

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.

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.

It would be easy to refer to articles of ability sufficient to make a 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.

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.

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 the calamitous encroachment upon the integrity of our glorious Constitution.

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 worst than cholera 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 its protectors and rulers to save it from the blighting evil.

"With this prayer (says the author of the pamphlet before us) do I break silence, and with this prayer shall the silence of the grave be ushered in. Spare my country! Spare her from the traitor, Fear—spare her from the traitor, Expediency—spare her from the traitor, Liberalism. If this be the nation I glory in it; if this be the nation I love, I will not be its enemy."

The nation alas! did not awake; and mistaking their senseless lethargy for acquiescence, its infatuated rulers opened the flood-gates for the spiritual and political desolation.—The author of the pamphlet before 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.

How well does the following paragraph support the justice 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 our deluded countrymen—look to the unceasing efforts of the talented, but corrupted Press, to mislead, confuse, and stultify the public mind."

confusion worse confounded in the British nation. It is this which enables it to sit in amazed indolence, whilst [Roman] Catholicism is mining its way beneath the ramparts of the Constitution."

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 principle and to the force of truth.

"Ac veluti magnum in populo cum scempe coorta est Seditio, sive quæ animisignobilis vulgus; Jam que faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat; Tum, piteate gravem ac meritis sit forte virum quem Conspexere, silent, arctis que auribus adstant: Ille legit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet."

"Can they doubt the result? From the link-boy to the lord they would find a British spirit, they would find a British heart, which would not be broken, and which would not be broken by the din of the assaulting chiefs, nor by the roar of the cannon, nor by the cry of the infuriated soldiery, nor by the shout of the many Catholic despots, who would tremble on their thrones at the enlivened subjects it would be the day-spring from on high; the Jesuitism of Ireland would be the dust before it. Oh! England, what tears of joy wouldst thou not shed, what blessings would not be thine from all the civilized world, couldst thou but see that there would be no more faction in council, no associations, no false liberalism, no fear of English dissent; the Protestant King, and Council, and people of England, united in a determination to resist to death an invader on the Constitution."

How applicable is his admonition to those who have lately, in our own Province, been tampering with the Constitution, throwing down the bulwarks of pure religion, and placing truth and error upon an equality! Had the Bishops and Ministers of the Establishment been supported, as they should have been, on the question of the Church, in this Colony, such a result—so disgraceful, so disastrous—never would have happened.

But the darkest days of a nation's history—like the gloomiest hours of an individual'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 quenches 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 splendid ones, have unhappily been added to our history within the last forty years, may be counterbalanced 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 be soothed into surrender, by the sly falsehoods or misrepresentations of self-called liberals, nor to be infected with the moral fear of her rulers, nor to be guided by expediency to lose the lofty feelings of self-esteem; but fearfully keeping her eye and her heart on her God and her Constitution, may she hold right on, regardless of what may come, whether destruction or safety; and, whether in her mortal term be near, or the commencement of a new era, in her unparalleled 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 appear that Her Majesty's Government are wisely adopting 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, of 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 hostilities,—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.

"It may be, upon a strict survey and disquisition into the elements and injunctions of the Christian religion, no war will be found justifiable, but as it is the process that the law of nature allows and prescribes for justice sake, to compel those to abstain from doing wrong, or to repair the wrong they have done, who can by no other way be induced to do either; as when one sovereign prince

doth an injury to another, or suffers his subjects to do it without control or punishment; in either of which cases, the injured prince, 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 means 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 against the nature and institutions of sovereignty, than to do wrong, and to refuse to administer justice; and, therefore, the mischief which attend, and which cannot but fall upon the persons and fortunes of those who are least guilty of the injury and injustice, because the damage can very hardly reach the prince, but in his subjects, will be by the supreme Judge cast upon his account who is the original cause and author of the first transgression."

We are sorry to observe from our Halifax exchange papers, that the mania of Responsible Government is spreading in that hitherto happy Province; and that the manly 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 therefore, 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 yield 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, Milton, 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 Milton 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 benefited by his labours and example. The late Mr. Prebendary Davison, in his eighth discourse on Prophecy, 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 Founder, 'Go teach all nations,' a command which, having never been recalled or abrogated, can never be obsolete, will awaken another energy of its apostolic office and character, than has been witnessed in many later ages, in this most noble work of piety and charity combined; and thereby begin to discharge an inalienable duty, in furthering the clear designs of the Gospel, and perhaps also the consummation of prophecy. Whether belief shall be universal we know not; but as to the duty of making an universal tender and communication of the Christian Faith; it is too clear to be denied, and too sacred to be neglected.' United then as we are in the support of this great work with the wise and good of past ages, with the Tenisons and Sherlocks, the Boyles and Nelsons, let it be our duty to cherish the undertaking established by them, 'so that the memory may follow us that we strengthened these things,' and that through our exertions we may 'add to the church daily such as may finally, by God's mercy, 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 Society 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 congregation to the irremissible claims which these societies possess to the liberal support of every Christian, and especially of every true Churchman; and expressed his wish to establish an association 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 23 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 Thursday, 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 Hagai 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 very effectively sung. After the service there was a collection, which amounted to upwards of £112. A procession then formed in the church-yard, and moved off to the site of the new church. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was committed to Miss E. S. Bailyard, of Frankley House. The numerous as-

semblage was then addressed in most impressive terms by the Rev. H. Harvey, and the Ven. Archdeacon M'Donald. 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 Bailyards. The rev. vicar acknowledged the complimentary allusion, on behalf of Miss Bailyard, 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 occasion, 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 department was in the highest degree kind and conciliating towards all.—Dorset Chronicle.

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 distance, 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 by the Duke of Newcastle. The Bishop and the Archdeacon 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. 7½d.; 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 in promoting their spiritual and temporal welfare.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.—The inhabitants of the parish of Broadworth 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 Lovells 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.—Doncaster Chronicle.

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 episcopate. 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 able 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, nothing in him was dry and formal, but living and vigorous. His talk on the languages, upon the knowledge of which his fame so greatly rested, was not that of one only well skilled in certain critical details and nice grammatical distinctions, but of one who saw into the life and power of the thing, and knew the mind that animated the whole body. So, also, when he spoke of history, he seemed like the prophet of that great band in whose noble songs he delighted, to see things past, present, and to come. He appeared to have lived among the great characters and events of antiquity. He would bring them down, and put them before you, and connect them with present times; then "flying forward to the future, and comparing one with the other, give a verdict well nigh prophetic." He was liberal in his politics, and most charitable in his religion. But his was a liberality and charity which left his heart uncluttered by the nipping frosts of Inwardness and indifference. He truly venerated the constitution of his country; and deeply loved the church in whose high places he ruled with an honest and true heart, and amid sickness, and pain, and suffering, 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 B's and their name.—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 mortal 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 may an ancient friend and old scholar 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 these—
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 benign spirit in which these laws are administered by British magistrates. This illustration is of course, chiefly in the technical instructions which constitute the greater part of the address of the learned judge; but the concluding passage has an interest of its own, not less touching, than the parental feeling of sorrow with which the Chief Justice la-