

nance, established by the late Bishop of Quebec, of which a copy is annexed.

I have also adopted the Questions addressed to the Clergy by the late Bishop, of which a copy is enclosed, and have to request that you will deliver it to me, when I visit your Cure, with the blanks filled up.

The particular time of the Confirmation in your Cure, as well as of the assembling of the Clergy for the visitation, will be fixed by farther notice.

I am, Reverend Sir,

Your faithful and affectionate brother,
G. J. MONTREAL.

The Bishop requests that you will in the mean time use both public and private monitions and exhortations within your cure, that those who are committed to your charge may have full knowledge of the nature of the rite itself, and that those who are desirous of participating therein may do so with a full understanding of this solemn renewal of their baptismal engagements. And for this end you will find the Church Catechism, fully and familiarly explained, very useful, dwelling especially on those two grand requirements of the Gospel—repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ.

Each Candidate must be of the age of fifteen years.

Such as may have received adult baptism, or have partaken of the Holy Communion, should not therefore decline to offer themselves as candidates for Confirmation.

After due examination, you will, previously to the day of Confirmation, furnish such candidates as you approve with a Ticket, to be presented by them at the Communion rails at the time of the service, as follows:—

(Person's Name.)

(Examined and approved by me.)

(— — — — —)

Each of the candidates must be instructed to make the responses in an audible voice, and especially that one in which they publicly give their assent, in the words "I do," to the renewal of the solemn promise and vow made in their name at their baptism.

You will also please to prepare and deliver to the Bishop, before the Service, a general list specifying the names and ages of the approved candidates. The ages of such as are above 21 need not be specified.

From the Ulster Times.

TO THE REV. THOMAS DREW, MINISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH, BELFAST.

(Concluded from our last.)

I have never been able to account, I confess, for the comparatively little attention and support which the venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has received; for if ever a Missionary Institution deserved to be fostered and encouraged by members of the Church of England, it is this. What has been its object?—To prevent Englishmen, and the children of Englishmen from forgetting the Lord who bought them. Surely if it be a duty to care that the gospel be preached to the heathen, it must be a higher duty to care for our own spiritually furnished members,—to prevent them and theirs, if possible, from forsaking the faith of their fathers and sinking into Pagan darkness. If there were nothing else to recommend this Society, it deserves the help and gratitude of all churchmen for what it has under God been the means of doing in the United States. It was this society which sowed the seeds of that harvest which is now offered to our view in the present state of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that republic. I have heard that whatever endowment was given by the government in any of the new colonies, was at the pressing request of that Society. Amid every discouragement, this society did not despise the day of small things; it persevered in its efforts, and so effectually, that even the war of the Revolution could not wholly undo what had been accomplished, though for a time it seemed to have almost ruined every prospect of a church, the majority of whose members adhered to the Royal cause. No sooner had peace succeeded to the confusion of that unnatural contest, than the few episcopal clergy who remained in the country after its separation from Great Britain became anxious to secure the benefits of episcopal oversight and the succession and supply of a duly ordained ministry. The constitution of the Church was agreed upon, assimilated, as nearly as the circumstances of the country admitted of, to the parent church, (the liturgy, articles and offices of the church are essentially the same,) and four bishops were elected—Bishop Seabury, consecrated by the Bishops of the episcopal church in Scotland, and bishops White, Provost, and Maddison, consecrated by Dr Moore, archbishop of Canterbury.—The venerable bishop White lived to see, and we now rejoice to count, 16 bishops and nearly 700 presbyters of that church. This is of itself an epistle of commendation on behalf of the society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, which should be written on the hearts of all who love the Episcopal Church of Christ.

Those loyal men, who were true to their allegiance to their Sovereign, having been compelled to abandon their homes in the revolted colonies, took refuge in the Canadas, and in the other British provinces of America, and to that quarter in consequence the venerable society turned its attention. In 1784, about 10,000 U. E. loyalists settled in Upper Canada, at that time almost a wilderness, the majority of whom were either members of or friendly disposed to the Established Church of the empire; but the settlement of these faithful servants of the Crown was so injudiciously managed, that they were thinly scattered over a large surface, instead of being located in convenient numbers in a few townships—two or three families were placed by themselves in one township, while their nearest neighbor was many miles distant, and probably no road to facilitate intercourse. With a people so circumstanced, it was of course an impossibility to constitute any thing at all corresponding to parishes in England; and to supply a population so divided with the regular services of a clergyman was hopeless, and was not attempted. The utmost, however, that could be done was done by the society. This was to place a clergyman in each of the villages, who, as opportunity might offer, would give such attention to the poor destitute members of the church as might be in his power. Accordingly, six missionaries of the Church of England were stationed as soon as possible in each of the following places, viz: at Cornwall, Kingston, Ernest Town, Toronto, Niagara, and Sandwich. Till 1814, these were all the clergymen of the Church of England in the Province. In the meanwhile, however, the population of the colony had greatly increased, and the spiritual wants of a vast proportion of the inhabitants could no longer be regarded by the friends of the Church without an exertion to meet them, in some degree, by an additional supply of ministers, however inadequate to the demand. Peace also, after long years of war, produced a

stagnation of business in the mother country, and many, unable to provide for their families in the land of their fathers, resolved to seek a home in the colonies.

The advantages of Upper Canada rendered it the most desirable destination. Being not very distant, the expense of the voyage was comparatively trifling, while the fertility of the soil and the salubrity of the climate promised every thing that the emigrant could wish. The numbers who, since 1816, have emigrated from Great Britain and Ireland to Upper Canada, may be inferred from the fact, that the population, which in 1784 was computed at 10,000, may now be stated at 350,000, or perhaps nearly 400,000. Aided by an annual grant from Parliament, the Soc. P. G. F. P. gradually increased the number of their missionaries till 1832, when the Parliamentary grant was withdrawn. At that period, there were on the list of the Society twenty-six missionaries in Upper Canada, whose stipend was £200, besides several on a lower scale. Compelled by want of funds to contract the sphere of their labors, the Society, after much consideration, resolved to accede to an arrangement, by which those missionaries in Upper Canada, at that time on their list, were, for the future, to be paid by the Government, out of local funds in the colony, at the rate of £170; while all appointed since 1832, either to new missions or as successors to the incumbents of the old, were to receive only £100. It is evident, that in reluctantly turning from a field, to which for half a century its pastoral care had been extended, the chief anxiety of the venerable society was the security of the stipend to its former missionaries, with whom it felt bound to keep faith, and every clergyman and member of the Church of England in Upper Canada must acknowledge, with heartfelt gratitude, their deep obligations to a Society which has, under God, done so much for the extension of the Church of Christ in that Province.

There are at present in Upper Canada about sixty clergymen, most of whom regularly officiate at two, and some at three, or even more congregations. Of these, twenty-six receive a stipend of £170. Twenty-one others at £100; and of the rest—two are paid by the congregations they serve; two by the generous exertions of the Rev. Mr. Waddell, of Beacon-Grange, Ixham, nephew of the late Bishop of Quebec; three are missionaries of a Society established in the Province, and three by the Upper Canada Clergy Society of London. But how totally inadequate these are to the wants of the Province may be inferred without much difficulty.

Imagine a country extending from Amherstburgh, in the west, to Coteau du Lac, in the east, upwards of 500 miles, with only sixty clergymen of the Church of England. With such a scanty number of laborers to meet the wants of the members of our Church, who may be reckoned at 150,000, must be impossible. A few details will shew plainly what our people endure. In 1831, while residing with the late Bishop of Quebec, as his chaplain, I was directed by his Lordship to visit the town of Tecumseth, forty-two miles back of Toronto. Having appointed a Sunday, I drove, on the Saturday previous, to the house of a respectable settler (near the centre of the township) of the name of Coffee, where I was to pass the night; and the next day being remarkably fine, I preached to a very large congregation, chiefly Irish Protestants; administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to 34 communicants; and baptized 22 children. These poor people, who were, indeed, as sheep having no shepherd, had not seen a clergyman for a year. I cannot attempt to describe the greeting with which I was welcomed; and I assure you, there was no inconsiderable difficulty in declining the proffers of hospitality which, on every side, solicited my acceptance. These people, I am thankful to say, have now a resident minister, the Rev. Mr. Osler, who has been sent out by the Upper Canada Clergy Society, and who arrived in June last. Nor is this a solitary instance of spiritual destitution under which emigrants from the mother country labor. The accounts of the Rev. Adam Elliott, Travelling Missionary in the Home District, in his reports to the Society for Converting and Civilizing the Indians, and the Propagation of the Gospel amongst the Destitute Settlers in Upper Canada, assert, that ten clergymen at least, are required for that district alone. The Rev. Mr. Harper, travelling missionary in the Midland district, under the same Society, gives a similar testimony; and when it is considered that there are eleven districts in Upper Canada, it is surely no exaggeration to declare, that at this moment nearly 100 additional clergymen are necessary to supply the members of our communion with the regular ministrations of the Church of our fathers.

If ever a people merited the attention of the parent Church, or deserved well of the mother country, it is the loyal people of Upper Canada; many of them are the sons and grandsons of those high principled men, who, rather than renounce their allegiance to their venerated Sovereign, King George the Third, of blessed memory, left their all, and wandered forth to seek a new home in a land they knew not; others of them are natives of Great Britain or Ireland, firmly attached to the Church and Constitution of their forefathers. How eagerly they look for the ministrations of the Church they were early taught to reverence, must be seen to be understood. And are these to be passed over with unconcern—without some exertion to aid them in their destitution? Many who, in the land of their fathers, enjoyed the instruction of their pastor, who were never missed, at the call of the Sabbath bell, from their place in the House of the Lord; who, with parental anxiety, dedicated their children to God in baptism, and rejoiced to be present at his table, are now settled in the remote townships of Upper Canada, without a minister, without a church, without any of the stated ordinances of the sanctuary,—and shall these men, or the children of such, be overlooked till they shall have at length lost all taste for spiritual ministrations? Is nothing to be done to help them till it be nearly in vain? For alas! what is man when left to himself without the blessed privileges of Christian communion? By degrees the duty of family worship is neglected—the sabbath is profaned—children, unbaptized and uninstructed, grow up in ignorance of Him, whom truly to know is life eternal. Often have religious parents deplored the evil effects of the example of this indifference upon their children, in defiance of their efforts to counteract the mischief, and lamented the want of a stated ministry as the chief cause of the evil. Often have they solicited the Bishop to send them a clergyman, if possible. We must all say, as our excellent diocesan was wont to say on such appeals, "May the Lord of the harvest send more laborers into the harvest."

There are many interesting particulars relative to the church in Canada on which I could enlarge, but as I have already far exceeded the limits of a single letter, I must defer the mention of them to a future opportunity, which I trust will be in a few days. In the meanwhile, believe me to be, rev. and dear Sir, yours faithfully,

ROBERT D. CARTWRIGHT,
Chaplain to the late Bishop of Quebec,
and Assistant Minister of St. George's,
Kingston, Upper Canada.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

Since our last, the Steam Ship 'Great Western' has arrived at New York, bringing London dates to the 1st June. Her voyage to England was completed in 15 days, although, during that period, she encountered much head wind and heavy gales. The return passage to New York was effected in 14 days. The 'Sirius' has also arrived at New York, having completed her homeward voyage in 18 days, and the return passage in the same time.

The motion of Sir Thomas Acland for rescinding the resolutions on the Irish Tithe question, passed in 1835,—which was alluded to amongst the items of English Intelligence in our last,—was brought to a division in the House of Commons on the 15th May. On this motion the vote for Ministers, was 317; against 298. Majority against Sir T. Acland and the Conservatives 19.

In 1835, the division in favour of the resolutions thus proposed to be rescinded,—and the adoption of which broke up the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel,—was for Ministers 289; against 322. Majority against Sir Robert Peel, 33. It will appear, therefore, that in this interval, the Conservatives have gained 14 votes upon the question of the Irish Church; a circumstance from which every Protestant cannot fail to deduce encouragement and hope.

The Conservative Members of the House of Commons gave a magnificent banquet on the 12th May to their distinguished leader Sir Robert Peel. The invitation was signed by 313 members of the House of Commons, a cheering indication of the strength as well as union of the conservative cause. Upon the health of the Right Honorable Baronet being drunk, he addressed to the distinguished company a long and eloquent speech, from which we have only room to make the following striking and beautiful extract:

"He knew it would be asked what he meant by CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLES—he knew that it had been said that those principles were vague and undefined. He would state what he meant by Conservative principles. Those who professed them would resist any encroachment on the settled rights of either of the three branches of the Legislature. By Conservative principles, he meant to say, that they would resist all attempts to separate the established Protestant religion from the state.—Conservative principles would resist any project to alienate the church property to secular purposes. He considered these to be Conservative principles; but in avowing them he had no desire to raise any unmeaning cry of the Church being in danger, for the purpose of any political object. (Hear, hear.) However, it could not be denied that measures were proposed which, if successful, must endanger the established religion, and therefore he was determined to oppose them. (Hear, hear.) He never would consent that the Bishops should be the mere stipendiaries of the state. (Hear, hear.) He never would consent to alienate funds necessary for the repair and keeping up of the fabric of the church. (Cheers.) It was to that church that they were indebted for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and for the protection of their property; and therefore he should always oppose its funds being appropriated to any secular purposes. Conservative principles were calculated to rescue the country from the dangers with which they were threatened. Conservative principles meant a firm attachment to the church united with the state, and a firm determination to uphold the institutions of the country—institutions which had raised this country above all other nations, and made it the envy and admiration of the world. Conservative principles went to promote peaceful industry at home and abroad, to encourage and protect commercial enterprise, and promote social intercourse. If these principles flourished, England would be the happiest country in the world—the most virtuous, and they would form a bulwark of social and religious liberty."

The Earl of Gosford, late Governor-in-Chief, had arrived in London.

A public dinner in honor of the loyal inhabitants of the British Colonies in North America, was to be given to Sir Francis Bond Head, in Freemason's Hall, London, on the 6th June. The invitation to the respected Baronet was signed by nearly 100 Stewards; Robert Carter, Esq. Secretary.

A fatal Riot took place at Canterbury, headed by a person named William Courtenay, convicted some years ago for perjury at the Maidstone Assizes, and subsequently liberated on the plea of insanity. After many acts of violence committed by the mob, and the murder of a constable, the military were called upon to interfere, and the result was the dispersion of the assemblage, with the loss of 11 killed, and several severely wounded. Amongst the number were unfortunately some innocent persons, attracted to the spot by curiosity.

Nothing very decisive had occurred in Spain, altho' the affairs and prospects of Don Carlos were evidently about as discouraging as possible, short of utter ruin.

Prince Talleyrand, the minister of every dynasty, died in Paris on the 17th May.

From the Albion—Extra.

The opening of the Budget by Mr. Rice, on the 18th ult. exhibited an expenditure above the revenue for last year of £1,429,000; in which a miscalculation appears on each side of the question, the estimated income being greater, and that of the expenditure less, than the reality. This deficiency Mr. Rice accounted for in the payment of £681,000 on account of the Canada war, in the necessity of providing for the whole amount of interest on the West India loan, in the payment of £200,000 interest on Exchequer bills, and in the general advance on the interest of Exchequer bills.

The House of Commons, on 22d May, passed a Resolution in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the colonies. The vote carried by 96 to 93. Majority 3. Divine thanks had been offered up in many places for this result. This resolution was, however, in effect rescinded, on a subsequent day, on the ground that it would violate the National faith with the planters. The house had been taken by surprise on the first vote: Lord John Russell and others of the ministers were absent. The numbers on the second vote were 250 and 178, leaving a majority of 72 in favor of national honesty.

In the House of Lords, May 21st, Lord Melbourne moved the second reading of the Irish poor law bill. The Duke of Wellington remarked that this measure, amended, would improve the social situation of Ireland so that the state of poverty and disturbance which exists there will no longer exist in the same degree as at the present moment. It will induce the great landed proprietors in Ireland, whether resident there or not, and most particularly those resident in this country, to look after those residing upon their own estates, and afford them protection. The speech of the Duke of Wellington is said to have been distinguished for comprehensive and statesmanlike views. The second reading was carried by a majority of 149 to 20. Lord Lyndhurst voted for the second reading; and Lord Brougham, who professed to be convinced by the speech of Lord Lyndhurst, arrived at a different conclusion, and voted in the minority.

LOWER CANADA.

The number of passengers arrived here on Sunday and yesterday, namely 400, although not very great, is nearly one-third of the total number arrived this year. Such an unusual number, (considering the previous arrivals) shows that the alarm created by the rebellion here was beginning to subside among the emigrating class—a circumstance which cannot but be highly gratifying to the people of Quebec, the townships, &c.—Quebec Mercury.

PAPINEAU.—It is said that biographical sketches and engraved portraits of Papineau are everywhere to be seen in Paris. The Journal des Debats recommends that subscription committees should be formed throughout this country, volunteers enlisted, and arms and ammunition smuggled into Canada.—ib.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE,
Quebec, June 13th, 1838.

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Montreal to be President or Principal of the Schools of Royal foundation, and of all other institutions of Royal foundation to be hereafter established for the advancement of learning in the Province of L. Canada.

The Hon. John Neilson, Esquire, to be one of the Trustees of the said schools of Royal foundation in the said Province of Lower Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General gave a grand entertainment at the Castle of St. Lewis, on the 18th instant, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Major Gen. Sir James McDonnell, and all the officers in the garrison, who were present at that celebrated battle, had the honor to dine with the Governor General on this occasion.

After dinner his Excellency proposed a toast to the health of those officers in appropriate terms, and dwelt more especially on the distinguished services of Sir John Colborne.

UPPER CANADA.

The country has been again thrown into a fever of excitement and indignation, by the intelligence that a large party of American pirates and refugees have suddenly made their appearance on the Niagara frontier, near to Chippawa;—having crossed in small parties, armed;—where they have since committed numerous acts of atrocity. Their numbers are variously stated from four to eight hundred, and they are represented to be ensconced in a swamp near the Short Hills, a well known disaffected part of the country. On Thursday night last, about two hundred of these villains surrounded and attacked the house of a Mr. Osterhout, where eight of Major McGrath's troop of Volunteer Lancers, now on duty on the frontier, were quartered. The men defended themselves with most determined bravery for a considerable time, and we are told had actually killed four of their assailants, when the latter set fire to the house, and the soldiers were compelled to surrender—one of their number being shot dead, and another severely wounded. The pirates took their prisoners a short distance from the house, where they robbed them of their uniform, arms and accoutrements, and also of their horses, and then let them go. News of the outrage was immediately forwarded to Niagara and Toronto, at which places, and in the country generally, it has naturally produced the greatest excitement. Sir George Arthur proceeded to Niagara in person on Saturday last, and has remained on the frontier ever since, directing the measures adopted for the apprehension and punishment of the offenders, which we are glad to learn are of so extensive and active a character, that it is hardly possible any of them can escape. Thirty prisoners have already been taken. It is also stated that a still larger body (from 1 to 2000) of the pirates is assembled in the neighborhood of Lewiston, ready to co-operate with those on this side at the first favorable moment. Affidavit of the fact has been made in Toronto by two Americans of respectable address and appearance, and also that McKenzie, Van Rensselaer and Doyle are at the head of them? We do not place much confidence in the account, nevertheless, Sir George has since sent over orders for the Rangers to repair forthwith to the frontier, which they did on Monday last; and also that two companies of our hundred picked men each, from the 24th and 85th regiments, should hold themselves in readiness to cross at a moment's notice.—(Cobourg Star.)

By the Transit last night from Niagara we received intelligence that James Morreau, for whom his Excellency Sir G. Arthur offered a reward of £500, has been taken and lodged in goal. He is said to have been apprehended by a Scotch farmer, who observed him lurking suspiciously about his premises. He was not aware until he delivered Morreau over to the authorities, whom he had, or that his prize would yield him £500.—British Colonist.

Col. McLean, with two companies of the East York Militia, has been placed on active service in the Township of Pickering, where in consequence of intelligence gathered from an intercepted letter at the Toronto Post Office, we believe some further disturbances were expected to take place.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN TORONTO.—The Gazette announces the following new appointments:—The Hon. John Macaulay to be Civil Secretary, in room of John Joseph Esq., who is appointed Clerk to the Legislative Council, ex Gratia Powell Esq. deceased. Also the Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Commissioner of Crown Lands, to be also Surveyor General, vice the Hon. John Macaulay.

Another dreadful steamboat accident has occurred on an American coast off North Carolina. The 'Palaski', a fine vessel plying between Charleston and Baltimore, on the night of the 14th instant, on her passage to the latter place, burst her boiler, and sunk about thirty miles from land, when upwards of 150 individuals were hurried to an untimely end. When will the Legislature of the United States interfere to put a stop to this fearful trifling with human life?

On Wednesday last, being the anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne of Great Britain, it was observed in this town by the performance of Divine Service, at the Episcopal Church. A most soul-stirring and eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. John Cochran. He denounced, in powerful and manly eloquence, and showed with a meek and flaming zeal, that

"the wave of Majesty

Dies not alone; but like a gulph doth draw
What's near it with it; it is a massy wheel
Fix'd on the summit of the highest mount,
To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things
Are mortu'd and adjoin'd; which, when it falls,
Each small annexment, petty consequence
Attends the boisterous ruin."

The beautiful flag belonging to the Rifle Company, was hoisted on the steeple of the Church at sunrise, and kept floating in the breeze till sunset. Events of this kind should be celebrated in this country now more than ever. We do not hold with the affable policy of abandoning the celebration of great and happy events, because, forsooth, the joy manifested by the loyal, may lacerate the black hearts of traitors.—Belle-ville Intelligencer.

On the night of the 28th inst. the town of Cobourg was brilliantly illuminated in honour of Her Majesty's Coronation. This, we believe, was the suggestion of a few spirited and loyal individuals; and although only made known at a late hour of that day, was acted upon with a promptitude and zeal which does great credit to the loyal feelings of our population. Bonfires, the firing of cannon, and the discharge of rockets, many of which streamed magnificently through the air, joined to the reiterated huzzas of a happy crowd of old and young, testified the ardour of devotion which is felt by her Canadian subjects to our youthful and religious Queen.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, June 29th:—

Ven. The Archbishop of York; Rev. H. Patton; H. Russell, Esq. with package; J. Kent, Esq., (2) with do.; P. M. Thornhill, (the required papers have been sent); Rev. J. Grier, add. sub.; Rev. W. Anderson; P. H. Howard Esq.; J. Leslie Esq. (the 6 mo. terminated with No. 47 of last vol.) Rev. G. Archbold, add. subs. and rem.; A. Smally, Esq. rem.; Rev. W. Macaulay; J. Beavis Esq. rem. "ZADIE" in our next.