nisters, who, it must be allowed, had no right to their situations, and who had usurped the livings of the clergy, were summarily ejected, on their refusing to conform to the discipline of the Church. Many of the most pious remained in communion with the Church, and diligently exhorted all to follow their example. Unfortunately this salutary advice was but partially heeded. In Scotland, Presbyterianism had taken deep root, and after several unwise, in some cases cruel, and fruitless efforts to bring back the people to the ancient discipline of the Church, the Bishops and Clergy were forcibly driven from their charges, and their possessions devoted to the support of Presbyterianism.

While we cheerfully and thankfully bear testimony to the fact, that Scotland maintains in its purity the doctrines of the Apostles, it must be a source of ceaseless regret that she has abandoned the fellowship of the Apostles, and that only legitimate Ministry of Bishops, Priests and Deacons which "Holy Scripture and ancient Authors" declare to have existed in all ages and places. And we earnestly pray that God would open a way in His Providence for the union of Scotland to the ancient Church of Britain, as well in its Apostolic Ministry as in Faith. The Church bears no enmity, entertains no invidious feelings towards the Established Kirk of Scotland. The truth of this assertion is clearly demonstrated by the fact, notorious to all, that the Bishops and Clergy in Scotland have invariably supported the Kirk against the rude assaults of her enemies; that no murmur has ever been heard from them on the ground of the State's exclusive patronage of the Kirk; that they never ask for any participation in the State Endowments, or for a restoration to them of any portion of the Bishops' Teinds (tythes) and that when the proposal was lately made in the Imperial Parliament for an extension of Endowments to the Kirk, the Archbishops and Bishops were the most strenuous advocates of the of the measure. They acted consistently as British Senators, because the Kirk, being established by law in Scotland, has an undoubted claim to be maintained there in full efficiency. May Presbyterians act with equal consistency towards the Church, which is the Church of the Empire [Scotland alone excepted]. If the opinion of the justly celebrated Dr. Chalmers were of any avail with Presbyterians here, we should not see them arrayed in open hostility against the Church, [so different from the conduct of the Bishops and Clergy in Scotland] - and secking to mar her efficiency by restless and ungrateful efforts to deprive the Church of that provision, which the piety of George 111., and the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament, in the exercise of an unquestionable authority, had set apart exclusively for the maintenance of the Church of England. Whatever measure may receive the sanction of the Imperial Legislature with respect to the Clergy Reserves, we can assure the Presbyterians, and all others, that the Bishops, and and Laity, of the Church, will be found treading in the footsteps of their brethren in Scotland, and rendering a ready obedience to the letter and spirit of

A few words must suffice to conclude this brief outline of the history of the Church in England. After a long season of guilty apathy, she has of late years been roused to a sense of her danger, and duty and responsibility, by the unprincipled and malicious assaults of her enemies. The Spirit Himself hath called to her,-"Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." Blessed be God, the Spouse of Christ is not disobedient to His voice. Her language is, "Draw me and we will run after thee." A glorious dawn has arisen upon the Church. She is again decked with the beauteous garment of a Saviour's righteousness and truth. No weapon that is formed against her shall prosper. Churchmen! "Walk about Zion, and go round about her: tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces; that ye may tell it to the generations following. For this God is our God for ever and ever; he will be our guide even unto death." At no period has the Church been blessed with so goodly a number of holy confessors; it may be said, "Great is the company of faithful and self-denying Preachers."-Her Priests are clothed with righteousness, and her Saints may shout for joy. May the heartfelt acknowledgment of every true child of the Church be-"Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake." "Righteousness belongeth unto thee, but unto us shame and confusion of faces !" While the Church is thus manifestly returning to "her first love"-a circumstance which should gladden the heart of every professed disciple of Christ-it is a fact, that her adversaries, Papal, Dissenting and Infidel, are marshalling their hostile forces against her, and the yell has loudly sounded throughout her borders, "Down with her-down with her even with the ground." Let us be strong in the Lord and in the power of his might; Let us lift up our banners in the name of our God and His never-failing promise shall be fulfilled-"Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world."

THE PRESS.

The Press has been aptly and justly termed "A FOURTH Es-TATE OF THE REALM;" its prodigious power is universally admitted; its influence extends from the court to the cottage; and no individual is either so high or so humble as to be indifferent to its praise, or independent of its censure. The daily supply of newspaper intelligence and comment is no longer regarded as a luxury-it is necessary to us as the air we breathe; and although objections may be urged against its occasional impurities, with as much reason might we object to inhale a healthy atmosphere because at times it is pregnant with infection and disease.

It is the great originator of our thoughts and opinions; the grand regulator of our conduct, private as well as public; the stimulator and the recompense of honourable ambition; and supplies the check, or inflicts the penalty for crime. It is the tru est guardian of our liberties; the safest steward of our national resources; the surest bulwark against foreign eneroachment; and the strongest protector of our rights as a free people.

We talk, through it, with the world. It is the medium of communication from all classes to all classes; of the high with the low, and the low with the high; it renders certain the transmission of statements and opinions to the quarter for which they may be especially designed-no step that might be considered discourteous or derogatory being previously requisite to excite attention; it induces boldness that may not be deemed arrogance; and freedom in expression that will be secured from the charge of intrusive impertinence. It places, in a manner, the servant on a par with his master; the subject on a level with the Sovereign; for it enables both to declare their thoughts, to urge their complaints, and to demand redress under wrong or oppression.

It is every man's organ, for it is open to every man who has just occasion to resort to it. It is as available to the poor as to the rich: and is almost as accessible to the one as to the other. It is an advocate that demands no fee; a councillor that requires no recompense; and a tribunal that can scarcely err, for that tribunal is, in reality, the public. Its mighty power has been aptly likened to the thunder, which must be heard far and near, but which is

harmless every where except where its bolt may fall. The freedom of the press, as it is the peculiar privilege, so it is the proudest boast, of Great Britain. In proportion as it has been acknowledged and confirmed, our rights and our liberties have been established; and they would dwindle, in a like degree, if it were possible to shackle it by any unwholesome and unconstitutional restrictions. It has no censor but the public; no dread of injury except at its own hands; no fear of prosecution unless the general voice be with its prosecutors.

It is not, therefore, surprising that the greatest talent of our age and country should have been employed to increase its influence and extend its power. It is indisputable that the ablest and most eloquent writers of our time are occupied, from day to day. in registering daily occurrences, and examining and criticising, o explaining and commenting upon them; and that in no pamphlet or volume issued from the press, shall we find so much vigour of thought, closeness of argument, or eloquence of composition, in reference to any of the many topics that animate, alarm, or excite society, as we shall in either of the leading newspapers of the

reputation-from which their authors have derived no fame, which have been confounded with the mass of similar productions, and which are buried almost as soon as they are born. Men who under circumstances, would have been the 'observed of all observers,' have been lost in the crowd—their genius unrecognised and their labours unrequited; while men of infinitely smaller minds and inferior powers have acquired a celebrity which the world is eager to acknowledge. The position of asnewspaper writer demands, or is supposed to demand, a certain extent of mystery; he assumes to speak the language of the thousands whose inions he represents, and his own individuality is sacrificed .-It is not Mr. This or Mr. That, but 'THE TIMES' or 'THE STAN-DARD' that has uttered these bold truths in manly English; that has dissected and laid bare the very heart-pulse, as it were, of an opponent, or cheered and supported through encompassing perils an ally; that has upheld some glorious principle, or exposed some infamous cabal; that has fought and worsted the public enemy, or at least shorn him of his strength to work mischief; that has averted the evil and sustained the good; and advanced a claim upon the gratitude of the existing generation and posterity-whose thanks are tendered not to the person but to the 'Paper.'

It is a truth-although a humiliating one-that those who have been most essentially aided by the labours of newspaper writers have been the tardiest to admit the obligations they have incurred; and have seemed more ready to depreciate, than eager to uphold them. Political leaders of parties have yielded to a most unwise and most unjustifiable 'delicacy' in striving to avoid the semblance of courting the service of men, from whom they derive more important benefit than from the votes of a score of members in the House of Commons. The perasal of the journal would appear to be considered a sufficient set-off against the debt. We speak of England more peculiarly; in France the public journal is the sure road to honourable distinction and elevation in rank .- English Paper.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1840.

"SAVE MY COUNTRY," is the title of a very spirited pamphlet with which we have lately been favoured, addressed by an Officer in the British army to the Protestants of England, on the eve of that calamitous encroachment upon the integrity of ourglorious Constitution, with which for years before it had been threatened, and which-by what infatuation men's minds are still, in a great degree, in the dark-was actually carried into effect by those who had previously been its most eloquent and most influential opponents. We mean the appaling measure of Roman Catholic Emancipation,-the bitter fruits of which we have ever since been reaping, in the growing spirit of insubordination, the swelling ranks of infidelity, and the advancing strides of Popery. We believe that our Protestant country will yet weather the storm, shielded and blessed by Him who stills the angry tempest when the strength of man is helpless; but not, we fear, until it has passed through a furnace of trial more fearful than any that has been encountered since Cranmer perished in the flames, and Laud died upon the scaffold!

At the time that this suicidal measure was in progress. when, as we have seen it forcibly expressed, "the British Constitution was in articulo with the worse than choera of liberal Catholic Emancipation,"-at that crisis of our country's fate, many a patriotic voice was raised in earnest appeal to the honest feelings and imperishable Protestantism of the land, and in fervent importunity to ts protectors and rulers to save it from the blighting evil. And while the highest in rank and the foremost in learning reiterated the appeal; while a Winchelsea urged the assembled thousands of Kent to stand by the rotestant Constitution, and Oxford from her learned cloisters spoke its indignation at this outrage upon the integrity of the National Religion,—there were many who, like the dumb child of Crossus whose tongue was loosed when he saw the sword at his father's breast, broke silence at this trying hour in earnest appeal to the Protestants of the Empire, "Save my country!"

"With this prayer (says the author of the pamphlet before us lo I break silence, and with this prayer shall the silence of th grave be ushered in. Spare my country! Spare her from th traitor, Fear—spare her from the traitor, Expedience—spare he from the traitor, Liberalism. If this be faction I glory in it; i this be prejudice, may its darkness be my light; if this be enthu av its wildest ravings be the food of my daily thought an ingled with my hopes of heaven in the hour of my death

"Spare my country! Spare your country! Ye can do it. Spare its intellectual, its moral, its religious light; its nation glory. The memory of those whose blood cemented the constitution which now totters above their sepulchres; the memorials your ancestors, call on you for protection; the institutions of your country demand your support; the shades of Russell, and of Hampden, and Sidney, and York, look forth from their tombs on the coming storm, and groan at your apathy. But ye will awake; your voice will be heard; ye will nobly do the Briton's part, and shew that the fire but slumbered beneath the ashes. Ye will no let the civilized world reproach you, that you delivered up the ast strong hold of its hope; ye will not let the banner of darkness and delusion float over the walls of the undefended citadel of free lom; ye will not let the priests of oracular Rome chaunt poen the ruins of betrayed Protestantism; ye will not let the monkish drone of the bigot be heard in our cities, nor the blasphe

The nation alas! did not awake; and mistaking their enseless lethargy for acquiescence, its infatuated rulers ppened the flood-gates for the spiritual and political desolation .- The author of the pamphletoefore us proceeds to prove the absurdity of the opinion, that, in the event of refusing this Popish demand, we should be plunged into a war not simply with the poor deluded followers of agitators and rebels in Ireland, but with foreign powers also, who, moved by a religious sympathy, would come forward and renew the crusade against England which was attempted in the days of the Armada. It is true, a partial convulsion might have arisen in Ireland, - not half so formidable or so fierce as the devotees of a blighting superstition are even now gathering up their energies and concentrating their strength to effect: but it was a convulsion which the Protestants of Ireland, as they once and again volunteered to do, would have put down without the aid of a single regiment. As for the expectation of assistance from foreign parts, the author of the pamphlet in question demonstrates, from the condition of those European states which are chained down and crushed in spirit by the Papal superstition, how utterly weak and short-sighted must have been the politician. who allowed that fear to mingle with the motives by which he was induced to yield the fatal measure of Emancipation. Ground down by a military despotism, -with scarcely spirit to reason upon any subject beyond the pressure of passing events, -with too much of practical misery at home to allow of any chivalrous sympathy with theoretical grievances abroad, -oppressed, enervated. and poor, it was not hard to demonstrate that no relief for what its arch-agitator, or arch-traitor, vociferates as 'the wrongs of Ireland," could be expected from them.

ustice of the complaint which we were induced, by a similar state of things in this country, to make last week!-"Look to, worse than all, because more deadly in its effect on ur deluded countrymen-look to the unceasing efforts of the ta ented, but corrupted Press, to mislead, confuse, and stultify the ublic mind. What error so gross that some journal has not suported? What virtue that has not been attacked? What vice that as not been advocated? What word in the British vocabulary that has not been perverted from its original meaning, and stripped of all fixed and definite sense? Party has been cherished to be-

How well does the following paragraph support the

which enables it to sit in amazed indolence, whilst [Roman] Catholicism is mining its way beneath the ramparts of the Constitu-

We respect the sentiments which dictated the following appeal, hopeless though it proved at the time; because it conveys a lesson to those in authority to trust more than is usually done to the weight of sound princiole and to the force of truth. Party-spirit, fostered by he selfish and urged on by the malignant, may run high; the disturbance of the public peace may be distressing, may be alarming; revolution itself may be threatened; but, under such circumstances of peril, let the rulers of the people-let those who stand upon an intellectual nence and are possessed of official influence,-let them, instead of quailing beneath the senseless storm, and flying to the covert when they ought to be foremost in the breach, stand forward with manly countenance, erect attitude, and dignified explanation, backed by a declared resolution to adhere to the Constitution of the country; let them appeal, for the support of this determination, to the good sense the loyalty, the religion of the land, and we should very soon perceive the magic influence of what the poet has so beautifully described:

"Ac veluti magno in populo cum sœpe coorta est Seditio, sævit que animis ignobile vulgus;

Jam que faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat; Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem Conspexere, silent, arrectis que auribus adstant:

Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet.' In allusion to this honest style of appeal to the genuine feeling of the country in the case of the question of Romish emancipation, the author before us, asks-

"Can they doubt the result? From the link-boy to the lord

they would find a British spirit; they would soon discover, that f England's sun was clouded, and her judgment a moment shaker by the din of the assailing foe and the false friend, she needed but the call of her yet-trusted chiefs to arouse her from her consternathe call of her yet-trust tion and dejection, and assume the heaven-ward look of her brightest days. Would he, who, whatwer may be the political result of his victories, yet has the warm, gnerous blood of the Irishman in his heart, and the stern judgmen of the Briton in his head—would he trust to the subjects of his soereign to bring him through this conflict with the same glory ith which they have borne him through many a blood-drenche field; what would not be Enggratitude to him? Woul her King, her Protestant, he God bless!) but utter one wol; that word would outstrip the ightning in its speed through is realm—it would be re-echoed by shout, which would reach arough all the nations of Europe ne puny Catholic despots would tremble on their thrones neir enslaved subjects it word be the day-spring from on high neir enslaved subjects it word be the day-spring from on high ne Jesuitism of Ireland word erumble to the days before it. Oh ngland, what tears of joy wouldst thou not shed, what blessing ould not be thine from all the civilized world, could this thin There would then be no more faction in council, no association is, no false liberaism, no fear of civil dissension; the Protestant King, and Council, and people of England, united in a determination to resist to detth an inroad on their Constitution. This would be alone sufficent. What errors would it not atone for to the human race—what crimes might it cover before God—what bliss might it not produce to the coming generations of man!—But I arrest myself; I hearthe demoniac voice of mockery saying. through the organ of some grey-beard alderman, or India director, or Baltic merchant, 'Uppian schemes and hopes!' Halt! are not these Utopian sentimens the same your sons are learning in th colleges of your Universities? Are they not the same which you ce learned, but which ou have basely offered up to the modern Molochs, 'expediency,' respectability,' 'wealth?' Are they not the same ideas which sine as the Pharos lights over the dark cean of antiquity? Arethey not those which, in your better me ents of reflection, whe the vileness of your wealth and the heartssness of your splendar have weighed on your harassed mind,nave arisen like reproching spirits to your view, and brought rom the bottom of you heart its deepest, bitterest sigh? Ye need tot answer—I know i Then be honest: acknowledge the divinity that stirs within a; believe in the human soul—spurn the cold-blooded, dastard doctrine of expediency—spurn the paltri laughter of despairing idicule; stand boldly up and say, 'I do be lieve in goodness, and ruth, and immortality.' And if ye do this ye must believe in God, and Christ, and the Heaven they have mised. And if velo this, ve cannot believe in the Pope, or the mage, or the saint, of the Papal council; ye cannot worship, cow down to them; y cannot admit their followers to legislate it your land; ye canno obey Christ and truth, and obey, at th ne time, those who waish his Testament from the world, and obstitute their own authority for it: ye cannot call error liberal,

How applicable is his admonition to those who have lately, in our own Povince, been tampering with the late Mr. Prebendary Davison, in his eighth discourse on Pro-Constitution, throwing down the bulwarks of pure religion, and placing trut, and error upon an equality! Had the Bishops and Minsters of the Establishment been supported, as they shald have been, on the question of der, 'Go teach all nations,' a command which, having never the Church, in this Clony, such a result -so disgrace- been recalled or abrogated, can never be obsolete, will awaken Church of England would not have been plundered, that witnessed in many later ages, in this most noble work of piety a republican spirit might be fostered, and a levelling principle-preparator to a general overthrow of monarchy on this continest-insinuated through every artery and channel of the body of society.

But the darkest days of a nation's history—like the gloomiest hours of anindividual's trials-are often the harbingers of a bright and happy change. England has had the ordeal of the Popish Emancipation to pass through, and perhaps she has experienced the worst of the train of woes which its eldest daughter the Reform Bill introduced: more trials may be in store and severer convulsions may follow,-but a spirit is rising through the land which quickens the hope that the ultimate triumph of pure religion and the undefiled Constitution is sure. In the words of the author from whose eloquent pages we have been quoting .--

"Let us hope that some of the dark pages which, amidst many endid ones, have unhappily been added to our history with the last forty years, may be counterbalaned by the records of the present time; let us hope that England will not quietly abandon her own cause and that of the world; let us hope that she is not to of her rulers, nor to be guided by expediency to lose the lofty feelings of self-esteem; but fearlesly keeping her eye and her hear her God and her Constitution, may she hold right on, reckle of what may come, whether distruction or safety; and whether her mortal term be near, or the commencement of a new era, in her unparallelled national freedom, be on the eve of accomplishment, let her resolve to stand or fall, in union with her religion, her laws, and her liberty.'

By the latest accounts from New Brunswick, it would ppear that Her Majesty's Government are wisely adoptg defensive and precautionary measures, in case of any attempted execution of those threats by the State of Maine in which for some time, they have been so arrogantly indulging. From the St. John's (N.B.) Courier the 15th ultimo, we learn that a ship of war had arrived at Halifax, for the purpose of conveying troops and stores to the sister Province, in case of any aggression upon the disputed territory; while the construction of Barracks at Woodstock,—a small, but flourishing town in the immediate neighbourhood of the probable scene of postilities - are an indication that the movements of the people of Maine are narrowly watched, and that their inroads, if attempted, upon the British dominions will be promptly repelled. While these precautionary steps are taken by the British authorities, it is manifest to all the world that their intentions are pacific, and that every effort has been made and will still be made to adjust the dispute which creates the warlike attitude of Maine, by amicable negociation. The generous forbearance of the one, and the forward pertinacity of the other, reminds us of the sentiments of Lord Clarendon upon this subject, which may be perused with advantage by all the parties concerned :-

"It may be, upon a strict survey and disquisition into the elenents and injunctions of the Christian religion, nowar will be found ustifiable, but as it is the process that the law of nature allows and prescribes for justice sake, to compel those to abstain from dowilder the country; science, literature, religion, morality, patriotism, all have been used as unsuspecting panders to produce this

control or punishment; in either of which cases, the injured prince, Rev. H. Harvey, and the Venerable Archdeacon M'Donald. in his own right, or the rights of his subjects, is to demand justice from the other, and to endeavor to obtain it by all the peaceable neans that can be used; and then if there be an absolute refusal to give satisfaction, or such a delay, as in the inconvenience amounts to a refusal, there is no remedy left, but the last process, which is force; since nothing can be in itself more odious, or more gainst the nature and institutions of sovereign power, than to do sischiefs which attend, and which cannot but fall upon the perns and fortunes of those who are least guilty of the injury and justice, because the damage can very hardly reach the prince, at in his subjects, will be by the supreme Judge cast upon his acount who is the original cause and author of the first transgres-

We are sorry to observe from our Halifax exchange apers, that the mania of Responsible Government is preading in that hitherto happy Province; and that the nanly reply of their veteran and gallant Lieut. Governor to the demands of the Assembly on that subject, has not served to arrest the insolence of faction. We regret to perceive, that at the very moment the Lieut. Governor -the person most competent to appreciate the services of his Council-had publicly expressed his satisfaction with those functionaries, the Hon. Mr. Uniacke, in obedience to the Assembly's vote of want of confidence, should so far have recognized the unconstitutional principle for which they are contending, as to have resigned his seat at the Council Board. We have so explicitly expressed our opinion upon this question already, that a further discussion of it is unnecessary : we shall thereore, be content with warning the friends of Monarchical Government in all the British Provinces, that the surest encouragement to the final success of democracy is to rield to its incipient advances, and to remind them that the only safe and consistent course is that which, upon this point, was pursued by Sir Francis Head in 1836, and which we hope to see followed up, as begun, by Sir Colin Campbell in Nova Scotia.

We are requested, on behalf of the Committee for rebuilding the Church at Chippawa, to acknowledge, with their most grateful thanks, the sum of £4 15 0, contributed by the congregation at Simcoe, by the hands of the Rev. F. Evans. Five shillings have also been added to the collection at Cobourg, by a member of the congregation, making the whole amount for the latter place £10 10.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS .- Since the account in our last of the sermons and meetings at Worcester in aid of this society, sermons have been preached by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and meetings held, in which the same excellent cause has been advocated by his lordship at Bromsgrove, Kidderminster, Mitton, Stourbridge, Dudley, Evesham, and Pershore. The results have been most gratifying. The meetings at Kidderminster and Stourbridge were eminently successful. The collection at the former, including donations,-from Simcox Lea, Esq., £50; Thomas Pardoe, Esq., £10; W. B. Best, Esq., £10; George Hooman, Esq., £5,amounted to the handsome sum of £100; and after a sermon in the evening at Lower Mitton Chapel, £11 14s. 2d. was collected. At Dudley and Stourbridge £50 were contributed in donations, and about 30 annual subscribers were added to the list. At Evesham and Pershore upwards of £34 were collected, and several fresh subscribers added. Thus has the cause of this admirable society not only been most ably but successfully pleaded, and we trust that the effects will be permanently felt by a large increase of annual subscriptions. In our last week's report of the proceedings in this city we were compelled from want of space to make several omissions, particularly in the address of J. H. Markland, Esq., the treasurer to the parent institution, who after a few remarks proceeded as follows :- "Before I conclude, allow me to quote the sentiments of one whose name wherever it is pronounced must be heard with respect, but especially in this city, which for a time-too short a time, alas !-was graced by his residence, and benefitted by his labours and example. The phecy, observes, 'One point is certain and important, viz., that the Christian Church, when it comes to recognize more truly the obligation imposed upon it by the original command of its Founmercy, be saved." - Worcester Journal.

ARDWICK CHURCH ASSOCIATION .- We are happy to hear that an association has been formed in this township, in aid of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. On the 17th of November, the Rev. N. W. Gibson, M.A., directed the attention of his ongregation to the irresistible claims which these societies possess to the liberal support of every Christian, and especially o every true Churchman; and expressed his wish to establish an ssociation for the purpose of increasing their funds. On Monday evening last a meeting was held in the Ardwick school-room, at which resolutions were moved by Mr. Hole, the senior churchwarden, Dr. Bardsley, Dr. Warren, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Owen, and other influential members of the congregation, and unanimously adopted by the meeting, expressive of their anxiety to realise the wish of their pastor. Already donations, amounting to £55 5s. 6d., and annual subscriptions to above £60, have been received for these excellent societies. In order to enlist the sympathy and support of the lower classes in this holy cause, the township has been divided into 28 districts, and visitors appointed to each, to induce the poor to supply themselves with Bibles, Prayer Books, and other religious publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and also to render what assistance they can to promote the diffusion of religious knowledge, according to the doctrines of our revered Church, both at home and abroad. We need not say we wish the Ardwick Association good success, and that we shall rejoice to announce the establishment of similar institutions in other districts of this immense parish .- Manchester Courier.

BRADFORD (WILTS) NEW CHURCH,-The imposing ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this sacred edifice took place on Thurday, the 12th instant. The proceedings of the day commenced by Divine Service in the parish church in which the Rev. H. Harvey, the Vicar, was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Cousins, of Monkton Farleigh, and Evening Lecturer of Bradford. The former preached a powerful and most appropriate sermon to a crowded and deeply-interested congregation, taking the text from Haggai i. 8 :- "Go up to the mountain, and bring wood, and build a house; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord." After the 3d Collect, the anthem, "How beautiful are the feet," from Handel's Messiah, was The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was committed to

Miss E. S. Beilmer J. 2007. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was committed to Miss E. S. Bailward, of Frankley House. The numerous as-

It would be easy to refer to articles of ability sufficient to make confounded in the British nation. It is this doth an injury to another, or suffers his subjects to do it without semblage was then addressed in most impressive terms by the Thanks on behalf of the building committee were then returned by T. F. Saunders, Esq., in doing which, he very handsomely alluded to the munificence of the principal founders of the church -the family of the Bailwards. The rev. vicar acknowledged the complimentary allusion, on behalf of Miss Bailward, and the meeting then separated. The children of the free and national schools, to the number of 300, were plentifully regaled with substantial fare, in the old English style of hospitality, at Frankley House. The choir and a few gentlemen dined together at the Swan Inn, where the evening was spent in a cheerful but decorous manner. It is highly creditable to the town of Bradford to enable us to state, with the strictest truth, that, notwithstanding it had recently been the scene of much agitation, disorder, and even riot, nothing could exceed the decorum, order, regularity, and peaceableness of the great multitude assembled on this oceasion, which could not be less than 3000 in number. Great credit is due to the conductors of the proceedings, whose arrangements were in the best taste, and whose deportment was in the highest degree kind and conciliating towards all .- Dorset Chronicle.

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BRINSLEY CHAPEL.—This elegant structure was consecrated on Tuesday last, by the bishop of the diocese, as a chapel-of-ease to the populous parish of Greasley, of which, though remote in listance, Brinsley forms a thickly populated hamlet. The chapel contains sittings for 500 persons, including a very large proportion of free seats; and attached to it is a burial ground, given y the Duke of Newcastle. The Bishop and the Archdeacon of of Nottingham were received by many of the clergy, and some of the families residing in the neighbourhood. The service for the occasion was read by the Vicar (the Rev. J. Hides,) and an excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Bishop, from Isaiah, lii. 7, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good; that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth."-A collection was made amounting to the sum of £19 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the plates being held by Col. Rolleston, M. P., and George Walker, Esq. The burial ground was afterwards consecrated with the usual solemnities. Nottingham Journal.

That most ancient and beautiful pile of Gothic architecture, St. Helen's Church, situate in Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Within, was opened on Sunday evening last, at half-past six, most splendidly lighted with gas. The effect of the subdued dazzling brilliancy of the light, from the glasses being ground, on the very antique and magnificent monuments, of which this church abounds, many of them more than 600 years old, was most sublime and beautiful. The worthy and much-esteemed vicar, the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, Head Master of St. Olave's Grammar School, preached a sermon to a crowded congregation, stating his intention of giving a course of lectures on every Tuesday evening to Lady-day next; the subject the church of Christ. There is, perhaps, no minister who so deservedly enjoys the sincere good wishes of his flock, or one more attentive and zealous n promoting their spiritual and temporal welfare.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT-The inhabitants of the parish of Brodsworth lately presented to the Rev. C. R. Flint, a richly chased and elegant silver tea-pot, on the occasion of his departure from amongst them to the Living of Bilsthorpe, to which he has been lately inducted by the Earl of Scarborough, The inhabitants of Loversall also, where the reverend gentleman's ministrations have been exercised, presented a richly chased and elegant silver sugar-basin to correspond with the tea-pot .- Doncas-

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD. From the Staffordshire Advertiser.

It is a painful duty to announce to our readers that this melancholy event took place at Eccleshall Castle, on Wednesday last, in the 68th year of his lordship's life, and the 4th of his episco-

In common with the whole diocese and the country at large, we have to lament the loss of a man of varied acquirement, playful wit, profound learning, unbending integrity, and sound religion; all accompanied by a benevolence of heart, a candour of mind, and simplicity of manner, that were the graces and adornments of his whole nature. His character and eulogy will doubtless be drawn by abler pens than ours. Yet thus much we must be permitted to say-he was not a mere man of talent, but the impress of genius, "the light from heaven,' was upon him. Thus, no thing in him was dry and formal, but living and vigorous. talk on the languages, upon the knowledge of which his fame so greatly rested, was not that of one only well skilled in certain ful, so disastrous—ne er would have happened. The another energy of its apostolic office and character, than has been critical details and nice grammatical distinctions, but of one who saw into the life and power of the thing, and knew the mind that and charity combined; and thereby begin to discharge an inalien- animated the whole body. So, also, when he spoke of history able duty, in furthering the clear designs of the Gospel, and he seemed like the prophet of that great bard in whose noble songs perhaps also the consummation of prophecy. Whether belief he delighted, to see things past, present, and to come. He apshall be universal we know not; but as to the duty of making an peared to have lived among the great characters and events of so universal tender and communication of the Christian Faith; it tiquity. He would bring them down, and put them before your is too clear to be denied, and too sacred to be neglected.' United and connect them with present times; then "flying forward to then as we are in the support of this great work with the wise the future, and comparing one with the other, give a verdict well and good of past ages, with the Tenisons and Sherlocks, the nigh prophetical." He was liberal in his politics, and most char-Boyles and Nelsons, let it be our duty to cherish the undertaking ritable in his religion. But his was a liberality and charity which established by them, 'so that the memory may follow us that we left his heart unchilled by the nipping frests of lukewarmness and strengthened these things,' and that through our exertions we indifference. He truly venerated the constitution of his country; may 'add to the church daily such as may finally, by God's and deeply loved the church in whose high places he ruled with an honest and true heart, and, amid sickness, and pain, and suffer ing, served her faithfully with all his power. His career has been one of almost unbroken success. In the University he bore away the highest classical honours from the hands of most distinguished competitors. Placed, when he had scarcely reached manhood, at the head of the Shrewsbury School, he raised it from the lowest grade of depression to the highest pitch of distinction; sending forth from her venerable walls an intellectual progeny, who have filled both Universities with his and their fame. Laden with the honours flowing in upon him, as the fruit of 38 years' successful labour, he was raised in 1836 to the episcopate. From that moment to his death he has known no day of health, scarcely an hour free from suffering. Yet this has been the noblest part of his life, For his patient uncomplaining submission to the hand of God, has been an example to all around him; and his indefatigable attention, "to his power, and beyond his power," to the great trust committed to him, combined with the mildness of his manner and the fatherliness of his conduct, has gained a hold upon the respect and affection of his clergy which will not readily be loosened; and which no common man, amid such seclusion as his has necessarily been, could possibly have acquired. This is much to say; and assuredly it is said most truly. But something as great or greater remains behind. It is the patriarchal simplicity and love displayed in that sacred place, where was "his own heart's home, the bosom of his family; and the husband and the father made the great scholar and distinguished prelate to be forgotten. His mor tal remains are to be deposited in the town which was the chief scene of his life, and in the Church of St. Mary, where he and his youthful flock were wont to worship God together. There many an ancient friend and old scholar will visit his tomb, and, turning from his epitaph with tearful eye, feel the words of the great living master of human affections-

Thou soul of God's best earthly mould! Thou happy Soul! and can it be That the Are all that must remain of thee?

CHIEF JUSTICE TINDAL'S CHARGE. The charge of Chief Justice Tindal to the Grand Jury at the Special Commission, presents a noble institution of the tenderness of the British laws towards persons accused of political offences, and of the mild and benignant spirit in which these laws are administered by British magistrates. This illustration is to be found, which amounted to upwards of £112. A procession then formed of course, chiefly in the technical instructions which constitutes in the church years. in the church-yard, and moved off to the site of the new church. The correspondence of the learned judge; but the con-