

"And now," says Jeremy Taylor, "if you were to die yourself? You know you must. Only be ready for it by the preparations of a good life, and then it is the greatest good that ever happened unto thee; else there is nothing that can comfort you. But if you have served God in a holy life, send away the women and the weepers. Tell them it is as much intercession to weep too much as to laugh too much; and when thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a trap. For if you fear death you shall never the more avoid it, but you make it miserable. Fannius, that killed himself for fear of death, died as certainly as Portia that ate burning coals, or Cato that cut his own throat. To die is necessary and natural, and, it may be, honourable; but to die poorly, and basely, and sinfully, that alone is it that can make a man unfortunate. No man can be a slave but he that fears pain, or fears to die. To such a man nothing but chance and peaceable times can secure his duty, and he depends upon things without his felicity; and so is well but during the pleasure of his enemy, or a thief, or a tyrant, or, it may be, of a dog or a wild bull.—Sunday Reader.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1840.

By private letters from England, received by the Great Western, we understand that a very able pamphlet has recently been published in London by the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, against the proposed Union of these Provinces. We have not as yet had the opportunity of perusing this Pamphlet; but in the judgment of our correspondent, it is masterly and unanswerable. We have not a doubt, that in the approaching discussion of this important question, the opinions of an individual so well qualified to form a correct judgment upon the subject as Chief Justice Robinson, will, with all parties in the Imperial Legislature, have the weight which they deserve; and we may hope that from the inquiry and minute examination into all the bearings of this question, which an extensive diffusion of the pamphlet of the Chief Justice will naturally awaken, it will not be disposed of by the Imperial Legislature quite as hastily and as rashly as was unhappily done by our own.

We are of course, equally with all her Majesty's subjects, deeply interested in the probable political influence of this measure, and cannot but contemplate with anxiety the danger to British supremacy which is involved in the change assented to, we think incautiously and recklessly, by the representatives of the people here; but it is chiefly in our capacity of advocates for the interests of the Protestant Established Church, that we are concerned to render the proposed Union the subject of any lengthened or minute consideration. It is from its probable influence upon the Protestant cause, alas! too feeble even now in these Provinces, that we are mainly induced to regard it with apprehension, and to invite to it the cautious and prayerful consideration of our Protestant community.

The measure proposed designs for each of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, fifty representatives; and as it appears that the Roman Catholic population in the United Provinces will be equal to, if they will not outnumber, all other denominations, it is but reasonable to infer that they will return half the Members. But in case this should be deemed too large a proportion to assign to the Romish Church, inasmuch as Upper Canada, almost exclusively Protestant, is to possess one half the representation, let us descend to particulars. Assuming the population of the United Provinces at 1,100,000, or 650,000 for Lower Canada and 450,000 for Upper Canada,—which would be found nearly the truth,—we shall have in a religious point of view,

Table with 2 columns: Denomination and Population. Roman Catholics in Lower Canada: 500,000; in Upper Canada: 50,000; in all: 550,000. Leaving for other denominations in Lower Canada: 150,000; in Upper Canada: 400,000.

Protestants in all, 550,000. Of these about one-third may be reckoned to belong to the Church of England,—leaving two-thirds to other denominations termed Protestant. Taking the numbers thus given, separately, the 500,000 Roman Catholics in Lower Canada would return nearly forty members, but rejecting the fraction, they would certainly return 39. The 50,000 Roman Catholics in Upper Canada would return 6.

Giving them in the United Assembly 45. And when it is considered with what a tie of unity Roman Catholics are bound together, and with what concert they are accustomed to act, it will be admitted that this estimate will, in all probability, be below the result. To revert to Protestant denominations, the 150,000 in Lower Canada would return 11. The 400,000 in Upper Canada, 44.

Table with 2 columns: Denomination and Number of Members. Nominal Protestants in the United Assembly: 55. Majority in favour of nominal Protestantism: 10. Roman Catholics: 45; Church of England: 25; Other Protestant Denominations: 30; In all: 100.

The number of Roman Catholic Members may prove to be greater, but there is no probability that they will be less. Now, when the vast extent of the two Canadas is taken into consideration,—in length more than 1100 miles, which, during nearly six months of the year, can only be travelled by land; and when it is considered further, that the place of meeting,—after, perhaps, the first Session, to please the people of Upper Canada and allay their apprehensions,—will be in Lower Canada, most probably at Quebec, it will be extremely difficult for distant members to give a regular attendance, so that the Protestant portion of the Assembly are likely generally to be in the minority, inasmuch as the Romish representatives, being comparatively near at hand, can be always at their posts. When we add to this the divided state of Protestantism, and the readiness evinced by many of its nominal adherents to unite with Papists and Infidels for the overthrow of the National Church,—contrasting it, too, with the compactness and unity of the Romish communion,—there is too much cause to fear that the latter will be able to carry in their own favour, or turn to their own purpose, every measure that may be proposed referring either to religion or to education. If it be said that Lower Canada has always had a Popish House of Assembly, we reply that this was a case of necessity, as the whole of its population at the conquest were Roman Catholics; but it is a very different thing to risk the destruction of the Protestant Legislature of Upper Canada, at all times an important check to the exercise of any undue religious influence in the neighbouring Province, and

to bring the whole of this great Colony under the blighting evils of Romish domination. Should the principle of population be made, in like manner, the foundation of selecting members for the Legislative Council, the character of that body will necessarily be similar to that of the House of Assembly; so that if the number belimited to 50, or half the strength of the other branch of the Legislature, the proportion would stand as follows,

Table with 2 columns: Denomination and Number of Members. Roman Catholics: 23; Church of England: 12; Other Protestant Denominations: 15. In all: 50.

The present state of the Roman Catholic Church in the Canadas, as nearly as can be ascertained, consists of Bishops: 5; Vicars General: 10; Parochial Clergy: 300; in Lower Canada: 30-330; in Upper Canada: 30-330. Clergy employed in four Colleges or Seminaries, under their control: 40. In all: 385.

In regard to the resources of this body, the livings of the parochial clergy of Lower Canada may amount to between two and three hundred pounds per annum each,—arising from tithes, dues, parsonages, lands, &c. and giving a general average of probably £275. The whole income, therefore, of the parochial clergy alone in that Province, would amount to £82,500 per annum: which, calculating at 3 1/2 per cent., would be equal to a capital or endowment of about £2,250,000!

The Religious Houses and Colleges, including the Jesuits' Estates, have endowments of greater value than the Parochial Clergy,—amounting to more than 2,000,000 of acres of the finest lands in that Province, the greater portion of which is under cultivation. One estate, belonging to the seminary of St. Sulpice, comprehends the whole island of Montreal, and reckoned by the annual revenue, is equal to an endowment of at least £500,000!

It is true that the Jesuits' Estates, comprising 891,845 acres, have been placed at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature; but it is equally true that, in matters affecting religious grants, the Church of Rome will be able to control that body. Taking the endowments of the Religious Houses and Colleges, therefore, at the same value with those of the parochial clergy,—though, in reality, they are much larger,—we have again £2,250,000; giving altogether an endowment of at least £4,500,000!

We make no account of the resources of that Church in Upper Canada, as their clergy here are rather to be considered in the light of Missionaries, and are but poorly provided for.

Contrasted with the above statement, we now proceed to represent the present condition and resources of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Canadas, as correctly as, at the present moment, we are enabled to do:—

Table with 2 columns: Denomination and Number of Members. Bishops: 2; Archdeacon: 1; Clergy in Lower Canada: 50; Clergy in Upper Canada: 81. In all: 134.

A few of the Clergy in Upper Canada receive a stipend of £170 sterling per annum, and in Lower Canada of £150, but the majority have only £100 sterling per annum,—making an average of about £135. With the exception of 37 Rectories in Upper Canada, to which about 400 acres each are attached, chiefly unproductive, the Clergy of Upper Canada have no endowments whatever.

These are paid, partly from Colonial funds, and partly by the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and a few by other Societies and Associations. The whole may be considered, in a measure, uncertain; depending chiefly upon voluntary subscriptions and collections in England, and the residue upon the faith of Government. Previously to 1834, nearly half the clergy had stipends of £200 sterling, but a deduction of 15 per cent. was then made, and their income was consequently reduced to £170; while to all clergymen appointed since that year, a salary of only £100 sterling is assigned.

If the Clergy Reserves which comprise about two and a half millions of acres, should be forced into the market, as the bill for their sale and distribution implies, they will scarcely bring £600,000,—that is, not quite one-seventh of the endowment of the Romish Church in Lower Canada! The fourth part of this sum, or £150,000, would, according to the same Bill, be the share of the United Church of England and Ireland in Upper Canada! Or, supposing the Reserves to be sold with some better care, and to yield, after paying the expense of cumbrous management, £1,000,000, and waiving the disadvantage of the long period that must elapse before such a result could be brought about, the portion, in such case, falling to the National Church would be £250,000,—yielding in the British Funds, the only safe investment, say 3 1/2 per cent., or £8750 per annum; a sum not sufficient to pay one-half of the scanty stipends of the Clergy now employed, and amounting to just one-eighth part of the value of the Romish Catholic endowments of Lower Canada! Were even the whole proceed of the Reserves to be given to the Established Church they would not amount to one-fourth of the endowment of the Romish Church in the sister Province.

It is not with the desire of taking away from the Romish Catholic Church in Lower Canada any thing which the Law guarantees to them, that these remarks are made, but merely to contrast their rich endowments with the poverty of the Protestant Established Church, were she even to retain all her rights and possessions, and to manifest the inconsistency and the wickedness of those who have raised such a clamour against her on account of the assertion of her claim to the Clergy Reserves.

We shall conclude these remarks with a statement of grants made by the French Government in Lower Canada,—collected from Smith's History of Canada, Appendix No. 6:—

Table with 2 columns: Grant and Amount. Contents of the French Grants, exclusive of Islands: 7,985,470 Acres. A great proportion in Mortgage, to the Church &c. for the uses of Science and Religion. To the Ursuline Convent of Quebec: Cass Sainté: 105,755; St. Croix, 1 league by 10 leagues: 59,860. Ursulines of Three Rivers: Riviere du Loup: 38,909; Recollet Convent, Notre Dame des Anges: 945. Seminary and Bishopric of Quebec, Beauport, containing the Parishes of Ange Gardien, Chateau Richer, St. Anna, St. Feréol, St. Joachim, Petite Riviere St. Paul.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Isle aux Courees: 503,824; Isle Jesus: 47,888; Les Ebolemens in 1684: 35,906; in 1694: 125,706. Total: 693,324.

On the Isle Jesus, the Parishes of St. Francois, St. Rose, St. Martin, St. Vincent de Paul.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. The Jesuits: Charlesbourg: 119,720; Lorette: 23,944; Silery: 8,979; Isle aux Reaux: 360; Cape de la Magdelaine: 282,240; Batiscan: 282,240; La Prairie de la Magdelaine: 56,448; St. Gabriel: 104,850; Isle St. Christophe: 80; Paclirigny: 585; La Vacherie, at Quebec: 73; St. Nicolas, opposite Quebec: 1,180; Tadoussac: 6. Total: 891,845.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. St. Sulpicians at Montreal: Island of Montreal: 125,706; Lake of the Two Mountains: 38,909; St. Sulpice: 71,832; Yamaska: 23,944. Total: 250,191.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. General Hospital at Quebec: La Vacherie: 73; Belle Chasse Berthier, 2 L. by 2 L.: 28,424; St. Francois des Salles: 404; Hotel Dieu, Quebec: 14,112; Fief St. Ignace, in Charlesbourg parish, Sœurs Grises or Sisters of the Congregation at Montreal: 42,336; Chateauguay: 164,615; St. Nicolas and la Paix Islands: 38,909; Ursulines: 945; Three Rivers Ursulines: 945; Recollets: 693,324; Bishop and Seminary, Quebec: 891,845; Jesuits: 250,191; St. Sulpicians: 28,497; General Hospital, Quebec: 404; do. Montreal: 13,112; Hotel Dieu, Quebec: 42,336; Sœurs Grises: 2,118,178 Acres.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. In Mortmain: 2,118,178 Acres. [To the Church about one fourth]: 7,985,470. All the Grants: 5,870,292. To the Laity: 5,870,292.

We are requested to state that the Lord Bishop of Toronto intends to hold an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James in that city, on Sunday the 12th of April next; and that candidates are expected to present themselves to his Lordship on or before the 9th of that month.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, Feb. 12. In a Convocation, holden this day, a loyal and dutiful address of congratulation to her Most Gracious Majesty, on her recent nuptials with Prince Albert, was unanimously agreed to, and a delegate appointed to present the same to her Majesty on the Throne.

OXFORD, Feb. 13. In a Convocation holden this day, Mr. Cockerell's plans for the Randolph Galleries and Taylor Building were approved. In the same Convocation a prize of £200, for an Essay in refutation of Hinduism, proposed by a gentleman of the civil service of the East India Company, through the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, was accepted. We have reason to believe that Professor Wilson will give a few public Lectures on this subject, and thus afford some valuable information on the nature of Hinduism, and the state of the sentiment and morals in India, to those who may be desirous of becoming competitors. The compositions are to be delivered on or before 14th of January, 1842, and all candidates must be members of the University, having their names on the books of some College or Hall, on the day of sending in their Essays.

IN A CONGREGATION holden this day the following degrees were conferred:— Bachelor in Civil Law. Edward Everard Rushworth, Fellow of St. John's. Masters of Arts.—Rev. Edward Daubeny, Demy of Magdalen; Rev. Charles Tombs, Scholar of Pembroke; the Hon. Charles Leslie Courtenay, Christ Church. Bachelors of Arts.—Robert Smith, St. Edmund Hall; James Barclay, Christ Church; Charles Augustus Fowler, Oriel.

AT THE same time the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, was admitted ad eundem. CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 14. At a Congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:— Masters of Arts.—C. J. Drage, Emmanuel; C. Sanderson, St. John's; A. Annand, Jesus. Bachelor of Arts.—F. W. Ellis, Trinity.

AT THE same Congregation the following Grace passed the Senate:— "To sanction a petition from the Chancellor for the purpose of obtaining for Mr. Pepps, of St. John's College, the degree of Doctor in Divinity by Royal Mandate."

AT A CONGREGATION yesterday the following grace passed the Senate:— "To present in address to her Majesty the Queen upon her Majesty's marriage."

NOTICE has been given, that there will be a Congregation on Monday next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, when the following grace will be offered to the Senate:— "To petition the Commons House of Parliament in favour of church extension in England and Wales."

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—Her Most Gracious Majesty Royal, on the auspicious occasion of her marriage, granted a Royal dispensation to the present senior and junior Fellows of our University, allowing them to marry if they deem it fit so to do. The statutes of the University forbid the Fellows to marry on pain of a forfeiture of their fellowship.—Morning Post.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.—On Saturday last a deputation from the parish of Allhallows, London-wall, consisting of the churchwardens and Mr. Bourdillon, Dr. Gordon, and Messrs. Abraham, Ibbotson, and Elston, waited upon the bishop at his residence in Pall-Mall with a very handsome silver waiter, having engraved on it his lordship's arms and the following inscription: "Presented by the parishioners of Allhallows, London-wall, to the Right Rev. Dr. Days, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, in testimony of their regard and esteem, which he deserved as their rector for a period of 10 years." Mr. Bourdillon, in a very appropriate address, presented the plate to the bishop; and his lordship, in feeling and affectionate terms, returned thanks for so gratifying a proof of the kindness of the parishioners towards him and of their approbation of the manner in which he had discharged his duties as their rector.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells having long contemplated the foundation of a Diocesan Collegiate Institution, for the training of candidates for holy orders, in conformity with the cherished desire of our reformers, that between the academic degree and entrance into the ministry there should be a course of preparatory instruction, has decided on immediately commencing the execution of such a plan, in connection with his Cathedral city, and has appointed the Rev. J. H. Pinder, A.M., late Principal of Cottingham College, Barbadoes, to be Professor of Theology, at Wells. To meet the cost of this excellent appointment (£400 per annum) the Lord Bishop and two gentlemen of the diocese

have munificently subscribed £100 each for 10 years. A portion of the remaining £100 per annum is yet to be provided.—Bristol Mirror.

We hear that it is in contemplation to make the Bishop of Exeter, some grateful substantial acknowledgment for his lordship's valuable services in the sacred cause and defence of Christianity.—Exeter Post.

The Bishop of Llandaff has erected a monument to the memory of Dr. Beeke, Dean of Bristol, and formerly Rector of Upton, Berks.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—The general collection, under the authority of the Queen's letter of the last year, amounted to £40,000, a large portion of which, it is understood will be applied to the provinces of British America.

THE LORD BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR. From the Dublin Evening Packet.

The following letter has been addressed by the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor to his flock, and has been inserted by his lordship's request in the Belfast Chronicle:—

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, IN THE DIOCESE OF DOWN AND CONNOR. Beloved Brethren,—In the Belfast Commercial Chronicle and the Ulster Times of February 1st, there is announced, in very conspicuous characters, a Grand Oratorio and opening of the new organ in St. Patrick's chapel, Donegal-street, Belfast, on Friday, the 7th of February, 1840." In this announcement I perceive a temptation to you, in common with the public at large, to contribute your countenance and pecuniary aid to a sect of Christians who are in doctrine dissenters, and in worship separatists from the Church of which you profess yourselves to be members. Allow me, then, as your spiritual overseer, to remind you that, in the judgment of that Church, as well as of the legislature of the kingdom, the peculiar articles of the belief and practice of the sect in question, and especially 'the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary,' which is to be a part of the promised exhibition, are 'superstitious and idolatrous,' and, accordingly, allow me to put you on your guard against a temptation, into which you might otherwise be led through inadvertence, and to admonish you to 'touch not the unclean thing,' lest you be 'partakers of other men's sins.'

Your affectionate bishop and servant for Jesus' sake, RICHARD DOWN AND CONNOR.

We have not for many years known any document to issue from the Episcopal Bench which we have been more entirely pleased than with this admirable letter. Bishop Mant has spoken the truth nobly and fearlessly. He teaches his people to consider the Roman Catholic Church in this country as a sect and a separation; and, at the same time, he points out to them the pernicious idolatry and superstitions by which they are tempted to defile their souls. This putting the question in its true light. We are bound to say that this short, calm, and forcible address, coming from so learned and exemplary a prelate in a natural and legitimate discharge of his sacred office, has done deeper and more permanent injury to Popery than all the violent and abusive declamation of the last 30 years. Let our prelates, as they are bound by the solemn vows of their ordination, exert themselves to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word; let them but call things by their true names, and put forward his genuine principles of the Church, and the reformation will soon make its way among our benighted fellow countrymen.

NEW CHURCH AT MONTREAL. It has long been a just cause for regret that there is an insufficiency of Church accommodation in this city for the professing members of the Anglican Church, the number of whom, resident in the parish of Christ's Church, is estimated by the last census at about 6000. The Parish Church is very well attended, but the complaint long has been that applicants cannot obtain pews in it. This great and increasing destitution induced Major Plenderleath, Christian to undertake the erection of another edifice for public worship, which is named Trinity Chapel. The excavation was made in the autumn of 1838, and in the following April the foundation was laid. Hitherto all the Churches and Chapels have been crowded together at the south end of the city, but this new and neat structure, which has a front of cut stone with four pinnacled buttresses in simple Gothic style, stands at the north end of St. Paul Street. The Chapel with its gallery on three sides will accommodate fully 700 persons. None of the pews or sittings are to be sold, but rented from year to year. The prices of both are suited to the different circumstances of applicants; pews varying from £3 to £7; seats from 5s. to £1; some of the last are in pews. Nearly 100 sittings are free for the poor and strangers. The plans and conditions may be seen at Mr. Cunningham's bookstore, St. Paul Street. Under the Chapel are school rooms, and a depository for bibles and other religious books. It is expected the Trinity Chapel will be finished about the end of the present month, and as we hear its Clergyman is now in Montreal, it will probably be opened in April.

This information will be particularly gratifying to those who have long felt the want of Church accommodation, and will be of general interest to all who consider a day spent in the courts of God's house better than a thousand elsewhere, who having tasted the blessedness of the man whom "God chooseth, and causeth to approach unto him," are "satisfied with the goodness of his house, even of his holy temple;" to such it will afford no small pleasure, that another edifice has been added to those where prayer and praise are wont to be offered to him who dwelleth not in temples made with hand; who, though he is the high and lofty one, yet condescends to behold with delight him that is poor and of a contrite spirit and trembleth at his word. Zion's glory does not consist in outward magnificence, in beams of cedar overlaid with gold, or in fragrant perfumes, but in the invisible presence of her king; in the adoration of the heart, in the cry of the true penitent; "God be merciful to me a sinner!" When the glorious gospel of the blessed God is faithfully proclaimed; when a divine power accompanies the ordinances of religion; when the waters of the sanctuary are impregnated with a healing and quickening virtue; when souls are converted and purified; revived, comforted, and saved by the use of those means which Christ has appointed—then is the house filled with the glory of Jehovah.

May it be the earnest prayer of every one who wishes the prosperity and increase of Christ's Kingdom on earth, that in this, and every place where the Lord records his name, He will come unto it and bless it!—Montreal Herald.

NEW CHURCH AT MASCOUCHE. On Tuesday last the ceremony of consecrating a Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, took place at Mascouche. We understand that the building is a neat structure of wood, erected at the expense of the Hon. J. Pangman, the Seigneur, assisted by a small grant of money from the Society for the "Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and is the only place set apart exclusively for the worship of God, in which the Protestant population scattered over a space of country of many miles in extent, have to assemble in.—At the hour appointed for the commencement of the service the church was filled, and a deep feeling of reverence was manifested by those who had assembled to unite in prayer on this interesting occasion. The service of the desk was taken by the Rev. Mark Willoughby, and the Rev. William Anderson. The communion service by the Bishop, the Rev. P. J. Manning, and the Rev. Mr. Bourne, reading the Epistle and the Gospel; after which his Lordship delivered an impressive and appropriate extempore sermon from 10th chap. Nehemiah, 39 ver. "We will not forsake the house of our God." We congratulate Mr. Pangman on his benevolent design having been so far completed as allowing the congregation to meet together for Divine Worship, and we shall be glad to have the opportunity of recording many similar acts of beneficence occurring in various parts of the Province, so well calculated to promote the glory of God and the well being of man. Should a further sum of money be required to finish the building,

and provide the necessary articles for the church, or to erect a small dwelling for the clergyman, we doubt not but that if Mr. Pangman were to apply to some of his friends, who have their church comfortably fitted up to assemble in, that he would find them willing to afford some aid to their less fortunate countrymen. We are strengthened in this expectation, by hearing that a very neat service of Communion Plate has been presented to the Church since its consecration, by Frederick Griffin, Esquire, Advocate, of our city, an example worthy of imitation by those who have the means, towards other country churches, destitute of such decent appendages. The want of churches and schools is deplored in very many places by settlers from the old country. It cannot be expected, with propriety, that a respectable class of immigrants will settle to any extent, in a district where they are not provided for with religious and scholastic instruction. We are glad to learn, that the Rev. P. J. Manning, one of the Clergymen connected with the Montreal Missionary Society for the Indians and destitute Settlers, will generally give one service in the Church on Sundays, and that he is actively engaged in promoting the education of the children in all the neighbouring settlements; in which he is supported by the "British North American School Society" established in England.—Montreal Herald.

BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal returned to town on Monday evening last, having been absent nine weeks on his Visitation of the Districts of Montreal, St. Francis and Three Rivers. During this winter tour, his Lordship held Confirmations at 38 parishes or preaching stations; admitted four candidates to Holy Orders; and consecrated two Churches, one at Upper Durham on the River St. Francis, and one at Mascouche in the County of Lachapelle—this latter having been mainly erected through the exertions of the Hon. J. Pangman, Seigneur of that place. We are happy to learn that his Lordship, who is in excellent health and spirits, was everywhere received with the most hearty and affectionate welcome, and had abundant cause to be thankful for an increasing interest in the things of God. In proof of this we may mention that twelve new churches are at this moment projected or in process of erection; that of the Confirmations holden, many were in places in which that right had never before been administered, and that amongst the people generally there is a growing disposition to appreciate the services of the Church, and to "hold fast the form of sound words."

It is painful to reflect that where the harvest is so promising the labourers are so few—and although 4 or 5 additional clergymen may be expected from home, on the opening of the navigation, still it twenty more could be at once procured, there would not be wanting for them a ready and ample sphere of usefulness, and decent means of support.

[We are informed that it is the Bishop's intention, through God's assistance, to make the Visitation of the Districts of Quebec and Gaspé, during the ensuing summer.—Quebec Mercury, March 12.]

ADDRESS TO THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL FROM THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

May it please your Lordship: We, the Members of the Midland Clerical Association, for the first time assembled since the division of the Diocese of Quebec, desire to approach your Lordship with the earnest feelings of respect.

In discharge of duties peculiarly arduous, in labours more abundant than usually fall to the lot of the Episcopacy, we cannot but express our admiration of your Lordship's persevering exertions to fulfil the functions of your high office; of the faithfulness and devotedness with which you entered upon the work of your Divine Master; and at the same time acknowledge the kindness of the Christian so exemplified in your intercourse with the Clergy of the vast diocese in which you have hitherto laboured.

In respectfully taking leave of your Lordship, as a portion of the Church of Christ hitherto entrusted to your charge, we humbly desire to commend you to the grace and holy keeping of God, praying that the Divine Spirit may influence you in all the ways of holiness, may guide you by His counsel, enable you faithfully to watch for the good of those souls over whom the Providence of God has made you overseer; and finally, when it shall please Him to remove you from your great work and labour of love here on earth, may you, through the infinite merits of the Lord Jesus Christ, receive from the great Head of the Church the joyous welcome, "well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

On behalf of the Association, CHAS. T. WADE, Chairman. A. P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Port Hope, Feb. 6, 1840.

REPLY.

TO THE REVEREND THE CHAIRMAN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA.

Reverend Brethren, I am greatly gratified and encouraged by your kind and Christian Address, because I know that you would not testify your affection and promise me your prayers, as matter of form or words of course.

Be assured that both are precious to me as proceeding from faithful men; and that both are given in return. My official connection with Upper Canada was not of long duration; and my discharge of the Episcopal duties in that Province was necessarily imperfect, as I was situated; but I am thoroughly sensible that, even under such circumstances, it might have been far better performed. Such as it was, it has, as you will readily believe, led to the creation of an interest in the spiritual affairs of the Province, and an attachment to its Clergy which cannot be obliterated by the fact that neither are now within my jurisdiction. But, while I am sorry, in one point of view, for the dissolution of the tie which subsisted between us, I am more thankful than I can express that I, on my side, am relieved from an extent of responsibility to which I was very unequal, and that you, on your part, have the advantage of a resident Bishop to watch over your Churches and to win your regard.

The difficulties in which we are all placed in the present conjuncture of affairs, are very serious; and in the office which I have pleased God that I should hold, the unworthiness and insufficiency of which we must be deeply conscious, are doubly felt. It is in commending each other to that Providence and to the grace of the Divine Spirit to which your own language has feelingly referred, that we are enabled to "look up and lift up our heads."

Your affectionate brother in the Gospel, G. J. MONTREAL.

Civil Intelligence.

Our files by the Great Western did not reach us until most of our impression of last week had been worked off, and we were therefore compelled to postpone the publication of the news received by her, for another week. A full account of the Marriage of our beloved Queen is furnished by the late arrivals; and we have appropriated nearly the whole of our last page to a description of this interesting and joyous event. The other items of the intelligence most worthy of notice, are given below:—

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, January 16.

This being the day appointed for the opening of Parliament, at a quarter after two o'clock her Majesty entered the House with the usual forms, and addressed the Lords and Commons in the following most gracious speech:— "My Lords and Gentlemen, "Since you were last assembled I have declared my intention of allying myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxo Coburg and Gotha. I humbly implore that the Divine blessing may prosper this union, and render it conducive to the interests of my people as well as to my own domestic happiness, and it will be to me a source of the most lively satisfaction to find the resolution I have taken approved by my Parliament."