

we hold among the nations of the earth, does it never occur to us to inquire whether this envied distinction has not been conferred for some particular end? If we look back to the history of the ancient empires, we shall find that each in its season of prosperity was made subservient to the accomplishment of some great plan which the Almighty had devised in his secret counsels. While the Roman generals marched on from conquest to conquest, and thought only of increasing their country's power and glory, their victories served, under the controlling hand of Providence, to pave the way for the easier introduction of Christianity into the different provinces which they subdued. Can we, then, suppose that God has raised this kingdom to its present pitch of maritime greatness for the mere purpose of advancing the interests of commerce, and facilitating the exchange of commodities between distant countries? Shall we not rather conclude, that our power was given us for a nobler end,—to be made the instrument of improving the moral and spiritual condition of our fellow-creatures, and diffusing the light of revelation throughout the world?—*Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln.*

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1839.

It must be a source of high gratification to every member of our Colonial Church, to watch the decrease of those prejudices which have so long and strongly existed against her, and to witness how faithfully—as may be seen by the census so nearly completed—thousands upon thousands have clung to her communion, though deprived of the regular ministrations of her services. A spirit, we rejoice to perceive, is abroad amongst our Laity,—which, there can be no doubt, the causeless persecution and malignant slander to which their Church has been exposed, has mainly served to awaken. The angry discussions on ecclesiastical subjects that have agitated the Province, have had the effect of bringing the merits of our Establishment prominently before the public; and the quiet, consistent course which we have pursued, while turbulence and hostility were incessantly raging around and against us, have done much to convert many lukewarm and indifferent friends into zealous and admiring supporters.

The minds of Churchmen being thus favourably disposed to the good cause, is a circumstance that may be improved into a great, a wide-spreading, and a lasting advantage.—Dismissing the armour of polemical warfare, and freed as they now happily are from any dispute regarding the secular possessions of the Church, they have, in the present, a golden opportunity for fostering the growth of the national religion, and making reparation for too much of past apathy and neglect. A field is now open to them, on which a Wilberforce would have delighted to enter. The Provincial Church is not altogether without some machinery to carry its objects into effect; nor have its devoted sons, anxious to extend its influence, to commence their labours on a soil as yet unbroken and untilled. There are Societies in connexion with our Colonial Zion, into which he may throw whatever means a favouring Providence enables him to contribute; and by extending the circulation of this very journal, he has in his power to make the voice of the Church to be heard, to defend her from misrepresentation, and to exhibit her, in her beauty and truth, in places whither the feet of her few and wearied Missionaries do not often penetrate.

Never, we repeat, was there so auspicious a moment for a great and vigorous movement on the part of our Church. In the Mother Country there is much to cheer our efforts. Every parish in England is contributing its quota towards the relief of the religious destitution of the Colonies; and our wants and true position are becoming more generally and accurately known. From many a pulpit of a many a village church, the name of Canada is sounded; and the results, we believe, will soon be practically manifested in the appearance amongst us of several additional clergymen.—In Parliament also, our claims are not unheard. In English and Irish publications, too, connected with the Parent Establishment, our interests are advocated with frequency and earnestness; and it would be a double reproach to us, if, while others at such a distance are active on our behalf, we ourselves should stand with folded hands and not emulate, as far as possible, those generous exertions in our farther-land.

Thus thinking, we feel that we cannot select a more appropriate topic for the Editorial remarks of this the last number of our second volume, than a brief consideration of the means by which the interests of our beloved Church in this Colony may, in some degree, be advanced.

In several parts of the Province, there have long been formed auxiliary branches of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. The main object of these, is to procure Bibles, Prayer Books, and Tracts, either for cheap sale or gratuitous distribution. These, however, we fear are not generally in a very flourishing condition. In some instances, a considerable debt, we believe, is due from them to the Parent Society; their operations are, comparatively, upon a limited scale; and the very fact of their existence is not generally known. These drawbacks to their efficiency may be ascribed to various causes. The Clergy are naturally the movers and mainsprings in these associations; but we are not sure that our brethren—we do not here exclude ourselves from a share in the neglect—have bestowed on them that degree of attention and management which they would so well repay. In carrying the best of plans into execution, something more is requisite than mere good intention: in humble dependence upon the blessing of Providence our own most vigorous and persevering exertions are to be employed. We repeat our opinion that sufficient publicity has not been given to the proceedings of these Societies, nor sufficient trouble taken in organizing the annual meetings, or sustaining an interest by periodical assemblages of the Managing Committees. On such occasions, a full attendance and a few animated speeches would be productive of important benefit; and the zealous services and influential assistance of the laity would not fail to be commanded, by a previous personal exposition on the part of the clergy of the advantages to be derived from their hearty co-operation. The dumb-show of many religious meetings would thus be converted into an animated and refreshing scene; and a more extensive diffusion of the result of such proceedings, would infallibly advance the prosperity and influence of the Associations themselves.

The same remarks will apply to all our other Societies, especially to that for the PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONGST DESTITUTE SETTLERS. If we do but point to the tens of thousands belonging to our communion in this Province, and

the few, very few hundreds of them, that contribute to these Societies, we are confident that such a reproach will not be long left undiminished. Combination, well-considered organization, episcopal sanction and advice, zeal and activity on the part of the clergy, and a corresponding spirit among the laity,—these are requisites which, if brought to bear upon the religious Associations connected with the Church, would, in a very few years, redound immeasurably to the disabuse of prejudice, and to the honour, advantage, and extension of our hallowed cause.

There is also another way, already alluded to, in which much benefit might be achieved, at a trifling expence and with but little trouble,—we mean by the enlarged circulation of "THE CHURCH" newspaper. We may assert with safety that no other denomination of Christians in the Province possesses so many well-educated members as our own; and it is by persons chiefly of this description that our paper is supported. But necessary as such a journal as this may be to the better-informed amongst us, it is even more requisite that it should find its way into the log-hut and shanty than into the mansions of the wealthy and well educated. It is in remote settlements and out of the way places, far from the neighbourhood of any of our Churches or resident clergy, that the arts of political religionists are exercised with the best success; and there is the field over which sectarian agitators walk unresisted in their warfare against the Established Religion. Now, if we had the means of furnishing our Travelling Missionaries, or any Churchmen of intelligence residing near such spots, with copies of this paper for distribution amongst those of his neighbours who cannot afford the expence of subscribing, the people would be armed with some preventive against the calumnies of our foes; and falsehood, or, what is just as bad, the suppression of truth, would not be so successfully practised. To enable us, however, to furnish such an antidote, it would be necessary that our wealthier subscribers should take one or more additional copies,—which they might either dispose of in the manner we have pointed out, or leave us to do as fitting opportunity offered.

We are warned in Scripture against "despising the day of small things;" and that caution will justify our introduction of the following suggestion. Some of our readers file their paper and have it bound up in an annual volume; but more, perhaps, after having read it, lay it aside as done with.—If, however, instead of this, they would give it to their servants, or to their poorer neighbours, or to persons coming in from the country,—if, in short, they would obtain for each number as wide a diffusion as possible,—we may, we hope, assert without the appearance of egotism or vanity, that such "small things" would amount, in the aggregate, to a great good, and prove to ourselves a welcome encouragement in the prosecution of our laborious task.

We could point out many other methods, of a secondary nature, by which, in our opinion, new life might be infused into the whole frame of our Provincial Church. Our space, however, warns us to a conclusion. We shall, therefore, merely add that in all we do, unity of purpose and concentration of resources are absolutely requisite to success. Our own Church demands ALL that we can spare from our worldly substance; and even if a pious munificence, such as it would be contrary to experience to hope for, were really exercised, there would after all be waste places in Canada destitute of the regular ministrations of our communion. We are, therefore, called upon to be just before we are generous; and ere we go abroad as it were, and unite with separatists on any common ground, it becomes us to take heed that the wants of our own family at home be adequately supplied. Some most estimable and conscientious Churchmen, we are aware, are members of religious societies which have no connexion whatever with the Established Church; and with such we would not venture to expostulate for a moment, if, in our own Societies, they could not attain the same objects for which they unite with parties who are, in general, hostile to our Episcopacy and our Ritual, and who never contribute a farthing where our Church is solely interested. "Come out from among them," we honestly and fearlessly say:—"assist not in giving influence to individuals, who use it to the destruction of those sacred institutions which you are pledged to uphold; take not from the children that bread which they crave, in order to bestow it upon strangers; interfere with no man's religious liberty or rights of conscience; but faithfully support your own Church, before you proffer aid to those who are perforce plotting its destruction."

These observations may provoke an outcry that we are bigoted, exclusive, and intolerant; but such unfounded censure we utterly disregard. From interested parties we may anticipate the accusation; from honest and conscientious Churchmen,—the persons to whom we are addressing ourselves,—we fear nothing from a calm prosecution of inquiry and reflection. A dissenting minister of high standing, Mr. James, thus expresses himself:—"Attend regularly upon the preaching of ministers of your own denomination. Suffer not the truly delightful increase of spiritual religion in the Church of England, to diminish your conviction of the importance of your principles. We may embrace, and ought to embrace, all opportunities to mingle with pious Church people in the operations of benevolence, and the intercourse of society: the more we do this, the better, as it tends to soften the asperity of discordant sentiment, and to maintain the communion of saints in the parlour and the Committee-room."—If this specimen of sectarian exclusiveness, but clumsily covered and ill-concealed by an affectation of liberality, be not enough to prove to the unreflecting Churchman, that in all combinations with Dissenters he is merely used as a tool for the subversion of his own principles, any thing that we have space to add would have but little effect. It may probably, however, be of use to tell him that, while Churchmen are, by union with non-church societies, contributing perhaps to the circulation of Mr. James's own tracts, the Congregational Board,—a Dissenting body,—states the Rev. R. Meek, "have excluded certain Dissenting ministers from membership, and from the privileges of that body; for the crime, not of immorality of conduct,—that could not be alleged: not for holding false doctrine,—that could not have been the objection; for Socinians who deny the Godhead of the Saviour, are recognized by these members of the Congregational Board, in the Red-cross Street Union, as brethren! Will the reader believe it, that the great offence of these pious ministers, which subjected them to the excommunicating edict of the Congregational Board, is,—

THAT IN THEIR CHAPELS THEY USE THE LITURGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND?"

We have already stated that, in order to carry out more efficiently the plan and objects of this journal, those concerned in its management have resolved upon enlarging its size: we have, therefore, the pleasure of announcing that, at

the commencement of the third volume, it is our intention to add about one-fourth to the amount of reading-matter which our paper now supplies. From three to five columns of the new series will be regularly devoted to the passing events of the day. It is proposed also that it shall appear in a new and handsome type, ordered from England expressly for the purpose; and a large supply of paper of British manufacture—equal to that on which the leading London journals are printed—has already been received.

We are happy to state—and we do so with much gratitude to a kind Providence, and many thanks to our obliging patrons—that the large and steady increase of circulation which this journal has experienced, during the last twelve months especially, has, in a great degree, induced its conductors to determine upon the enlargement of its size; but while they are about to carry these improvements into effect, without any addition to the former terms of subscription, they look with confidence to the renewed and vigorous exertions of all the friends of the Church, to increase its circulation and promote, as far as practicable, punctuality of payment. Without a large list of punctually-paying subscribers, it would be impossible to conduct a paper—such as "The Church"—is about to be made—without a serious pecuniary loss.

For our own part, esteeming the patronage which we have been favoured as the best proof of the public approbation, we do not conceive it necessary to make any fresh exposition of our principles, or furnish any new detail of our plans. To our principles as CHURCHMEN—on scriptural and consistent grounds—it is our solemn determination, through evil and through good report, to adhere; and our best exertions, aided by all the resources within our reach, we shall continue to employ in subservience to the great objects which we have always endeavoured to promote,—the prosperity of the Church and the welfare of the country; the conjoined duty to "fear God and honour the Queen."

We beg to apprise our readers that the first number of the new series will not be issued until Saturday the 29th instant. On Saturday next, the 22d inst. it is our intention to issue a supplemental half-sheet,—which, with an index and title-page of the present volume, will be sent, as a gratuity, to all our subscribers.

We have been favoured with the following religious census of the Johnstown and Eastern Districts. In the latter is contained the populous county of Glengarry, which is inhabited almost exclusively by emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland.—

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.	
Church of England, . . . . .	10,374
Presbyterians, — Kirk of Scotland, . . . . .	1244
United Synod, &c. . . . .	4453 — 5,697
Methodists, — Wesleyan, . . . . .	3820
Episcopal, . . . . .	1843
Canadian, . . . . .	259 — 5,922
Roman Catholics, . . . . .	3,985
Baptists, . . . . .	794
Quakers, . . . . .	357
Independents and Congregationalists, . . . . .	31
Mormonites, . . . . .	73
Universalists, . . . . .	113
Christians, . . . . .	6
Nazarenes, . . . . .	2
Deists, . . . . .	17
Turks, . . . . .	3
No religious persuasion, . . . . .	5290
	32,664

EASTERN DISTRICT.	
Church of England, . . . . .	4,381
Presbyterians, Kirk of Scotland and Seceders, . . . . .	11,293
Roman Catholics, . . . . .	9,200
Methodists, — Wesleyan, . . . . .	1792
Episcopal, . . . . .	74 — 1,866
Lutherans, . . . . .	1,338
Baptists, . . . . .	434
Independents and Congregationalists, . . . . .	49
Quakers, . . . . .	14
Universalists, . . . . .	25
No religious persuasion, . . . . .	308
	28,808

The Venerable the Archdeacon of York left Toronto for England on the 5th instant, and was to have sailed in the *Great Western* from New York on Thursday last. We understand that he may be expected to return in the course of the month of October next.

### ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.—It is with the sincerest satisfaction we announce the promotion of Dr. Davys, the Dean of Chester, to the see of Peterborough. This elevation, we have reason to know, comes to Dr. Davys, from the most honourable source, as a reward for his long and valuable services in the education of our youthful sovereign, and it is therefore a distinction totally unconnected with party politics—something of a novelty in these times, and quite refreshing in this place above all others, after our experience of late, when patronage has been but too frequently conferred from the exclusive consideration of election services. We believe that Dr. Davys is not attached to any particular party, his whole powers being directed to the single purpose of doing good in his vocation. He was for many years a Fellow of Christ's College, in this university, and afterwards long a curate in this neighbourhood; first in the parish of Littlebury, then of Chesterford, and last of Swaffham, in all of which he was almost idolized by the poor, to whose instruction he gave himself up with a zeal and effect rarely equalled, and never surpassed. Since he has been engaged in a higher sphere of duty, he has not been unmindful of the humbler classes, having set on foot, and for nearly twenty years conducted alone, one of the most valuable monthly publications for the religious and otherwise useful instruction of the poor— we allude to the *Cottage's Monthly Visitor*. With the highest benevolence of disposition, he combines a great simplicity and humbleness of character and ardent piety. It is when we see such men promoted to the highest offices in the Church that we augur well for its future prosperity, and its extended efficiency to the great ends for which it is endowed, the promotion of true religion and virtue among all classes of the community.—*Cambridge Chronicle, May 10.*

We have pleasure in informing our readers that the Bishop of Bath and Wells is much better. He is now considered by his medical attendants out of danger. His lord-

ship is in his 77th year, not in his 87th, as stated in the London papers.—*Western Luminary.*

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—*Oxford, May 15th.*—In a convocation holden yesterday it was agreed (after a division in which the placets had a considerable majority), that a Professorship of Logic should be established, the stipend of the Professor to arise from a small payment made by all persons under the degree of Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Law and Medicine. The election of the first professor to take place next Term.

In a convocation holden this day to elect a Professor of Anglo-Saxon, that office being vacant by the lapse of five years since the last election, the Rev. Henry Bristow Wilson, B. D., and fellow of St. John's College, was unanimously chosen.

His Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia visits this university on Tuesday next.

*Cambridge, May 14.*—On Thursday the Rev. Thomas Crick, B. D., was elected a Senior Fellow and President of St. John's College, in the place of Mr. Satham, now Master of that Society.

On Thursday last the Rev. John James Blunt, B. D., of St. John's College, was unanimously elected Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, in this University, in the room of the late Right Rev. Herbert Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough.

After the chemical examination held on Thursday last, in Gouville and Caius College, in this University, the Mickleburgh scholarship was adjudged to Charles John Hare.

Mr. Alfred Leeman, B. A. of St. John's College, in this University, has been appointed Second Master of Oakham Grammar School.

PIOUS MUNIFICENCE.—The Earl of Stamford and Warrington has, with his accustomed liberality, undertaken to restore, at his sole expence, the fine old parish church at Ashton, which has fallen into great decay. As one of the conditions of the restoration of Ashton church, the inhabitants are to form a cemetery (the ground for which Lord Stamford gives), and erect a suitable chapel.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

At a meeting of the requisitionists to the Duke of Beaufort, on the subject of the intended vicarage house at Monmouth, an intimation was, we understand, given that his Grace would grant a piece of ground on the Castle Hill, as well as subscribe £200 towards the object in view.

W. R. C. Stansfield, Esq. M. P., is about to commence the erection of a church, capable of accommodating 300 worshippers, at a short distance from his residence, Esholt Hall, in this county.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

BIRMINGHAM TEN CHURCHES.—The amount of subscriptions on the 22d of April, for that object, had reached the handsome sum of £31,813 4 1.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

GRASPING CLERGY.—We are happy to find that the very clever little College of Christ, at Cambridge, is charitably contending against the truth of the heading of this article. The amiable late Master of that Society (now Bishop of this Diocese) contributed the little sum of £800 towards the building of a new church in the neighbourhood of Holbeach.—The Rev. Mr. Fraser, the Prebendary of Stowe, in Lincolnshire, a late fellow of the same Christ's College, has recently given up a fine amounting to £800 for the purpose of assisting the vicar of Stowe in defraying the expenses in building a Vicarage-house. We must just add, that the liberal-minded friends of the Church seem to be unconsciously attracted towards each other. The present residence of the Bishop of Lincoln is only about four miles from Haniton Hall, the mansion of Mr. Henesge, who, it is supposed, paid £400 or £500 towards the erection of the Vicarage-house at Six Hills, in this county.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—We understand it to be in contemplation, among members of this Church, to deliver, at an early period, a series of public lectures in Edinburgh, which shall embrace and illustrate all the great leading principles connected with the doctrines, discipline, worship and government of Episcopacy.—*Conservative Journal.*

COLONIAL NEW BISHOPS.—At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel last week, it was announced, that the Government had agreed to appoint a Bishop for Newfoundland and Bermudas, in the place of the two Archdeacons of those islands. The Archdeaconry of Newfoundland is at present vacant; and it is understood that Dr. Spencer, the Archdeacon of Bermudas (brother of the present Bishop of Madras) will be nominated to the new see. The allowance from Government will be the same as that granted to the two Archdeacons, which amounted together to £700 per annum, and the Society have agreed for the present to vote £500 per annum in addition.—*St. James's Chronicle, April 30.*

### Summary of Civil Intelligence.

The shortness of the passage made by the *Great Western*, leaves us without any later intelligence from England: we, therefore, employ the space usually allotted to a record of passing events in presenting to our readers some of the opinions of the leading London press on the subject of the recent ministerial changes. It is well known that all impressions unfavourable to the Conservative leaders, have been completely dispelled by the manly and straight-forward explanations of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and of Sir Robert Peel in the Commons. We content ourselves with the publication of that portion of his Grace's Speech which bears upon the misunderstanding in regard to the household, and with the letters upon the same subject which passed between Her most gracious Majesty and Sir Robert Peel:—

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 14.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, after detailing his sentiments in regard to the acceptance of office, and his recommendation of Sir Robert Peel to her Majesty as premier, said:—

After I had this interview, my right honourable friend also waited by command upon her Majesty. He certainly did consult me and take the opinion of others, on the important point of the construction of her Majesty's household. I may state, my lords, that all who were present upon that occasion, my noble and learned friend behind (Lord Lyndhurst,) and several others, gave an opinion exactly in conformity to what my right hon. friend has stated in his letter; and he waited upon her Majesty the following day with the view of submitting such propositions as he should think proper, according to what he had stated to his intended colleagues. In the course of the conversation which Sir Robert Peel had with her Majesty on Thursday, a difference of opinion arose with respect to the ladies of the household. My right hon. friend suggested, I believe, that I should be sent for, in order that her Majesty might have my opinion on the subject. The right hon. baronet came up to my house and informed me what had occurred, the discussion which had taken place on the subject, and what he had proposed, entirely in conformity with the principles which I have stated to your lordships. I returned with him to Buckingham Palace, and after a short time I was introduced to her Majesty's presence. It is not necessary,