lies than on any of his other subjects. Col. Talbot, Earl of Tyr- language of our hearts and lips, "What shall I render author of those popular little pieces, entitled "Passing which ever and anon are proposed for our acceptance. sonnell, was made Lord Lieutenant, a vile and profligate officer, who scrupled no kind of barbarity or wickedness to serve his cause. He broke several Protestant officers-all offices, civil and military, were put into the hands of the vilest miscreants-not a Protestant Sheriff left in the kingdom : the charters taken away, and newmodelled in favour of Papists."-Neale.

"The King called a council, in which he declared his resolution to issue a declaration for a general liberty of conscience to persons of all persuasions soever." " In the preamble to which, he says-. That he cannot but heartily wish that all his subjects were members of the Catholic Church ; yet, that it is his opinion that conscience ought not to be forced,' &cc., 'that the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, &c., shall not be required.' He also repealed all laws imposing tests on those who held any employments."-Neale.

"The maxim that the King set up, and about which he entertained all that were about him, was the great happiness of a universal toleration. On this the King used to enlarge in a great variety of topics. He said nothing was more reasonable, more Christian, more politic; and he reflected much on the Church of England for the severities with which the Dissenters had been treated. This, how true or just soever it might be, was yet strange doctrine in the mouth of a professed Papist, &c." "But since the Church party could not be brought to comply with the designs of the Court, applications were made now to the Dissenters. On a sudden the Churchmen were disgraced, and the Dissenters were in high favour, &c. &c."-Burnet.

"Though it must be allowed," says Neale, " that some few Dissenters, from an excess of joy for their liberty, or it may be from a strong resentment against their late persecutors, published some severe pamphlets, and gave too much countenance to the measures of the Court ; yet the great body of them kept at a distance, and 'as thankful as they were for their liberty,' says Lord Halifax, were fearful of the issue ; neither can any number of consideration amongst them be charged with hazarding the public safety by falling in with the measures of the Court, of which they had as great a dread as their neighbours. In the last and greatest danger the Church was exposed to, the Dissenters joined with her, with all imaginable zeal and sincerity, against the Papists, their common enemies, showing no prejadice to the Church, but the utmost respect to the bishops when sent to the Tower."-Neale.

"'The reason of the Dissenters' coldness in the affair that so nearly concerned them, and for which they have since expressed so strong a desire," " was no other than their concern for the Protestant religion and their aversion to Popery .- Neale.

"The violent advice of Father Peter and the Jesuit party was so fatally suited to the King's own temper and passion, that they prevailed over the wiser counsels of almost all that were advised with But the King, before he would bring the matter to the council, secretly engaged all the privy councillors to concur with him."-Burnet.

"Citations were sent out, requiring the chancellors and archdeacons to send in lists of all the clergy, both of such as had obeyed, and of such as had not obeyed, the order of council. Some of these were now so animated with the sense that the nation had expressed of the bishops' imprisonment and trial, that they declared they would not obey the order, and others excused themselves in softer terms," &c. "This stopped the proceeding for that day, and put the Court to a stand-so they adjourned, and never sat any more."-Burnet.

"In order to allay the heat that was raised in the nation, the King sent for the bishops." "He assured them of his affection for the Church of England, and protested he had never intended to carry things beyond an equal liberty of conscience, &c."-Burnet.

"The bishops moved him to annul the ecclesiastical commissio and their dispensing power ; to recal all licenses and faculties for Papists to keep schools; to prohibit the four vicars apostolic invading ecclesiastical jurisdiction ; to fill the vacant bishoprics ; to restore the charters, and call a free and regular parliament, by which the Church of England might be secured according to the Act of Uniformity, and provisions made for due liberty of con- by such a conviction of sin as to cause them to lament brethren." The obligation of sustaining a National science, &c -BUT IT WAS TOO LATE."-Neale.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1839.

It requires no long reflection, no studious research, to become persuaded of God's many and great benefits to- den of sin, -under this depressing consciousness of guilt, destroying individual effort in the same cause, is the wards us, both in Providence and Grace. We must be where are they to fly for relief and comfort? From what best means, by the genera diffusion of Christian princihort-sighted beings not to discern daily and hourly in- source do they expect trauquillity and ease under these ple, to call it into vigorous and healthful exercise. Of turn,-experience no inward impulse to adore, and praise, and serve him. If we look round upon this beautiful and well-furnished world,---if we mark all the magnificence of scenery which it presents,-from the green and fertile valley to the snow-capped mountain,-from the express his contrition and renew his vows; at his Reornamental grove to the trackless forest,-from the gurgling rivulet to the boundless ocean; if, then, we turn our eyes upwards to the magnificence of the heavens of the soul," which he needs so much to carry him victoabove,-to the sun, and moon, and starry brilliancy of riously onwards through the trials and temptations of this the skies: if we mark, too, the vast and varied tribes of animated nature, and associate with the stupendous contemplation the recollection that all this was formed and prepared for our gratification and for our use; then, surely, our grateful affections will be drawn to the throne of God, and in the fervour of our thankfulness, we shall feel prompted to exclaim with the Psalmist, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me?" But there are higher motives and stronger reasons for our obedience and love to the Father of mercies. We praise him for the blessings of his Providence; but we render to him our grateful devotion especially for the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ .- Had merely some herald from heaven communicated to us the message of these glad tidings; had one of the "ministering spirits" who surround the throne of God, come down with the offer of pardon to the human race, it would have been evidence enough of his condescension and mercy. Or if the Son of God, encircled with all the glory of his heavenly Majesty, had come down upon earth and simply proclaimed the divine intention of "peace and good-will towards men," it would have been proof sufficient of his loving-kindness on our behalf. But that he should have forsaken the glory and blessedness of heaven, taken our degraded nature upon him, sojourned upon earth, poor amongst the poor and humble amongst the humble, and died at last a painful and ignominious death, that we might be delivered from the wrath to come,-that he should have endured the penalty of our sins, and suffered on our behalf what we were condemned to endure, --- all this, as our Liturgy expresses it, is a manifestation of his "inestimable love." Upon the contemplation of these things, how natural is the exclamation,-how fervently should it rise from the hearts of thankful beings, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me?" We are told that when the work of creation was finished, "the morning stars sang together and the sons of God shouted for joy;" and we are informed that when the work of redemption was announced in the birth of the infant Saviour. "a multitude of the heavenly host" raised the same triumphant song. Well might we ask, should not the creatures for whom the fair fabric of this material world was tales presented in new attire, and calculated rather to formed, join with the "morning stars" in the song of thanksgiving to the glorious and beneficent Architect ? And should not the beings, for whose redemption from any literary taste, --- it is refreshing to see a lady of taeverlasting misery-for whose admission after death into lent, as CHABLOTTE ELIZABETH confessedly is, devoting of proposing for the Colonies. We can acquit them of realms of endless bliss-the Son of God came into the her Christian energies to the dissemination of religious any sinister intention; but past experience should cause

unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me ?"

There is one duty contained in the Psalmist's answer to the columns of this journal. peculiarly appropriate to the present season, and one to fulfil ;---" I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord."

Lord. At this time, amongst other rites, the master of the feast took a cup of wine into his hands, and solemnly blessed God for it, and for the mercy which was then acknowledged, and afterwards gave it to all the guests, who drank successively of it. This practice is illustrated by the following passage in the first book of Chronicles,-'And when David had made an end of offering the burnt-offerings and the peace-offerings, he blessed the people in the name of the Lord; and he dealt to every one of Israel, both man and woman, to every one a loaf of bread, and a piece of flesh, and a flagon of wine." distributed the "bread and wine" to his disciples, and tia :bade them continue the same custom "in remembrance of him.'

But not they alone who were gathered round that board and participated in that paschal feast, received the injunction to "remember" their dying Lord in this impressive ordinance. From generation to generation, through the remotest ages, till time should be no more, -till the last victory on the judgment-day should be won,-that memorial of our crucified Lord was to be perpetuated.

And when we assemble together on the joyous day of Christ's nativity, and come to the house of God to commemorate this first great act in the plan of our redemption, it is right and reasonable that, after our customary prayers and praises, we should, as the Psalmist exhorts. take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord." It is natural and reasonable that they who account themselves amongst the "ransomed of the Lord" should, on that solemn feast-day, conclude their holy exercises with that spiritual banquet which the Saviour himself so solemnly enjoined in remembrance of his body broken and his blood shed for us.

That there is a lamentable taint of imperfection in our nature, which blunts our best perceptions and thwarts our kindliest feelings, the voice of conscience not less than the Word of God sufficiently testifies. Were it otherwise, Christians who exult in their privileges and peak with gladness of their peculiar hopes, would hardly be so insensible as many who bear the name prove themselves to be, to the dying wishes of a Saviour who suffered and perished that they might live,-live in blessedness eternal; who bade them, as it were from his agonies on the cross, "remember him," in the "cup of salvation" which, with his own hands, he distributed amongst his chosen followers.

We know the plea of many who feel within their souls 7th February last, by the Rev. Geo. S. Jarvis, B.D., Recsecret wish, but yet can come to no decided resolution, tor of Shediac in that Province. The Church Societies to be Christians indeed, and to share in the holy joys, of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are designed to prodeemed of the Lord; we know the plea that, in respect the Gospel in destitute places throughout those Proto this duty, they are ready to make, --- that their sins and vinces, --- that conjunction, in short, of private with naransgressions are far too dark and deep-that they are tional effort in the Saviour's cause, which is incumbent estranged too far from the purity of the Gospel life,-to upon all who bear lis hallowed name. This duty is forallow them to participate in that solemn ordinance which cibly inculce ted in the Sermon before us, upon a principle Christ appointed, and which the Church retains. We set forth by our Lorl himself, and which will find a rewould ask whether this feeling of reluctance and hesita- sponse in every hear turned from mere earthly affections tion in advancing to the Saviour's banquet, is begotten to him,-"When thou art converted, strengthen thy its effects and tremble for its consequences,-to acknow- Church,-the duty of every Government calling itself ledge and deplore it with shame and contrition, with the Christian to make a public and permanent provision for sigh and tear of a godly sorrow! If it be so, we can hear- the maintenance of the Gospel within its bounds, is one tily congratulate our penitent and distrustful brethren. so well supported by arguments from Scripture as well as

blessed and prospered in the issue. But under this bur- the fulfilment of this obligation, so far from deadening or

Thoughts," which we, from time to time, have transferred

which, conveyed as it is from every altar, the Church from the Christian Lady's Magazine, the following re- proposers of this measure of the Union, a despatch from whilst a third was to march to Monmouth to liberate pre-supposes the willingness of all her faithful members marks upon a volume of sermons, recently published by my Lord John Russel is promulgated, reminding hothe Rev. Wm. Cogswell, curate of St. Paul's Church, Halifax. The commendations upon this work, which This expression, we may take occasion to observe, is we subjoin, we feel assured are well merited, -as well derived from a practice of the Jews in their thank-offer- from the character of the sermons previously published ability with which their duties are discharged, but that ings, when priests and people ate and drank before the by Mr. Cogswell, which we have had the opportunity of questions of expediency may arise in which, for the perusing, as from the high reputation he enjoys as an smoother course of public affairs, it might be deemed impressive preacher and indefatigable parish minister, convenient to transfer those duties to more pliant hands. amongst the subjects of his pastoral charge. Mr. Cogs- The publication of this Despatch, at the present particuwell has been for some time absent from Halifax, for the lar juncture, just previous to the declaration of the views low-labourers at large and those especially who reside in as savouring more of worldly wisdom than of high and that city and neighbourhood, and by all the members of generous and honourable dealing. The holders of offihis attached flock, we are sure that his return, with the cial situations in this country are not, as they almost unifull restoration of the blessing he has been seeking, will formly are in England, men of large private fortune, to be greeted with a fervent welcome. The following is whom the emoluments of office are comparatively a matthe extract to which we allude; and we ought to add ter of no moment: here they are, in general, wholly de-There can be no doubt that our Saviour had allusion to that its author, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, was for some pendent for their subsistence upon such offices; in many this custom, when, after the supper of the passover, he time a resident in Halifax and other parts of Nova Sco-

"Desiring, as earnestly we do, that the gospel may be preached in all the world, the glad tidings of an Almighty Saviour declared to every creature, there is still a peculiar feeling excited in the heart on behalf of those for whom a personal interest exists.— We love to hear that the lamp of divine truth is lighted and held forth in the house of prayer where we have been accustomed to worship—that the sweet sound of salvation by Jesus is heard in the congregation among whom we were once numbered : and if the separating distance be vast, and a mighty ocean roll between, with no human prospect of our ever again revisiting the well-remembered spot, how deep a pathos belongs to the silent aspiration of a swelling heart. "For my brethren and companions' sakes I ow say, Peace be within thee !"

"It has pleased God to place a faithful minister in that distant church, the cathedral, we may call it of our valuable Nova Sco-tian colony—a branch of our transatlantic empire, the value of which is now negatively known, as being wholly uninfluenced by the demon of rebeilion: and of which the tried loyalty will be uninfluenced by me more conspicuously apparent as the crisis advances. We of course, opened with great avidity this volume, and we again closed it after shedding tears of thankfulness over its many pages sound doctrine, of warm, fervent, affectionate, heart-stin ring expostulation, in which the author has been pleading with his beloved flock. Mr Cogswell is ever mindful of what one of our elder divines has left on record — that Jesus Christ should always be the diamond breast-pin in the bosom of every sermon. He is truly so in these discourses; not a page but Christ is there in the fulness of his redemption, in all the gracious and glorious offices wherein God has made him unto us wisdom and righteous ness, and sanctification and redemption. The style is particularly animated and energetic; the doctrine scripturally strong, and most carefully guarded from abuse. Under any circumstances, we should have placed this book among our treasures : coming, as it does, from a native Nova Scotian, holding the sacred office of Christ's ambassador to his own brethren after the flesh, it is doubly valuable May it be made doubly useful, by assisting to nourish Christ's flock in this country, and by exciting a more affectionate interest for their brethren in that distant land."

We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of an excellent Sermon preached before the "Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick," on the

It is a happy step towards a renewal of the heart and from reason, that nothing has ever yet been advanced life; a beginning in the work of grace which may be that, in the slightest degree, impairs their force; but

But there has been another influence more potent and

marvel-working, we apprehend, than even the honoured nourable members in either branch of the Legislature cases large and helpless families have to be supported; and consequently the loss of this public situation, honourably and competently filled so long, must throw them as beggars upon the wide world. To hazard this calamitous alternative by adhering to their own convictions of what the public welfare demands in opposition to the stances of the case, can be expected to do. We may lament the want of a religious dependence upon the God | nistration. of the righteous, which will so turn the scale in favour of selfish interests; but we lament even more, that any but we have no desire to prosecute the melancholy theme: suffice it to say, that the question of the Union has been firmly, effectively, but mercifully. carried in our Legislature mainly from the intimidation cised by the very individuals who, with great gravity, as- the inn where the magistrates were assembled. United Legislature.

the Right Honourable the Governor General from comthe principle of the Union as promulgated by themselves, ly flight, defeat, and dispersion of the chartists. consistency-if such be practicable-at their convenience! It is a matter for thankfulness which we in Upper that several other bodies had been since found in the Canada have, at the present moment, cause more than fields, who perished from their wounds. the heavenly consolations, the glorious hopes of the re- mote the building of Churches and the Propagation of ever to feel, that there are in the British House of Commons at least 320 individuals to whom, in every part of it will immediatly suggest itself to every reader, that the Empire, the maintenance of British supremacy and of the two most striking circumstances in it are, the aston the Protestant ascendancy, is a vital and commanding ishing cowardice and insufficiency of such a body of inprinciple; and it may depend much upon ourselves surgents, and the incredible influence of such a leader whether their interposition will be exerted or not to save as Mr. Frost over ten thousand of the Welsh peasantry us from French republicanism, and eventually from Po- coupled also with the sheer insanity of the attempt pish domination

Civil Antelligence.

Liverpool; and under our Parliamentary head give entire the the government, had not rendered him what he is. Speech of the Hon. R. B. Sullivan in the Legislative Council in is this Frost? It appears by all the accounts that he Speech of the Hon. R. B. Sullivan in the Legislative Council in is this Frost F it appears by all the accounts favour of the Union of the Provinces. We shall next week give was in the station of a middling shopkeeper in Newport the admirable Speech of Mr. H. Sherwood, in the House of As- about three years since. The whig Corporation embly, against that measure.

ALARMING INSURRECTION IN WALES. From Bell's Weekly Messenger, November 9.

Court. The King had a greater dependence on the Irish Catho- "great salvation ?" Should not this be the spontaneous pious individual our readers are already familiar, as the crude and undigested fragments of ministerial policy vember, and thence began their march, gathering and arming as they went, from Merthyr to Newport. plan was to divide into columns as they approached the town; one to attack and keep in check the soldiers at We have much satisfaction in adding to our extracts name of our gracious Queen. Most opportunely for the Newport ; another, to guard the road from Brecon ; Vincent. After which their united bands, reinforced by arms and ammunition, which they expected to colwho hold situations under the Crown, that their tenure of lect abundantly in their course, were to seize upon New office is not necessarily dependent upon the integrity and port, and thence to direct their operations so as to pos sess themselves of, and to organise the whole of South Wales in one common revolt and confederation.

tingu

roon A

with

fecti-burs woul the r

to be

ters.

any lence

cons

the

pain halls jesty muc T

marl his]

prop stan alon and

ing to the bad ship B

lor v tice hiss

and they bou of a wha stor yer Joh

obt: had

cee

nist Lot Ma thin to l

any wor

gov hav fell sion of

the deg ter

per cus box tho

wh Th

pla sio ing

hay Dif

ch D

go M

With these purposes their march was continued ; the rioters in their progress plundered all the villages in their route, seizing the provisions, and compelling every man to join them. Late on Sunday night they passed purpose, we learn, of recruiting his health. By his fel- and wishes of her Majesty's Ministers, will be regarded through Caerfilly, a village between Cardiff and New port, in which they entered every house, and compelled every one to join them in their progress. At all the iron works, also, they extinguished the furnaces, and compelled the workmen to join them. In this way, to the number of many thousands, they marched upon Newport, and, at four four o'clock on the morning of Monday last, halted and mustered in Tredegar-park, the seat of Sir Charles Morgan, where they waited for about two hours for the junction of a division from Pontypool and its neighbourhood. This junction having been at length made, they formed, at about six o'clock, into two divisions, and marched into Newport in the assumed confidence and presumption of an invading army holders of the patronage which they enjoy, is what few Mr. Frost was at the head of this band of treason and men, it is to be feared, taking into account all the circum- sedition. By Mr. Frost we mean Mr. Justice Frost, one of the municipal magistrates of the present admin-

In the mean time, the magistrates, having received information, as we have said, in the afternoon of Suntemptation should be offered for such a surrender of pub- day, had taken all due precautions, having collected to lic virtue and for the moral degradation which, soften gether a party of the 45th regiment, and being them terms as we may, a surrender like this necessarily in- selves assembled in session at the principal inn of the volves. We could enlarge upon this feature of the case, town. Instant orders were given to the military to take the defence of the inn and the town, and to do their duty

The rebels, for such we must term them, upon enter -we cannot soften it with the name of influence-exer- ing the town, set up a general cheer, and proceeded to sure us that they only suspend their decision upon this Frost, as above said, appeared in front as their leader, important measure in order to ascertain the unbiassed and the attack commenced by an attempt to demolish views of the people of Upper Canada through their Le- the inn. Much to the credit of the magistrates, algislature! As for the sentiments of the inhabitants of though the chartists were at this time firing into the win Upper Canada, he must be ignorant indeed of the public dows, they went forth to the rioters and endeavoured to nind and blind to passing events, who does not know remonstrate with them. They received no reply but that an overwhelming majority are opposed to the Union furious yells and a continuance of the fire, upon which on any other terms than such as will secure the undoubted the mayor, with great personal bravery, proceeded to supremacy of British feeling and British interests in the the head of the soldiers, a mere company of the 45th not exceeding fifty in number and read the Riot Act. But these are awkward facts which will not prevent During the reading of the act, the rebels continued their fire, and the mayor was twice wounded by slugs municating to her Majesty's Ministers that the people of from the chartist muskets. Upon the conclusion, the Upper Canada, through their Legislature, have adopted military fired, and the result was the immediate cowardand that they may proceed to mould it into shape and is sufficient to say here, in conclusion, that about twee ty of the chartists were killed, and fifty wounded, and

> Such being the narrative in summary and substance, itself. * *

As to the third circumstance of the extraordinary in-fluence of such a military commander as Frost, it would, indeed be a circumstance most difficult to explain, We continue our extracts from our English files received by the the extreme blindness, not to say the egregious folly of was then passed, and lifted him into a disreputable cur inence,---whilst, for political purposes, he was first made a town councillor, and afterwards, by Lord John Russel, a justice of the peace. In his office of town coun-If there has been a long dearth of domestic intelli- cillor, to which nothing recommended him to the ters but his radical impudence and ferocity, and whilst holding the Queen's commission as magistrate, he conducted himself so disgracefully that Lord J. Russel found it necessary to write him a letter of caution and rem strance. To this letter Frost made no other reply than by publicly reading it in his seditious meetings, and by adding contumacy to his former seditious irregularities. It then became necessary to strike his name out of the commission, which seems to have been but slowly and reluctantly done at head quarters. The Marquis of Normanby, however, was not at that time Secretary of State. The noble marquis, however, may yet open prison gates, or recommend him as an object of free pardon. But the question must occur to every one, why was such a man ever put there? Why was a known seditious demagogue, a perfect ignoramus, and a man of low station as well as of the meanest qualifications; why was such a person enrolled among the magistrates of one of the most prosperous counties in the Principa lity. It is impossible to give a satisfactory answer these questions, and therefore it is impossible to acquit the ministers of one of those fatal errors, the result which has already baen the loss of so many lives in the treasonable conflict, and the further inevitable sacrifice of life, we suppose, under the stern necessity of public example. Now is the time to lay the axe to the root of chartism and to put down a criminal confederacy, which, in coming winter, may again expose us to the torch of the incendiary, and the negligence of an incapable ministry

stances of his kindness and love; we must be cold-hearted stings of the conscience and alarms of the soul? We this the Christian enterprise now so cheeringly manibeings, if we feel no generous warmth of gratitude in re- may ask, and who will not respond to the truth of the fested by the members of the National Church in Engwords, "Who can forgive sins but God only ?" To Him, land, is a satisfactory proof.

then, let the meek-eyed and humble-hearted penitent turn for succour and consolation! At the throne of grace, let him bow the knee; at the foot of the cross, let him deemer's altar, let him seek, in the hallowed symbols of his body and blood, that "strengthening and refreshing mortal warfare!

Here it is that the weary soul will find refreshment. In this sanctifying and invigorating Sacrament, the labouring and heavy-laden sinner will experience peace to his wounded spirit. Will he not try, then, the efficacy of the Christian's paschal feast,-try to know the fulness of his Saviour's love in his Saviour's sacrifice,-try to acquire the blessed consciousness of a pardoned sinner. -rush to the everlasting arms, -press into the kingdom of God?

Let him not wait until, stretched upon the bed of sickess and about to die, he will send perchance for the minister of Christ, and crave, in the last struggles of life, those testimonials of his Saviour's love which, in his days of health and strength, he so constantly slighted! Let him not wait until the final day of reckoning, when there will be no place for repentance even to him who seeks it with tears, and when the awful condemnation of the unreconciled sinner must be irreversibly pronounced! Let him not delay those Christian duties which, through our Redeemer's precious offering, can alone avert the fearful doom of endless misery; let him not delay his preparation for the heavenly banquet in an eternal world, by preparing and fitting himself for Christ's spiritual banquet in this one! The one is but the precursor of the other. They who can humbly, and penitentially, and faithfully kneel before the altar of Jesus on earth, will be permitted to bow before the throne of God in heaven: they who can fitly partake of "the cup of blessing" in this world, will "drink it new in the kingdom of their heavenly Father" : they who can, as redeemed creatures, lift their voices to God in fervent praise and thankfulness here, will be permitted to join in the unending hosannahs of the glorified there.

The Christian Lady's Magazine, to which we are indebted for a very excellent and appropriate article on our first page, is a little work with which we have not had a long acquaintance; but the name of its Editor is a sufficient security for the value and interest of its contents. Amidst the meagre and often demoralizing periodicals of the day,-composed for the most part of stale-worn encourage the young in their thoughtlessness and waywardness than to foster any moral principle or promote

We have not a few instances in the Canadian Provinces of the exercise of a similar spirit, in the voluntary maintenance of itinerant Missionaries who pursue their quiet course through the by-ways of the forest and amongst the inmates of its log-huts,-preaching to the exiles from the happy village church to which in their father-land they had been wont to bend their steps on the sabbath-morn at the sound of the Church-going bell,

the glad tidings of "the Saviour who is Christ the Lord.' More, it is true, might, in this way, be done, and upon a more general and systematic plan; but we have not space to-day to pursue these reflections or to offer any further suggestions. We may return to the subject in our next; and in doing so, we shall avail ourselves of some excellent remarks contained in a recent Pastoral Letter of the Right Reverend Bishop De Lancey on the duty of making monthly collections for Church objects, with which we have been obligingly favoured.

We must also take this occasion of acknowledging the receipt of a very valuable Sermon by the Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, on the "Origin and Progress of the Christian Ministry ;"-from which, in future numbers, we promise our readers some interesting extracts.

The momentous question of the Union of the Provinces seems to have been disposed of by our Legislature. In the Legislative Council it has been passed unconditionally by a large majority; and in the House of Assembly, a debate of five days on the resolution for equalizing the Representatives of the two Provinces resulted in a vote of 29 to 21 in favour of the Government proposition. That this vote expresses the unbiassed opinion of the House of Assembly-much less of the people of Upper Canada-it would, to adopt the words of a parliamentary friend, be preposterous to assert. That it speaks not the real and conscientious sentiments of honourable members themselves, their own confessions are almost sufficient to prove: the most honest plea that has been advanced in its favour, is some vague appeal-susceptible of more than one interpretation-to the necessily of the case; but not an argument has been brought forward which their own recorded opinions of the previ-

We know-and we trust it ever will be so-that "the Queen's name is a tower of strength ;" but we are more than sceptical as to the justice of pleading its efficacy in the change of individual opinion which, upon this important question, has lately been wrought. We have often before pointed out the fallacy of identifying her gracious Majesty with her responsible advisers; and we shall be borne out by the recorded votes of a large majority of the present House of Assembly itself, in expressing a very strong doubt as to the wisdom and policy of the remedial measures which her Majesty's Ministers are in the habit

gence for many weeks past it is now amply made up by the most distressing, if not alarming, occurrences which will be found reported in the columns of our paper of this day. It is needless to say that we are speaking of the traitorous and seditious insurrection in South Wales, and the destruction of human life; to say nothing of the outrage done to property in the flourishing town of Newport. It will be seen that a concerted and armed insurrection has broken out in the counties of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, and that a body of men exceeding six thousand, or, according to some accounts, seven or eight thousand, consisting principally of Welsh mountaineers engaged in the coal and iron works, and drawn from a savage and inhospitable district, in which dissenting teachers and radicals have alone found their way, made a treasonable attack upon Newport in the afternoon of Monday the 4th. For the sake of saving our readers the necessity of traversing through the long and confused accounts in order to arrive at the due estimate of the nature and character of this chartist insurrection, the spawn of Owenism and republicanism, we shall proceed to trace it from its origin and commencement, and after directing their attention to the main points, shall take occasion to observe briefly upon those main circumstances of the affair which tend chiefly to inculpate the ministry, and which involve a matter of serious consideration as regards the probable consequences for the future.

It is doubtless within the memory of our readers, that Vincent, one of the former leaders of the fools of chartists, was convicted for sedition some months since, and confined in Monmouth gaol for a period very short, considering the enormity of the offence; but such is the liberality of the whig principles-such their clemency towards crimes of the first magnitude which threaten the existence of the government. It is now come out in the examinations that this turbulent demagogue has been all along in communication with the other chartist leaders, and that the plan of seizing the town of Newport, and commencing from thence the civil war of chartism, had been for some months agreed upon and arranged by the heads of the insurgents. In order to lull the suspicion of the government and the police, it was a part of this plan that all particular chartist meetings attention upon those manifestations which the privilege should be suspended, and that every thing should wear the appearance of rublic transmitting. Denote the private of ministers should be supervised to the private of supervised to the private of supervised to the private of the priva the appearance of public tranquillity. During the presses altogether. whole period, however, from the final commencement of Vincent up to the recent attempt, the leaders of modern revolution, under the name of chartism, and Frost in particular, have been occupied in preparing to insure the success of the enterprize. But their designs were not entirely secret, as early on Sunday morning, the day preceding the riots, the local magistrates received information that the chartists were secretly collecting in the neighbourhood, and that some act of violence might be expected in the town of Newport on the following day.

world and died, should not they imitate the seraphs of hea-truth, the advancement of piety, and the maintenance of honourable members to rely as much upon their own lo-that according to a preconcerted plan, the chartists had ception of the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, res in praising him who planned and accompliched that good order. With the name of this highly gifted and cal and therefore more accurate knowledge, as upon the hills on the night of the 2d of No- Duke of Cambridge, and some three or four other

THE WHIGS AT THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER From the Morning Post.

The present ministers of the Crown will probably remember for the remainder of their lives the 9th of Nor vember 1839 vember, 1839. We venture to say that so unqualified a manifestation of the contempt and disgust felt by a nation towards its rulers was never exhibited before as that which greeted. Local at the which greeted Lord Melbourne and his colleagues on Saturday at Curlul 1 Saturday at Guildhall. It has sealed their doom. The expressions of popular feeling burst forth at an early hour. We shall describe them briefly and simply, in the order in which they occurred, bestowing our chief attention upon these second se

In the Council Chamber, which is used as a recept room on Lord Mayor's Day, the announcement of Sir F. Burdett and F. Burdett produced a hearty burst of applause. Sir C. Wetherell owner Wetherell experienced a similar greeting. These were the only testimonies of the same kind that were offered before dinner. Whether any person connected with go vernment would have been hailed in the same manner, may be guessed from subsequent occurrences, but can not be certainly known, for her Majesty's ministers had too much discretion to try. They did not arrive until ten minutes after di ten minutes after dinner had been served, when the It appears, indeed, from the more detailed accounts the minutes after dinner had been served, when ex-

ous year do not abundantly and triumphantly refute.