THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Charge delivered to the Clergy How it came about. of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Triemnial Visitation, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold an Ordination in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, the 22ud August next. Candidates for Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present for Examination at the Rectory, at Cobourg, with the usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wednesday, (August 18), at 9 o'clock, A.M.

two of the Four Collections to be made annually in the several Churches and Chapels in its behalf, shall be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese,-the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to will be altogether slighted, and religion itself be ceedings even of a society so closely united to us as take notice that the next Collection for this special purpose is fixed for Sunday, the 11th July, being the AFTER TRINITY.

It is said by Livy of Numa, the wise and pacific king of Rome, that "having, by treaties and alliances, secured the friendship of all his neighbours, and thereby removed all apprehension of danger from abroad, he made it his first aim, lest the disposition of the people, enemies and by military discipline, should, in time of fear of the gods." (Lib. 1. cap. 19.)

This is a sentiment, though coming from a heathen, well worthy the attention of Christians; for it affords a sort of independent testimony to the value of the principle grafted amongst our own earliest lessons,that the fear of God is the basis of religion, and that, where there is no tear of God, there can be neither order in society nor stability in government.

We have often said, what we believe cannot be contested, that we have no confidence in what is termed a principle of honour, as the guide of action; because that is liable to many and conflicting interpretations; it is unstable in itself; and there are passions in the human breast, and they very easily aroused, which readily pervert and master it. We have, we confidently affirm, no security for virtue, integrity or a high tone of moral feeling and action, except that great constraining and purifying principle, the fear of offending, and the desire of pleasing God. The consciousness of an all-seeing eye upon us which can penetrate into the deepest secrets of the heart,-a motive, in short, independent of and far above the mere effort to exhibit a good appearance to the world, is what alone can effectually maintain us in the path of rectitude, and ensure purity of intention and correctness of conduct.

We are often strongly impressed with feelings of surprise and pain at the apparent little compunction with which men, -even professing Christian men,violate this fundamental principle of religion, and cast away as it were, the fear of God. One practical, and we should think well understood duty, connected with and growing out of this leading principle, we often observe to be broken, in the sort of easy indifference with which the SABBATH-DAY, in all its sacredness and solemnity, is set at nought,-in the little of alarm, distress, or concern that appears to accompany the slight, neglect, and even positive and unblushing violation of this command, "Remember the Subbathday to keep it holy."

If we look into the reasons of this institution, as respects its direct benefit to ourselves, we shall find everything to make us commend the wisdom and goodness of Him who established it, and everything to aggravate the sin of doing it dishonour. And if, in the old time before us, the crime of "greatly polluting" Satire loses its effect when it is not exhibited in the Sabbaths" of the Lord, was one avowed and leading cause of the infliction of national judgments, we can hardly, in these times, hope to escape similar visttations, when the same contempt of God's appointments is unhappily so notorious. We cannot wonder if, when by persons holding influential stations in society, and even by the highest functionaries in the land, this solemn command of the Most High is not unfrequently violated, we cannot wonder if, upon such manifestations of indifference to truth and duty, a Christian people look quietly and complacently on, there should be sooner or later an outpouring of the Divine anger, and, if lesser visitations will not restrain the evil, the infliction of blight, famine, and pestilence. The Sabbath-day and its scrupulous and religious observance, is designed to shew and maintain an universal recognition of our allegiance to, and dependence upon, God; and when it is recklessly violated or treated with indifference, it is a practical denial of God's existence, or the indication at least of the Epicurean belief, that He is indifferent to the affairs of this lower world and to the conduct of His creatures.

How jealous the Almighty was of the observance of the Sabbath, is evident from the fearful penalties annexed by his own authority to its violation. We are informed that it was unlawful to gather even the daily allowance of manna during the period of that holy rest, and that a double portion was vouchsafed, and must be collected, on the preceding day; and we have an account given us of an individual who was, according to the injunction of the law, stoned to death. because he was found gathering a few sticks for domestic purposes, in contravention of that law, on the Sabbath-day.

Although we are certainly not to consider that the same literal strictness is exacted from Christians in reference to the sanctity of this day of rest,-for in many points the severity of the Law was tempered by ildness of the Gospel,-we cannot but believe that, in general spirit, the obligations to maintain the sacredness of the Sabbath hold good. We may, without impiety, attend even on the Lord's day to the necessary duties of life; and conscience may here sufficiently supply the rule by which those duties are to the recreation find its appropriate time and place, and be limited. We may, for instance, justly and reason- not when it proves a moral detriment and a cost to ably consider it no violation of the Sabbath to prepare the country. our daily rood; but when that holy day is turned into one of feasting and rejoicing,—when it is selected as a day for the entertainment of friends, because it is a day of leisure and repose from business,-this, surely,

and improvement of the soul. The cessation of the common occupations of life,-Yet who can deny that Sunday travelling, especially man!

been so pressing, and, as they deem it, so important, Virgin Mary," !!! which, we need scarcely say, is an a portion of the Rev. Mr. Cooper's pamphlet, the that they did not like to trespass upon them; and therefore, they argue, if the journey must be undertaken, it is better to save a day by making it upon one

of general rest from ordinary business. It may be, as no doubt it often is, from pure thoughtlessness that such violations of God's sacred friendly, indulgent, and liberal spirit. We have alday are made; and when that is the case, we may lowed him hitherto the utmost freedom in the use of hope that a word of exhortation now and then, will our columns; we have afforded him every facility for awaken consideration upon the real import of this the public expression of his views, whether we agreed great commandment, and cause persons to see and with him or not; but, in regard to his last letter of the feel that, in acting thus, they are sinning against the 11th June, he will forgive us, we hope, if we claim the Lord and bringing peril to their own souls. But God privilege of withholding it from our readers. Our forbid that there should be any who would wilfully and wantonly, and in the face of admonition, do such what he writes; but his last letter, to our mind, would dishonour to this holy day! If any can, with care- do harm. It does not appear to us that the matter lessness and lightness, contemplate this their grievous which he has taken in hand justifies the severe obsersin, the apprehension well may be that greater sins vations which he has made upon it; it is a matter than these will by and by be committed without comthe Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that punction and without remorse,—that the infringeesteemed a vain and useless thing.

second Sunday in the month, and the Sixth Sunday from what they deem at first "little sins," to more might lead—doubtless very much against the author's beginnings, into a low and degenerate standard of narred from its required purity, we cannot be amazed if Divine interpositions are made for the correction of the growing evil. Or such contempt of the Divine Law let us, then, beware for our own sakes : whether tranquility, grow licentious, to inspire them with the in time or in eternity "it is a fearful thing to fall into he alludes: conceding, therefore, to his objections all the hands of the living God."

> We have often lamented the anti-christian proceeding which deprived our Legislative Assembly of the services of their Chaplain, and thus did away with the ong-established custom of commencing their weighty and important deliberations with prayer. As believers in the efficacy of all Christian ordinances when begotten and conducted in faith, we could not help attributing to the maintenance of the duty we have just referred to, in the case of our local Parliament, a soothing and sanctifying influence, -something to mitigate the coarser atmosphere of worldliness, passion, and intrigue, -something to infuse if it were but a particle of the sanctity of heavenly things into their earthly debates and resolves. Take four years of the proceedings of a House with its deliberations thus ninenced, and contrast them with an equal term where it has been neglected, and we think it will be found that the recognition of God in His might and mercy will manifest His blessing on the side on which He has been acknowledged and honoured.

We are constrained to such an observation from the belief that did that sanctifying and ennobling principle receive its becoming homage, we should be more exempt than we now are from those scenes of personal vituperation which occasionally are permitted to disgrace our Legislative Assembly. We are furnished, in the reported proceedings of the House, with a very mortifying narrative of such a scene lately, where two honourable members,-both reputed of respectable standing in society, -in the absence, we must prenume, of argument or of the immediate power of applying it, chose to try the rather remarkable patience of the House by sallies of recrimination which must have been a source of no little amazement to well-bred and sober-minded men who heard them.

It is not a matter which very nearly concerns the public, whether one honourable member is flatteringly exhibited in a portrait or not, or whether another has, or has not, evinced a professional incapacity in drafting an indictment: playful sallies upon the merits of a picture, or the flaws of a declaration, may be amu-

not pointed by elegance of diction; and our public debaters should reflect that though we may listen with pleasure and even with edification to wit and rejoinder in the temper of Martial or the vein of Pope, we turn with loathing and apprehension from the proverbial eloquence of Billing sgate. There is a malicious bitterness in the irony and satire of D'Israeli, which we cannot approve; but even the laughter which it provokes would be dehied, we think, in an English House of Commons, to such hard-featured personal abuse as rang through our Provincial Assembly on the evening to which we have referred.

We believe the talismanic name of Reform has not yet lost its potency: it may then begin the exercise of its charm and its influence in the House which professes to be the foundation and spring of our political ameliorations: we shall, hope, at least, that this legislative censorship will not be directed to the public before it has been applied, with some proofs of practical good effect, to our senators themselves. shall better respect the judgment upon our social and moral condition, when they from whom it emanates give proof that it has made its beginning at home. It will test its impartiality, if it give no equal assurance

But, in these days of calculation, we may go a step We are paying lustily by the day, nay by further. the hour, for the services of our legislators: we should be less disposed to impugn the justice of the tax, could we feel that we are getting an equivalent for it in useful legislation; and we could complacently discharge it, even if the process of legislation included nany a tedious and unprofitable discussion, provided the arguments were decently worded, though they might not be either pointed or convincing. We apprehend, that in these utilitarian and close-calculating days, the country at large will grudge the accumulation of the tax which grows up under the elaborate criticism of a Mayor's portrait, or a Queen's Council's professional deficiencies. If our legislators should any of them fancy such episodes as an alleviation it may be of mightier cares and severer discussions, let

readers with a caricature of the Sunday Evening Ser- execution-that "a large proportion" of the spectais in contradiction to the spirit and meaning of the vice at King's College Chapel. As he avows that he tors were "women and children." Alas! for the commandment. It is secularizing that holy day, -- it entered what he knew to be a place of Divine worship, boasted refinement of British mothers, and wives, and is doing that which draws the thoughts off from the merely to gratify his curiosity, we do not suppose our daughters in the nineteenth century. Let us no more great end of its appointment, instead of alluring them readers will think his opinion very valuable respecting stigmatize the ancient Roman matron for witnessin to and fastening them upon the great Author of our a service which, to be appreciated at all, must be the gladiatorial combats of the Amphitheatre. Unbeing. It is robbing others as well as ourselves of the entered into as an act of worship to Almighty God .- feminine as were the scenes there enacted, there was benefit and intention of that blessed rest; it is impos- We are informed, indeed, that there was a person at at least a shading of the heroic around them. Man ing upon the man-servant and the maid-servant anxiety, the College Chapel on the evening be specifies, who fought with man for life, and the victor was rewarded, trouble and toil, when they are entitled, like ourselves, had not even the good manners (to say no more) to and the vanquished, sometimes at least, was spared. to rest for the body and opportunity for the culture attempt the slightest conformity to the accustomed But here, Christian females gloated ghoul-like upon usages of Christian congregations, -but actually re- the agonies of bound and terror-paralyzed wretches, mained sitting and looking about him during the whole unable to shun their doom even for one second. And the rest of the farmer, or tradesman, or mechanic, or time his fellow Christians (?) were engaged in the here Christian mothers (!!) held up their young ones, professional man, from his ordinary business on this worship of their Maker: and we were informed that warm from their sheltering bosoms, to scream like holy day, - is a thing so established by custom, so this person was the reputed Editor of the Examiner. unfledged vultures at the sufferings of brother mortals; engrafted into the rules and habits of civilized society It is, therefore, not very surprising that we find him aye, brethren still, though borne down with such a in Christian lands, that it might be accounted a viola- not satisfied with prayer and considerable portions of giant mass of ignominy! Oh, is this the school at tion of common propriety and decency to break it. the word of God, but he must require the word of which the gentle virtues which make home happy are

where no necessity warrants it, is not as positive a However, it is useless to waste our thoughts or those violation of the fourth commandment, when we look of our readers on the opinions of a person who cares which constitutes the fairest blossom in the nuptial to its intention and spirit, as Sunday trading, or plant- so little for facts, as to assert that in the Evening wreath. Our heartfelt prayer is, that the hideous ing, or reaping would be; especially if such be under- Service of the Church of England (including, on the desecration of all which is lovely in the female charactaken, as is often the case, for the same reason as the day we have specified, the 10th chapter of St. Paul's ter witnessed on Tuesday, may be in time to come other would be prosecuted, to save time, and by gain- 2nd Epistle to the Corinthians) there was "not a single only a matter of history-and be referred to with ing a day to save expense. For it is too true that idea of the Gospel that was or could be gathered from shrinking wonder by the generations yet to come. the Sabbath-day is very often selected for such jour- all that was said or sung;" and that the congregation

absolute falsehood.

H. C. C., we think, has no reason to charge us with receiving his Communications—even when at variance with our own recorded opinions-in any other than a House, King Street,-the first from that quarter ment of one commandment, or it may be a portion of nected with it are known; it belongs to the affairs of one, will lead the way to the infringement of another, another community, and it is expedent, we conceive, -that step by step they will proceed to greater -except when very urgent reasons seem to require a degrees of guilt, until at last God's law and precepts different course, -to abstain from canvassing the prothe sister-Church in the United States; and, what is When a community or a nation are led on thus of still greater consequence, the reflexions of H. C. C. marked and general transgressions of the Divine law- | wishes-to a result of which all good Churchmen will when they are brought at last, from such unhappy be extremely fearful,-they might slacken the endeavours, and throw suspicion upon the really honest-Christian feeling and action, -when all pertaining to hearted motives, of pious persons who are ready to heavenly things becomes secularized, and soiled, and dedicate, with no parsimonious hand, their exertions and their substance to the Church of Christ. Our Correspondent acknowledges that there is a pleasing spectacle of Christian zeal and devotion displayed in the origin of the beautiful House of Prayer to which the importance which he attaches to them, let us judge, nevertheless, of the whole undertaking, in its present completed state, by the charitable rule,-"Ubi plura nitent, non ego paucis offendar maculis."

> In another column will be found a detailed account of the Execution of those wretched convicts Hamilton and Turney, reported expressly for our paper. It is suggestive of more than one remark.

> We have long been of opinion that the tendency of public executions is to degrade and brutalize the minds of the lookers-on. They acquire, so to speak, an appetite for blood, a morbid craving after an excitement created and nourished by the sight of the mental and bodily agonies of fellow-beings. Our convictions on this point have been strengthened by a perusal of the detail of the awful proceedings which our City this week witnessed. What a lamentable picture is presented in the following passage:-

"The noise made out of doors by the congregated multitude was distinctly heard in the condemned cell; and as the reporter can testify, nothing could be more incongruously revolting than the sounds of reckless levity which ever and anon fell upon the sickened ear. One would have imagined that the object which had attracted so many human beings, was one of a festive nature, such as a fair or a horse-race, instead of the entrance of two poor creatures into the 'dark valley of the shadow of Death.'"

Will any one contend, that persons who could demean themselves in such a heartless manner, had left their homes that morning under the influence of those solemn and serious feelings which alone could render the sad spectacle a medium of warning and improvement? We trow not! On such minds, the effect would almost necessarily be to blunt and petrify the finer emotions of the heart, and to create a fierce thirst for whatever was savage and revolting. It would act as the first gluttonous draught of blood to the hitherto "unfleshed" tiger!

Still we are not prepared to advocate the total abolishment of the punishment of death. The act of murder, when accompanied by such cold-blooded atrocity as marked the crimes of Turney and Hamilton, calls imperatively for a penalty of corresponding severity; -the security of society demands that such should be the case. Nor have we any sympathy for hat spurious sentimentality which wou word "death" from the pages of our Statute-book .-But with all this we cannot see the necessity why undue publicity should be given to the execution of the sentence, particularly when that publicity is productive of the demoralizing consequences above referred to. The plan adopted by more than one of the United States, has frequently struck us as being worthy of our adoption. We allude to the practice of putting capital convicts to death within the precincts of the prison where they may be confined. The only objection to which such a procedure is obnoxious, is, that a facility might thereby be afforded for the perpetration of acts of injustice and oppression. But in the States to which we have reference, such a contingency is strictly guarded against. At every execution there must be present a certain number of witnesses, drawn from certain bodies and classes of the community, specified by law, -and failing whose presence the sentence cannot be carried into effect .-Thus every necessary publicity is secured for the transaction, and the commission of illegal injustice, rendered a matter of moral impossibility.

We repeat our conviction that such a method of carrying capital punishment into effect, would be desirable in almost every point of view. The minds of the spectators would not be hardened and debauched by gazing on the struggles and contortions of a fellowcreature. The attention of the sufferer would be less liable to be drawn away from the solemn abstraction which should characterize it at the last dread hour. And the effect of the punishment upon the community at large would, without doubt, be enhanced in a very marked degree. The absence of all external appeals, save perchance the tolling of a bell, which would announce the divorcement of soul and body, would leave imagination free to fashion forth ideas more impressive and telling by far than the reality could possibly suggest. Well did the Grecian painter appreciate this component principle of the solemn and the tragic, when he drew a veil over the countenance of the miserable father at the sacrifice of his fair and loving child. Fancy invests the countenance so shrouded with emotions, which would defy the highest efforts of the most gifted pencil to depict. Might

We cannot refrain from expressing our sorrowful The Editor of the Examiner has been amusing his disgust at another fact stated in the account of this to be acquired? Is it at such a Moloch-like altar that woman is to imbibe that precious retiring tenderness

nies, because the business of the working-days has "bowed reverently towards the altar on naming the We intend to publish, at the earliest opportunity,

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the Advertisement in connexion with VICTORIA which has appeared in our paper.

We have to request that those of our Exchange Newspapers, which have hitherto been sent to Cobourg, mitted henceforward to Toronto.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLBORNE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. Peterborough, June 10th, 1847.

My DEAR SIR.-I herewith enclose a set of resolution My DEAR SIR,—I herewith enclose a set of resolutions passed at the meeting held pursuant to public notice, for the formation of the Colborne District Branch of the Church Society. They should have been forwarded previously, but I understood, when in Toronto, that the paper would be fully occupied for a week or two with details of the Visitation, the Report and proceedings of the Church Society, and the able and interesting charge of our Diseases.

of our Diocesan.

The Archdeacon of York and Rev. J. Shortt, met with

the delay.

I have no fears but that though our sphere of action is a small one, we shall be enabled to increase our resources considerably, advance several important local objects, and contribute more liberally to the Parent Society than we have previously done.

I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,
ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR. The Editor of the Church.

Moved by F. FERGUSON, Esq., seconded by D. GRIF-FITH, Esq.—
1. Resolved,—That in conformity with a resolution passed unanimously at the last annual meeting of the Newcastle and Colborne Branch of the Church Society, held in Port Hope, a

new Association be now formed, to be called The Colborne District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society. Moved by Jas. Wallis, Esq., seconded by Charles WARE, Esq.—
2. Resolved,—That the Committee of Management consist

f Daniel Griffith and Thomas Benson, Esqrs., for the parish of Peterborough; Dr. Irons, of Metcalfe, and one from Lindsay for be named by the Rev. Mr. Harding, for the parish of Emily; John Langton and James Dunsford, Esqrs., for the parish of Fenelon; together with the Clergymen of the District, and the Treasurer and Secretary hereafter to be appointed.

Moved by D. GRIFFITH, Esq., seconded by F. HAY-3. Resolved,—That quarterly meetings of the Committee of

Management (five of whom constitute a quorum) be held on the first Mondays in January, April, July, and October in each year, at such time and place as may be agreed on at the previous meeting; and that the first meeting of the Committee be held in Peterborough on Monday the fifth day of July next. Moved by R. D. Rogers, Esq., seconded by George

DUNSFORD, Esq.—

4. Resolved,—That this meeting, while deploring the recent awful visitation of Divine Providence, trusts that our revered and energetic Diocesan will be pleased to take prompt measures to fill the vacancy in the ranks of the Clergy of the Colborne

District.
Moved by George Dunsford, Esq., seconded by Mr. THOS. WATKINS—
5. Resolved,—That Frederick Ferguson, Esq. be appointed Secretary of the Colborne District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society.

Moved by Charles Ware, Esq., seconded by D. GRIF-FITH, Esq.— 6. Resolved,—That Jas. Wallis, Esq. be appointed Treasure

Moved by James Wallis, Esq., seconded by George

DUNSFORD, Esq.—
7. Resolved,—That the Chairman do now vacate the Chair, and that Frederick Ferguson, Esq. be called to the same.

Moved by Daniel Griffith, Esq., seconded by Jas.

WALLIS, Esq.—
8. Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Rector, for the able manner in which he discharged the duties of the Chair.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter, inst received from the Rev. C. Forrest, the Missionary referred to, by a Clergyman of this city. Into the various details of arduous duty, set forth in this letter, written in a friendly confidence, we are not at liberty to enter—nor will we allude to them further than to bespeak the prayers of all who love the Lord, in behalf of our brother, that his hands may be strengthened, and his spirit refreshed by the anding consolations of the Holy Ghost the Con

We transcribe so much of the letter as it is of importance for the public to know: "I send you a memorandum hurriedly taken, of the deaths, &c., at Grosse Isle since the morning of your departure. I believe you may

epend upon the correctness of my statement.	0 1
June 5th [Weather, Rain and Cold.] Buried in the R. C. ground, from the ships	65
hospital	40
" Protestant ground	10
Total	115
Protestant Emigrants on the Island	1
belonging to the Church of England	70
Presbyterians	18
Methodist	1
Moravian	1
(From various causes) unascertained	28
Total	118
June 6th, Buried in R. C. ground	55
Protestant do	12
Total	67
Protestants on the Island	STATE
belonging to the Church of England.	86
Presbyterians	25
Methodist	1
Moravian	
Unascertained	
Total	137
June 7th, Monday. Buried in R. C. ground	65
Protestant do	. 10
Total	75
Protestants belonging to the Church of England (without taking into consideration a large body of Protestants who came in the afternoon.). Presbyterians (known.	. 86

efforts of the most gifted pencil to depict. Might not Legislature learn here a useful lesson from Arr?

Besides these, there are many others whom I have not found time to visit. Altogether, there are probably about 180 Protestants on the Island."

Unascertained.

It may be useful to mention, in connection with the above, that the number of deaths of Protestants includes above, that the number of deaths of Protestants includes
those of mariners; the crews being, for the far greater
part, Protestants, whatever deaths occur among them
swell the number, compared with that of Roman Catholics.
The Protestant patients are dispersed over the hospital,
tents and sheds, so that they have to be found out and visited singly. The ships are boarded by the Missionary so far as time remains and opportunity is given: 40 of them being now on the station, some little idea—a very faint one after all— may be formed of the nature of the

duties devolving upon the Clergyman.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal, who has been there once before, this season, went down to Grosse Isle yesterday on another visit, to render whatever services may We understand, His Lordship is likely to

spend some days there.—Berean.

The Bishop of Montreal is now at Grosse Isle, where his Lordship is engaged from morning to night in admin-istering spiritual consolation to the sick and dying emigrants who belong to the Episcopal Church. Several of the Roman Catholic Clergy are also in attend-

nce there, and we much regret to state that no less than we of these reverend gentlemen have been successively laid up with fever; but we are happy to learn that it is not considered of a dangerous character.—Courier.

Sermons were preached, on Sunday the 6th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, at Point Levi and New Liverpool, in aid of the general design of the Church Society; after which collections were made amounting respectively to the sums of £3 3s. 6d., and £5 15s. 5d. On Tuesday morning last, the Rev. John Torrance, Missionary at Point Levi, went down to the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, with a view to render to the Missio ary on the spot whatever assistance might be required. The Lord Bishop returned from the Station yesterday morning. - Berean.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Halifax Times conveys to us the distressing intelligence of the death of the Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, at the comparatively early age of 37 years. Our deceased fellow-labourer was the author of a volume of Sermons distinguished for their piety of sentiment and finished elegance of expression. His death was long expected; having been preceded by an illness of much suffering and long duration.

ORDINATION .- At an ordination held on Trinity Sunday at the Parish Church of Falmouth, by the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, Mr. Edwin Gilpin, A. B., of King's College, Windsor, was admitted to the holy order of Deacon. His Lordship preached from John xx. 21, to a numerous and attentive audience, in his usual impressive manner.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON. - ORDINATIONS. - On the 30th ultimo, (Trinity Sunday,) the Rev. Wm. N. Boyer, St. Bees College, England; the Rev. Joseph Ellwell; and the Rev. Richard Simonds, A. B., King's College, Windsor, N. S., were admitted to the order of Priests, by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, in St. Anne's Chapel, and Mr. Wm. H. DeVeber, A. B., King's College, Fredericton, was ordained a deacon.—St. John, F.B., Courier.

Arrival of the Cambria.

(From the N. Y. Albion.)

By the Cambria we have our London files to the 3rd instant. The intelligence of the most material importance by this ressel, is the rapid fall in corn and breadstuffs. Wheat is quoted from 88s. to 94s. per quarter, and Indian Corn at 63s. This rapid decline, so very unexpected, has arisen from several causes. First, In consequence of three weeks remarkable and unusually fine weather, such as has not been known for a long The Archdeacon of York and Rev. J. Shortt, met with an accident on their way and were obliged reluctantly to return; an unforeseen circumstance also detained Mr. Kennedy, so that in consequence of the melancholy death of Mr. Fidler, and Mr. Harding's severe illness, I was the only member of the Clerical body present.

I would have adjourned the meeting had I received in two days and the Archdeacon's letter, or conjectured the cause of the delay.

Eagle Pirst, In consequence of three weeks remarkable and unusually fine weather, such as has not been known for a long series of years. Not only was the weather fine and dry, but warm withal, the thermometer having reached 88 degrees on the 31st of May, in London. Secondly, In consequence of the weather, such as has not been known for a long series of years. Not only was the weather fine and dry, but warm withal, the thermometer having reached 88 degrees on the 31st of May, in London. Secondly, In consequence of the having reached 88 degrees on with that cereal. Thirdly, The early vegetation of the season has enabled the farmer to put his cattle on green food, thereby diminishing the consumption of green food, thereby has enabled the farmer to put his cattle on green food, thereby diminishing the consumption of grain. Fourthly, In the rotation of crops, many of the large farmers have, this season, deducted one year, usually given to the lands for clover, in order to avail themselves of a grain crop. Fifthly, A very high manuring has been resorted to, in order to make the land more productive. Sixthly, There being the same favourable expectation of good and early crops on the continent, the demand for grain in the English market for the supply of France, Belgium, and other countries, has much diminished. Seventhly, All these causes combined have induced the speculators to bring forth their hordes, and to sell them without further delay-thus forth their hordes, and to sell them without further delay—thus to a certain extent glutting the market. Perhaps, moreover, the example set by the Queen in using the flour called seconds, and limiting the consumption of bread to a pound per diem, has had its effects. These are some of the causes assigned for the sudden fall in prices, by Bell's Weekly Messenger, one of the best informed papers on such subjects in England. Should then the favourable weather continue, prices will not regain their former his hours. rmer high figure.

In Ircland, however, we regret to see that the potatoe disease

as reappeared among the new crops of that vegetable.

A long and interesting debate took place in the House of

but it is clear that the ministers do not intend to fall into any plan of a general or extensive emigration. The determination adopted by Lord John Russell, to consult the respective colonies is, pearhaps, a good one.

A pamphlet has been put forth by Lord Ashburton on the

subject of the currency, particularly regarding the operation of Sir Robert Peel's Bank Act, passed in 1844. The policy of Sir Robert Peel's Bank Act, passed in 1844. The policy of restricting paper issues of the Bank of England corresponding to the diminution of its stock of specie, is much doubted by practical men, and the pamphlet of Lord Ashburton touches mainly upon this point. If it shall be found that this restrictions are the striction of t tive policy is unsound, and must be changed, it will materially shake public confidence in the infallibility of Sir Robert Peel's nancial abilities.

Mr. O'Connell, the great Irish agitator, has paid the debt of nature. He had reached Genoa on his way to Rome, and was there arrested with the disease which terminated his existence. Diarrhoa set in, and subsequently congestion of the brain, and he expired on Saturday night the 15th of May. He refused to take medicine, and the medical treatment was therefore limited Mr. O'Connell gave directions that his body be sent to Ire-

and, and his heart to Rome.

The Dr. Duff mentioned, is an English physician of some

for twelve. The Bill passed under a protest from the Marquess

of Londonderry.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia has arrived in Engand on a visit, and has been presented to her Majesty.

Lord Cochrane, now the Earl of Dundonald, has been estored to the Order of the Bath, which honour was taken from him for his alleged participation in the noted stock-jobbing affair, which took place in 1814. He was at the same time deprived of his rank in the navy, but that was restored to him

by the late king, William the Fourth. by the late king, withan the Fourier of the ensuing General Elec-cion, but these preparations have no distinctive character as on former occasions. Sir R. Peel has so broken up and dispersed politics of the next Parliament. A great number of the old members will retire; and it is supposed that Mr. Roebuck will lose his seat for Bath, as he will be opposed by no less a person than Lord Ashley. He is disliked by the present Cabinet; and Lord John Russell not long since told him, in the House of Commons, that such would be his fate. His extreme ultraism and irritable disposition are the alleged causes of the dislike.

The celebrated Dr. Chalmers has also paid the debt of nature.

In him the Free Church of Scotland has lost its great light, In him the Free Church of Scotland has lost its great aguat, but his name, as a divine and a great and distinguished man, will go down with honour to posterity. Dr. Chalmers was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 31st of May, at Edinburgh. He was in his seventieth year.

The dissensions between the Queen of Spain and her husband

have broken out afresh, and it is reported that her majesty has conjured the Pope to annul their marriage. Queen Christina, it is said, has proceeded to Rome to implore his Holiness not to interfere in the matter. This is a sad issue to the Spanish marriage intrigue, and Louis Philippe, we fear, has much to

Colonial.

EXECUTION. (Reported for The Church.)

On the morning of Tuesday last, those miserable men, Turney and Hamilton, underwent the dreadful punishment with which the law visits the crime of murder. From the moment he received sentence, Hamilton ap-

pears to have abandoned the most remote hope of life, and to have applied himself in a becoming manner to prepare for the momentous change which awaited him.— At his committal to prison, his religious knowledge seemed have been anticipated from the careless dissolute manner in which (as he admitted) the greater portion of his years had been spent. By a diligent use, however, of the means of grace, to which he had access during his confinement, a marked change was wrought upon him; and we are assured by one of his spiritual advisers, that so far as man could form a judgment, there is every reason to believe that he died a sincere and pardoned penitent. There was nothing of the wild-fire of enthusiasm in his expressions; he repeatedly confessed that his main sorrow arose from his having sinned against God; and in the most unequivocal manner he declared, that all his hopes for salvation were built upon the truth that Christ had made a full and sufficient satisfaction for his sins.

Turney being a member of the Roman Catholic Church, had been spent. By a diligent use, however, of the means of grace, to which he had access during his confinement, sufficient satisfaction for his sins.

Turney being a member of the Roman Catholic Church,

we are unable to give any particulars touching his reli-gious experiences. This much, however, we may say, that his demeanour throughout was quiet and decorous, at least latterly; and Hamilton, who frequently had access to his fellow-sufferer's cell, occasionally read to him portions of the devotional works in his possession, to which Turney paid marked attention, and often requested that he would repeat his labours of love. The anxiety which Hamilton expressed for the eternal welfare of his comrade in misery, was highly creditable to him, and afforded a proof among others that his own convictions were the result of the Holy Spirit's operations.

On Monday afternoon Turney's young wife and infant child, were permitted to take their last farewell of him, and the scene was distressing beyond description. An eye witness informs us that, though conversant with many such situations. uch situations, the wild hysterical grief of the poor creature who was so soon to be made a widow, exceeded any-thing which had ever before fallen under his observation. this occasion, Hamilton, with a humane forgetfulness of his own predicament, went into the cell occupied by the unhappy rair, and did his best to console the almost frenzied woman. Turney displayed a decent firmness during the interview, and parted with comparative com-

posure his wife and child.

Mr. Ferrie was of opinion that two such important and the Early on Tuesday morning the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, as those of President of the greatest bank in the (at whose ministrations Hamilton had been an occa- Executive Councillor, were incompatible,

sional attendant), the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson, of the Established Church of Scotland, and Mr. Stewart, a Scripture-reader, visited Hamilton in his cell, and found him composed and resigned to his dreadful doom. He stated that he had slept pretty well during the preceding night, and that his waking intervals had been occupied with prayers to the Most High for pardon and support. He repeated his conviction that the record of his iniquities nad been blotted out in the blood of Jesus; and with tremulous earnestness his anxious hope that he would meet the victim of his crime in a better world that day In the course of the morning he requested Mr. Macgeorge In the course of the morning he requested Mr. Macgente to convey a warning message to the congregation under that gentleman's charge, to the majority of whom he had been well known. "Tell them," said he, "that as a dying man I beseech them to be regular in their attendance at Church; to be diligent in prayer and reading the Bible; and to shun Taverns, particularly on the Sunday." He also added, "I feel convinced that if I had prayed to God the state of the said of the s on the morning of my crime, I never would have committed it.
I was left to myself because I neglected to ask His grace.
This was said in accents of tremulous earnestness which left no room to doubt the heartfelt sincerity of the

Having dressed himself in the grave-clothes in which he was to suffer, without any apparent diminution of firmness, and partaken of some slight refreshment at the suggestion of Mr. Macgeorge, he declared that he was fully prepared to meet his end, adding, "I have been hard to be a support of the su thinking all this morning that the punishment I am about to suffer is not nearly so severe as what I deserve." He then called two of the Turnkeys who had charge of them, and after thanking them warmly for all their hindress. after thanking them warmly for all their kindness, presented them with a book and his spectacles as tokens of remembrance. The men were affected to tears when they took leave of the prisoners. He likewise expressed his sense of gratitude for the humane manner in which he had been treated by the Sheriff, Mr. Kidd, and the other officials expressed the obligations under which he other officials, expressed the obligations under which he lay to his spiritual advisers, and stated that he had derived much comfort both from the sermon and the conversation of the Rev. H. J. Grasett on the preceding Sunday.

It may be here mentioned that the noise made out of literature heard.

doors by the congregated multitude was distinctly heard in the condemned cell; and as the reporter can testify, nothing could be more incongruously revolting, than the sounds of reckless levity which ever and anon fell upon the sickened ear. One would have thought that the object which had attracted so many human beings was one of a festive nature, such as a fair, or a horse-race, instead of the entrance of two poor creatures into the "dark valley of the shall a fair." of the shadow of death."
Shortly before ten o'clock the Sheriff attended by his

Shortly before ten o'clock the Sheriff attended by his deputy entered the ward, and conducted the doomed-ones to the Jailor's office, where they were pinioned by two closely-masqued executioners. Both the culprits stood the trying operation with firmness—though in Hamilton's case it was evident that nature quailed a little before this ignominious forerunner of a violent death.

Turney, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Kerwin, R. C. F., and Hamilton, by the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, then proceeded to the platform, which was erected on the top of the prison wall facing the west. Turney first ascended the fatal stage, his fellow sufferer having expressed a

Commons on the 1st instant, on a motion made by Lord Lincoln on the subject of Emigration to the British Colonies. The motion was supported by Mr. Gregory and by Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Gregory's speech we are unable to find room for to-day; but it is clear that the ministers do not intend to fall into any

of tone and gesture.

During this time Turney was addressing the assen multitude. He stated that his first step in the pathway of crime, consisted in stealing a shilling from his mothers and that he frequently on subsequent occasions ro his friends, without the slightest suspicion resting him as the perpetrator. Biggins he fully exonerate from the charge he brought against him of bearing at part in the murder and robbery of McPhillips, declaring the stated exclusive the charge of the point against him of the charge of the ch in the most emphatic manner that the guilt rested exion sively upon himself. He alluded to a written confession which he had made of all his crimes, and that in all promises with an exist and that in with an which he had made of all his crimes, and that in with an bability it would be soon published; concluding with an expression of hope that God would prove a guardian to his wife and child. The culprit here seemed strongly affected, and for the first time was observed to shed tears. Several persons in the crowd called out—" Keep up your spirits Turney, and die like a man." Surely such tears were no proof of a want of becoming manhood.

Hamilton, who had been standing for some time on the

were no proof of a want of becoming manhood.

Hamilton, who had been standing for some time on the scaffold, then came forward to the front of the platform, and in few words declared that his sentence was just—that he had been a great sinner—but trusted his transgressions were fully pardoned.

were fully pardoned.

The halters and caps were then adjusted by the exect The Dr. Duff mentioned, is an English physician of some eminence residing at Genoa.

The Earl of Clarendon, as we anticipated two weeks since, has received the appointment of Lord Lieutenaut of Ireland, vacant by the death of the Earl of Besborough.

Ireland feels the benefit of a reduction in the price of grain, but destitution has done its fatal work. Fevers continue to a frightful extent, and deaths are very numerous. Fever also prevails in Liverpool, Manchester, and many of the large towns prevails in Liverpool, Manchester, and many of the large towns in England.

Were fully pardoned.

The halters and caps were then adjusted by the exect tioners, and the culprits having assumed a kneeling position, commenced to offer up their last prayers for merely in the midst of which the drop suddenly fell, and they have the midst of which the dr

in England.

Our military readers will rejoice to see that medals have at last been granted to the survivors of the Peninsular army, and indeed to the troops engaged in all the important actions fought from the beginning of the war in 1792. The same bonour is granted to the navy.

The limited Enlistment Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Lords, and has ere this become a law. A man can now enlist in the infantry for ten years, and in the cavalry for twelve. The Bill passed under a protest from the Marquess ustice to mention that these active publishers had account of the execution printed and for sale, as an extrato the British Colonist, within a very short time after the

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

event took place.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Condensed from various sources.)

The roll of the House was called over, and several mem were excused on the grounds of illness or business. Nowas offered for the absence of the Hon. John Macdons on the motion of Mr. Morris, a committee was appoint

vesti, ate the cause.

Mr. Ferguson then rose and said be had a conscientions to discharge. He thought it was, at the least, awkward in the same individual should not only be President, but the macrive and most influential of the Directors of one of the most influential of the Directors of one of the most banking institutions. important banking institutions in the Province, and also the President, and, with that, be a member of Executive Council by which he would be put in possession of a knowledge of the whole monetary transactions of the province, of all that could tend to give the bank with which he was connected an and advantage over all similar institutions in the province. tend to give the bank with which he was connected an advantage over all similar institutions in the province.

a subject which he had no personal pleasure in dwelling on, and he should, therefore, content himself with reading his motion for an address to his Excellency, representing, with all respect to the honourable gentleman himself, the impropriety, constitutional point of view, of a member of his Excellency.

Council being at the same time the President of a bank.

The motion and address being read from the Chair, a silent of the president of a bank.

for some seconds ensued.

Mr. Morris said that, before speaking, he would like renumber to hear other honourable gentlemen express their sentrements.

ments.

Mr. Irving did not object to the appointment referred to any personal grounds, but he considered it as an attempt atone for the recent removal of the Government deposits for atone for the recent removal of the Government deposits for the bank of which the honourable gentleman was President.

Mr. Hamilton did not believe that it was the opinion of the content of the conte Mr. Hamilton did not believe that it was the oppeople of Upper Canada, that this appointment would be
respect, prejudicial to the public interests. If there were
precedents at home, there were here. In the Parlia
Upper Canada they had seen the hon. Mr. Allan, Presi
the bank of Upper Canada, also a member of the Goret
and he had never heard a word against the appointment
Dunn, also a very large stockholder in a bank, had
office of Receiver-General, nor did he ever hear a word
that.

Mr. Morris maintained that if the President were so base by

when those circumstances had ceased to exist.

of Montreal, when the government was engaged in
monetary operations, had made propositions so liberal an
rous that they had no hesitation in renewing their con
with it. There was and is no wish to exclude. Then
has been; the anxiety has always been to distribute fa
mong both tages, honous and its control of the contro mong both races, honours, profits, and responsibility.

Joseph was the only person connected with the Parl
Upper Canada, before the union, unprovided for. but he was compensated in some shape or other. The ponding officer in the Parliament of Lower Canada, man of immense wealth, received a pension, while M

a man of moderate means, was thrown on the wide out a shilling. Lord Sydenham had given him a dis rance of an office of equivalent value to that from which dismissed; and, but for the death of that nobleman, there he no doubt the be no doubt the promise would long before now have filled. The same promise had been made by Sir Cha —it was on record, and could be shown to exist. Had again been recognised by Lord Netcalfe; and Government thought it was much better that a man of should be employed, and earn his salary, than be pensoned.

like others. To conclude; he could not imagine that pointment of the Pressident of the bank of Montreal