacher drew together a numerous and highly respectable congregation from all parts of the neighbourhood. The discourse was listened to with great attention, and such was the impression produced, that many were known to contribute that day towards the building, who had previously been opposed to its erection. One gentleman gave £50 in this manner. After the service, the first stone of an infant school was laid by Miss James, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Bagshawe, of Banner Cross .-In the afternoon all the children of the parish, who chose to attend. without regard to the religious opinions that some of their parents professed, were invited to an entertainment handsomely and liberthe Secretary be requested to communicate the same to each of ally provided by their worthy rector. On Sunday, sermons were preached by the Rev. Archdeacon Corbett and the Rev. H. Jennings, late Curate at the parish. Large and devout congregations attended these services. The collections and donations consequent on the opening of the Church amount, we are informed, to the whose only relief is that last change which shall consign of

THE WHIGS AND THE CHURCH .- Her Majesty's government have refused to sanction the vote of the common council of this town, in regard to the grant of a piece of ground, on reduced terms, for building a church in St. Andrew's parish. The reason assigned is the debt of the corporation, which will not warrant such an exercise of liberality in behalf of the Church. But we are happy to understand that Mr. P. Ellison, of this town, and his family, have very munificently presented an eligible site near Ellison-place for the above object; and the church, which is much needed, will be forthwith commenced, with the sanction and support of the bishop, the parochial clergy, and a great majority of the parishioners. - Newcastle Journal.

From the Bytown Gazette.

ren, Organ Builder, from Montreal, with a splendid instrument tled state, will be able to bring to the administration of the English Church. Since that time are the state of the state, will be able to bring to the administration of the state, will be able to bring to the administration of the state, will be able to bring to the administration of the state, will be able to bring to the administration of the state, will be able to bring the period that Canada has been in its substitute of the state, will be able to bring the period that Canada has been in its substitute of the state, will be able to bring the period that Canada has been in its substitute of the state, will be able to bring the period that Canada has been in its substitute of the state, will be able to bring the state, will be able to bring the state of the state, will be able to bring the state of t for the English Church. Since that time, we have had an opportunity of hearing it, and believe we express the sentiments of all who were present, in saving that it reflects the billion of the questions bearing on that important part of the who were present, in saying that it reflects the highest credit on Mr. W's talents as an interment makes. The saying that it reflects the highest credit on the discussions which have taken place in the empire, of the discussions which have taken place in the empire. £332 towards the rebuilding of their destroyed house of much we know, that the inhabitants of New Brunswick Mr. W's talents as an instrument maker. It is well adapted in Cabinet on them, and also of the views of the government.

some good judges who have examined it.

It is but fair to add, that through the liberal attention of Mr. Weir, the Agent for the Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Company, the Organ, although a bulky article, and liable, of course, to a heavy charge, has been brought from Montreal to this place free of expense for transport.

A VERY SPLENDID DONATION .- On Friday last, when Christ Church, of this town, was open for the trial of the new Organ just erected in it, the congregation were highly gratified on observing an elegant Service of Communion Plate and Christening Vase, displayed on the Altar Table.

It appeared by a letter read at the time, by the Rev. Mr. Strong, these were a gift presented to the Church, by Major Bolton, Royal Engineers, and his Lady. The whole consists of an elegant Flaggon, a handsome cup with two Salvers, and a Christening Vase,all of solid silver; and when we add that it is made by Savory and Co., of Cornhill, London, it is surely unnecessary to remark, that the taste displayed in the work manship will bear comparison with any thing of the kind from those celebrated manufacturers. The Communion Service bears the following inscription :-

Presented to Christ Church, Bytown, by Major Bolton, Royal Engineers, 1839. On the Christening Vase is inscribed :-Presented to Christ Church, Bytown, by Mrs. Bolton

## Civil Antelligence.

THE NEW MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS. From the London Times.

There is something that shocks humanity in the painful efforts even of a reptile, to retain its vitality and renew its forces when it has been sorely maimed. The writhings, the shootings, the struggles to throw out fresh animal matter, terminating in exhaustion and speedy death, form a spectacle too hideous to be gazed on with complacency even by those who know the creature's noxious nature, and are bound to wish its extinction. And such are the feelings with which the public regard the present movements of the ministry to recover and repair their shattered body, indebted as it is to the fostering warmth of Royalty for its only remnant of miserable There are several interchanges announced—removals

of underlings from offices they are not fit for, to others

for which they are naturally no fitter, and from lack of

experience are even less fit still; and we hear of two new

absorptions, in the persons of Messrs. Wyse and Sheil; and two evacuations, in the instances of Mr. Rice and Mr. P. Thomson. Mr. Wyse, in taking up a position at the Board of Treasury, will probably neither strengthen nor weaken that department; nor will his promotion place one inch nearer to his reach that amount of public money which he demands for Popish and semi-infidel education; while Mr. Sheil, by becoming Vice President of the Board of Trade, will deprive himself of the 'vantage-ground from which he was wont, as a non-official friend of the government, to fire off his quarterly paterero. To be sure, he will get a quarterly salary instead, and so be better off than before as to shot in his locker. Of Mr. Rice's promotion we have spoken elsewhere. But Mr. Thomson-what becomes of him? We have no disposition to say any thing personally uncivil of this gentleman; but we do, as a part of the tax-paying people of England, as contributors to the outlay expended, and to be expended, upon her Majesty's North American colonies, very loudly and indignantly complain of what is understood to be his new destination. Suppose him, for the argument's sake, to possess the average ability of a Whig Cabinet Minister-his best friends will hardly place him higher, and we do not desire to put him lower -still we must ask, what, in the name of common sense and common decency, can have induced his colleagues to nominate him for the Governorship of the Canadas in supercession of Sir John Colborne? We will not inquire whether Mr. Thomson may possibly possess, among his Bible was presented to the Reverend the Vicar of Leeds, by a part faculties and acquirements, any qualifications, hitherto of the communicants of the parish, whom he has been accustomed undeveloped and latent, for the functions of colonial riceroyalty. Without the smallest disparagement of his capabilities for such service, which we neither affirm nor deny, being wholly unapprised of them by any past denonstration on his part, we ask by what infatuation, by what jealousy, by what jobbery have ministers been actuated to make him the successor of such a man as Sir John Colborne has proved himself to be? Are they so inveterately inimical to good government, that they not only eschew it in themselves, but abhor it in their lieutenants? Are they so envious as not to brook a merit which they want the virtue to emulate? Are they so conscience-striken as not to bear a light which they fear may make their own darkness more visible? Are they so dull as not to estimate that advantage of unity and promptitude which results from the conjunction, at a crisis like this, of military and civil abilities and means in the hands of the same ruler? Or have they, in steadfast pursuance of their wonted policy, resolved on replacing the brave, loyal, firm, and able man who now holds Canada in trust and safety for his Sovereign-not by some distinguished civil and military man, who might bear comparison with him, but by this Radical colleague of their own, in the hope that Mr. Hume and the glorious few with whom that patriot is concocting the relief of the colonies from the "baneful domination of the mother country," will lend a necessary aid at the opening of ano ther session to their time-serving ministry, on the condition that it earn such friendship by handing over the soil, with the gallant and much-enduring spirits it has bred, to a government which, under the auspices of the present Colonial Office, shall proceed at once to tear the lion out of the British flag, and sew in the whole hog in

From the Morning Herald. New changes in the Cabinet, like the frequent turn ings of a feverish patient in bed, show how ill at ease the Whig administration is. It may drag on for some time longer its decrepit and despised existence, but its twist ings and turnings only exhibit the symptoms of a debility it to oblivion, unless its vices should give it a chance living in the execration of history.

The evening organ of the government of last night

"We are enabled on authority to state, in addition to the changes in the Cabinet which have recently taken place, that the Marquis of Normanby will leave the lonial Office for the Home Department, and that Lord John Russell retires from the Home Office, and will succeed the M

ceed the Marquis of Normanby as Colonial Secretary. These changes are curious in themselves, but the rearens given for the sons given for them, on authority, are still more curious "Those changes," says the Globe, "arise out of the selfevident necessity of having at the head of the Colonial Office a minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been in the Cabinet during the minister who, from his having been during the minister who, and the minister during the minister who have d net during the period that Canada has been in its unset

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