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returned to enforce the necessity of subordination, and co-opera- and we think impiously, asserted? We boast not of this state of proceeds to the duty of obedience to the Apostolic succession, shewing how it was ordained for a remedy against schism. He then mends charity, lauding it in terms similar to those of St. Paul, and having stirred them up with examples of faithful devotion among the Gentiles, concludes with renewed exhortations to subordination, winding up with a solemn prayer to God, the all-seeing Ruler, the Master of Spirits, and Lord of all flesh.

Great was the reverence paid by the ancient church to those who had made a good confession of the name of Christ through suffering and imprisonment. Can we wonder then at the powerful effect of this letter of Clement and his Church, fresh as they were from the font of a bold confession, which in a manner supplied that authority which Paul had derived from his Apostolic character? It was accepted and obeyed; and thus, through God's beautiful economy, the same persecution served the double purpose of confirming the Church of Rome, and reforming that of Corinth.

The accession of Nerva suppressed the last sparks of this persecution, and Clement presided over a constantly increasing fold .--But the unalloyed enjoyment and liberty of our happy days was unknown to the primitive Christians even at the summit of prosperity. The disciple of Christ was placed amidst surrounding idolatry, whose usages crossed him in all the minute detail of daily conversation. Every moment he was discovered, and pointed out for scoffs or ill-treatment. Not only did he reveal his profession when he refused to join parties of friends in the amusements of the circus, or declined the offer of a magistracy, which was alike honourable and suitable to his talents and fortune, or omitted to put up lights and laurel at his door in honour of Cæsar, but also when in the commonest contract he was required to swear, by the name of some heathen god; when, if a carpenter, he refused an application to make an image or some appendage to heathen worship; if, when a smith, he was called upon to gild a statue ; if, when a druggist, he refused to send frankincense for sacrifice ; if, when a schoolmaster, he appointed no holidays for the festival of Saturn. In short, every day opened and closed a series of vexations, if not of dangers; and was a period of at least petty persecution.

The peaceful administration of Nerva was followed by the accession of Trajan. But, before the treatment of the Christians had undergone any change in the counsels of this Emperor, Clement had breathed his last, in the third year of his reign. Thus his death appropriately marked the close of the first century of Chris-

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND REVIVING. From a Visitation Sermon, by the Rev. R. Meek.

It is our high privilege, to exercise our ministerial functions in a revived and reviving state of the Church. There are seasons when the special call is addressed to the Church :--- "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."-(Isaiah lxi. 1.) "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitation : spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes; for thou shalt break forth on the right hand, and on the left; and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited." (Isaiah liv. 2, 3.) Such is the special call of God to the Church now. And is not our Church delightfully responding to the heavenly call? She arises from her past slumbers; she is putting forth her renovated energies : she shines forth in the reflection of that glory of the Lord which has risen upon her; she is lengthening her cords by multiplying her edifices of mercy, and extending her holy ministrations far and wide ; and we see, as the delightful results of this, multitudes not only in our own country, but also in distant pagan lands, crowding into her communion. Is not all this evidence that God has visited his Church, and has refreshed his inheritance with the plentiful dew of his heavenly blessing? And this it hath pleased God to do, and, in this marked way, in the seasons of our Church's great tribulation : thus, while he suffers her to be tried and chastised,-doubtless in mercy and for her good,-he comforts her by these special tokens of his favour, as pledges of his love and of her security. There is truly much in the present efficiency and usefulness of the Church to dispel the fears even of the most timid and desponding of her friends. Look at the increased and glowing energy and zeal of her clergy : perhaps there never was, at any former period of her history, a time in which the great and distinguishing doctrines of the Gospel, vindicated by the Reformation, and for which sainted martyrs bled, were promulgated by the clergy with more learning, zeal, or success. Look at the various religious societies in close connexion with the Church : at no former period country, but the world at large. By means of her Episcopacy, and of her Missionary Societies, the Church is planting an efficient Ministry in our distant colonies and other pagan lands, and is thus gathering thousands and tens of thousands, among whom a few years back " Christ was not named," into his fold of mercy. Within the last eighteen years, one Society alone (I refer to the Incorporated Society for promoting the erection and enlargement of Churches,) has assisted 1260 parishes in increasing their Church accommodation, by means whereof 313,550 additional sittings have been obtained, of which number 233,925 are free and unappropriated, that the poor may hear the Gospel preached to them, "without money, and without price." The efforts and results of the more private delightful.\* It is pleasing and satisfactory to know that the spiby Dissenters. The late Robert Hall, the most talented and cloquent dissenting minister of his day, said :--- " In justice to the Established Clergy of the realm, I cannot but remark the great adtruth, where before it had burned with a dim and sickly ray. They other labourers could not, for obvious reasons, gain admission with equal facilities of influence. And far he it from any of their dissenting brethren to regard their success with any other than a holy jealousy, a godly emulation." The present learned Dr. Pye Smith, also a dissenter, in a se mon lately preached before a number of dissenting ministers, and since published, says :-- "I must profess my opinion that the increase of vital piety in the Established Church, within the last thirty or forty years, has been proportionately, and comparing the measures of advantages, greater than among us." Let it also be remembered, that while God is thus blessing the Church, he is, at the same time, making her a blessing to those separated from her communion ; a holy impulse is thus given to other sections of the Christian community. The divine influence, so abundantly vouchsafed to the Established Church, like the genial influence of spring, incapable of being confined our country, causing our moral deserts to rejoice and blossom as the rose. Is this the state of things which evidences the Church

# fore their necessity. Others, on the contrary, held them justifi- of England to be "a great national evil, and an obstacle to the pro- dent of the sympathy-menaced Canadas, of the faintlycatory; he shows therefore their intrinsic vanity. Having thence gress of truth and godliness in the land,"-as one has lately, falsely, tion of great with small, strong with weak, rich with poor, he things in our beloved Church-we ascribe all the glory of it to that ded abroad, and convulsed at home, may hope to recover the most decisive evidence that God is with us and for us.

THE CHURCH.

### COBOURG, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1839.

Since our first commencement of this Journal, with a sheet of very modest dimensions, up to the present period of our enlarged size and general improvement, we have, as we briefly observed in our last, met with the most courteous treatment from the greater number of our co-temporaries of the Provincial Press. Those with whom we differ on some points, have not been the least It is true that the demonstrations of a Protestant and forward to acknowledge our humble services in the maintenance of religious and constitutional principles; and those very few who have assailed us, without any provocation on our part, have only the more convinced us that the principles which we advocate, are based on the foundations of immutable truth. As respects the future, nothing on our part will be wanting to maintain the friendly relations which we have hitherto preserved with the Canadian Press, as a body; and we shall greatly rejoice if Editors, belonging to a different communion from our being at hand, it is in our power to supply,-and we own, are led to regard our Ecclesiastical Establishment with a kinder eye by judging of it, not merely through the representations of its enemies, but also through the columns of this Journal; so that it may not, as year after year was formerly the case, be condemned, on ex parte evidence, undefended and unheard.

In the most cordial and fraternal spirit, also, can we greet our brethren of the American Episcopal Press.---To behold the firm and consistent manner in which they conduct themselves under the most adverse circumstances, and to witness the affection they entertain for every thing that is venerable, whether belonging to Church or State, in our mutual father-land, is most gratifying and encouraging to us. We are fully alive to the community of origin, doctrine, feeling, and we had almost said interest, existing between the American and British Episcopal Churches; and we are sure that the success of the one o 'or procopanans scattered over the world, we know none who can give a better reason for the faith that is in them, or who entertain more scriptural and apostolic notions on the subject of Church-government, than those of the United States; and therefore it is with great pleasure that we observe their increase in numbers and influence, and with much satisfaction that we remark the original and selected matter of this Journal occasionally transferred to the columns of the religious periodicals supported by the American Church. Such an approval of our labours is the most direct and satisfactory that we can receive-it spurs us on to renewed perseverance and exertion,-and crowns our toils with an honorary reward, that we much value.

Nor, in thus proffering Editorial courtesies to our brethren of the Union, must we forget our reverend fellowlabourers of the Colonial Churchman, published in Nova Scotia. Their course seems to lie over a sea less boisterous than we have been compelled to navigate; and we cannot doubt that their temperate and orthodox advocacy of Religion, loyalty, and morals, has exercised a salutary effect over the minds of the Acadian community.

The influence of the Press, however, is not confined by geographical division, or the intervention of Oceans. The claims of the Canadian Church are at last attracting the notice they deserve in the highest quarters in Enggland. Hardly a day has passed during the present session of the Imperial Parliament without the presentation of petitions for the protection, support, and extension of the Church in the Colonies, and especially in the Canadas; and there is scarcely a Church periodical in England, whether quarterly, monthly, or weekly,-or a Conservative political newspaper,-that does not bestow an occasional observation on the religious state of Upper Canada, or occupy some portion of its columns with documents or intelligence affecting the Canadian Church. That "THE CHURCH," following in the wake of the clerical tion sent home last year, has had some share in were they more expansive or efficient, in blessing not only our own effecting this, it would be idle affectation to deny. Our exchanges with the English periodicals have been the means of bringing much Provincial ecclesiastical matter before the English public; and if every one who has connexions at home would send a copy of this paper, by way of Halifax, to some person of influence, with whom he is acquainted, and who would be likely to feel an interest in our spiritual and general condition, much would be done towards making Upper Canada, as well as the Upper Canadian Church, more largely and correctly known in the mother country. Our readers must be aware that by far the greater porbenevolence of the friends of the Church, in the same way, could riodicals, and English works. These selections, how- look for the purification of the Court, and the resuscithey be collected and stated, would hardly be less astonishing and ever, we must remark, are drawn from the original sourritual advances lately made by the Church, are acknowledged even ment, that almost every article, not original, that appears in our Journal, is expressly copied from publications purchased by us, for the purpose of enabling us to do justice to the important interests which it is our vances which they have exhibited during the last half century. duty and delight to advocate. Thankfully do we ac-They have gone forth in numbers, rekindling the lamp of heavenly knowledge these obligations to the English Press, especially to the Church of England Magazine, and the have explored and cultivated many a neglected spot, into which Church of England Quarterly Review; and somewhat proud do we feel, that the former gives a wider currency to some of Zadig's popular strains,-that an excellent little publication, of recent appearance, the Church Magazine, has presented to its readers, with an accompanying note of well-merited commendation, the beautiful lines of J. H. on the "Spires of Old England," which, some months ago, graced our poetic corner,-and that other publications at home do not disdain to avail themselves of an occasional extract from THE CHURCH. All these circumstances conspire to inspirit us in putting forth still greater efforts for the advancement of our Christian and Conservative cause; and if the patriotic devotion of the old U.E. Loyalists to the sacred institutions of their father-land, be not altogether extinct in their Canadian descendants; if Englishmen have not forgotwithin our own enclosures, spreads over the length and breadth of ten the Church that has formed the lofty and stable character of their nation; if Irishmen be not chilled in their Protestant zeal by the false liberalism of modern days; if the Scottish Episcopalian be not unmindful of Churchman, that the Church of the Ascension in that the persecutions which his fathers of old sustained, from their attachment to a form of religion, again lifting up a lay-friend, a descendant of the celebrated non-conformist Philip its long dejected head in the land where it was once eslittle of the furniture saved; fortunately, however, no tablished; if, we say, the Churchmen of Upper Canada are accident happened to the congregation. There seems determined to prove themselves worthy of the name,-we but little doubt that the destroyed edifice will soon be succonfidently anticipate an increased measure of success to ceeded by a larger and more costly building, and that our Journal, and of diffusion to our principles in CHURCH the excellent Rector, Dr. Eastburn, will ultimately "gain AND STATE: much by his present loss."

# The Church.

supported New Brunswick, of distracted Newfoundland, or almost alienated Jamaica. England, however degra-God whose work it is; while at the same time, we rejoice in it, as from the ten years' ravages inflicted on her honour, pros-

perity and peace, by an Anti-Protestant administration -but the remedial elixir that is to restore the drooping and all-but-departed strength of the Colonies, must be applied full soon, and that by Conservative hands, or a second dismemberment of the Empire, more disastrous than that against which Lord Chatham expired in protesting, will infallibly ensue.

We are therefore rejoiced beyond measure in holding out the prospect of brighter political days, and in being able to do so, not from testimony furnished by willing lips, but from proofs supplied in abundance by parties who are by no means friendly to the Conservative cause. British feeling, with which England and Scotland are loudly ringing, and the constantly diminishing ministerial votes in the House of Commons, are alone sufficient to warrant the conclusion that Lord Melbourne will soon Sir Robert Peel will be called by the nation's voice to pilot | nately. the State vessel safely amid the rocks, against which she is now being nearly dashed by incapable and unsteady hands. But better evidence, even than this, of such a change willingly proceed to adduce it.

It has now become an uncontradicted assertion, in England, that were the Imperial Parliament dissolved at this present moment, a general election would result in an available working Conservative majority. The Spectator, an honest and most able Radical paper, "wonders that Sir Robert Peel was not 'sagacious enough to have dissolved parliament before he quarrelled with the Queen. since he might then, with 450 Conservatives in the House of Commons,' have prescribed his own terms." The Examiner, a journal of similar principles, "averred that the politician was 'fit for Bedlam who did not reckon on Sir R. Peel's dissolving parliament ;' and admitted that by that step, 'he would obtain a large and overwhelming And the Morning Advertiser, a radical print majority.' also, agrees that, 'he would only '.... and or another ared." Mr. 'n and the ulsra-moral mamber for insbury, on the 4th June, declared in the House of Commons that "he felt satisfied if the Tories dissolved 60 or 70 in that house.'

These are not the only symptoms, unequivocal though hey be, that the pulses of England are beginning to beat with a less feverish and more healthy motion. Lord John Russell has manfully resisted an attempt of the liberal party in the House of Commons to extend the democratic influence of the once all-perfect Reform Bill; and in the speeches and public acts of that noble Lord we think we perceive a strong disgust at the position in which he is placed, and a desire to disengage himself from a party, which depends for its political existence on the despotic caprice of Mr. O'Connell and his followers. In truth the memier for Dublin will ultimately be the cause of downfall tothat administration, which he and his tail have so long enabled to tamper with the reigion of the nation, and endanger the stability of the United Church of Englanc and Ireland. Lord Brougham, in a speech of withering corn, and impetuous invective, has denounced the disingenuous conduct of Lord Melbourne, in misrepresenting to the Queen the views of Sir Robert Peel with regard to her Majesty's noble female attendants, and warned lim of the disgrace he was incurring by leaning for support on the Great Precursor of Ireland, and of he danger to which he would expose himself should he dre to promote such a man to the office, at which he is low aiming, the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland. Hetold the Ministers amid the cheers of the Lords, "tha if they persisted in courting such persons, they would not have the support of any honest man; if they trusted them they would be deceived; if they depended on them ney would be despised; and if they contaminated the binch with them, they would be impeached." Lord Brugham's castigation had especial reference to an atrocous insinuation made by Mr O'Connell and Mr. Grattar, that if the Conservatives got into power, and surrounded the Queen with their friends, they would poison or otherwise make away with herl The silence of Lord Duham, during all these exciting and important occurrences, is certainly strange, and looks as if his Lordship was expecting to be called from his retirement by the voice of the party, who consider that the present ministry does not proceed fast enough in the work of revolution and destruction. But of such an invitation being given, with any effect, to Lord Durham, we think that little apprehension need be entertion of our selected matter is extracted from English pe- is sealed; and in a very short time we may confidently tained. The doom of Lord Melbourne and his colleagues tation of the Empire,-under a ministry formed by the ces themselves; and we may assert, as a general state- Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, and sustained by "a working majority" in the House of Commons.

Our readers had been prepared in our last for the sus- he knew nothing of law. Lord Brougham then went at large pension of the issue of the present number until to-day. We trust that in future there will be no interruption to our customary regularity.

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,	CHURCH ST	ATIST	ICS A	ND	INTE	LLIGENC				
bo e	RECTORY OF NAM	PANER A	ND MISS	TON		NORAWE				
a	- /************************************		BAY OF			G MORAWK .				
s	The Rev. Saltern Givins, who holds this conjoined charge,									
-	ports as follows, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1838:									
	B	aptisms.	Marriage	es.	Burials.	Communicar				
7	Napanee,	28	5		6	56				
20 20	Mohawk Mission,	22	2		8	66				

Total 50 14 122 The average attendance at the Sunday Schools remains the same as reported the previous year.

It affords us much gratification to state that the congregation of be compelled to resign in undissembled earnest, and that | can be secured, it is played upon by ladies of the congregation alter-

> We are rejoiced to learn that a new stone church has been contracted for in the village of Paris, in the Gore District, at an expence of £5.72. Towards this amount the sum of £200 has been raised, we understand, in Edinburgh, through the influence of a pious member of the congregation who had kindly interested her friends at home in this behalf. For procuring the residue of the amount required we understand great exertions are making in the neighbourhood, but it is feared that some difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the requisite sum without further assistance from other quarters. In their expectation of such aid we sincerely trust they will not be disappointed.

On Monday last, the Rev. S. S. Strong, the much respected Pastor of Christ's Church, in this town, left here for England. (the Duke of Wellington,) had already drawn attention to this We understand the object of the Rev. gentleman's visit is to see an aged parent, who, in the common course of nature, cannot be expected to be long a sojourner in this world. Mr. S. has kindly undertaken to procure an organ and a bell for the church here. He carries with him the sincerest wishes of all good men who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and the fervent prayers of his congregation, for a pleasant voyage ar a

We have received permission to publish the following letter in the Parliament they would obtain a working majority of relation to the religious destitution experienced in the neighbourhood of our esteemed brother who makes the communication Etobicoke, 22d June, 1839.

Rev. and dear Sir ;- From my mission in the township of Etobicoke I lately made an excursion into the neighbouring back townships of Chinguacousy, Caledon, Albion, Mono, Melancthon, and Mulmur; where I found abundance of occupation in my ministerial capacity. The harvest truly is ready, but the labourers are few,-there being not one minister of the Church of England in these Townships, though in several of them I found the members of our church to be numerous. Indeed they are in the utmost state of religious destitution-which they deeply lament and particularly feel on the return of the Sabbath day. They speak in the highest terms of the ministrations of the Rev. Adam Elliott, and lament his withdrawal from amongst them. It is now nearly two years since they have been left in this destitute state; and during my late intercourse with them they expressed much anxiety to know the reason why they had been so long neglected. My presence and ministrations amongst them were most acceptable, and I shall ever recollect the excursion with heart-felt pleasure. I am, Rev. and Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully. THOMAS PHILLIPS.

LECTIONS	FOR	THE	REBUILDING	OF ST.	JAMES'S	CHURC
		TOR	ONTO: CONTI	NUED.		

The Editor of the Church.

Jun

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	1279	
ne 27Rev. A. Balfour,		
Collection at Shefford, L. C.	. £1 5 0	
y 1Rev. C. Matthews,		
Collection at York Mills,	£7 0 10	1
Donation from himself,	1 0 08 0 10	1
6Rev. W. Leeming,		
Collection at Thorold,	300	1

into the facts of the case, commenting upon them with great severity, describing Col. Prince's conduct as "most disgusting, barbarous and revolting," and repeating that he was guilty of murder.

Lord Normanby said he felt the deepest regret that the transaction had taken place; but he was bound to resist the motion. He did not know whether it was necessary to say any thing of the strong opinion existing in the colony on the subject. That opinion it should be his duty to counteract; but he certainly must say that such was the unhappy state of excitement caused by the encroachment of these murderous ruffians, destroying the comforts of home and leaving the inhabitants without one moment's security, that the inhabitants considered themselves justified in using such means as those adopted by Col. Prince for the purposes of retaliation. It should be his duty to destroy that impression, and to assure the inhabitants of the colony that by adopting such a course they would infallibly destroy public sympathy for their own wrongs, and excite it in favour of the brigands. With respect to the opinion St. Thomas's Church, Belleville, have, with a very praise-worthy of the Attorney General, he believed that opinion had been given liberality, procured an excellent organ for the use of that church at in consequence of a doubt having been expressed as to whether the an expence of £110. Until the services of a permanent organist offenders could be tried as traitors. He had a strong objection to the production of the correspondence sought for by the noble and learned lord, because he thought its production would be an act of unfairness to Col. Arthur. He wished that every thing should be left to the discretion of that officer, as he believed that Col. Arthur, in the discharge of one of the most arduous duties ever imposed on a subject, had endeavoured to temper his justice with mercy and conciliation.

The Duke of Wellington thought the house was not exactly in condition to discuss this matter-but the report of his speech does not clearly explain why he thought so. He went on to say that

His noble friend who sat near him had described to their lordships the nature of the war carried on in this province, and he would not enter upon the question at any length, after the opinion which had been stated by the noble and learned lord opposite. He subject on the legitimate occasion, on voting an address to her Majesty. (Hear.) He had then stated the probability-nay the certainty, that we should at last come in that country to a system of retaliation, and that if the thing were not stopped, a state of warfare would arise far more barbarous than any ever known; which not only could not be equalled in the present times, "----d safe return to them. which he believed had never been paralleled in history .-- Hear, that such a system of warfare was actually going on there; and his opinion was that it would be a deep disgrace to the country to continue to endure it. (Cheers.) If her Majesty had not the power to assert her rights, to protect her loyal subjects on the frontier, we ought to abandon the province, and withdraw at onc? from the country .- Hear, hear.

He was aware that some persons in this country wished us to abandon the province for other reasons. In those reasons he did not at all concur; his opinion was, that it was most desirable to retain this colony. (Cheers.) His conviction was that our honor required that we should maintain them. (Renewed cheers.) Measures having been taken by other nations to deprive us of these colonies, our honour imperatively demanded that our utmost energies should be exerted to preserve them. (Loud cheers.) But he must say this, that if we did not grant protection to the lives and property of the Queen's loyal subjects in these provinces, if Parliament would not vote the forces necessary to give that protection on the frontiers-we ought to abandon them altogether, and thus put an end to the system of warfare carried on. (Cheers.) At this moment our guards and picquets were necessarily kept on the whole line of frontier, from one end of the country to the other. If by any accident we were obliged to withdraw our troops from one part of the line, the persons very appropriately designated brigands came over, crossed the country, and the houses of the inhabitants everywhere in that particular direction were destroyed, life taken, and property plundered. (Hear, hear.) All along this frontier there was a perpetual fire kept up from the side of the United States across the imaginary line, upon our guards, our icquets, and even on the single sentinels posted along the line. (Hear, hear.)

In war, every means was justifiable on both sides to get the better of the enemy; but certainly he had never before, in the whole course of his experience, heard of such a thing as firing on single sentries, not to say guards of picquets. (Hear, hear.) Yet this species of warfare was going on at present in this proince. There had lately been a message brought down with respeet to uniting this province with the other province; but had we possession? (Hear, hear. Was there a single spot of ground, except that on which the troops stood, on which her Majesty's authority could be enforced. (Hear, hear.) When first these events occurred, he (the Duke of Wellington) recommended the Government to provide a sufficient force,-(Hear, hear)-he told them that there ought to be no such thing for a great country like this as a little war. (Cheers.) He recommended that a large army and a large fleet should be assembled on the Saint Lawrence at the opening of the season in 1838. (Hear, hear.) These recommendations were not acted upon, and the House had nothing to do but to look at a little distance from us to see the reason why those recommendations were not adopted. (Hear, hear.) What had been the consequence? That goverment had been under the necessity of employing in its service the inhabitants of the country, the militia, the various local corps, instead of having bodies of regular disciplined troops, commanded by officers who knew their duty and how to perform it. (Hear, hear.) It was owing to this that these unhappy events had occurred -events which no one more deplored than he himself. Horrors such as those which had been witnessed could hardly be prevented, except with regular troops, carrying on their operations under the mmand of officers of character, conduct and experience. (Hear, hear, hear.) This was the only remedy for such evils as those, which must invariably prevail, more or less, wherever irregular acts of revenge were carried on by bodies of men acting on principles of civil war. He had in his experience more than once had the offer of men of this description, but he had always sent them away, preferring rather to have a limited body of troops than to have with him troops of this description, who would not obey the orders they received. His opinion was, that unless a sufficient army was provided, we must in the end abandon the country. (Hear, hear.) Volunteers and that description of troops, would always carry on war after the manner of civil war, and the same consequences would always ensue. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible that the war would continue to be carried on as it had hitherto been conducted, without the same results.

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\* I shall, I hope, be pardoned, if in proof of this last statement, I here give an extract from a communication I have received from Henry : "You will be happy," he writes, "to hear that a great enlargement of the boundaries, and a consequent increase of the usefalness of our scriptural Church is going forward in this neighbour-hood. One of our parochial chapels has been recently rebuilt, and a comfortable parsonage-house added, and a chapel to accommodate about 700 persons is now erecting in our town. For these benefits we are indebted to the munificence of one family, who will expen not much less than £10,000 in the good work. We are buildin and endowing another chapel in a country district of the parish, h public subscriptions. In all these a sufficient supply of free sitings has been provided. Our clergy are active and devoted-our congregations large and increasing-and dissent on the decline among us. In S\*\*\*\* also, and in several of our neighbouring parishes, additional churches are in the course of erection. Our Dio cease Church Building Society, established about twelve months ago, has received about £15,000, and made grants amounting to £6,000; by which about 6,000 free sittings will be seen stances of the usefulness and increasing efficiency of our beloved Church, at the present time, are numerous.

We congratulate the lovers of monarchical institutions, throughout the whole of British North America, on the very great probability there exists of a speedy dissolution of the Melbourne Cabinet, and of the consequent preservation of these harassed Colonies to the British Crown. occasions. The late Dr. Alison was the father of the The impatience with which such an event is looked for justly celebrated Mr. Alison, from whose work on the by the Conservatives at home, cannot equal that feeling French Revolution we have made several extracts at difof intense anxiety which must be felt by every loyal Co- ferent times in this journal. He died in Edinburgh on lonist, of the slightest sagacity, whether he be a resi- the 17th May, in the 81st year of his age.

It is of the highest consequence in this age of religious controversy and increasing schism, that the young Churchman, besides being instructed in the rudiments of the Christian faith, should be well acquainted with finally adjusted. the history of the outward and visible apostolical Church, which by divine authority has been constituted the keeper and witness of holy writ, and the administrator of the sacramental ordinances. Impressed with this conviction, was very thin-at Kersal Moor, where 500,000 were to be prewe commenced in our last, the publication of "THE Young CHURCHMAN's CATECHISM," a most lively and instructive work, and one which we strongly recommend to be brought into instant use among the higher classes in our Sunday Schools. One gentleman, residing in this town, has offered a Silver Medal at Christmas to the Scholar attending the Cobourg Sunday School, who shall give the most satisfactory answers to such questions in the above-mentioned Catechism, as shall have appeared in THE CHURCH up to that date; and if this example of giving a prize were followed wherever it is practicable, we are confident it would be attended with the most gratifying results.

We learn, with extreme regret, from the New York

city, was burned to the ground during the performance

of Divine Service. The organ was consumed, and but

We observe in the English papers the death of the

Rev. Archibald Alison, L.L.B., Prebendary of Sarum,

author of an admired work on the "Principles of Taste,"

and of two volumes of Sermons preached on particular

Chippewa, 26 5 Donation from S. Street Esq. 5 0 0-12 10 0

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# Civil Antelligence.

## LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the steam packet Liverpool, we have received our London files to the 12th June, from which we make the following extracts :

A Russian slave ship has been captured by one of the British

The Buffalo store-ship sailed from Portsmouth on the 4th, with detachments of the Coldstream Guards and other regiments, for Canada; and on the 5th the Athol sailed with a detachment of the 24th, for the same destination.

There have been riots at Liverpool and Bury, but not attended with serious consequences. Excepting these there do not appear to have been any disturbances, Chartist or others.

The ratifications of the treaty between Holland and Belginm have been exchanged: and that long-pending quarrel has been

The simultaneous meetings of the Chartists have proved very considerable failures-at least in comparison with the great things promised and expected from them. At Birmingham the meeting sent, the number was less than 15,000-and so at other places. Mr. Abercromby, the late Speaker, has been raised to the

Peerage by the title of Baron Dunfermline.

Mr. Macaulay has been returned for Edinburgh, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. Abercromby to the Peerage. He is an avowed supporter of the ballot, and of Lord Melbourne.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre has been elected Speaker over Mr. Goulbourn, by a majority of 18; for Mr. Lefevre 317-for Mr. Goulbourn, 299.

Mr. Labouchere gave notice that he should not proceed with the bill for suspending the constitution of Jamaica; but that he should offer, as a substitute, a bill enacting certain laws for the government of that island

Lord John Russell gave notice that on Monday he should offer resolutions affirming the principle of a union of the Canadas; and at the end of a week move for leave to bring in a bill to that effect. Both Houses adjourned to the 30th.

May 30th. In the upper house Lord Brougham moved for the papers relating to the conduct of Col. Prince.

Lord Ellenborough read extracts from sundry documents, in vindication of Col. Prince; among them a long one from a dinner speech made by Col. Prince at Toronto, which was received with the cheers of the Lords; and his Lordship concluded an ex- bill, cellent Speech by saying that he felt it impossible for him to add any thing to that statement.

did not in the slightest degree affect the charges brought against | corresponding with Lord Durham's Report, and arriving at the con-Col. Prince. One of them was from an opinion given by the at- clusion that the only practicable measure of relief was a Legislatorney general of Upper Canada.-Mr. Hagerman-that foreign- tive union. He declared that the government was not disposed to ers invading the province might be put to death as out-laws. This adopt Sir Francis Head's plans, which were objectionable in many Lord Brougham declared "incredible and outrageous." No time respects, and not practicable. The government was equally of ought to have been lost by the Secretary of State in writing back posed to another proposition that had been made; that of a confeto the attorney general that though he might be a very good soldier | deration of all the Provinces.

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In the House of Commons Mr. Labouchere moved for leave to bring in the new bill respecting the island of Jamaica.

The bill introduced by Mr. Labouchere was in substance giving ample time to the Jamaica Assembly to make up their minds whether they would or would not renew the laws which they had hitherto refused to renew-and in the event of the refusal, authorizing the Governor and Council to renew them and put them in

After some remarks from Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell -mostly of a political and party character, and having little reference to the proposed measure-leave was given to bring in the

Lord John Russell brought forward his resolution upon the state of the Canadas He went somewhat at length into an argumen. Lord Brougham said that the statements which had been read tative statement of the condition of affairs in the two provinces,

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