persuade her to take any course for her safety, feared her death propriated to humiliation. For, not to reckon up the by ourselves and all other real Conservatives of the Conwould soon after ensue. I could not but think in what a wretched forty days in which God drowned the world; or the stitution and glory of the Empire. When the present Friday were £116,—making, with the first day's receipts, a total state I should be left, most of my livelihood depending upon her forty years in which the children of Israel did penance "tyranny is overpast,"—the result of an encouraged inlife. And hereupon I bethought myself with what grace and fa- in the wilderness; or the forty stripes by which male- fidelity and a fostered republicanism,—we have little Your I was ever received by the King of Scots, whensoever I was factors were to be corrected; whoever considers that fear that, raw and wretched as for the most part the masent to him. I did assure myself, it was neither unjust nor unho- Moses did not once only fast this number of days; that terials are which have to be worked upon, the people even nest for me to do for myself, if God at that time should call her to | Elias also fasted in the wilderness the same space of of this Province will come to a sound mind upon a queshis mercy. Hereupon I wrote to the King of Scots, (knowing him | time; that the Ninevites had precisely as many days alto be the right heir to the crown of England) and certified him in lowed for their repentance; and that our blessed Sa- which the legitimate directors of the public mind have, what state her Majesty was. I desired him not to stir from Eden- viour himself, when he was pleased to fast, observed the for selfish or sinister purposes, had no desire to enlighten man that should bring him news of it.

about her being able to persuade her to go to bed. My Lord Ad- traordinary humiliation; and that those were accus- lity of any Jesuitism, whether in Papal or Protestant guise. The Queen grew worse and worse, because she would be so, none miral (Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham) was sent for, and what by fair means, and what by force, he got her to bed. There cate any great and heavy judgment. was no hope of her recovery, because she refused all remedies.

On Wednesday, the twenty-third of March, she grew speechless. That afternoon, by signs, she called for her Council, and by putting her hand to her head, when the King of Scots was named to succeed her, they all knew he was the man she desired should

About six at night she made signs for the Archbishop (Whitgift) and her Chaplains to come to her, at which time I went in with them, and sat upon my knees full of tears to see that heavy eight. Her Majesty lay upon her back, with one hand in the bed, and the other without. The Bishop kneeled down by her, and examined her first of her faith, and she so punctually answered all his several questions, by lifting up her eyes and holding up her hand, as it was a comfort to all the beholders. Then the good man fold her plainly, what she was, and what she was to come to; and though she had been long a great Queen here upon earth, yet shortly she was to yield an account of her stewardship to the King of Kings. After this he began to pray, and all that were by did answer him. After he had continued long in prayer, till the old man's knees were weary, he blessed her, and meant to rise and leave her. The Queen made a sign with her hand. My sister Scroope knowing her meaning, told the Bishop the Queen desired he would pray still. He did so for a long half hour after, and then thought The second time she made sign to have him continue in prayer. He did so for half an hour more, with earnest cries to God for her soul's health, which is attered with that fervency of spirit, as the Queen to all our sight much rejoiced thereat, and this time it grew late, and every one departed, all but her women that attended her.

This that I heard with my ears, and did see with my eyes, I thought it my duty to set down. And to affirm it for a truth, upon the faith of a Christian, because I know there have been many Cary, Earl of Monmouth.

THE CHURCES.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1840.

The institution of Lent,-to the observance of which according to the usages of the Church, we are now approaching,-demands from us some consideration. In the appropriation of this solemn season, the Church seems to give obedience to this appeal of the prophet, "Sanctify a fast, call a solemn assembly;" for in the contemplation of the sacrifice made for us upon the cross, it is surely a duty, in humbling recollection of the sins which caused it, to "turn unto the Lord with weeping, and with fasting, and mourning.

In adverting to the ancient christian practice of employing the forty days preceding the crucifixion in acts of more than usual penitence and mortification, one of the early Fathers of the Church asks,-" If the judaical ordinances enjoined the tenth of every production to God, should not Christians, bound by so great an additional obligation, give up to God's peculiar service onetenth of the year?" And we may add, what season of the year can, with more propriety, be allotted to this peculiar service than that which immediately precedes the commemoration of the great atonement made for us upon the cross, -on what occasion can we better exercise ourselves in acts of peculiar penitence and self-denial than during the forty days which precede the crucifixion of our blessed Lord and Saviour? And as "for our sakes, Christ did fast forty days and forty nights," it cannot be reckoned by the disciples of that heavenly Master too much, to appropriate an equal portion of time to the more exclusive duty of abstinence and prayer, -so "that our flesh being subdued to the spirit, we may ever obey its godly motions in rightcousness and true holiness, to the

honour and glory of God." We do not say that the Fast of Lent was a positive institution of Christ or his Apostles, although it is certain that He fasted in the wilderness, even for forty days, and that they, after his example, were "in fastings often";yet it is an institution which the best examples in the ancient Christian Church have sanctioned, and one which is strongly recommended by its practical good effects.

Our Saviour, besides the example of fasting which he has given us, plainly approves of it as a religious duty, and even gives directions for its unostentatious and proper performance. We learn, too, from the Scriptures that this was a spiritual exercise employed by holy men in every age of the Church of God. Of David it is a reference not unfrequently made, in the sweet and niel, that he sought the Lord "with prayers and supplications and fasting;" of Anna, that she "served and worshipped God in prayers and fastings night and day;' and of Cornelius, that he was "fasting" when the vision came that brought salvation to his house. When Paul and Barnabas were ordained Apostles, "fasting and prayer" were united; and St. Paul approved himself a minister of God in "fastings", as well as in labours and watchings. Of the other Apostles Epiphanius tells us that St. James the Great, and St. John, were very eminent for a mortified life; Clemens Alexandrinus relates of St. Matthew that he refused to gratify his appetite with lawful and ordinary provisions, eating no flesh; and it is recorded of St. James the Less, Bishop of Jerusalem, that he wholly abstained from flesh, and drank neither wine nor strong drink. It is observed, further, by Tertullian that the ancient Christians were universally very exact both in their weekly and annual Fasts. Their weekly fasts, he informs us, were kept on Wednesdays and Fridays; because on the one our Lord was betrayed, and on the other he was crucified: their annual fast was that of Lent, by way of preparation for the feast of our Saviour's Resurrection. And that this was very ancient is manifest from the fact that in the dispute, which took place at an early age, concerning the time of celebrating Easter, there was an allusion to the proper period of terminating the "antepaschal Fast;"-a sufficient proof that there was then such a fast kept by both the disputing parties, and that it was, in all probability. as ancient as the celebration of the feast of the Resurrection itself. It is not, however, certain that it was extended at first to forty days; although Irenæus, who lived but ninety years after the death of St. John and

"had probably a respect to forty days, as what was es- and have made a very great impression; supporting most minated very successfully on Saturday evening last. A large Communion of the Body and Blood of Christ. Thearing that neither the physicians, nor none about her could teemed a proper penitential season, very anciently ap- completely the view taken of this much-abused question number of visitors attended during that day, and upwards of £140 Nothing ought to be considered as trivial and unimportant, by borough; if of that sickness she should die, I would be the first same length of time; whoever considers these facts, them. We shall, God being our helper, do our part, cannot but think that this number of days was used by heedless of the opposition either of a mad democracy or a them all as the common solemn number belonging to ex- sullen bigotry, and deterred least of all by the wily hostitomed to afflict themselves forty days, who would depre-

and in regard to its practical benefits we may take an avail ourselves, at an early period, of the materials they example from "the children of this world," who, in their so abundantly afford of strengthening our persecuted search after wealth, pleasure, power, or fame, manifest cause in Church and State. more zeal, more fortitude, more patience, and more perseverance than even "the children of light," the professed followers of the blessed Jesus. By them winter's cold and summer's heat, the rain and the tempest, the perils of the wilderness and the dangers of the sea, hunger and thirst, toil and nakedness, watchfulness and painulness, are all cheerfully endured for the accomplishment of their favourite schemes. - Contemplation, study, selfdenial are accounted by the votaries of the world necessary for the successful prosecution of their plans. For the sake of "heaping up riches," while he "cannot tell who shall gather them," the miser will forego the comforts, the conveniences, and even the necessaries of existence: the devotee of earthly business will "rise up early and so late take rest and eat the bread of carefulness," in order to advance his interests; and for his envied honours, it would be hard to recapitulate the mortiambition and the aspirant for human fame will undergo. From their example, in a mean and often a fruitless pursuit, let the Christian learn a lesson while he toils and

riotan, he his aspirations for the heavenly inheritance and the fadeless crown, the season of abstinence appointed by the Church, is one of the auxiliaries that he needs. But he looks not upon it as an essential of religion, but as a help to the performance of has dwelt as it were "in curtains" to its resting place on Mount its proper acts,-to the mortifying and subduing of criminal appetites and passions and to the spiritualizing of ful occasion the writer was favoued with the valuable assistance false lies reported of the end and death of that good lady .- Robert | the soul; not regarding "one day or one meat as holier of his highly esteemed friend and fellow-townsman, the Rev. R. or cleaner than another," but choosing on certain days and at certain seasons to adopt such abstinence as may serve to "keep the body under and bring it into subjec-Viewing it in this light, -considering the practice of the devout and holy in every age of the Church of God, -- observing the divine and the apostolic sanction of such acts of penitence and self-denial, -and respecting the authority of the Church which has "power to decree such rites and ceremonies" for our spiritual edification, he may feel and say of the Fast of Lent as said the Lord by his prophet, "Is not this the fast that I

> In regard to the manner of employing this season, we cannot offer a better recommendation than this of the excellent Mr. Nelson,-"Some part ought to be spent in fasting; more in abstinence, according to the circumstances of his health and outward condition in the world; and this with a design to deny and punish himself, and to express his humiliation before God for his past transgressions. The ornament of attire may be laid aside, as improper to express the sense of mourners, and the frequency of receiving and paying visits may be interrupted, as unseasonable, when our minds are oppressed with sorrow. Public assemblies for pleasure and diversion should be avoided as enemies to that seriousness we now profess. Our retirements should be filled with reading pious discourses, and with frequent prayer, and with examining the state of our minds. The public devotion should be constantly attended, and those instructing exhortations from the pulpit, which are so generally established in many churches in this season. We should be liberal in our alms, and very ready to employ ourselves in all opportunities of relieving either the temporal or spiritual wants of our neighbours. And we should frequently exercise ourselves in the meditation of divine subjects, the best means to make all discourses from the press and the pulpit, effectual to our salvation.'

We have been favoured with a copy of a volume of poems recently published at Montreal by Mrs. Sawtell, a specimen of which will be found on our first page. There are scattered throughout this little volume, many pieces of very considerable poetical merit; and although composed, as the authoress avows, under circumstances of peculiar depression, we are rejoiced to perceive, from the tone of gaiety and playfulness which some of her effusions evince, that moments of gladness and hope break in upon the mourner's sorrow. And we are pleased, too, to observe that under bereavement and affliction there is said, that he "chastened his soul with fasting;" of Da- soothing language of song, to the consolations which flow from "Horeb's smitten rock,"-an indication, we will believe, of a spirit which leans on the heavenly Comforter in the hour of heaviness and tribulation .-The peculiar circumstances under which this volume of fugitive pieces was given to the world, would disarm the severity of the critic even if there were room for his harsher animadversions; and when we lay before our readers the following touching extract from the preface, a generous public, we are sure, will not be slow to evince a further patronage of the work. Subscriptions, we understand, will be received by Mr. Rowsell at Toronto .-

"The mourner, who is induced to appeal to the public, and to offer these sad effusions of her pen, as an authoress feels deeply that there will be many who will think harshly of her presenting such; but it is to be remembered that the appeal is made as a widow in reduced circumstances, and as a stranger in a land without one

tie of affinity.' While upon this subject, we feel almost disposed to chide the long silence of some of our own highly gifted poetical correspondents, whose strains would be an honour to any periodical; but we shall hope that "Zadig" will strike his lyre soon again, and "Alvar" unstring his long-neglected harp.

We have been favoured with a copy of an excellent Pamphlet, entitled "The Presbyter of Woodstock to his Flock," from which we shall make some extracts shortly. It abounds in sentiments, forcibly and eloquently expressed, which, in these disjointed times, ought to be widely diffused and carefully inculcated.

We are sensible of the inaccuracy, alluded to by a corhad conversed with those who were contemporaries of respondent, of saying that the Letters read by the Hon. that Apostle, incidentally mentions that number of days Mr. De Blaquiere in the Legislative Council, during the as the term of its duration. In the fourth century, it is discussion on the Clergy Reserve Question, were "comcertain that the fast of Lent comprised the six weeks piled" by that gentleman. We should probably have preceding Easter; and in the ninth century it was made been more correct in saying that they were "collected"

We thank our correspondent very cordially for the pamphlet he has transmitted to us, as well as for the able Such is the Ecclesiastical authority for this ordinance; letter with which it was accompanied; and we shall

CHURCH STATISTICS.

RECTORY OF HAMILTON. Rev. J. G. Geddes, Incumbent. Notitia Parochialis for 1839. Baptisms, -23 Marriages,

Total number of Communicants, 129 Children on Sunday School list, Subscribers to "The Church," Service is performed twice each Sunday in Christ's Church,the last year 20 communicants were detached from the charge by the erection of Barton into a separate mission (under the pastoral

35

been " added to the Church."

Burials, -

Among the memorable events which have occurred in the annals struggles for an eternal inheritance and a "crown of glory on the 21st July last, deserves first to be recorded. They only who have witnessed and watched the rise and progress of a Church in the new towns or back settlements of Canada, can duly estimate the feelings with which a congregation attend the removal of the ark of God from some tabermele or temporary abode where it Zion,-a sacred edifice prepared fr its reception. Upon that joy-D. Cartwright of Kingston,-a mark of regard for which he avails himself of this first opportunity publicly to express his grateful acknowledgements, as well asfor his sound and able advocacy of the doctrines, worship, and mnistry of our Apostolic church

Shortly after the opening of the Church, through the unwearied xertions of a young gentleman, o whom the congregation are greatly indebted for the zealous increst he has always manifested in the cause of sacred music, an ogan was purchased—the necessary amount having been raised by private subscription. A marked improvement in the singing followed the introduction of this instrument, and the membes of the choir deserve much praise for the persevering attention which they continue to bestow upon that important, but too often neglected branch of public

A handsome altar table of blacl walnut, with suitable kneelng-stools, has lately been presentd to the Church by Thos. N. Taylor, Esq., -a donation which the Rector begs to acknowledge with many thanks.

The ladies of the congregation, with their usual liberality, have made a collection among themselvs, to furnish the Pulpit and Reading-desk with cushions and langings, and also with Bible and Prayer-Book, but not having een able to procure suitable material, their design has not yet ben carried into execution.

There are still wanting in the Church vessels for the due adinistration of the Sacraments, iz., a service of communion plate and a Font; but it is to be hosed that either by individual berality, or by a joint contribution of the congregation, these njunction, "Let all things be done decently and in order," will soon be supplied.

the erection of their Church, and tie necessity they are under of many characteristics of liberality and good feeling in which the is trusted, furnish a sufficient apology for the absence of any contribution towards the Society for "Propagating the Gospel among rather days, for the performance of similar praiseworthy deeds, destitute settlers," &c.

RECTORY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Rev. C. T. Wade, Incumbent. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1839, there were-

Baptisms,					00	
Marriages,	-				25	
Burials,		4	-	-	17	
Whole number of Comminicants,					202	
Greatest number at one time,					73	
requent services are given ir parts adjacent, in					addition	to

regular service at Peterborougo on Sundays, both morning and

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Sunday morning a sermon was preached at the parish church of St. Michael, Cornhill, on behalf of the above society, by the Rev. C. F. Childe, M. A., Principal of the Church Missionary College, Islington, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and John Pirie, Esq., lderman of the ward. The rev. gentleman took his text from the 5th chapter of Judges, and the 22d verse, and delivered a most impressive discourse, pointing out the great difficulty which the missionaries state they have in protecting the Protestant cause, there being a great number of Popish missionaries sent out to all the colonies. He also states that the society had 95 stations in the East Indies, South and West Africa, the West Indies, North America, and Australia, employing 607 clergymen, catechists, and native teachers, with 463 schools, containing 26,280 scholars. The income of the society being £71,306 19s 8d, and the expenditure £91,453 9s 1d, while there are numerous applications to send out more labourers, a deficiency remains of above £20,000 to be provided for. The collections amounted to £20

It appears from a letter addressed by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes to the secretary, that £370 have this year been collected in Somersetshire in the different district meetings in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Out of this sum West Somerset has furnished £150; and in future years will, in all probability, contribute much more largely, as in several of the deaneries new associations have been formed, and many new names will consequently be added to the Society's list of subscribers. Bath, which has always at her annual meeting sent a liberal contribution, is not included in the above statement The archdeacon adds, "We shall estimate the advantage of these meetings very imperfectly, if we look only to the present amount of contributions-much greater good is done by thus exhibiting the Church in one of her most important and interesting offices; and by uniting her members in maintaining and extending Christianity throughout the vast field of the foreign colonies and settle--Dorset Chronicle.

about her could not persuade her to take any sustenance or to go Sundays. "The Church," says the pious Mr. Nelson, ticular. Be this as it may, they are of immense value bazaar, the commencement of which we noticed last week, terwas received for admissions and goods sold. The proceeds of which we may, in any degree, promote the great purpose of our of about £520!! When we consider that this is the third bazaar which has been held in the town and neighbourhood during this Jesus Christ our Lord. year-the lateness of the season, and the unfavourable state of the weather-and moreover, that it is little more than a month since so munificent a contribution was made at the opening of St. | your sincere friend and pastor, Katherine's Church, we cannot but congratulate the friends of the Church, and of sound scriptural education, on the result of this additional effort in the good cause. - Northampton Herald.

The Rev. H. G. Eland. Minister of St. Paul's. Bedminster. has forwarded to the principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, the sum of £18 2s 6d (chiefly collected in sums of one shilling), towards building the Martyrs' Church in Oxford .- Bristol Mirror.

THE REV. JOHN SINCLAIR .- By the removal of the Rev. John Sinclair to another field of labour, he being appointed chaplain to the Bishop of London, the Episcopal Church here has sustained a loss which will not easily be made up. Mr. Sinclair, by his distinguished abilities as a writer, his impressive seriousness as a preacher, his steadiness of principle, and, above all, his purity of character, was justly esteemed one of the chief ornaments of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and all who know him will agree, that none is more deserving of preferment.-Edinburgh

The Marquis of Lansdowne has subscribed the liberal sum of £100, during the past week, to the Salisbury Diocesan Churchbuilding Society, being his lordship's second donation.

DR. HUTTON .- When Dr. Hutton was Bishop of Durham, as he was travelling over Cam, betwixt Wensleydale and Incledon, a friend who was with him was surprised to see him suddenly dismount, and, having delivered his horse to a servant, walk to a particular place at some distance from the highway, where he at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.: also on the principal fast-days and fes- knelt down, and remained some time in prayer. On his return tivals throughout the year. It is necessary to remark that during his friend took the liberty of asking "his motive for so singular an act?" The bishop, in answer, informed him, that when a boy, without shoes or stockings, travelling this cold bleak mountain on fications and the acts of self-denial which the votary of care of the Rev. J. Flanagan); five more by death, and four by a frosty day, he remembered that he had disturbed a red cow, change of residence, so that nearly forty communicants have then lying on that identical place, in order to warm his feet and legs on the spot .- Newcastle Journal.

A very spirited subscription, we find, has been commenced for the new Episcopal Chapel, in Highwood Quarter, Writtle. The ist is headed with the following munificent donations :- John Attwood, Esq., of Hylands, £200; Rev. Dr. Penrose, £200; J. F. Fortescue, Esq., £200; V. Knox, Esq., £100; and the Rev. J. R. Henderson, £25. The good work thus nobly begun must soon be completed .- Chelmsford Chronicle.

A subscription, with a fair prospect of speedy success, has been pened at Shaftesbury for building a new church in the parish of the Holy Trinity, which will supply the inhabitants of the town with the same pew-room they have at present, and double service. and furnish 400 additional free sittings for the poor of both parishes. The materials of the old Trinity Church, which is in a lilapidated state, will go in aid for erecting the new edifice.

The subscription for the building of a new church at Welchool, to commemorate the coming of age of Viscount Clive, has eached the handsome sum of £4,800.

Lewes, Nov. 21.—On Saturday last a vestry meeting was onvened by the Churchwardens of the parish of Southover, for the purpose of making a church-rate for the ordinary repairs of the church. A rate of sixpence in the pound was proposed by Mr. Eagles, churchwarden, and seconded by Mr. Isaiah Weller, but, when put to the vote, it was lost by a show of hands. The polling proceeded favourably throughout the day for the Church party, and at its close the Rev. Mr. Scobell declared the numbers as follows; No. of votes for the rate 106; against the rate, 42majority, 64. No. of votes for the rate, 81; against the rate, 41 -majority, 40. It was then moved, seconded, and carried, that the meeting be adjourned sine die.

ATTACHMENT TO THE CHURCH .- Perhaps nothing could exhibit in a stronger point of view the liberal disposition of the farmers of Furness, and, at the same time, their firm and ardent attachment to the Established Church, and the religion of their forefathers, than the circumstance of their sending gratuitously, on Tuesday last, 105 horses and carts, in order to lay down stones for the rebuilding and enlargement of Rampside Chapel, on which occasion upwards of one hundred loads of most excellent stone were laid down. What makes this circumstance more creditable appendages of public worship, so necessary to fulfil the Apostolic to the farmers in question is, that all the above teams were furnished by individuals who neither reside in the chapelry, nor have any property in it, nor in immediate connection therewith. The heavy debt which has been insurred by the congregation in This was a pure emanation of good-will, and is only one of the contributing largely to the support & their own clergyman, will, it farmers of Furness are seldom equalled, and perhaps never surbut were kept back on this occasion, on account of the great numbers so liberally coming forward from the adjoining neighbourhood .- Cumberland Packet.

THE WESLEYANS .- We believe that, as regards the Wesleyans, but one feeling and one opinion prevails with 99 out of every 100 Churchmen. We regret their separation, but their conduct proves that our regret must be associated with respect. When the Apostle says, "When you make divisions are you not carnal?"he by no means intimates that all divisions are necessarily the result of a worldly temper. He knew too well, that in the sacred college of the Apostles themselves there had been conscientious divisions. He merely appeals to the consciences of those whom he interrogates-calling upon them to try their motives, and if they find these motives carnal, as envy, anger, strife, cupidity, or the contrary, so to judge of the guilt or innocence of the separation. Now, the Wesleyans have given the best proof that they are not carnal in their separation, by an acknowledgment of the merits of the Church from which they have slightly separated, and by co-operating heartily and affectionately with it in defence of our common Protestantism; they have adopted Quintilian's sound advice-" Ne studia qui amare nondum possint oderint."-The carnal, that is the corrupt Separatists, prove their corrupt motives by hatred to the Church, and by friendship with Popery. Churchmen know how to distinguish between them and conscientious Separatists, such as the Wesleyans .- Standard.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The following suggestions are offered respecting the services of our holy Church :-

To "worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness" is the bounden duty of every Christian; and in no way can this duty be more effectually promoted than by a devout use of the Liturgy of the Church of Christ established in England. For the furtherance of each of you,

1. To be in church before the commencement of Divine Service. 2. To kneel, when you address Almighty God, in the confession of your sins, in prayer, and thanksgiving

3. To stand, when you repeat the Creed and the Psalms, and whenever else the Rubric in the Book of Common Prayer directs. at the end of each prayer.

5. To stand up during the singing, and to unite in it with your best endeavour to produce Congregational Psalmody.

If this were your practice, the service of our Church would assume a more social character; it would be no longer cold and formal; its beauty and spirituality would be manifest, and that attention would be secured to the prayers which is too often now confined to the sermon; for there exists a too prevalent inclination to letter in Somersetshire for the above society was £1170 10s 10d. should be ever remembered, that however important the public and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and several actually been the principal and several actually been the principal and for 20 years before, Mr. Sewell had actually been the principal and several actually been the principal actually been th BAZAAR IN AID OF THE FUNDS FOR ERECTING ALL our attendance at the House of God, are the confession of our sins, ways presided in its Courts of Quarter Session. He was, and united prayer for the BAZAR IN AID OF THE FUNDS FOR ERECTING ALL our attendance at the House of God, are the confession of our sins, and united prayer for the continuance of mercies temporal and spistill is, the deputy and representative of the services of some other individual in this par-

meeting together in the House of God; namely, that we may with one mind and one mouth glorify God the Father,' through

That the foregoing suggestions may, under God's blessing, be rendered profitable to all who attend this church, is the prayer of

D. A. BEAUFORT, B.A., Curate.

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From the Royal Leamington Spa Chronicle.

The following very earnest and affectionate exhortation has been addressed to his congregation at the parish church by the new Vicar of Leamington, impressing on them the duty of promoting the devotional character of the Church Service, by attending, among other matters, in particular to the repetition of all the responses:

Dearly Beloved Brethren,-It appears to be a fault in the character of the religion of our day, that an almost exclusive importance is attached to preaching, to the neglect of the other part of Divine Service. Yet, needful as it is, that we should hear of our blessed and only Saviour Jesus Christ from the pulpit, it certainly should not be forgotten how great need there is that we should have "communion with the Father, and with his Son JESUS CHRIST" in prayer, and in the holy Eucharist. The con-GREGATIONAL use of our truly Scriptural Liturgy would certainly tend to promote such communion. Every one must feel the GREAT difference of the Church Service, when it is merely READ OVER by the minister and the clerk IN THE HEARING of the congregation, and when it is used in behalf of and WITH the congregation; all feeling their interest in the prayers and praises, and all evincing that interest by cordially and audibly uniting in the responses.

If such were our practice, the Service of our Church would no nger be regarded as cold and formal; and the best answer would be furnished to those who may bring this accusation against it. It is, therefore, much to be desired, and earnestly REQUESTED,

that each worshipper would charge it upon himself, or herself, as an imperative duty to promote, as far as possible, the devotional First,-By diligently attending to the directions of the RUBRIC.

Secondly,-By repeating all the RESPONSES, both in the Psalms nd throughout the service, not omitting the AMEN, at the end of each Prayer, in an audible voice.

Thirdly,-By joining in the SINGING, with the best endeavour to produce devotional harmony-"singing and making melody WITH OUR HEARTS UNTO THE LORD."

Let, therefore, every one of us feel that this is not a trivial matter, but one which is worthy of the effort; and which I doubt not but time and perseverance will accomplish. There is nothing like making a commencement, and I pray that HE who can alone put it into our hearts to begin this work, may perfect it unto the end for which it is performed—viz. that we ALL may with "ONE HEART, and ONE MOUTH glorify God, our heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Finally, brethren, praying that "THE FULNESS OF THE BLESS" NG OF THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST" may be with you,

I remain, with much respect, faithfully yours,

JOHN CRAIG, Vicar. TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. S. S. STRONG.

> From the Bytown Gazette. Bytown, Feb. 12, 1840.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR, From a feeling on the part of the congregation over whom you have presided during the two past years, of the propriety and neessity of your being possessed of a means of conveyance whereby you would be enabled to visit such members of your flock as eside at a distance from Bytown, Wc, the undersigned, on their behalf, beg leave to present you with a Horse, a Sett of Harness, and a Saddle and Bridle, as a slight testimony of their gratitude and esteem. Trusting that (as any gift honestly made may always be honestly received,) you will not for a moment hesitate in

eccepting a donation so well merited, and so cheerfully bestowed, We are, Reverend and dear Sir, Your grateful hearers and sincere friends, EDW V COURTLANDT. JAMES JOYNT, JAMES McIntosh, G. W. BAKER, THOS. N. BLASDELL, ALEX. CHRISTIE, JOHN CHITTY. WILLIAM COLTER To the Reverend S. S. Strong, Bytown.

ANSWER.

Bytown, 12th Feb. 1840.

MY DEAR FRIENDS, Most sincerely do I thank the Congregation committed to my charge, for the affectionate and munificent testimony of their gratitude and esteem, which I have received from them through you; a testimony rendered doubly valuable by the consideration that nothing but my humble efforts in preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ and him crucified, and the inculcation of the practice of true religion would have called it forth.

Allow me to assure my flock, that I feel the bond of union between us much strengthened by this day's display of their affection, and most carnestly do I pray, "that inasmuch as they have done it unto one of the least of Christ's brethren," they may receive that reward which his promise attached to those who thus honour him and his cause.

To the blessed object of extending the kingdom of Christ, by carrying his Gospel to those who are precluded the privileges which you enjoy, shall your gift and my best energies be dedicated, and may all the donors of so unmerited a favour, (on my part,) know that in this effort to promote the cause of Christ, their deed has been blessed by him to themselves and others. Believe me, my dear friends, your affectionate and much at-

tached Pastor in Christ, S. S. STRONG.

Civil Entelligence.

THE TWO NEWPORTS. From the Standard. NEWPORT MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The town council, by a ministerial majority, recommended John Frost, a small tradesman in the town, to be placed in the commission of the peace for the borough. Notice was formally given to the Secretary of State of circumstances which rendered a compliance with this recommendation in the highest degree objectionable, not merely inferiority of station and turbulence of political character (although these alone might have been adequate grounds of rejection;) but the fact of Frost having twice suffered imprisonment by judicial sentence, first at the suit of his credit which object, it is earnestly and affectionately recommended to tors on a commission of bankruptcy, and next on conviction of a commission of bankruptcy, and next on conviction of the contraction of the most malignant libel. The apologists of the government have lately asserted, as some excuse for the Secretary of State, that these points of objection were referred to the Lord Lieutenant of the county. If so, this is surely the first instance in our history of a responsible minister of the Crown having consulted any su bordinate authority, or having suffered a doubt, even for a moment, to exist on his own mind on the question whether a man, Psalms, the Creeds, and all the Responses, not omitting the AMEN twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished, should hold his sovereign's authorst twice convicted and punished twice convicted ty to administer justice to his fellow men. Yet, with these facts before him, Lord John Russell accepted the recommendation of the town council, and placed John Frost in her Majesty's commission of the peace!

The town council, by a Conservative majority, recommended Thomas Sewell, Esq., a gentleman holding the highest public and private station in the town, to be placed in the commission of

the peace for the borough. Up to the passing of the Reform Bill, magistrate of the borough, and, as its Deputy Recorder, had always wars would be the borough.