kingdom of God."

neighbours, that he had not the means to move his distinctive character as Churchmen.' hat, his coat, and other garments of himself and the Church of Rome. family. All this while his patient wife, directing the children to kindle the fire, prepared the food and patient perusal: and we humbly and devoutly thank for-whom? Shall it be said a stranger? No; God that it is our privilege, in an humble post, to mainbut for one who by sympathy felt himself more their tain the cause of the Church in a part of the world, where brother than by all the ties of nature, and who, by its Bishops uphold the Divine Right of Episcopacy, the the example now set before him, learned a lesson of Scriptural authority for a three-fold Ministry, and the inexpressible use to him all the days of his subse- existence of an uninterrupted Apostolical Succession,

## THE CHURCH.

necessary notice in sufficient time:

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO'S APPOINTMENTS FOR

T 1 T		~	37
London Township	15th	Sept., at	11, A.M.
Adelaide	17th	66	***
Warwick	18th	"	"
St. Thomas	20th		"
Dunwich	21st	"	"
Richmond	22nd	"	"
Woodhouse			"
Mohawk Village, Grand River	24th	" a	t 2, P.M.
Tuscarora	25th	" at	11, A.M.
Paris	26th	"	"
Galt		46	"
Guelph	28th		"
Dundas	29th	" at	12, A.M.
Ancaster	30th		t 3, P.M.
Binbrook	1st O	etober,	at 11, A.M.
Hamilton			60
A SHEEK			

THE PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY, appointed by the Lectures, at Cobourg, on Monday, the 3rd October next,-to be concluded on Wednesday, the 21st December. The subject of the Lectures will be the Evidences of Christianity, the Ecclesiastical History of the second and third centuries, and the Liturgy of the Church; accompanied with the usual exercises in the Gospels in Greek, the Septuagint version of the Book of Genesis, and Grotius de Veritate.

Clergy, appears on the first page of to-day's impresto health, after a protracted illness, attended with though ill-informed supporters, but will never conacute pain, and for a long while threatening the most | ciliate our opponents, nor produce in them any other The Charge is, in every respect, an admirable docu- exultation in the prospect of our fall."

ment, and harmonizes well with what has been written by Bishops Bagot, Terrot, Phillpotts, and Mant on the leading ecclesiastical questions of the day. Nay, further than this, on all points affecting Episcopacy, Church principles, and Religious Societies, it is especially pleasing to the Canadian Churchman to find so now under review, of his Right Reverend brother of and consequently divine, ordinance. Montreal.

nerable Societies in England, the number of Churches | the ministry of the Church of England, would not be has fully kept pace with the advancing list of the re-ordained,-Mr. Marshall, the Presbyterian minis-

We cannot dwell, though we would willingly do so, Episcopal Ordination. A fact like this is conclusive. on the various topics successively and most felicitously

declared his opinion, -and we rejoice most thoroughly in such an instance of Episcopal fidelity and courage,that Protestant liberty has been abused—that Episcopacy is the only corrective of this fearful abuse- the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed to the King that the Church, at the Reformation, was not made a of Prussia, and published by that monarch's command. new Church, but, identical in its essence with the in which the Primate says, with reference to young Church from the beginning, was at that auspicious era | German divines, candidates for the pastoral office in freed from the accumulated corruptions of ages-that | the German Church,-"As soon as the Bishop [Dr. the Church is not one among sects-that schism is Alexander] has fully satisfied himself on these points Dissenters, for religious purposes, is a surrender of Creeds, the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian; those distinctive principles which mark the divine and, on his taking the oath of obedience to the Bishop and her glory.

we substitute the Church for Christ. Our own time put forth. has shown that this danger is real, and has actually

chaos of confusion of other sects. They were both trary, have a tendency to superstition, and put too conclusion of this part of his discourse, gives this " missionaries," though the name was not yet under- great a distance between the sinner and the Saviour. | caution and makes this exception: stood or appreciated. The one had given up all his Fortunately this caution of his Lordship can have no "I would once more observe that, these considerations hear hopes of more comfortable living in the well-stored country at the east, and had come to Otsego country at the east, and had come to Otsego country of Washington and the country of Washi to preach the Gospel and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another ED. CH.] "FROM OUR OWN NATIONAL CHURCH, who cannot be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another ED. CH.] "FROM OUR OWN NATIONAL CHURCH, who cannot be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another ED. CH.] "FROM OUR OWN NATIONAL CHURCH, who cannot be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on the considered and build up the church of the considered and build up the church of the considered and build up the church of the church of the considered and the church of the church apostolic ground, with no assurance of a salary but such as he could glean from the cold soul of unrenewed nature, or pluck from the clusters of the few scions which he might engraft into the vine

Mass. It may show such rash men as Mr. Palmer, of the Romish Mass. It may show such rash men as Mr. Palmer, of that community, not differing from it in fundamentals, no Christ Jesus. He lived not in a tent, as the patriarchs did, surrounded with servants to tend his flocks, and to milk his kine, and "bring him butter home, can yet rejoice in the name of Protestant, and of schism. \* \* Yet although none of the excuses which in a lordly dish;" but in a cabin built of unhewn that they do not think it necessary to prove their connational churches can be pleaded in justification of those who logs, with scarcely a pane of glass to let in light demnation of Dissent by turning their faces wistfully separate from our own Episcopal Church, I would not pronounce sufficient to read his Bible; and even this cabin was towards the Tridentine errors of Rome. "WE HAVE even upon them, the sentence of absolute exclusion from the not his own, nor was he permitted to live in one for a NO BUSINESS," says the Bishop of Montreal, "To Church of Christ, nor declare that they are beyond the pale of long time together. All this was witnessed by the MAKE APPROACHES EITHER TO ROMANISM ON THE other, who came to see him, and helped him to carry ONE HAND, OR TO DISSENT UPON THE OTHER."his little articles of crockery, holding one handle of And it particularly marks his Lordship's sagacity, and the basket and Mr. N. the other, and as they walked perfect acquaintance with Church History and indeed the road, "talked of the things pertaining to the with the workings of human nature, when, after condemning the substitution of the Church for her Lord, The writer cannot refrain from tears in bringing to from whom alone she receives life and light, he adds mind the circumstances attending this interesting the observation—that this undue magnifying of the scene. That man, who was afterwards most empha- Church "is not to be counteracted by throwing down the tically called "FATHER NASH," being the founder barriers of Church principle, and letting in unawares of the Church in Otsego county-who baptized great upon the Church a flood of loose practices and latitunumbers of both adults and children, and thus was dinarian opinions: on the contrary, it is by this, more the spiritual father of so many of the family of Christ, perhaps than by any other means, that we should and who spent all his life and strength in toiling for strengthen the hunds of Rome, in combating whose pretheir spiritual benefit—was at this period so little tensions we abandon our special vantage ground, when regarded by the Church at large, and even by his we decline to take our proper stand, and to assert our

and a passing missionary! Well does the writer Seminary, and to clause VII. in the Common School remember how the little one-roomed cabin looked as Act, while the "Church of the British Empire" has he entered it; its rude door, hung on wooden hinges, been despoiled and neglected,-will, it is hoped, throw creaking as they turned; how joyful that good man fresh light upon the inconsistency of those Dissenting was that he had been mindful to fetch a few nails, Ministers who have recently assailed the Church of judgment, choosing the place most appropriate for his venues, and the grant of civil and exclusive favours, to frequently over-strained, concessions of Episcopaliais is the case.

We respectfully commend the Charge to an entire with a fidelity worthy of the days of Ignatius, of Cyprian, of Andrewes, and of Hall.

Extract from a Visitation Sermon lately preached in tainty and hazard." England by his Lordship's brother, the Rev. J. H. B. TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1842. Mountain, B.D. Mr. Mountain, who is a Prebendary the most eminent Continental Divines, have deplored of Lincoln, is the eldest son of the late Bishop Moun-We have received instructions to announce the tain, and inherits many of his father's excellences .following appointments for Confirmation made by the He is an author wno is considered to have done him- tion. "By all that we have said," - writes the French-LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. For some of the places self some credit, and the Church, so far as the effect man BLONDEL, one of the ablest champions of Presnamed this announcement will be too late, but his of these labours has reached, some service, by a byterianism, in a passage which he omitted at the Lordship we understand has, in these cases, sent the volume of Advent Sermons, another of Twenty-one earnest entreaty of the Presbyterians, but which he Miscellaneous Sermons, and sundry detached Sermons | certainly wrote-" by all that we have said to assert the on particular occasions. He has also published a rights of the Presbytery, we do not intend to invalidate Summary of the Writings of Lactantius, much after the ancient and Apostolical constitution of Episcopal the manner of the present Bishop of Lincoln's different pre-eminence. But we believe that wheresever it is works, which exhibit the general tenour and character, established conformably to the ancient canons, it must be with occasional specimens of the writings, of Tertul- carefully preserved, and wheresoever by some heat of lian, Clement of Alexandria, &c. Besides being able | contention or otherwise it hath been put down or violated, to write good Sermons, Mr. Mountain is well known it ought to be reverently restored. for his admirable manner of delivering them. His To every honest Dissenter, who seeks after truth carnest exposition of the duties of the Clergy towards we would strongly recommend a perusal of the Rev. the Church, we trust, will not be read without effect W. Sinclair's short Vindication of the Episopal Sucin this Province. The Canadian Clergy, as a body, \_\_\_ cession, and of a Tract on Episcopacy by Bishop from the best motives, we are sure,—rarely preach a Daniel Wilson, which, with many other short treatises Sermon on the duty of adhering to the Church, of on the same subject, has been published by the Society preserving unity by the faithful and uncompromising for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and is offered observed to us by a reverend friend, that some six or divine claims of Episcopacy. of Scripture,-to be addressed to these subjects, and Lord Bishop of the Diocese, will resume his course of that the claims of the Church should be set forth plainly and fearlessly, so that individuals may not have ignorance to allege for their lax practices,-their being present and presiding at mixed Societies devoid of a Church character,-their attendance at Dissenting places of worship, -and their contributing, by pecuniary assistance, to the maintenance of heresy and schism. "Much of the danger in our present position," remarks Mr. Mountain, and his words are too true, "has arisen from the ignorance which prevails The Charge of THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, of our claims, and of our true character; of the princidelivered at the recent Visitation for the Diocese of ples we profess, and of the spiritual authority which Quebec, and now made public at the request of the we ought to exercise: and if, from the fear of giving offence to doubtful adherents, we have shrunk from a sion; and, independent of its intrinsic excellence, will manly maintenance of our true ground, we have surely be doubly welcome to every Churchman for the assu- received sufficient warnings that such suppressions rance which it conveys of his Lordship's restoration | may estrange our best friends, and mislead our honest

We find that some of our contemporaries are attempting to impress the public mind with the idea attempting to impress the public mind with the idea that the Church of England,—so far as she is to be they have made. By the Rev. A. Stopford, Perptual Cujudged by some recent Sermons and by her proceed- rate of Caledon, Diocese of Armagh. Price 3s. 6d. ings respecting the Bishopric at Jerusalem, -is inperfect an accordance between the Charge delivered clined to regard Episcopacy in the light of a mere of The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal remarks, tlat "the the intentions of the rail-road proprietors to be carried into last autumn by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and that, prudential arrangement, and not as an Apostolical, mode in which Mr. Powell has treated the Fahers is effect.

sentiments than contempt for our weakness, and

Whatever may be the private opinions of divines,-It appears that in less than four years, the Bishop and the weight of them is, in immense preponderance, of Montreal has ordained twenty-one Clergymen, and on the side of the Divine Right of Episcopacy,—they tings of the Fathers, especially of Jerome, which has have been painful for those friends of religion who interested admitted six already ordained, for the Diocese of are of very secondary importance in determining the so frequently been proved against Dissenters, leaves Quebec, -and that thus, within the same period, question. The Church recognizes none but Episcopal us little occasion for surprise that Mr. Powell should twenty-seven new stations have been opened: while, Ordination in her Prayer Book, her Canons, and her have blundered in company with Mr. (afterwards through the unfailing bounty of the munificent and Ve- practice. A Romish priest, on being admitted into Lord) King and Dr. Campbell. ter, could not officiate in the Church without receiving

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been represented glanced at by his Lordship: but, on a few points, we as aiming at a plan of accommodation with regard to deem it necessary to pause, although but for a moment. the Prussian Church, by which, it is insinuated, the His Lordship has emphatically and distinctively preservation of the Apostolical Succession would be admitted to be a non-essential. There is not one and are now regular attendants at St. George's church, in that particle of truth in this insinuation. The Prussian place; amongst the above named, is a local preacher. State Gazette, of the 12th July, contains a letter from happy to say that the Church congregations are rapidly increathe great obstacle to advancing the kingdom of Christ [viz., their character and qualifications] HE WILL United Church of England and Ireland, as a sound number of -and that the amalgamation of Churchmen with ORDAIN the candidate on his subscribing the three that true branch of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church origin of the Church, and which constitute her strength and his Successor, will give him permission to exercise Zech. iii. 2." the functions of his office." Here is no surrender, on Yet his Lordship adds a grave and solemn caution the part of the Anglican Church, of the necessity of or three secessions from the Church, have the honesty that there is danger, lest, while we magnify the Church, | Episcopacy: on the contrary, it is most authoritatively | to record its numerous and frequent gains from Popery

The Bishop of London has lately preached, and been incurred. The abuse of Protestant liberty has permitted to be published, Three Sermons on the led to its unscriptural restriction: a Wackerbarth and | Church, a review of which has appeared in this journal. a Sibthorp in the Church, and a Bramston and others | The Bishop, in speaking of the Continental Churches, among the Wesleyans, have fled from one extreme to | will not pronounce them heretical or schismatical, and | communicates some later and less favourable informathe other, and vainly sought for rest in the pretended our greatest divines, since the Reformation, have tion: infallibility and deceptive unity of the Romish Com- always spoken of them in the same spirit of charity munion. Others, who have not gone so far, have yet given great occasion for scandal by their disobedience but "undoubtedly defective" as wanting Episcopacy, to the voice of the Church, and by an attempt to and excusable only on the plea that the want of Episrevive some "mediæval," not primitive, customs, copacy was their misfortune, and not their wilful fault. which the Church at the Reformation rejected, and His Lordship enters into their case (see The Church, his bed from fever." which involve no important doctrine, but, on the con- Vol. VI., No. 2) very fully and learnedly, but at the

TAINTY AND HAZARD; I am sure that they want many spiritual privileges and advantages which I am thankful for possessing: but I must leave the work of judgment to Him, who readeth the hearts of men; and knoweth them that are his: and I will the Throne. content myself with praying for them, and labouring to convince them of the duty and the rewards of unity."

The English Dissenters have either more honesty or more intelligence than their Canadian brethren, for one of their organs, the London Patriot, of the 16th May, instead of pressing the Bishop of London into his Lordship's maintenance of Episcopacy as "insen- of the country along with him.

"In his 'Three Sermons on the Church,' just published, Bishop BLOMFIELD, in the plenitude of prelatical arrogance, for bears to 'pronounce, even upon those who separate from the Episcopal Church, the sentence of absolute exclusion from the Church of Christ,' or to 'declare that they are beyon' the pale of calvation,' but tells them, that they are 'in a state of great uncertainty and hazard!' In fact, he can had no better pasubstance from one cabin to another but with his own hands, assisted only by his wife and small children, an alien from the elder Church of God, one of an berefict con unity,' but who yet had faith enough to make him whole. Such is the charitable peradventure of salvation which this en-lightened Prelate affords to his fellow-Protestants who efuse to worship the golden calf of Episcopacy. Of course, in initation of the 'elder Church,' such good Jews as Bishop Biom-

> themselves! It would be well for them to bear n mind, what a powerful writer in the Quarterly Review, for March 1842, has correctly stated, that our great Protestant theologians "never confounded the case of from the Church of England having committed the inside which will be appropriated to the same purpose. sin of schism by separating from it, those religious communities, both in England and on this continent, which have sprung from them, are, to use the Bishop Immediately following the Bishop's Charge is an of London's solemn words, "in a state of great uncer-

The truth is that the Continental Churches and their want of Episcopacy, which want they imputed to the tyranny of Rome and their own unhappy posi-

maintenance of Episcopacy, and of its distinctive for sale at the Depository of The Church Society .principles. Out of the numerous Sermons preached Ignorance, we are sure, is the principal cause of opby every Clergyman throughout the year, it has been position to the Church, and of insensibility to the

Mr. Thomas Powell, a Weslevan minister, has made himself conspicuous by some attempts to overthrow the positions maintained by the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval, in his irrefutable work on the Apostolical Succession, and by Dr. Hook, in his popular termon, Hear the Church. Some of Mr. Powell's arguments. which have appeared in the Wesleyan, would, I fairly carried out, prove fatal-unintentionally, we are sure, on the part of Mr. Powell-to the truth of Chris-"that identical Church," which, as the Bishop of Montreal in his Charge observes, "had existed from the beginning, long and long before the conmencement" of Romish corruptions.

Mr. Powell's work, so far as we have read it, is a most flimsy production, and we are not surpised to find that his references to the writings of the Fathers have been signally unfortunate. In The Iris Ecclesiastical Journal we meet with the following amouncement of a work just published by Messrs. Grant & Bolton, of Dublin

THE WEAPONS OF SCHISM; or the way to keep up Separation among Christans, in Reply to an Essay on Apostolical Succession, by Mr. Thomas Powell, Wesleyan Miniter, with

In briefly noticing this work, the very learned editor really amazing, and Mr. Stopford has done good service to the cause of truth by his well-timed exposure."

The unwarranted use, or rather abuse, of the wri-

The accompanying paragraphs must afford satisfac- it takes of one particular in the calamity, not exactly connected tion to every lover of true religion.

"On the 10th instant, two Roman Catholics, a man and his wife, read their public recantation in Ballyclough Charch, county Cork; on the previous Sabbath two others joined the ngregation for the first time in the same church."
"Within the last few weeks, several of the members belong-

ng to one of the Dissenting places of worship in Barnsley have renounced their principles, in favour of the Established religion, We are this is to be attributed to the zeal, talent, and piety of her Ministers .- Leeds Conservative.'

"RECANTATION OF THE ERRORS OF POPERY .- In the presence of a large congregation, on Sunday, the 7ta inst., at Christ Church, Newark, a person (whose name is withheld ccause of the persecuting spirit of Papal Anti-Christ, Rev. xvii. 6), was, upon his public recantation of the \* \* \* errors of the Romish Church, received into communion with the of Christ, by the Rev. Henry Denson Jones, B.A., Curate of Christ Church, Newark. The form used was that of Archbishop Wake. Is not this 'a brand plucked out of the fire?'

Will those journals which dwell so much upon two

Our fourth page contains an interesting account of the Mission at Jerusalem. The following paragraph, from the London Evening Mail, of the 17th August,

"Our private letter from Beyrout, of the 24th altimo, mentions that the British Vice-Consul at Tarsus, Mr. Clapper-The British proconsul in Jerusalem had quarrelled with the

nost eminent divines. are acquainted with almost every one of them, and can recommend them as safe and learned guides to those who are in search of Primitive Truth and Order. "Christian Literature" embraces several standard works in theology, printed in very neat form, and at a very cheap rate.

The Legislative Council have concurred in an Ad-The Certificates referred to are in the Act 3rd Vict., ch. 20. dress, which is merely an echo of the Speech from

Mr. Sullivan's disclosures will be read with amazement. On Tuesday the 13th, Mr. Draper addressed the House in a speech, said to have been marked by manly eloquence and high principle, announcing his retirement from office. One of the grounds, we suppose, was his inability to co-operate with Mr. Hincks. the cause and support of Dissent, thus boldly denounces Mr. Draper will carry the feelings and the judgment after

We see no insurmountable difficulty in forming a Ministry, provided it be not confined to one party.

It is said in a Kingston paper, that Dr. John Rolph, prepared to make disclosures seriously affecting Mr. Hincks. Of Mr. Hincks we need hardly say, that the country will not tolerate an administration of which he forms a part. If he does not, or is not compelled to, retire before this day week, we shall make statements respecting him, still more startling than any that have yet appeared.

We will give the latest Parliamentary intelligence.

in a Postscript on the third page. It is reported that Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield

Thursday morning, 10 A. M.

During the present session, we contemplate urnishing full accounts of the proceedings and debates schismatics within England with that of reformed in Parliament, and intend devoting to this object se-Churches without it' - and that the first dissenters veral columns on the fourth page, besides the space

## Communications.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Sir,—The religious public at home, and, to a certain extent, in this Province, has been for some time engaged in endeavours to stem the inroads upon the sacredness of the Lord's day public. ly made in a variety of ways, and especially in the applicaion of steam-power to the conveyance of letters, goods, and passengers on the Sabbath. A severe contest has taken place Scotland, and the advocates of expediency, to the disregard of the divine command, have there obtained an apparent victory, which, however, it is still hoped will be turned into defeat among a people to whom the sacredness of the Lord's day has been the means of retaining much of domestic religious train-ing, family attachment, and purity of morals: advantages which they will be loth to see invaded by the spread of Sabbath profanation through the running of rail-road trains, and the temptation with which it threatens every family circle in the neigh-

It is with deep regret I learned some time ago that a memorial, very respectably and numerously signed, praying that the performance of labour on the Lord's day at the Post Offices in the Province may be stayed, by preventing the delivery of let-ters on the day in which God has commanded us to do no manner of work, has not met with any promise of endeavour on the part of His Excellency the Governor General to promote the attainment of the object. It is an object which, until it is attained, will engage the solicitude of those who are jealous for the consistency of a people professing allegiance to the God who spoke from Mount Sinai to Israel as a chosen nation, but overthrew them in the wilderness when they disregarded his commands and made light of his promises.

With great pain also it has been observed, on a recent occasion, that a steamer was engaged on purpose to convey Her Majesty's Representative and suite on the Lord's day to the place of the Legislature's meeting. It was very considerately stated, when intelligence of this arrangement was given to the public, that it was effected through a solicitude that the use of the boat for mail-service might not be interrupted. This reognition of the need of an explanation deserves thankful ac knowledgment; but the invasion of the sacredness of God's day is not thereby justified to the minds of the religious public. They understand not that force of circumstances which so urgently compelled the exciting "work" of a Governor General's progress on the sacred hours of the Lord's day; and they apprehend that the effect on the public mind could be no otherwise than hostile to the endeavours which christian ministers, teachers, and parents use to maintain obedience to the divine

Profanation of the Lord's day, not long ago, received an awtianity itself: of these arguments it is sufficent to mention the denial of the identity of the Chirch, lection. A still more solemn warning has been given since which has not, hitherto, been noticed by any of th for an accidental meeting which I had the other day with a German sailor, a native of the city of Hamburgh. This person handed to me a small pamphlet, very hurriedly printed off at Hamburgh itself, immediately after the awful conflagration which consumed about one-third of that great trading and Sabbath-breaking city, giving a detailed account of the calamity. In this publication I found the following paragraph: "The rail-road from Hamburgh to Bergedorf, which was to have been solemnly opened on Sunday the 8th of May, commenced its work in the most blessed manner by gratuitously conveying all the fire-engines from Bergedorf, and forwarding all the machinery and goods which were sent to Bergedorf for safety. It was on Thursday the 5th that the fire broke out, and it was fully subdued on the morning of the Sunday mentioned in the above translation. The rail-road from Hamburgh to Bergedorf had by that time been opened with awful solemnity, the Lord forbidding the profanation of his sacred day by the interruption of religious rest and the downright dissipation which would have characterized it, had the usual course of prosperity allowed

> I am glad, in one respect, that this warning fact did not enter into the details published at the time when christian liberality was greatly needed and powerfully appealed to on the behalf of houseless inhabitants of Hamburgh, and when it would themselves in the charitable effort, to have had upon their minds a feature in the event, so strongly exhibiting the pubicity with which Sabbath profanation may show its face among the people who have been so awfully visited.

Having before me the printed paper from Germany, I do not like to conclude this letter, without translating the notice which with the cause which has moved me to write, but of an exceedingly touching character, though I confess I do not sufficiently understand the machinery of chimes to be able to explain myself the cause of the incident. The tower of the church . Nicolas was burning, and the parishioners were anxiou watching the progress of the flames, as they would affect the church and the whole neighbourhood. "Prayer was offered up by every one, that the threatening danger might be averted when all at once those bells gave forth their magnificent sound which used, early every morning, to invite by choral music the devotional exercises of all who honour and love the Deity. It was the intense heat that set the machinery in motion, and produced the last sad notes of the bells, as if they would speak this consolation to the trembling and disconsolate: 'The Lord

is nearest to you when every possession seems to fee away."

The tower, church, and neighbourhood were consumed.

May all professing Christians among us speedily learn to value the exceeding preciousness of the divine appointment of a day of sacred rest, to be called a delight, of which they will suffer no conviction. suffer no consideration of expediency or of thoughtless conformity with the world to rob them; then have they the promise that they shall delight themselves in the Lord, and as a nation He will cause them to ride upon the high places of the earth! (Is. lviii. 13, 14.)

OF THE HOME DISTRICT. Sir,-With reference to an Order in Session of the Magistrates of this District, with regard to Licensing Taverns, a copy of which has appeared in this and in other newspapers, the object of which every reflecting person must cordially approve of, permit me to suggest that it would be one very effectual attempt failed, he met with a reverse, and lost one ship of the means of carrying out this object, if the Magistrates in the line; he retired discomfited, but not disheartened (cheers). In country were to meet in Petty Sessions, according to the con- the short space of six days he had entirely refitted, and he envenience of situation, calling in the assistance of such other countered a fleet of 10 French sail of the line, to which he did respectable inhabitants as may reside in the vicinity, and agree | not hesitate to give battle. Two of these were blown up, and respectable illustrates as that persons and houses they would recommend, either for a renewal of old licenses or to receive new. In making their recommendations, the Magistrates leading, and justly to him for that action, and it was fitting that he should read to leading the British fleet, and showing deeds one was captured, although he had only six ships of the line under his command (cheers). The public thanks were awarded to him for that action, and it was fitting that he should read to

We have resumed, on the fourth page, the Cata- by which the law appears to have taken every possible precauogue of such publications of The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge as THE CHURCH SOCIETY to agree as to the distances at which the taverns on the public offer for sale. They comprise a vast variety of sub- roads should be placed, whether two, three, or four miles or jects, and many of them are the productions of our more apart, and the number which may be desirable in each

village, one or more, according to its size. If some such plan as the above were adopted, and the Magis-We would also direct attention to an excellent list trates assembled would conscientiously act up to the spirit and of Works on the Apostolical Succession, Episcopacy, letter of the law, it would go far to rectify the dreadful evil of and the Church, which appears on the fourth page. We tavern debauchery, and its inevitable attendant, Sabbath breakalmost impossible but that recommendations, coming from such a source, would be attended to by the Bench, and that those applicants, who should not be able to procure such recommenlations, would be refused.

I must here call on the Magistrates to notice, that when they

sign the Certificates required, they are supposed to do so as being actually cognizant of the fact certified, and therefore if, rom a too easy good nature, or from any other cause, they sign Parliamentary intelligence will be found in another without a personal knowledge of the premises, they incur the risk of bringing discredit on their own statements, and a general

I have, &c. &c.
A MAGISTRATE.

## Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CONFIRMATION .- The Rt. Hon. the Lord Bishop of Toronto held a general Confirmation at our Church on Sunday last. About twenty-five persons were confirmed, after which His Lordship administered the Sacrament, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Hobson.—Chatham Journal,

DELAWARE.—On last Tuesday, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., attended at the Church of Delaware, for the purpose of ring to the congregation, of which the Rev. R.

Flood is the Pastor.

After the morning service had been concluded, his Lordship delivered an eloquent and soul-stirring dictions, to a very large and respectable congregation, ho appeared highly edified with the truly catholic and who appeared nighty either with the track the thrilling eloquence of Bishop Strachan; his Lordship's text being extracted from the 2d chapter and 47th verse of the Acts: "The Lord added to the Church daily such was that he had been mindful to fetch a few nails, which he had used in the other cabin, just left, for his comfort in this, now the receptacle of all his substance. These hs drove into the logs with great judgment, choosing the place most appropriate for his was listened to with the most breathless attention. mediately after the conclusion of the service of the day, his Lordship departed on horseback, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Flood, for the Muncey Town Mission, where, as well as at Delaware, he was highly gratified, owing to so many, both whites and aborgines, having received the Gospel of Christ, through the zealous exertions of Mr. Flood, a great instrument in the hands of God in effecting much good in that section of Western Canada.—Com. to

## From our English Files.

NAVAL MONUMENTS.

House of Commons, 10th August.

On the motion of Sir R. Peel, the house resolved itself into committee to consider of an address to her Majesty to erect monuments to the memory of Lord Exmouth, Lord de Saumarez, and Sir Sydney Smith.

Mr. GREENE having taken the chair,
Sir R. PEEL said, that when he gave notice of his present
orion the only embarrassment he felt was in making a selection -in discriminating among the vast array of names presented by the list of the two services for an honour similar to that which he intended to move should be paid to Sir S. Smith, Lord Exmouth, and Lord de Saumarez. It was impossible, considering the great, the noble exertions which had been made during the course of the late war, to look back without being actuated by the strongest feelings of gratitude and admiration. He was ost anxious to have it clearly understood that he meant no reflection upon any gallant officer who had nobly served his country whose name was passed over. In such cases it was always necessary to make a selection; and although cases of conspicuous men would start up prominently which were most deserving of the public gratitude, public men must not, because it was a painful and invidious duty, attempt to escape from making a selection, from considering the special claims of certain officers. In performing that duty he should be able to show to the house that in the case of the three officers he had named there were good grounds for the distinction he proposed to confer upon them. The effect of a public acknowledgment of gratitude for such services as they had performed it was im ossible to conceive (hear, hear). He (Sir R. Peel) could not see the excitement of generous enthusiasm into which the gallant commodore opposite (Sir C. Napier) fell the other night, when an hon, member on the same side of the house ventured even to intimate doubts as to the policy of the plan he proposed of officers who had distinguished themselves in the service of of oncers who had distinguished themserves it the service of which the gallant officer was so great an ornament (cheers), without feeling how great must be the effect upon the exertions and gallantry of men engaged in public service, when they found that at such a distance of time their countrymen did homage to their public services. Such monuments were the cheap defence of nations (cheers).

"The senate's thanks, the Gazette's deathless tale, These are the charms which o'er the brave prevail." Such was the language of the poet, and with respect to two of

the three officers whom he had named, it was impossible, in any letailed eulogium, to say more than by merely naming the actions in which they were engaged. To mention the defence of Acre and the capture of Algiers rendered it altogether unnecessary to say one word as to the merits of the officers who commanded upon those occasions. In the case of Sir Sydney Smith, although the force employed was inconsiderable; events consisted only of the drafts of two ships of the line; with that small force he garrisoned the town of Acre, and at the time he occupied the town there was not a single gun manned on the land side, yet Sir Sydney with that force was able to beat off and defy the siege, commanded by most certainly one of the ablest commanders of the time, although he was at the head of hanks of the House of Lords were moved to him in October, 1799; and Lord Spencer, when making that motion of thanks to Sir S. Smith, who was then only a captain in the service, spoke of him in these terms :- "He had no occasion to impress pon their lordships a higher sense than they already entertained of the brilliancy, utility, and distinction of an achievenent, in which a General of great celebrity and a veteran victorious army were, after a desperate and obstinate conflict, which lasted, almost without intermission, for 60 days, not only repulsed, but totally defeated by the gallantry and herosm of this British officer and the small number of troops under is command." Such was the language in which the lord spoke of the then gallant captain. In the House of Commons the motion of thanks to Sir Sydney was moved by Lord Melville, then Mr. Dundas, and he said—"Sir Sydney Smith, with a handful of men, surprised a whole nation, who were his spectators, with the brilliancy of his triumph, contesting for 60 whole army. The conduct of Sir Sydney Smith was so surprising to him that he hardly knew how to speak of it. He had not recovered from the astonishment which the account of the action had thrown him into." That was language highly complimentary, but still so highly were such services appreciated, and most justly so, that soon after his Majesty sen down a message to the House of Commons recommending that a pension of 1000% a year might be granted to Sir Sydney-Smith for his natural life; and the language used by His Ma-jesty upon that occasion was this:—"His Majesty being desirous of conferring a signal mark of his favour and approbation on Captain Sir Sydney Smith, in consequence of the eminent services which he has rendered, and the valour and ability which he has displayed, during the whole period of the important operations with the conduct of which he has been intrusted on the fence of the fortress of Acre, recommends it to the House of Commons to enable his Majesty to make provision for securing Commons to enable his Majesty to make provision to the said Sir Sydney Smith a pension of 1000l. per annum for the term of his natural life." Forty years had passed since strong encouragement to the future hero, to find that the time would arrive, though late, when the public services of public men were recognised and publicly acknowledged. He then held in the very highest estimation by officers of the highest TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE QUARTER SESSIONS standing at that time. Some hon, members present would the attempt was made with a superior force, but, in consequence should very especially bear in mind the terms of the certificates required by law, viz.:

"That the applicant is a person of spher and correct habits." "That the accommodation is according to law; and
"That a tavern is much required in that place."

Scrupulously hearing in mind the terms of this recommendation, who, in speaking of the two battles of Algesiras and Gibraltar, said—"A greater action was never fought than that of

failed through an accident-by the failing of the wind-for, I enture to say, if that had not failed him, Sir James would have captured the French squadron. The promptness with which he refitted, the spirit with which he attacked a superior force after his recent disaster, and the masterly conduct of the action, I do not think were ever surpassed." He (Sir R. Peel) was much struck with the letter which Lord De Saumares wrote to the Lord Chancellor in reply to the vote—in it he said that upon four former occasions he had been honoured with the thanks of their lordships; he had received them for his being in Rodney's action, in that of St. Vincent, in one under Lord ridport, and under Lord Nelson at the battle of the Nile .-Therefore on five different occasions he had received the thanks parliament for his services in five great actions, in the last of hich be commanded in chief. His life then had been spent in the service of his country, and during the whole of it he had shown the same zeal for the service, and the same devotion to the honour of his country, which he had shown in the Bay of Gibraltar (cheers). The last case was that of Lord Exmouth, and as in the case of Sir Sydney Smith, the mere mention of the siege of Algiers was enough (cheers). He could not help, however, referring to the testimony which was borne to the merit of that action by a naval officer still alive, and one whose praise was indeed distinction. He alluded to the Earl of Dundonald, then Lord Cochrane (cheers). That noble and gallant officer, speaking of the siege of Algiers, said—"No one was better acquainted than himself with the power possessed by batteries over a fleet, and he would say that the conduct of Lord Exmouth and the fleet deserved all the praise which that house could bestow. The attack was nobly achieved, in a way that a British fleet always performed such service, and the vote had his most cordial concurrence, for he never knew or had heard of anything more gallant than the manner in which Lord Exmouth had laid his ships alongside the Algerine batteries."
It was with much pleasure that he quoted these passages from Toronto, the Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., attended at the Church of Delaware, for the purpose of performing the ceremony of Confirmation, according to the ordinances of our holy religion, upon upwards of hirty young persons, composed of whites and Indians, belonging to the congregation, of which the Rev. R. the American was he served in the Spartan, in 1776, thereby having completed a period of acolle exertion and devotion to the service of his country which extended over the long period of 40 years, when he finished by the crowning victory at Algiers cheers). He began his career in a characteristic mannel When he was a midshipman serving in a sloop on the American lakes, he received a letter from the then First Lord of the Admiralty, in which he said that the reports made to him of his (Lord Exmouth's) signal valour and good conduct had been such that he might rest assured that the first opportunity would be seized for advancing and rewarding him, and the young man had not when he received that letter completed his 19th year (cheers), and be eventually obtained his licutenancy through another distinguished feat. His gallantry was displayed not merely in action, although he fought nobly on many ccasions single handed; it was displayed equally in the salvation of life (cheers). Looking at his character in all lights, the energy of his conduct on all occasions when the country demanded his services, looking at his private virtues, if he might be allowed to allude to them upon such an occasion, all tended to increase the satisfaction with which the house would come to the vote he asked for, nay, called upon the house to Pass with enthusiasm. Those were the three cases which he thought might be fairly selected at the present moment for holding out public encouragement to those employed in the service of the country. Her Majesty's late government had inquired into the claims of different naval officers to such a distinction; they thought they saw a principle which might be acted upon without being considered as casting any reflection upon the character or services of any other officer. He (Sir R. Peel) had inquired into the ground upon which they had come to the determination to recommend those three officers, and he thought it a wise one. It was because his judgment approved of the recommendation that he now proposed the vote to the house. He did not think it would be necessary that they should call upon the house for any considerable sum of money in consequence of the vote, the feeling of honour and respect did not consist in elaborate workmanship (cheers), not in the expense to which the public was put in erecting a splendid work of art (cheers). No, it was the inscription on the monument (loud cheers) which wrought the charm, and, however small the expense to the public, the effect in stimulating others was obtained, and in a more valuable manner. He thought, moreover, that they might be made subservient by the selection of a proper artist to the promotion of art in this country, (hear, hear), and the more moderate the sum they asked for, the more it would be consonant with the public eling, for the more extensive would be the opportunities holding out similar encouragements; therefore, as they need not be afraid of being led into a great and wasteful expenditure, he trusted that they would give a cheerful vote in favour of the address which he had to propose. He had nothing more to say in recommendation of the vote—he believed it was unnecessary. The hon member for Lambeth had proposed not an amendment, but an addition he would call it, to the motion, for the purpose of calling the consideration of the lamb purpose of calling the consideration of the house to the claims of men who had been eminent in scientific pursuits. The claims of men eminent for the services they had rendered to humanity and the safety of their fellow men were undoubtedly strong, but he (Sir R. Peel) hoped the hon, gent, would not the press his amendment. The subject was one deserving the ration of the house (cheers). He though it should stand alone (cheers). In his opinion it would liminish the respect due to the subject if it were thought that the question of honouring the great luminaries of science were made to depend, even in the slightest degree, upon any other uestion whatever (cheers). The hon, gentleman moved to add the same number of names as were contained in the original motion, so that it might appear as if it were dependent upon the fate of the original motion whether such eminent men should be rewarded or not. If it was right, and he would not say that it was not—if it was right that the public should reward men who benefitted their country by their discoveries ither in mechanics or the sciences, he should unhesitating say that the question ought to stand alone. He pronounced no opinion adverse to the object-" Quique sui memores allos fecere merendo."

Sir James Saumarez. The gallant admiral had, before that

action, undertaken an enterprise that none but the most gallant

er and the bravest seaman could have attempted.

There were many now treading and many had trod the paths of science and literature who were deserving of all honour it was a question of much importance, and ought to stand alo He did hope that the hon, gentleman would now add to the compliment he intended to pay to those great names, and withdraw his motion for the present. He would best consult the interests of science if he let the question of its encouragement by reward and honours stand on its own ground, rather than that it should be considered as a mere set-off against the 17,000 men (cheers). Honours were then paid to him; his name was mentioned in the Speech from the Throne; the another session was not prepared to propose the question, it another session was not prepared to propose the question, it would still be open to the hon, gentleman to bring it before the house during the next session; and then it could be discuss much more advantageously than on the present occasion. The question as to the claims of military and naval officers to some public acknowledgment of their services had been for two sessions under the consideration of parliament. He hoped he was not understood to disparage the claims of Herschell, Davy, or Watt, to a recognition of the services they had rendered to the country. With respect to Watt, a spontaneous burst of public gratitude had anticipated the motion of the hon. member; opposite. If a selection was made of distinguished individuals enowned for their scientific acquirements, it was of the utmost apportance that a just discrimination should be exercised, in order that, on the one hand, they might not award a testimony of national gratitude to a man who did not deserve it, and, on the other hand, that they might not withhold such a testimony from a man to whom it was justly due. He hoped, therefore days with an enterprising and intrepid general at the head of a that the house would not consider that the withdrawal of the motion of the hon, member for Lambeth precluded the future consideration of the claims of those distinguished individual whose names were included in his motion upon the gratitude and esteem of the country. He trusted that he had shown that, without disparaging the services of other individuals, house might recognise the peculiar claims of the three distinguished officers to whom be had alluded, without rendering tisself liable to the charge of indifference or ingratitude towards others who had rendered important services to their country. He begged to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to rect that a monument shall be erected in the cathedral church of St. Paul, in memory of Lord Exmouth, with an inscription commemorative of his public services, and especially of his services at the battle of Algiers, on the 27th of August, 1816; and that the battle of Experiment of the services at the battle of Algiers, on the 27th of August, 1816; and that the battle of Algiers is to the services at the serv coast of Egypt, and particularly in the gallant and heroic de-

defray the expenses of erecting such monument.

Sir G. COCKBURN begged, on the part of the navy, to assure his right hon. friend and the house, that this handsome bestowed for the term of his natural life." Forty years had passed since that heroic achievement, and he (Sir R. Peel) did not regret on the memory of these distinguished officers, would afford exthat that interval of time had elapsed, because it must give strong encouragement to the future hero, to find that the time would be idle for him to address the house at length on this subject, after the excellent speech which they had he the right hon, baronet; but he might be excused for referring to came to the next case in point of time, and that was that of the feelings of the navy with regard to the exploits to which the Lord De Saumana. The services of that distinguished office. Lord De Saumarez. The services of that distinguished officer were not brought so conspicuously before the public, and were not so often present to the mind, as were the defence of Acre or the capture of Algiers; but they were services which were held in the very highest estimation, by officers of the highest when the mind as the present to the mind, as were the defence of Acre reached the fleet in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that when the account of the defence of Acre reached the fleet in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that the might say, that it was owing almost the feelings of the navy with regard to the exploits to which the right hon, baronet had referred. He could assure the louse, and the could assure the fleet in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean in the mind as the could assure the louse, and the wholly to the personal ability and valour of Sir Sydney Smith, aided by nortions of the control of the shine aided by portions of the crews of only two line-of-battle ships probably recollect that, in July, 1801, Lord De Saumarez attempted, with six ships of the line, to cut out three sail of the line belonging to the French under the batteries of Algesiras; time the troops of the enemy were met by that gallant officer, with his small band of British sailors, and each time the enemy was driven back. That was a service different from that which naval officers were usually called on to perform, and therefore the achievement was more signal. It insured the approbation of the country, and exemplified the character of the British They found Sir Sydney the British navy, which never left it. Smith afterwads leading the British fleet, and showing deeds the house the terms in which it was spoken of by the house the terms in which it was spoken of by the house the terms in which it was spoken of by the house the house that the government could not have navy he had also to say, that the government could not have navy he had also to say, that the government could not have navy he had also to say, that the government could not have navy he had also to say, that the government could not have navy he had also to say, that the government could not have navy he had also to say, that the government could not have navy he had also to say.

which would wrecked of carriage; h this wreck, That act n government such a man of Algesira where for v relieved, an on getti received in The mome work night officers set up their ri and taking determinate what he enemy wh commemo excite oth house for (cheers). Sir J. Exmoutl his public

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