"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

STAND YE IN THE WAYS, AND SEE, AND ASK FOR THE OLD PATHS, WHERE IS THE GOOD WAY, AND WALK THEREIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS.—JEREMIAH VI. 16.

VOLUME IV.7

TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1841.

FNUMBER 51.

Doetry.

VALE CRUCIS ABBEY. BY REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM FABER.

Here, where wet winds autumnal rains may fling, And pallid ash-trees in the transept lean,
The gentle-mannered monks were wont to sing
The Son of God, the Help of the unclean;
And, from Cistercian service books, to hymn
The blissful Mother, as the nights grew dim.

Here, not unmindful of the public good, Dwelt some poor beadsmen of the stainless Mary, Bosomed, like monkish spots, in coves of wood, That morn and eve with mystic commentary Might for meek hearts re-join the broken threads, Hid in Church books, like ore in jealous beds.

And, at this hollow, and in vales like this, The winds took in good lading, and a freight
Of precious boons, dispensing balm and bliss,
Lifting from England's Saxon fields the weight
Of sins that sprung in such prolific brood
From the perverseness of her Norman blood.

Still, within hearing, at pale matin-time
There comes a soul into these ruins lone,
Where the clean-watered Dee his woodland chime
Steers with sweet skill from rich Edeyrnion, Leaving on shady rock and mountain bending Shreds of faint echo waked in his descending.

Oft, when chill winds the compline hour have tolled, The broken East is fairly lighted yet, Ever when in you Gothic marigold The harmless moon her full white orb hath set, While, on the field beyond, her trembling fire Streams mildly through the triple-windowed choir.

Thou visitor of ruins! thou mayest come To worn portcullis and green-hooded wall, Where some rude baron held his festal home In moated fortalice or hunting-hall— There thou mayest come, when placid nights are wearing, To learn of earth her art of soft repairing.

But other thoughts and deeper must be thine, When by poor abbeys, tightly ivied o'er, Thou dream'st that England, leaving Christian shrine, Hath turned herself to Druid rite once more,— Fearing in wakeful thoughts lest, heathen grown, She should not miss the Cross when it is gone.

THE POETRY AND MUSIC OF THE CHURCH.*

producing that great end.

mediate impressions, but even in moulding and perma- influence of that poetry, which cannot be evil, and of light of existence, and a thousand new blossoms are opening round nently affecting the sentiments and character, has long music capable of being adapted to the highest ends, so every path? Is there any pleasure for the soul upon earth like its been proverbial. It is well known how important a as to form, as it were, gales from a celestial paradise, first awakening to God? Perhaps it is alone with him—in the place music was considered to hold among the Greeks, from heavenly places bearing health. even for the purposes of education. The song and the ballad, and, much more hymns and sacred psalms, have of the heathen moralist, with the words of one who had the combined influence of both poetry and music, those known, and felt, and valued, in God's sacred house, that two powerful principles for touching the secret springs which the other could only have contemplated in imaof the human heart. And as we find on every matter gination, of one who had himself drunk of those "fresh that can engage the soul of man, that on referring to springs" of holy affection which flow from the mountain Holy Scripture the same is invested with a mysterious of God; we mean, our admirable Hooker. and sublime interest by being introduced in its relations to another world, and other unseen living agencies, so racter even of virtue and vice is perceived, the mind is we find it especially the case in this instance. It would delighted with their resemblances, and brought, by having change within produces a change withou. Its eyes are opened to seem, indeed, as if music had some profound and secret them often iterated, into a love of the things themselves. connexion with the power which good and evil spirits For which cause there is nothing more contagious and are permitted to have over our hearts, which is darkly pestilent than some kinds of harmony, than some nothing intimated in that remarkable passage respecting Saul: more strong and potent unto good."....."So that al-"When the evil spirit from God was upon Saul, David though we lav altogether aside the consideration of the took a harp and played with his hand, so Saul was re- ditty or matter, the very harmony of sounds, being freshed, and the evil spirit departed from him." It is framed in due sort, and carried from the ear to the spia very remarkable fact, that so much of the divine teach- ritual faculties of our souls, is by a native puissance and ing is through the medium of sacred song and poesy. efficacy greatly available to bring to a perfect temper The eloquence of oratory it recommends not, but poetry, whatsoever is there troubled, apt as well to quicken the to which some in later days would assign a very low spirits as to allay that which is too eager, sovereign place amongst the instruments of good, has been espe-

cially the divine mode of communicating with man.

Reason and experience, therefore, and the Divine

Scriptures themselves, teach us the great power which these kindred and associate instruments-poetry and music-have upon the moral principles and affections. be things most necessary for the house of God." Bul this is not all. There is, in fact, no stronger indication of the state of religious feeling and prevailing impulses amongst a people than the popular music and poetry. The kind of hymns and psalms which from time to time become attractive, are not only powerful to as proofs what those tendencies are, as such strains take their hue and complexion from the heart. Thus the music of a nation assumes its colour and character from the workings of the mind, and reflects, as in a glass, the spiritual world within; as the sea takes every hue from the sky, though to the beholder at a distance the colours may appear as distinct and dissimilar. In profane and immoral songs, or in such as are connected with warlike enthusiasm, or disloyalty, it is of course evident how they indicate the temper of those who are under the dominion of those passions. And so, also, in the case of music and hymns professedly religious, to those who are capable of judging what is really healthful in sentiment, it will be evident, at least, on a little consideration, that in them, as in a mirror, we shall be able to see the face of religion itself, coming forth from its hidden abode in the heart. The tendencies of an age are most seen as it departs; the last age appears now to have been distinguished by a want of reverential awe in religion, and no where is this more displayed than in its "The dying Christian to his soul," however beautiful the language and the music, is little compatible with a serious sense of what may be hereafter. We shrink from the words, "Oh, the pain-the bliss of dying!" And in our own day the tone of religion which has prevailed can be discerned in nothing more strongly than in those hymns and tunes, which, rising and spreading from those without the Church, have at length found admission into some of our own temples. We do not wish to quote any of them to show their character and tendencies, which would be an easy, but painful task: but, to say no worse, let the egotistical expressions which pervade them be only compared with the Catholic temper of "The Christian Year,"-the subdued and self-forgetting temper of the Churchman in that work,

which so many of these hymns are deeply imbued. One may learn that whereby we profit!" thing is very evident, that they are of a nature most inconsistent with the temper and spirit of our own ancient

Another striking proof of the spirit of the age, as developing itself in its peculiar tastes for poetry and music, our cathedrals, in which the ancient and Catholic form of worship is sustained, a system of devotion wherein the Psalms themselves, the words of the Holy Ghost, are more particularly the objects of sacred melody and song. The desertion and neglect with which the cathefrom different motives and causes are found within their love. sacred walls, has been for some time the frequent sub-

It is really wonderful that persons, and religious per-

sons too, should have come to undervalue, as some have

done, so inestimable a gift of God as the inspired poetry of Scripture. What would heathen philosophy and unenlightened reason have said beforehand of such a boon, of such a living instrument for hallowing the affections? The heathen philosopher Plato did, indeed, propose to banish poetry from the state which he planned as the

ject of remark and deep regret.

best for the good man; but why? It was because, whilst he acknowledged the great power it had over man's mind, in his unenlightened condition, he felt the difficulty, nay, apparent impossibility, of regulating it for good; he did so, in despair of finding such poets, and such subjects and sentiments which they might adopt, as would elevate and purify rather than corrupt the heart. But how would that heathen moralist have prized, first of all, such a system as that of the Church, which realizes beyond the thought of man every imagiless a gift imparted than that of divine poetry,—the One of the means which the Church possesses of pu- ceived, until it secretly affects the whole character." as if the twilight should say, "It will never be day?" rifying the general tone of her members, and exalting it On the contrary, good music, he says, is "like a gale Nordoes the moming always dawn with equal brilliancy. Some more and more towards her own high and heavenly bearing health from salubrious spots, which from early times the sun, unbstructed by clouds or mists, fills the blue air standard, is found in her psalmody and hymns, her spi- years insinuates itself into the soul, until it has become with its golden beams. Beautiful is the sunset-how beautiful!-

It is highly interesting to compare these expressions

"In harmony," he writes, "the very image and chaagainst melancholy and despair, forcible to draw forth tears of devotion, if the mind be such as can yield them, able both to move and to moderate all affections. The in poetry alone, but in music also, judged them both to

If music, therefore, itself is to be thus spoken of for its marvellous force and pleasing efficacy in moving affection, and its power in that very part of man which is most divine, what shall we say of it when aptly framed and moulded as the vehicle of divine poetry; as the inproduce certain tendencies, but serve at the same time strumental means of conveying into the soul, and the very seat of the affections, divine philosophy altogether with itself? Such considerations may lead us to see the inestimable value of the heavenly gift which the Psalms are to man. Human productions will generally partake more or less of human imperfection; but to inspired poetry we may ever turn as to the standard of what is more particularly to the Psalms, as they are used according to ancient Catholic custom in their literal transthese realms has permitted, the use of the Psalms of which, like the gigantic septre of the Brocken, seen only at the David, adapted to rhyme and metre, a custom in our Church, not only prevailing since the Reformation, but of great antiquity. Moreover, as the Psalms when chanted in public worship derive a new power of access to .- Ep. 7 into the heart from the harmonious charm of sweet gigantic figure has occasionally appeared in the heavens, indissounds, in like manner may they derive at least something of the same by the addition of poetic phrase, and the well-fitted garb of varied metrical arrangement, of my repeated tours through the Hartz mountains, I often, but hymns. For instance, the well-known hymn of Pope, aided by the influence of suitable musical combinations. "For," as St. Basil has most beautifully remarked in ancient times of the Church, "whereas the Holy Spirit saw that mankind is unto virtue hardly drawn, and that righteousness is the least accounted of, by reason of the proneness of our affections to that which delighteth; it pleased the wisdom of the same Spirit to borrow from melody that pleasure which, mingled with heavenly mysteries, causeth the smoothness and softness of that which | east: in the south-west a high wind carried before it some light toucheth the ear, to convey, as it were by stealth, the vapours, which were scarcely condensed into clouds, and hung treasure of good things into man's mind. To this purpose were those harmonious tunes of Psalms devised for which was returned with the same civility. I then called the us, that they which are either in years but young, or landlord of the inn, and, having taken the same position which I touching perfection of virtue as not yet grown to ripe- had occupied before, we looked towards the mountain, when w ness, might, when they think they sing, have their souls ness, might, when they think they sing, have their souls instructed in the truth. O the wise design of that

This appearance is thus explained: "When the rising sun

with the passionate fervour, and self-confidence, with way, that, doing those things wherein we delight, we

THE DAWN OF DAY.* BY MISS M. A. S. BARBER.

It hath pleased God, to whom the weakness and ignorance of may be seen in the little value now set by so many on our mortal nature are fully known, to present to us the wonders and beauties of the visible world, which we see every where surrounding us, as types of that spiritual kingdom, which is not less real, and with which we are more strongly and more lastingly connected; that the eyes of our understanding may be enlightened by our bodily sight, and the skies, the vaters, the earth, and all drals are treated, and the irreverence of too many who that it contains, may read us daily lessons of wisdom, faith, and

> Light was the first work of the visible creation; and the same eternal Spirit which moved upon the face of the waters, when morning shone over the huge chaos, moves upon the heart of every man who is created anew in Christ Jesus; as says St. Paul: "For God, who companded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus" (2 Cor. iv. 6;) and the change which takes place in the human spirit, when it is turned from sin to holiness, from the power of Satan unto God, is often compared in the Scriptures to the passing from darkness to light, to the day-dawn, to the day-spring from on high.

Beneath our northern sky, in a country where civilization and refinement long established have induced habits of luxury and indolence, there are, perhaps, many who are not familiar with the not at some time seen the carkness gradually melting away before the rising sun-gradually, for not at once does it burst in full splendour upon the earth—he twilight momentarily brightening precedes its approach. And thus it commonly is with the work nary polity for promoting virtue, and in this Church no of the Spirit upon the heart-it is gradual: almost every type, in addition to that under consileration, which is used to express it in poetry not of man, but of the Holy Spirit himself; en- Scripture, bespeaks the same fact; such as the growth of seeddowed with more than the power of human poetry, and first the blade, then the ea, then the full corn in the ear (Mark the tone and character, and sentiments of which cannot iv. 28 :) birth—growing rom a helpless infant "unto a perfect be other than hallowing and purifying, as being no less man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ" than living streams emanating from the very fountain of (Eph. iv. 13.) How ofen is the heart filled with mourning, and also, to which the same writer attributes so great an effi- hopelessly, despondingly distrustful alike of God's power and his cacy in education, as a means of instilling virtuous prin- grace, upon the bright haracter of a Christian, as drawn in his he describes to be like "feeding on some noxious herb, those of its own speces flourishing near it, and exclaim, "I do which by little and little, from day to day, is unper- not belong to them; I have none of those beautiful flowers;" or fastens an undoubting look.

ritual songs and melodies. And unquestionably three assimilated to principles of good from a sort of con- when the departing light lingers in many a faint and purple line parts of her worship are very powerful instruments for geniality and accordance with them." What a pregnant over the hill: but what is it compared to the glories of the early form and high meaning do those expressions breathe morning, when the grass is clothed with dewdrops sparkling in the The effect of popular airs, not only in producing im- when applied to inspired psalmody! Here we have the sun; when the freshness and fragrance of the air quicken the dekingdom of his grace it has yet seen none but him-it knows nothing of his people, little of his ordinances, and only dimly reads his word; yet it has heard the call "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light" (Eph. v. 14): it awakes, and behold God has said, "Let there be light!" True, it is but the dawn-true, there are many shadows of ignorance and darkness not yet dispelled; bit it feels itself endowed with a new life; and were it not that even in rising from the dead when he first awoke to consciousness in the garden of Eden. The behold that which has been long hidden fom its sight, and God is seen in every thing. The daily walks, he common occupations, the usual scenes of life, are as much altered as was the appearance of the mountain, when the Lord opened he eyes of the prophet's servant, and "behold it was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha" (2 Kings, vi. 17): sensible of God,s presence, confiding in his protection, henceforth it says unto him, "Abba,

But the sun does not always rise in a summer sky: the gathering mist, the heavy rain, the wintry fog, may darken the dawn of its early beams. But "who is among you that feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in darkness, and hath no light? let him trust on the name of the Lord, and prophet David having therefore singular knowledge, not stay upon his God" (Is. 1.10). So surdy as the covenant of day and night shall never fail; so surely as, shilst this earth remains seed-time and harvest-time, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, shall not cease, -so surely will the Lord be gracious to the soul that waiteth for him-so surely when he hath caused the day to dawn will he cause the day-star to arise. The conviction of sin, the fear of punishment, often fill the soul with dreadful apprehensions when it first beholds its guilt. As surely as the shadow falls from the tree, however brightly the sun may shine upon it (the brighter its beams the more clearly the shade is discerned), so surely is every Christian sensible that, however he may be blest with the light of the Spirit, the evil of his own corrupt and human nature casts a shadow upon his heart. It was the experience of this which caused even some of God's greatest saints, when upon earth, to exclaim, "I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes" truly beneficial. What has been said applies indeed (Job, xlii. 6). "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" (Rom. vii. 24). But this sense of sin, against which the children of God bear a remedy in their lations, and especially in chanting; yet it may lead us faith in Christ, their trust in God's pardon, and their knowledge also to value in its degree that which the Church of of his love, is very different from that terrifying impression of guilt,

* From the Church of England Magazine.

† [For the information of some of our readers, it may be well to add the following account of the phenomenon here referred to.—Ep.] Near to the mountain of Hartz, in Germany, a tinct, but always bearing a resemblance to the human form. It is called the Spectre of the Brocken, the name of the hill where it is seen. It is thus described by Mr. Jordan :- "In the course in vain, ascended the Brocken, that I might see the spectre. At length, on a serene morning, as the sun was just appearing above opposite mountain. It seemed to be the gigantic figure of a man: vanished in a moment. In September 1796, the celebrated was just at sunrise, in the middle of the month of May, about round the mountains upon which the figure stood. I bowed; the colossal figure repeated it. I paid my respects a second time clearly saw two such colossal figures, which, after having repeated

heavenly Teacher which hath by his skill discovered a throws his rays over the Brocken upon the body of a man standing two miles from him."

hour of dawn, often stretches over the conscience of the newly little of its nature; and they required only to know it to wash awakened soul; but like that spectre, which melts away as the sun their hands of the stain. It may have been, too, for this reason, arises, it will disappear when the heart is fully enlightened by the | that, of all unsuccessful wars, the American was the least marked presence of Christ.

"Be not afraid-only believe."

Our faith is feeble, we confess; We faintly trust thy word: But wilt thou pity us the less? Be that far from thee, Lord!

However dark the morning may be, it ushers in the day .-The Lord is good unto them that wait for him, to the soul that seeketh him. It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord." (Lam. iii. 35, 26).

"Wait thou only upon God" (Ps. lxii. 5). All the knowledge, all the teaching, all the experience of others (however useful it may in some cases prove), yet, without the light of the Spirit, will no more enable us to discern our own path, than the most correct map which human skill ever delineated could enable a person to distinguish the features of a country spread out around him whilst it was covered with total darkness. Wait, then, upon God: remember his love; compared to it, what is the affection of any friend, however deep and sincere-of any Christian, even could he in fervent zeal for the salvation of others surpass the blessed apostles of our faith? Can it be thought there is any limit to the love of God, to his infinite compassion? Is it not written, "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance?" and again, "Thou hast ascended on high, thou hast led captivity captive; thou hast received gifts for men; yea, for the rebellious also, that the Lord God might dwell among them" (Ps. lxviii. 18). Throughout the word of God, the promises of his love, of his pity, the beauties of the dawning day; but few, probably, who have of his aid, are multiplied; and amidst the most discouraging and perplexing thoughts of the desponding soul, there may be surely some one of them all which it fears not to claim as its own.-Among the green hills of a beautiful county in the south of restoration the trade was again revived. All representations of England winds a little stream, which, from its situation, generally catches the first beams of the rising sun; and often, when the mists are spread over the valley, and the landscape lies dim and scorn. And where are the Bourhons now? indistinct around, it is seen sparkling and winding like a thread of silver on its course: and often thus, through the dim grey dawn of | have thus dipped their guilty gains in human miseries? The three religious knowledge, is some one promise revealed by the light of are still centres of revolutionary terror-Portugal, still covered the Spirit to the heart. "Him that cometh to me I will in no with the wrecks of a civil war, with a trembling throne, a Jacobin wise cast out." "But, Lord," says the doubting soul, "what is constitution, and a broken people-Spain, torn by faction, and holiness? Let us add to this the combination of music the eyes with tears, when the awakened spirit looks doubtfully, it to come unto thee?" Well, then, "Ask, and ye shall receive;" watching every gathering on her hills, as the signs of a tempest and "whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely."

ciples, of moulding from childhood a virtuous disposi- word, or the likeness as reflected by his faithful children upon earth, which can conceal such promises as these from the soul; but even no more define than he can set limits to the heaving of an earthtion. So great does he consider its effect in morals, and says, "I am not o' them!" Is it not as though the young if they should be hid, so that it derives no comfort from them, quake or the swell of a deluge. Other great objects and causes that to be accustomed to music of evil tone and tendency plant, only just putting forth its first green leaves, should look at there may be still some one which it can discern—some one which it can discern. shines forth like the little sparkling stream, and on which it mankind.

to be the daily object of his earnest striving. "If any man have the brilliant evil. not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his" (Rom. viii. 8). If The nature of its advocates, too, justified some jealousy; for, we bear no likeness to Christ, how can we be Christians? and, mingled with the virtuous and patriotic, there were to be found the same image-yet still by the Spirit of the Lord. "Without are more tolerant than they who scoff at all creeds alike; none me," says Christ, "ye can do nothing;" and as soon could it be more humane than they who have nothing to give; none more dawn without the light of the sun, as the heart enjoy one single rigorous in demanding public sacrifices than they who feel themreflection of the light of grace, except through Christ. He is the selves exempt from all sacrifice. In 1792, the date of Mr. Wil-Sun of Righteousness, whose rising creates the dawn, whose pre- berforce's first efforts against the slave trade, England was overrun sence alone can bring us the day-spring. He is that great Light with those cheap sages and heroes; the whole land was thick with which shines forth upon the human race sitting in the shadow of a crop of spurious tolerance and worthless generosity. The slave death. He is "the true Light, which lighteth every man that trade came forth a new topic. It acted as the live coal on the cometh into the world" (John i. 9). He is the Lamb, the Light lips of the rebel seer, long weary of denouncing unperformed wrath of the holy city, the new Jerusalem-"a Light to lighten the against the Throne. It supplied the whole bustling tribe of the Gentiles, and the glory of his people Israel."

THE SLAVE TRADE. From Dr. Croly's Personal History of George IV.

left this great duty to be done by another. Some of his ablest speeches had been in condemnation of the slave trade. He had pronounced it a national disgrace and calamity. And what man, not turned into a wild beast by avarice,—that passion alternately the meanest and the most daring, the basest and the bloodiest: that passion which, of all others, assimilates and combines the bility, Church, and Crown of the British empire. most thoroughly with the evil of perverted human nature,-but must have looked upon that trade with horror? "This a traffic!" exclaimed Burke; "this is not a traffic in the labour of man, but in the man himself!" It was ascertained that from 70,000 to 80.000 slaves had been carried from Africa to the West Indies in formance. In examining all the causes of our inferiority in a single year; and with what misery beyond all calculation! What eloquence, the writer passes over in silence that which seems to agonies of heart, at the utter and eternal parting from friends, me to be the most material-I mean the different application which kindred, and home! What indescribable torture in the slave the ancients gave to that science from which we give it. Our ships, where they burned under the tropical day, packed in dens, great men are every thing; geometricians, historians, poets, orators, without room to move, to stand, or even to lie down,—chained, and I know not what. Demosthenes was an orator alone. Till scourged, famished, withering with fever and thirst; human layers we have seen men of genius shut themselves up for whole months, festering on each other; the dead, the dying, the frantic, and the to study only the force and beauty of their language, transcribing tortured, compressed together like bales of merchandize; hundreds with their own hands eight several times the works of an eloquent seizing the first moment of seeing the light and air to fling them- writer, and struggling with unremitting efforts to overcome every selves overboard; hundreds dying of grief; thousands dying of imperfection in their nature, we cannot wonder that we have not postilence; and the rest surviving only for a hopeless captivity in a modern Demosthenes. Hume is the more surprised that we a strange land, to labour for life, often under the whips of tyrants, have had no orators (though he must or might have heard Lord mmeasurably more brutal and debased than their unfortunate | Chatham, Mr. Pulteney, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Mansfield, and

of European knowledge, this savage oppression of the miserable the cry of the blood out of the ground! The vengeance of heaven on individuals is wisely, in most instances, put beyond human so), he was at least, capable of rivalling Cicero. You are unacdiscovery. But, for nations there is no judgment to come; no quainted, I believe, with his writings; let me, therefore, give you great after-reckoning makes all straight and vindicates the ways a specimen of some of his figures. I have a multitude of them of God to man. They must be punished here; and it might be neither difficult nor unproductive of the best knowledge-the Christian's faith in the ever-waking and resistless control of Pro-England, and the crime was thus punished at its height, and in vain to extinguish them in a deluge of blood;" of Philip the IV within view of the spot where it was committed. But our crime

opposite to fleecy clouds, let the beholder fix his eye steadily upon em, and in all probability he will see his own shadow, extending the length of five or six hundred feet, at the distance of about

with national loss; and that, of all abscissions of empire, the independence of the United States was the most rapidly converted into national advantage. But it is upon the kingdoms which, in the face of perfect knowledge-in scorn of remonstrances that might make the very stones cry out; in treacherous evasion of treaties, in defiance of even the base bargains in which they exacted the money of this country to buy off the blood of the African, have still carried on the trade-that undisguised and unregarded vengeance has fallen, and is still falling.

The three great slave-traders, whom it has been found impossible to persuade, or to restrain, are France, Spain, and Portugal. And in what circumstances are the colonies now placed for whose peculiar support this dreadful traffic was carried on? France has totally lost St. Domingo, the finest colony in the world, and her colonial trade is a cipher. Spain has lost all. Portugal has lost all. Spanish America and the Brazils are severed from their old masters for ever. And what have been the especial calamities of the sovereigns of those countries? They have been all three expatriated, and the only three. Other sovereigns have suffered temporary evil under the chances of war; but France, Spain, and Portugal, have exhibited the peculiar shame of three dynasties at once in exile-the Portuguese flying across the sea, to escape from an enemy in its capital, and hide its head in a barbarian land the Spanish dethroned, and sent to display its spectacle of mendicant and decrepit royalty throughout Europe-and the French

The first effort of Louis XVIII. on his restoration was to reestablish the slave trade. Before 12 months were past he was flying for his life to the protection of strangers! On the second its horrors, aggravated as they now are by the lawless rapacity of the foreign traders, were received with mock acquiescence and real

And what is the peace or the prosperity of the countries which that may sweep the land, from the Pyrenees to the ocean-and Oh! dark indeed must be the cloud of ignorance and unbelief France, in the first heavings of a mighty change, which man can

The probable ground of Pitt's reluctance to extinguish the But there is another point in which the dawn resembles the slave trade at the instant was, his fear of disturbing the financial conversion of the soul, -it increases. "The path of the just is system, in the midst of a period which made all minds tremble at as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect the name of experiment. While the whole fabric of empire was day" (Prov. iv. 18); and "we all, with open face beholding as in tottering, there might be rashness even in the attempt to repair a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image the building; and it required higher feelings than are to be learned from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord" (2 Cor. in the subterranean of politics,-the magnanimity of religious iii. 18). When it hath pleased God to take away the mist which faith, -to do good without fear, and leave the rest to the great by our evil nature is drawn between us and the light of salvation, Disposer. The war had been altogether a war of finance. Pitt we see in the Gospel, as it were in a mirror, the glory of God. | was pre-eminently a financier; and, like all men with one object As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. perpetually before them, he perhaps involuntarily suffered the As sin, and a fellowship with the works of darkness, are the con- consideration of revenue to distend on his sight until it shut out sequences of Adam's fall, the pardon and renewing of the soul to every other. The abolition was a novelty; and he had seen a the image of God are the purchase of Christ. The Spirit teaches more auspicious novelty, a free constitution, overthrow the most the Christian to look into the word of God, and to behold depic- powerful kingdom of Europe. England was at that hour covered tured there that holiness, that perfection, conformity to which is with the embers of France, -prince, priest, and noble, flying from

r, we must grow daily more and more like-changed into individuals who would have scandalised the purest cause. None Platos and Phocions of the streets with new illustration, and it supplied them with it safe. The acknowledged horrors of the trade threw an allegorical veil over the picture, while the artist was insolently limning the guilt and punishment of supposed Royal and aristocratic offences at home; the King of Dahomy It is still inexplicable and extraordinary, that Pitt should have prefigured a monarch, whom it was yet hazardous to denounce by name; the smiting of West Indian planters by the popular hand led the mind's eye to loftier execution on more hated possessors of wealth and power; and the havoc of negro insurrection lent its colourings to that promised tornado of vengeance which, "in an hour that we knew not of," was to sweep from the earth the no-

ENGLISH ELOQUENCE.

The Essay of Hume is, in my opinion, a very indifferent Per-

Lord Camden), when we have had such a writer as Lord Boling-With what eyes must Providence have looked down upon this broke. You know Lord Bolingbroke's history: during the greater tremendous accumulation of guilt, this hideous abuse of the power part of his life he was debarred a seat in Parliament, or, in his own words, he was "stripped of the right of a British Subject, of all ex-African; and with what solemn justice may it not have answered | cept the meanest of them, that of inheriting;" but, if his delivery was equal to his style (and according to Lord Chesterfield it was present to my memory. Speaking of the criminal indifference and gaiety of some of his contemporaries, he says; that "they were men ready to drown the dying groans of their country in peals of unseavidence—to trace the punishment of this enormous crime even in sonable mirth and laughter;" of Catherine of Medicis, that "she Europe. It was perhaps the slave trade that lost America to first blew up the flames of religious faction, and then endeavoured of Spain, that "he languished rather than lived from the cradle to was done in ignorance; the people of this kingdom had known | the grave." To Sir Robert Walpole he speaks of the many crimes which might be proved against him, of the many more which were ready to start into light the moment the power by which he concealed them should determine .- Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly

l-tf

7tf

* From the British Critic.

TIES CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1841.

In approaching the conclusion of another Volume of this periodical, we shall be performing a seasonable duty, and one that must prove gratifying to the great body of our readers, in adverting briefly to the PRESENT STATE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE CHURCH IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY. Our readers need not be reminded that this is a task which has been, to a great extent, anticipated in a valuable and eloquent article from the pen of our correspondent "Alan Fairford," published in November last; still there are features in this important subject, affecting our Colonial welfare as well as the National prosperity, which cannot be too often held up to the public view as a ground of public thankfulness and encouragement.

The mere discussion of religious subjects, evidenced in the rapid multiplication of weekly and monthly periodicals devoted to the cause of Christianity,-the vast and increasing demand for the old and standard Divines of the Church, causing many of them to be wholly out of print and requiring new and cheaper editions to be undertaken,—the great and unprecedented sale, in short, of sound works upon Theology in all its departments, are indications of the public taste not to be mistaken; an argument presumptive and strong in favour of the assumption that a religious spirit is growing and advancing in our Mother Country.

But we are not allowed to contemplate these evidences alone of the extension of a religious feeling,—we are not limited to presumptive proofs of its reality and its strength; but we are furnished with the most abundant and cheering manifestations of its direct and practical influence. The building and endowing of new Churches in every part of the kingdom, and many of these by single individuals,—the transformation of many a once barren waste into a blossoming and rejoicing spot, where the recent spiritual wilderness has given place to the beautiful and capacious church served by a faithful minister of the sanctuary,-a deep and expansive Christian character, testified in the wider and more complete supply of religious destitution and physical want,-all go to prove that the reviving Churchmanship of England is not a mere name or abstraction, but a holy, living, and diffusive principle. Professing Churchmen,-and under that designation, in its full and correct import, is comprehended every thing that is sound and animating in Gospel truth,-have become alive to the vastness of their responsibilities; and the good works which a genuine faith has dictated are happily apparent through the length and breadth of our father-land. A single specimen of the reviving energies of our Church population, extracted from the British Magazine for April, will serve to shew what is the prevalent spirit of the country, and what have been its results when put forth with the force and earnestness which the genuine influence of Gospel grace constrains:-"The parish of Whalley, with a population of more than

100,000 souls, in the year 1834 was ecclesiastically entrusted to twenty clergymen, whose individual charges varied in the monstrous disproportion of 600 or 700 in some cases, to 16,000 or 17,000 in others. The amount of church-room was 15,222,—not a sixth; and this accommodation varying again in individual instances from one-half to one-twentieth, even whole townships numbering 1200, 2000, 3000, yea, 6000, without resident minister, without church, without even a school,—flocks too numerous in amount, too diversified in character, too distant in locality, for their pastor to superintend, or even to recognise—flocks annually multiply-ing beyond the capabilities of their proper folds, and still further increased by migratory portions of other flocks, in many cases brought from districts where they enjoyed the means of grace. Instances occur in which 1000, 1500, or 2000 additional souls have been brought into a district or hamlet within the space of two years, and connected with a

single manufacturing establishment.

"Such is the true and faithful, but melancholy picture, of

the state of the Church which this ancient parish presented six or seven years ago. What is now its present state? six or seven years ago. What is now its present state?— Where, at the time alluded to, twenty clergymen attempted to superintend these masses, forty-three are now actively engaged; where, some years ago, the solitary minister of three-score years of age was seen visiting the sick by six o'clock in the morning, toiling all day in a school, or engaged in the ordinary services of the Church, and resuming his pastoral duties to a late hour at night, we now find seven in the same chapelry. For 17,000 souls in another case, there are six pastors instead of one; in other cases, the clergy are trebled, and in most doubled. For seventeen churches, the parish now numbers twenty-six, with five more in building, and five others in contemplation. The nine new churches have been erected at an expense of £26,000. £17,570. have been raised for the five which are building: £2970, promised towards those in contemplation, and a legacy of £4600. bequeathed for endowment of churches, &c., making a total of £51,140, raised from public and private resources for Church purposes, within the space of about five years. Nor is this all; the sum of £5856. has been expended in the erection of eighteen new schools; £840, provided for four now building; and £370, granted by the public Societies to encourage others in contemplation, making a total of £7066. for schools. These sums, taken together, give a total of £58,206. available for church and school purposes in the parish of Whalley."

Judging, from these great and successful operations in a single parish, of the aggregate of religious effort put forth by Churchmen in England, we shall feel that the spirit by which they are animated is an operative and fruitful principle. A few examples of individual munificence, indicating the warmth and healthfulness of the religious feeling which seems to pervade the land, we shall present to our readers, as furnished in the Church

Magazine for May:-

"Churches and Chapels which, in the space of about two years, have been built, or are in the course of being built, at the sole expense of individuals, with the exception of Stixwold Church, which was erected previously:—

Stixwold Church, which was erected previously:—
Staunton, near Bridport, which, when completed, will be
the third built by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Law.
Stixwold, by Christopher Turner, Esq.
Thirlestane, Gloucest. by Lord Northwick.
Flestiniog (also to be endowed) by Mrs. L. J. Oakeley.
Bossington, by J. M. Elwes, Esq.
Bradford by J. Wood Fra. Bradford, by J. Wood, Esq.

Meltham Mills, (also school, clergyman's and master's house), by J. Brook, Esq.
St. Michaels, St. Albans, by Earl Verulam. Blackborough, by Lord Egremont. Polperro, by Rev. W. Rawlings.

Bickleigh, by Sir Ralph Lopez.
Saud Hutton, by Mr. J. Walker.
Lye Waste, by Mr. T. Hill.
Speen, by the Rev. W. H. Majendie. St. Clements, Hastings, at joint expense of Rev. J. G.

Foyster and Mrs. Milward; also endowment." A list of some munificent contributions towards Churchbuilding, endowments of Churches, and erection of Parsonage-

Bagillt, building, £1000., D. Pennant, Esq. Edgbaston, £5000, or £6000, Lord Calthorne, Egham, endowment, £2000., Miss Irvine.

Blayton-le-Moors, endowment, £500., J. Fort, Esq. Ditto, endowment, £1000.; building, £1000., Miss A. Claines, building, £500., Sir H. Wakeman. Lothersale, endowment, £1000., Rev. W. Levitt. Darlington, do. £2000., Rev. J. W. Minton. Lisburn, building and site, £1000., Marquis of Hertford. £2000., Rev. J. W. Minton.

Cardiff, building, £1000., Marquis of Bute. Merthyr, building, £300.; endowment, per annum, £50., Marquis of Bute.
Holbreach, building, £800.; endowment, £50., Lord

Trinity Church, Shrewsbury, endowment, £500., Rev. S. Golden Hill, building, £200.; endowment, £1000., J.

Wednesfield, parson -house, J. Gough, Esq. Claygate, Thames Ditton, endowment, £2000., Rev. F.

Clevedon, endowment, £1000., G. Brakenbridge, Esq.

Donisthorpe, building, £1500., Misses Hoone. White's Hill, endowment, £500., Dr. Warneford; besides amerous contributions to similar purposes.

Southtown, Yarmouth, building, £500., Lord Anson. Llandilo, endowment, per annum £25, Hon. G. Trevor, M.P. West Bromwich, endowment, £1200.; repairs, £300.,

Dinderford, endowment, £1000., Mr. C. Bathurst. Scissett, endowment, £13,000., T. W. Beaumont, Esq.

Liverpool, building, £4000; endowment, per annum, £50., T. Gladstone, Esq.
Malton, endowment, £1000, Earl Fitzwilliam Netherton, parson.-house, Lord Ward.

Littleworth, building, (principal share), Oriel College,

Ticknall, building, £1000.; endowment, £100, Sir G. and Lady Crewe. "Many other noble donations might be selected from the

Metropolis Churches Fund:-The Archbishop of Canterbury,.....£1000 The Bishop of London, 2000
A Clergyman seeking treasure in heaven, 5000

A Clergyman and his sister,

A successful Emigrant, We might go on to a great length with the detail of nunificent donations like these; but the examples thus far produced are sufficient to attest the hold which the Church possesses upon the affections of her children in England, and how faithfully her genuine principles inculcate a lively concern for the honour of God and the good of men. The multiplication of Churches, accompanied in many cases by a fixed provision, under the name of endowment, for the support of a clergyman, is a cheering sign of her prosperity; nor, while for its immediate effect we lament the fact, can we help adducing as another evidence of the advancing strengt of the National Church, the very great difficulty which is experienced in procuring a supply of Ministers commensurate with the demand. Her great and general progress is so well stated in the article from the British Magazine already quoted from, that we cannot better inform our readers upon the subject, than by transcribing the passage:-

"About the time of the passing of the Emancipation and Reform Bills, we well remember in what a desponding tone even Churchmen spoke of the affairs of the Anglican Church, and the exultation of her enemies. How they rejoiced over her, as if her day was come, her glory departed, and the affection and attachment of her professed children for ever extinguished. The Church was in a state of tranquility and repose, apparently unconscious of the dangers by which she was environed. The Romanists and dissenters mistook this repose and inactivity for the sleep of death. But no sooner were the real designs of her enemies openly unfolded no sooner was it evident that they meditated her utter over throw and destruction, than the Church aroused her dorman energies, and calmly and fearlessly marched forth to the contest, resolutely determined not only to guard the preciou deposit with which her Divine Lord had entrusted her, bu also to perpetuate it to distant generations. She has displayed astonishing instances of vigour and vitality,—instances for which her most sanguine friends did not dare to hope, and which appeared to her enemies terrible as an army As a proof of this, we would point to the churches which the praise-worthy activity and exertions of the Bishop of London, aided by the munificence of the clergy and laity. have erected in that vast metropolis. We would point to the churches which have been called into existence in all the other over-grown manufacturing towns—churches erected independent of parliamentary grants. From the last year's Report of the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society, in which diocese, perhaps, church accommodation is as much needed as in any part of the kingdom, it appears that grants have been made for the erection of seventeen new churches and sites pointed out where fifty others are needed; and we fervently hope that the wishes of the pious and zealous Bishop may be accomplished, and that means may be furnished by the charity of a Christian people to effect this holy work. What is the state, moreover, of the diocese of Chester now, as compared with its state in this respect ten years ago? Within that period not less than one hundred churches have been built and consecrated. Look also at the steady and progressive increase of the income of the Christian Knowledge Society during the period of which we are speaking, and the large accessions which have been made to the funds of the Society for Propagating the Gospel during the past year, not to mention other influential Societies in connexion with the Church. We more particularly refer to the two former, because they shew that the liberality of Churchmen has lately taken a more healthy direction.— These, and many other facts which might be mentioned, are cheering and encouraging, and the best and most satisfactory proofs of the great influence and vitality of the Church.

"The present state of the Church, then, is one of unexampled activity and exertion. She has thrown aside her defensive, and assumed her offensive armour. She has aroused her energies, and, with the blessing of God, shewn erself equal to the crisis. Her clergy are nobly exerting themselves in her holy cause, and leading the way by labours more abundant, and self-denial truly apostolical. I faithful sons are not wanting in this hour of necessity Never, we are persuaded, since the earliest ages of Christianity, has the charity of Christians been displayed on a ritable person could have tortured it into a subject of scale of such extent and grandeur, (so to speak). The results arising from it appear more like a dream than a

Conjoined with the evidences of the growth and prosperity of the Church thus advanced, are not forgotten to be annexed the proofs of her real and expansive charity, in transmitting to her members in every clime, -in every land especially which owns the British sceptre,that healthful religious influence which is so fast pervadirg the Parent Country. Of the warmth and healthfulness of the action in this behalf, in England, the late Meeting for the endowment of additional Colonial Bishoprics is one of the most striking as well as gratifying proofs. But this is so apparent from the Addresses delivered on the occasion, and now in the course of pub-

lication in this Journal, that further remark upon the subject would be superfluous. And while we congratulate one another, as members of the Church of Christ, upon these cheering signs of the times, we are not to overlook, amongst the brightening evidences of the real revival of the Church of England in our day, the advancement not only of a deep and expansive spirit of piety within her bosom, but the growing prevalence of those principles which specially designate the Church of the living God as "a city at unity with itself." The question of Episcopacy, for instance, is being widely studied and generally understood; and an anxiety begins to prevail far and near for the restoration in all their fulness of those disciplinary regulations and holy offices which will identify the Church of Christ in the present day with the Church of Christ as it was in her earliest, purest, and most undistracted ages. With the manifest growth of what is sound and unexceptionable as affecting the unity and efficiency of the Church, there may be something, we will confess, of an alloying character: tares have, in some instances, grown up with the wheat; and while, on the one hand we have been pained to witness the evil and distracting effects of a low standard of Church principles, we have, on the other hand, been grieved to discern an indiscretion mingled, in certain cases, with the zeal to restore a soundness and uniformity of opinion upon the tenets and usages of the communion of the faithful. But while we make this admission, and acknowledge the justice of the Episcopal interposition which has been made to check that indiscretion, we are not by any means prepared to unite in the sweeping condemnation which, in some quarters, is passed upon all who may thus have erred in judgment during the ardent prosecution of their well-meant efforts. Had those errors and indiscretions been generally pointed out in a more courteous spirit,-had the deficiency of judgment which may have been visible in those who were earnest in the maintenance and promulgation of Church Principles, been calmly defined, and with a spirit which would more certainly evince that the triumph of

tive parties would have arisen, and the consequences of such error and indiscretion have been more promptly and effectually averted. But when men of the highest learning and abilities, of acknowledged piety, and unquestionable sincerity are assailed in a tone of arrogance, in many cases by the most juvenile and incompetent polemics, which not even an Athanasius or a Cyprian would have thought of employing towards their most faulty opponents, it is no wonder if they maintain their ground with a cool indifference to attack, when, upon a kindly challenge to free and courteous discussion, the points of difference might have been explained away and the causes of offence removed.

For our own part, in our estimate of Church principles and in our reception of antagonist opinions, we feel that we are sincerely actuated by a love of truth, and by a fervent desire for the unity and the prosperity of the Church of Christ: to these principles it shall be our labour to give a wider prevalence and a fuller expansion; and if, in doing so, we ever manifest, either from inadvertence or ignorance, a departure from the spirit of the Gospel as embodied in the Articles, Liturgy and Homilies of the Church, we shall be glad to acknowledge and

In answer to an "Enquiring Churchman," who asks us the meaning of the expression "Christian Sacrifice" as occurring in a quotation lately made from the British Magazine, we have, in the first place, to observe that we do not make ourselves responsible for the terms in which the duty we were auxious to recommend is designated in the article to which his inquiry refers. As we quite agree in the sentiments of the writer from whom we quoted, it was not necessary to criticise his manner of expression, unless that was decidedly faulty and unjustifiable. In the expression in question we could not, however, discern any such impropriety; for without imputing to the writer any thing mystical in his meaning, he was as much at liberty to term this great act of Christian communion a "sacrifice," as to appropriate the same word to the common offering of prayer and praise, as the Scriptures themselves so plainly authorise us to do. In the very office of the Holy Communion, for example, after partaking of the elements, we are instructed by the Church to pray to our heavenly Father, that he would "mercifully accept this our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving." What hidden meaning the writer alluded to may have had beyond this obvious import of the word, it is not for us to speculate upon: if he intended no more than to convey the idea that the great sacrifice upon the cross, once nade, should, as Dean Brevint observes, be "offered upevery day by an eucharistical and devout commemoration,"-by daily "shewing forth the Lord's death until his coming,"-neither we, nor, we presume, our correspondent can find fault with the expression.

The name of BISHOP HEBER has hitherto been one which, with scarcely an exception, has received the affectionate veneration of mankind. The very village of Hodnet, where he commenced his pastoral labours, is consecrated by a thousand recollections of his youthful holiness, and whatever he did, whatever place became his residence, whatever he wrote, whoever was honoured as his friend, -all have derived, from a connexion with him, some portion of that deserved and delightful interest which must ever attach to a character, so lovely and

It was not, therefore, without some degree of surprise that, in the Bathurst Courier of the 11th inst., we remarked a sidelong and invidious reflexion on the memory of this excellent prelate. We know that, in order to traduce the Church and its divinely-constituted government, the fairest names that ever adorned its long and bright roll of worthies, have occasionally been blackened or misrepresented by the ignorance and jealousy of its enemies. Some of our readers may not, perhaps, have forgotten an instance of this description, which occurred two or three years ago, in the attempt made to asperse the memory of the wise and good Archbishop Parker; by a bare appeal to history and the most impartial sources, we were enabled to offer a triumphant and uncontroverted refutation of those charges; and now, as regards the present triffing case, our task is still easier: for the very matter, which helps to raise a sneer at the memory of Bishop Heber, is of so harmless and playful a character that no one but a narrow-minded or uncha-

The facts are briefly these. Bishop Heber's published and unpublished poems have recently been collected into a single folume. Among these is one under the title of "Sympathy." It is a sportive little ballad, describing a knight and a lady meeting at a river, into which they were about to plunge, from despair occasioned by disappointed love. Instead, however, of committing suicide, the lady forgets her faithless knight,the knight, his faithless lady, - and the two, thus accidentally brought together, find solace in each other's company. It is almost superfluous to add, that only impurity itself could detect an impure thought in this most innocent trifle, and that it does not contain one line or word which a writer, when "dying, would wish to blot." But the Bathurst Courier is of a different opinion, and thus prefaces the poem, which, by the way, he nevertheless inserts in his columns :- "The following is pretty well from the pen of a Bishop! yet it is extracted from the Poetical works of Bishop Heber.' Now there is no very direct censure conveyed in this paragraph, yet it is evident that the inference sought to be raised is this:-that there was an impropriety in the Bishop's writing such a poem. Unfortunately we cannot procure a copy of the volume, but we have not a particle of doubt that "Sympathy" was written many years before Heber became a bishop; but even granting that it was otherwise, it would have been more in accordance with charity and truth, to find fault with the judgment of the editor than to cast a slur at the piety of the author. We hear of no virtuous indignation expressed at the republication of Moore's amatory effusions, but if Heber do but indite six short stanzas, written in all probability for the promotion of social cheerfulness, or for the gratification of some friend, while he was yet a young man, he is unconsciously furnishing the haters of Prelacy with missiles, hereafter to be levelled at the mitre and the Church. Perhaps we have occupied too much space in defending a character which needs no defence; but every good man, whether Churchman or not, must share in the feelings which have prompted us to these remarks, and must, at the same time, regret that a poet, whose harp, in youth and manhood, was so melodiously tuned to the praise of God, and a bishop, who died beneath the burden of his toils, should be sneered at, in his grave, for a brief and innocent poetical effusion. With far better taste and feeling, did the Editor of the Albion transfer to his paper of the 22nd May, a Review, from some English periodical, of the Poetical Works of Bishop Heber, in which that very poem, "Sympathy," is quoted at full, and in which the following liberal and sound piece of criticism occurs:-

"The pieces now added abound in the most buoyant spirits, are chiefly addressed to subjects of a gay and sportive easte, and reveal to us the secret spring of that profound love and deep human sympathy which are everywhere so which would more certainly evince that the triumph of truth was the real object of the expostulation, we can believe that a better understanding between the respective that a better understanding between the respective to us the secret spring of that product that product the triumph of truth was the real object of the expostulation, we can believe that a better understanding between the respective to us the secret spring of that product that product the triumph of the exposition of the product that product the triumph of the exposition of the product that product the triumph of the exposition of the product that product the triumph of the exposition of the product that product the triumph of the exposition of the product that product the triumph of the exposition of the product that product the triumph of the product that product the triumph of the product that product the triumph of the exposition of the product that product the triumph of the product that product the product

sought and found enjoyment in all things; was easily gratified; was full of gratefulness and thankful joy; and felt that the character of the Christian minister was greatly assisted in its influence upon others by a practical repudiation of that austerity and conventional gloominess which too often conceal the very vices they are put on to denounce.'

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church. THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Rev. and dear Sir,-A more than usual pressure of paro chial engagements since my return from the last Session of the above body, has prevented me from furnishing you at an earlier period, with a brief notice respecting it. As previously announced through the medium of "The Church," the Meeting was held at the Parsonage House, Williams-burgh, the parish of the Rev. J. B. Lindsay, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th days of June. The Meeting was regarded by those present as one of the most interesting has yet been our lot to attend. The usual matters of busi ness having been first disposed of, a certain portion of time was as heretofore given to a review of the Rubrics, and the Ordination office for Priests; the review of the latter was brought to a conclusion at this Meeting. It has been attentively considered by the brethren sentence by sentence, and almost word by word, and we confidently believe the review has not been without much profit to those engaged in it.

The subjects previously selected for the consideration of

this Meeting were then entered upon with much spirit, and discussed in the most fraternal manner. The business of each day concluded as usual with divine service performed in the parish Church, a very neat edifice delightfully situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, and immediately adjoining the Parsonage House. The preacher for the first evening was the Rev. Alex. Williams, Rector of Cornwall, who delivered a very excellent discourse, on the privilege of pos-sessing, and the duty of searching, the sacred Scriptures. The Rev. H. Patton preached the second evening on God's blessing bestowed on the spiritual provision furnished by the Church to her children in her public services, sacra-

The two days allotted to the Meeting, were spent pleasantly and profitably, in Christian intercourse with each other; and the brethren separated, with mutual feelings of increased love. The only source of alloy to our gratificaion arose from the absence of too many of our brethren from the Meeting. As it is expected that a Visitation of the Clergy will be held sometime during the summer, the thought it advisable to omit the September meeting, and therefore the next Session will, with Divine perion, be held the first Wednesday in January, at the Rectory of Cornwall.

HENRY PATTON, Secretary. Rectory, Kemptville, June 19th, 1841.

Civil Intelligence.

From the Boston Daily Mail Extra, June 17. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA. THE QUICKEST PASSAGE YET!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.—CAPTURE OF THE BOGUE FORTS AND THE CITY OF CANTON BY THE BRITISH.

The British Royal Mail Steamship Columbia, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, arrived at the dock at about 9 o'clock last evening having made the passage in little over 12 days, including the stoppages at Halifax. She passed the Acadia in the outer harbour or hav

This is the first time since the establishment of the Cunard line

that one steamship has arrived on the same day with the departure We are indebted to the particular attention of Capt. Judkins

for a full file of London and Liverpool papers, received within five minutes after the ship touched the wharf. general appearance of the crops in Europe indicated

favourable harvests. There had been a terrible thunder storm in London-more

terrible, indeed, than has been experienced for many years.

The most important news by this arrival, is the capture of the Bogue Forts and the city of Canton by the British forces. The effect of this upon the Tea trade will be found in our London Trade Report. The cause of the re-commencement of hostilities has been the Emperor's refusal to ratify the treaty entered into between Capt. Elliot and the Chinese Commissioner Keshen.—The Canton Press says, that "every thing wears the appearance of a protracted war." of a protracted war.

ENGLAND.

The British Ministry were still in trouble in consequence of the disposition of the House of Commons not to sanction their measures. It was evident, however, that the Ministers had gained ground for the last few days, and that their efforts to recover their "stray sheep" as the Standard has it, has been partially successful. Among others, Dr. Lushington, who went against the Ministers on both the slavery and corn law questions, had announced in his last speech, his determination to place his confidence in Lord Melbourne's government.

ourder had been found by a Coroner's Jury against Patrick Cahill, a passenger in the ship United States, which had just arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans, for killing the steward of the said vessel.

LONDON TRADE REPORT-Wednesday Evening-Tea.-The market firm with a fair business doing. Company's congous in the morning reduced to 1s. 11½d. per pound; but on 'Change the

IN PARLIAMENT. -Sir Robert Peel introduced, as he lead previously announced his intention to do, his resolution declaring the want of confidence of Parliament in the Ministry, on the evening of the 27th. The motion of Sir Robert Peel of course elicited a warm debate, which continued up to the 2d instant, at which time no vote had been taken.—Boston Atlas.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL BY EXPRESS. From the Supplement of the Malta Times.

Malta, May 26, 1841.

The Oriental arrived in port early this morning from Alexan-dria, and brings a mail dispatched from Bombay on the 1st instant by the Berenice, which arrived at Sucz, on the 18th. The Right Hon. J. S. Mackenzie and family came passengers in her and re-mained in Egypt. The Auckland, from Bombay 27th ultimo, arrived at Suez on the 16th inst., with Sir J. R. Carnac, Baronet. Governor of Bombay, and family on board, and they are arrived here in the Oriental, and will proceed on in her to England. We regret much to state that Sir J. Carnac was compelled, through ill health, to leave Bombay. Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B. is arrived in the Oriental, and proceeds in her to His son, Capt. Cotton, died at Alexandria on the 21st

Accounts from Syria, to the 11th inst., represent the country to be in a highly excited state, and an outbreak was daily expected. The French had been distributing a considerable quantity of money

Most Important Intelligence from China—Capture of the Bogue Forts and the City of Canton by the British. From the Bombay Overland Courier, of May 1.

The intelligence received from China during the past month is of a highly interesting and important nature. Our latest news from Macao is to the 31st of March. Keshen's continued procrastination having at length exhausted Captain Elliott's pati the Nemesis steamer was despatched from Macao on the 14th o February with a draft of a treaty for the approval and ratification of the imperial high commissioner. The commander of the steamer was ordered to wait at the Bogue for a reply until the 13th, and in the event of his not receiving one by that date, to return immediately to Macao. This he accordingly did on the 19th, Keshen not having made his appearance. A circular was the published, stating that the squadron was moving towards the Bocca Tigris. On the following day, Captain Elliot received a message from Keshen, in which the latter stated his willingness to sign the treaty, and excused his delay in not coming to the Bogue when the steamer was there, by alleging that he had been detained by some piratical boats. This appears to have been a mere ruse to gain time. On the 24th of February a notification of the renewal of hostilities was issued by her Britannic Majesty'

Towards the morning of the 25th of February three howitzers and a party of sepoys were landed at South Wantong from the Nemesis and the boats of the squadron. The Chinese kept up a desultory fire while the darkness lasted. Before the dawn of day a battery had been erected with sandbags and the guns got into position. From these as soon as it was sufficiently light the British returned the fire of the Chinese. At 11 A. M. the tide server and the signal was made for the squadron to weigh. H. M. S. Calliope, bearing the broad pennant of the Commodore, led the attack against North Wantong, followed by the Samarang, Druid, Wellesley, Sulphur and Modeste. The Blenheim and Melville, with the Queen steamer, opened their fire on the fort of Anung hoy. By noon the action had become general, and the firing estant and heavy on all sides. In the meantime the Nemesi and Madagascar steamers, with numerous boats in tow, ran in

issued in the course of the day; one by the Plenipotentiary intimating the capture of the forts, the other by the Comm authorising merchant vessels to proceed to the Bogue.

The number of prisoners taken at Wantong is estimated at 1000, and the killed and wounded on the side of the Chinese are said to be very numerous.

It is evident that an attack on the Bogue forts should have been resorted to at the outset. The great loss of time and expenditure of public money which has occurred since the first arrival of the squadron off Macao, would have been avoided, as also the mortality which has so dreadfully thinned the ranks of the unfortunate regi-

ments that were quartered in Chusan.

That island has been evacuated and delivered up to the Chinese, orders to that effect having been transmitted by Captain Elliot when he was labouring under the unhappy delusion that the Chinese were inclined to fulfil their promises of indemnity. The British who were detained prisoners at Ningpoo were released as soon as the evacuation of Chusan was completed. Captain Anstruther, Lieut. Douglas, R.N., Mrs. Nable, and their companions

The whole of the European troops, on leaving Chusan, proceeded to Hongkong, and consequently have been available in the hostile operations that have been carried on since the date of the action of the Bogue. But no greater proof need to be adduced of the wretched management of Captain Elliott, and his utter incapacity to fulfil the responsible duties of the station which he holds, than the fact that three transports, with several hundreds of the Bengal Volunteers, were ordered to proceed direct from Chusan to Calcutta. On their arrival at Singapore, they heard of the renewal of hostilities, and were detained at that port, avaiting further instructions. The troops were so diminished in awaiting further instructions. The troops were so diminished in numbers, by death and sickness, during their sojourn at Chusan, that the Bengal Volunteers may be considered as forming one-third part of the effective land forces attached to the expedition. Yet, t a time when the presence of every man is so important, the volunteers are several hundred miles from the scene of action, the entire blame of which rests with Captain Elliott, whose reliance on Chinese good faith, in opposition to the opinions of all well informed persons on the spot, appears to have been caused by

something bordering on insanity.

No dispatches had been received at Canton since the Emperor's reply to the announcement of the capture of the Bogue forts. The imperial chop breathed nothing but vengeance and defiance to the English. This induced the Commodore to start immediately for Calcutta. He at the same time ordered her Majesty's troopship Jupiter to proceed to Cannanore for the 94th Regiment. A report was prevalent among the Chinese, that the Emperor's nephew had arrived in Canton and ordered all the chops about the opening of the trade to be cancelled.

From the Canton Press, February 27.

An eye-witness has kindly favoured us with the following

interesting particulars:—
"On Thursday night a party of seamen and some native troops landed in South Wantung with three howitzers; in landing they were fired on by the Chinese without effect. In the course of the night a sandbag battery was raised, the Chinese firing at short intervals on the working party all night. At day-light this fire was returned with great effect from the newly raised batteries; was returned with great effect from the newly raised batteries; about 11, A.M., on Friday, the signal was made to get under weigh with flood tide and a very light wind. The Calliope led into action, the Samarang, Druid, Wellesley, (towed by the boats), Sulphur and Modeste, all attacking the North Wantung fort, occasionally firing at a small fort on the side of the river opposite to Anunghoy, but this heavy fire was not long answered briskly from the forts, and the steamers, Nemesis and Madagascar, soon were seen to run close to the fort and land the soldiers from on board of our boats they had towed, the soldiers speedily had the whole island in their possession, and I was told there was not a single casualty on our side.

The number of killed and wounded on the part of the Chinese was very considerable, but not, I understand, equal to what took place at Cheunpee. The prisoners at Wantung were about one thousand, and were carried over by the steamers to Tycocktow

side and let go.
"The Blenheim and Melville, a sisted by the Queen steamer, attacked Anunghoy fort a little after the action was begun; the Blenheim was not apparently so near as the Melville. Their fire was answered with spirit for some time; the marines and seamen were landed and took possession of the lower fort, and soon went along the beach to the upper or old fort, and the whole by this anong the observed to the upper of our last, and the whole of the time was in our possession, the Chinese making off up the hills. On the Tycocktow side the hills were covered with Chinese soldiers. At night, as we were coming away, they fired one or two guns, and soon after the whole line of hills where they had been encamped was in flames, I do not know how fired. The Calliope was leading a squadron up the river, but how far they got I did not hear. Not a man on our side was wounded, I believe, in North Wantung; I have not heard whether the Anunghoy divi-

sion was equally fortunate." of the trade, nine American and fourteen British ships proceeded to Whampoa, but in a few days new obstacles were thrown in their way, it being intimated that the Chinese traders were all armed, as the ships of war were so near Canton, and that no trade would be carried on until they were removed. It is said that Captain Elliot was inclined to yield this point. Before, however, any arrangements could be made, the reply of the Emperor to the dispatch announcing the destruction of the Bogue forts was received, which was herce in the extreme, and orders a war of extermination against the English. The notices posted by the Canton authorities on the walls announcing the opening of the trade, were pulled down, and all communication with the English ordered to be ent

PASSENGERS IN THE STEAM SHIP COLUMBIA.

From Liverpool to Halifax-Miss Peters, Miss Hogg, Capt'n. Dancells and lady, J. Walker, J. Peters, Mr. Peters jr. Mr. Gibson and lady, Sir J. Dickson, Mr. Thorpe, Col. Bentwick, Mr. Grassie, R. H. Sherratt, J. Johnson, S. Bagshaw, Capt. Fowell and lady, 7 servants.

From Liverpool to Boston-Mrs. Barker, Miss C. Smith, Mr. Rodgers and lady, Mrs Child and servant, H. Cameron and son, G. Ralston, Capt. Watts, E. Corrie, J. R. Dunn, Mr. Gurney and lady, B. Stow and lady, Captain Swift, J. T. Lassandio, Mr. Pouty, Wm. Pellany, G. H. Mead, J. Goodall, Mr. Henry, Captain Carey and son, Lt. Murdell, Mr. Reeves and lady, Miss Reeves, A. Blackburn.

From Halifax to Boston—O. H. Bardell, Miss Dixon, Mr.

Sibley, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sanguinette, lady, child and servant.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Assembly-Thursday June 17th. From the Kingston Chronicle.

Sir ALLAN McNaB desired to bring before the House the question of the contested Election for the County of Kent. He whilst there is a County of the Province unrepresented, particularly as the Member who was really entitled to take his seat was in attendance at the bar of the House, for the purpose of being sworn in and of taking his seat, and of assisting in these deliberations in which the House was engaged. He thought it was highly impro-per that they should continue to exclude a gentleman from his at in that House. They had no right to proceed with any busi-

ness until the country is properly represented.

Sir Allan having moved that that subject be taken up, leave was granted, and the Clerk then read the return, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole upon it. Mr. TACHAREAU was called to the Chair.

Sir Allan then proposed certain resolutions, for the consideration of the Committee, the purport of which was that Mr. Woods having received a majority of votes at the late Election for Kent, as appeared by the return, should be permitted to take his seat in

The learned gentleman then proceeded to state that there were several allegations contained in the petition, with regard to the improper conduct of the Returning Officer, and if that Gentleman had been guilty of such conduct as had been imputed to him, he ought to be made an example of. [Hear, hear.] He [Sir Allan] should desire, however, that Mr. Woods should just take his seat and that they should be furnished with a statement from himself

of the circumstances connected with the Election. The resolutions were adopted by the Committee and afterwards reported to, and adopted by the House.

Friday, June 18th.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon

the speech of His Excellency.

Mr. Morris was called to the Chair of Committee. Mr. Cameron rose for the purpose of presenting certain resolu-

tions for the adoption of the committee, upon which a reply to His Excellency's Speech should be founded. As some hon, members might desire further time to examine the resolutions, he would not press their adoption at the present moment, but would content himself with reading the same and laying them upon the table, leaving them for the consideration of hon, members; although he believed there would be nothing found in the resolutions which could be considered objectionable by any hon, member, as they were merely in substance an echo of the Speech,—and he would now take the liberty of making a few remarks upon the present important crisis in our affairs. A new experiment is about to be made in the Government of Canada, and one under the operation

tant a are fo fore b well l fifty has McL differ

ecute Cana hear.

recei pay man half was a fo

as s ther

ters suc viev mon the sub wou sen

of ped was ressoned fixed corrections was had

red a measure to be submitted to the House, upon the very imporred a measure to be submitted to the House, upon the very impor-tant and too much neglected subject of Education. Though there are formidable difficulties to be encountered, difficulties which have been found almost insurmountable in England, we need not there-fore be surprised that those difficulties in this Province, have been overwhelming,—there is as great a diversity of opinion upon the subject of Education as upon Religious subjects. This last, it is well known, has been the hobby which many members have amused themselves with riding, in the House of Assembly, for the last fifty years. In the commencement of His Excellency's speech fifty years. In the commencement of His Excellency's speech been noticed the action of the Government in the case of the patriotism of the ancient Romans, and of the simplicity of the Scotch Highlanders, a still more decisive course would have been pursued with reference to that question. There could be no difference of opinion upon the subject. Should McLeod be executed, he trusted there would be a nunanimous damped of the simplicity of think of another mode of restoring harmony, which is by dissolution of Parliament. (Hear.) And lastly, there is another course to be taken, when it occurs that harmony is broken by something emanating from the head of the Government him. ecuted, he trusted there would be a nunanimous demand for war, in the breast of Canadian—and he prided himself upon being a Canadian,—he believed there existed a feeling of national pride, which would not suffer an indignity to be offered to a subject of Her Majesty, without demanding the fullest reparation. (Hear, was that of an alteration in the Post Office department, by which the postage upon letters sent by Mail would be materially reduced.

-This is a very great boon. Since the reduction of the postage upon Foreign letters had been made, he had witnessed the joy and gratification of many a poor man from the mother country upon receiving a letter, for which formerly he would have been obliged to pay five shillings, and the charge now being scarcely more than as m England, which his Excellency had brought under the notice of the House, many hon, members seemed disposed to treat it in a sneering manner. He, [Mr. Cameron,] for his own part, was glad to find that our credit with England rested upon so good a footing. Men, women and money, were what we need. (Hear, a footing. Men, women and money, were what we need. (Hear, hear.) And it is for want of these that this Province had become, me hon. gentleman had designated it, like a girdled tree. there were any sacrifice of principle required for the purpose of obtaining this loan, he for one would be against it, but he looked upon it, that by obtaining the money they should only be establishing the character of the country upon a foundation of perfect security and stability. There was another subject which had created a great deal of anxiety, and that is the question of local self gov-He, (Mr. Cameron) had been given to understand that there might be a machinery put in motion, by which the internal regulations of townships, regarding statute labour, and other matters of consequence, may be better managed. He had no doubt such a bill would be prepared by the House as would meet the views of hon. gentlemen. It was a subject of very considerable moment to the farmers throughout the country, and one in which they feel as deep an interest as they could possibly do upon the subject of the responsibility of the Ministry. He (Mr. Cameron) would not trouble the House with any more remarks at the present moment, having noticed the leading features of the Sp of which the resolutions were intended to embrace what might be denominated an egho. It was then suggested by Mr. Wilson, that the Committe should

rise, and the resolutions be allowed to be printed.

Col. PRINCE observed, that as the resolutions were nothing more than a simple acquiescence in the principal points contained in the Speech, he thought there was very little necessity that they should be printed. The principles embraced in the resolutions were easy to be understood, as it was impossible to controvert them. It had hitherto been the practice, in courtesy to the Head of the Government, to reply to the speech from the throne as exditiously as possible. He was persuaded that every hon, member was fully prepared to give his vote in favour of the adoption of the resolutions; if not, it would be as easy to state those objections at once as to postpone the matter to a future day. And as they had fixed this evening for the consideration of this subject, they should come forward manfully, (hear, hear,) and discuss the question, and give their votes upon it. There was no difficulty in the case; it was a mere acquiescence in the Speech, such as his Excellency had reason to expect from the House.

Mr. Hincks said, that he, for one, was sorry that so much de-

lay should be considered necessary. He would have been prepared at a much earlier period to go into the discussion. He thought the more correct course would have been, for the gentlemen on the treasury benches to have been prepared with an answer to the Speech, as was invariably the case in England. As several hon. gentlemen seemed desirous that the resolutions should be laid upon the table, that honourable members might have an opportunity of

table, in compliance with the wishes of hor

Mr. Buchanan would beg to call upon the gentlemen who ocernment should be carried on. Do the members of the Executive Government acknowledge their responsibility to Canadian public opinion, as expressed by a majority of this House, for the advice which they give to the Head of the Government, so far as not to remain connected with an administration, against which a vote of want of confidence has passed in the Assembly, unless in case of an immediate dissolution of Parliament? Will the Ministry in this Province recognise the principle of retaining office, when they cannot obtain a majority in the House of Assembly? In relation to the case of McLeod, to which allusion has been made, it would be better that the British Government should be swamped altogether, than that they should suffer the smallest injury to be

Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL DRAPER said he was very happy to have the opportunity (which was now afforded him for the first time) of entering into an exposition of the views which would only would be continue to hold office under the Government. (Hear, hear.) And he desired to be understood as explaining the views in which every one of his colleagues in office entirely concurred. They were such as had been discussed and determined on among themselves, without reference to any other parties whatever, for they had felt it to be due to themselves and the country, in the first place, to understand each other. He would now state the views which he entertained respecting the duties of His Excel--He looked upon the Governor as having a mixed characg one of the Ministers of Her Majesty's Government, and sible to the Mother Country for the faithful discharge of transfer the responsibility into other hands. When I consented to become an Executive Councillor, I took upon myself the responsibility of advocating those opinions, and those measures which the head of the Government might think it his duty to recompletely the most of the manual to be as ourselves. What as to their language? The restriction for them and for overnment is only a means to an end. If this responsibility is not to lead to the carrying out of what the country requires, it will be a mere dead letter. He believed, however, that this much the country, that they can outnumber these? Let

for the establishment of the administration of the Government of considered: the Government should take on itself the preparing for the establishment of the administration of the Government of this Province, upon such a basis as will ensure its tranquility, and consequently the extension of trade, and the happiness of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. The announcement which his Excellency was pleased to make in his Speech from the Throne, must be satisfactory to every lover of good Government. It has long been expected that officers of the Government would have prepared a measure to be submitted to the House, months are important. in a few words the conclusions at which I have arrived. It is the fully digested, and well calculated, may be defeated by causes over which the Government has no control; and this brings me to This much he (Mr. Draper) had thought it necessary to say in reference to the views entertained by himself, and those who act

with him as the advisers of His Excellency, and he would at the ajesty, without demanding the fullest reparation. (Hear, Another subject alluded to in His Excellency's speech, tt of an alteration in the Post Office department, by which the hon. gentleman with a great deal of attention, and with a good the Act of Union. deal of pleasure; probably, however, that pleasure had not been altogether unalloyed. But he could not discover from the speech of the honourable and learned gentleman that a new principle has been applied with reference to the administration of affairs in which that hon, and learned gentleman had borne so conspicuo by the charge now being scarcely more than as a part. A great and important principle is involved in the subject of the loan of a million and a part. A great and important principle is involved in the subject of the present discussion, one which has occupied the attention of the country for a number of years, and one, on the faithful granner. He, [Mr. Cameron,] for his own part, Mother Country in a great measure depends, (hear, hear); the question should be clearly and distinctly understood, not only by those occupying the situation which the hon, and learned gentleman does, but by the whole country. He (Mr. B.) would follow the hon, and learned gentleman in the principal points of his speech, though he did not expect that the discussion would have been entered into to-day, and perhaps there might not be, after all, so much difference between the views of the hon, and learned gentleman and himself, if indeed there were any at all, as uld be at first supposed. (Hear, hear.) He would begin with the view which the hon, and learned gentleman had taken of the character and position of the government in this colony, which he (Mr. B.) agreed with him in calling a mixed character; the very nature of a colonial administration required, as one acquainted with the subject must perceive, that the head of that government should be responsible to the home government; as he is the connecting link between the colony and the parent state, it is his duty to be careful of the interests of the Sovereign whose servant he is, and careful to preserve the connexion between the colony and the Mother Country. And as for the principle of Responsible Government as he (Mr. B.) had always understood it, and advocated it, instead of lessening that responsibility which he had advocated, it served to increase it, as the hon, and learned gentlean had already remarked. He agreed with him therefore that the head of the government is of a mixed character, and that he is responsible to the home government for the proper administration of the government in the colony. He would admit that in the of the government in the colony. He would admit that in the administration of the government, questions may arise, in which he may not be prepared to adopt the advice which may be tendered him. But if he (Mr. B.) understood the hon. and learned gentleman right, that the council of his Excellency are to offer their advice only when it is demanded of them, and on all occasions remain mere passive observers of the measures adopted by the government, he would beg leave from such a system as this entirely to dissent. (Hear, hear.) That all measures must necessarily receive the Governor's assent he would readily admit. necessarily receive the Governor's assent he would readily admit, but that those gentlemen whom he calls to his council are never to open their lips, except when he particularly and expressly calls upon them to do so, was what he could never acquiesce in or approve of; in fact, such a council as that would be no council at the this great measure will be all; to adopt such a course would be, in his opinion, acting in direct violation of the oath which, as executive councillors, they were called on to take. They are commanded to advise his

Excellency on all matters connected with the public good. [Here
Mr. Baldwin read the oath prescribed to be taken by executive
councillors.] In his (Mr. B.) understanding of this oath, a
councillor is necessarily bound to bring under the notice of the

THINK with His Excellency." We have great hopes and expechead of the government those measures which, in his estimation, the country required. He would freely admit, that unless the representative of the Sovereign should acquiesce in those measures tration great credit; but at the same time I have no objection to the table, that honourable members might have an opportunity of examining them, he would recommend the honourable mover to alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that course, that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that the House should not be taken by surprise, alopt that the House should not be taken by surprise. and forced into a vote without due consideration.

Mr. Att'y Gen. Ogden said, that the Parliamentary course in England, to which the honourable gentleman had adverted, was for Ministers to be prepared with the Address in answer to the Special Gentleman and good; if not, his course would be to tender his resignation.

Now the honourable gentleman admits that, in the third property of the total course would be made practically useful, but this consideration does not for a moment relieve the members of that council from the full ment of an imperative duty. If that advice were accepted, doubt the Union will work well. When that Act is brought forward in detail, I am not prepared to say I will go with it through the course would be made practically useful, but this consideration does not for a moment relieve the members of that council from the full ment of an imperative duty. If that advice were accepted, doubt the Union will work well. When that Act is brought forward in detail, I am not prepared to say I will go with it through the course would be made practically useful. At the present, I shall divide against any amendment on the form the full ment of an imperative duty. If that advice were accepted, was a manufacture of the present, I shall divide against any amendment on the form the full ment of an imperative duty. If that advice were accepted, was a manufacture of the full ment of a moment relieve the members of that council from the full ment of an imperative duty. If the day is a more divided against any amendment on the full ment of the ful for Ministers to be prepared with the Address in answer to the Speech from the throne; in that the honourable gentleman was perfectly correct. He, for one, as long as he had the honor or abseat in that House, would defer to the wishes of any honourable member, who might desire time for consideration upon any subject; and he hoped, therefore, his honourable and learned friend (Colonel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the one of the administration in the resignant daministration in the perfectly correct. He, for one, as long as he had the honor of a administration not retaining the confidence of Parliament, they should resign, (hear, hear,) if he had understood the house great the difference between the views of that honourable and learned friend (Colonel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the order to the administration not retaining the confidence of Parliament, they should resign, (hear, hear,) if he had understood the house great the difference between the views of that honourable and learned friend (Colonel Parliament, they should resign upon a past difference and think through the throne; in that the hononcrable gentleman admits that, in the tenn default time to answer, the hon. member that it applied to bills only, not to addresses.

When the bill is read a third, time to answer, the hon. member that it applied to bills only, not to addresses.

When the hole and thin, but the amendment appears not called for at present the it was another hon. member that it applied to bills only, not to addresses.

When the bill is read a third, time to answer, the hon. member that it applied to bills only, not to addresses.

When the bill is read a third, time to answer, the hon. member that it applied to bills only, not to addresses.

The color of the serient applied to say I will go with the amendment appears not called for at present to a difference and he hoped, therefore, his nonourable and learned friend (Colonel Prince) would not divide the House upon the adoption of the resolutions on this day, but would permit them to lie upon the prepared permit them to lie upon the resolutions on this day, but would permit them to lie upon the prepared permit prepared, notwithstanding a vote of want of confidence should be passed by that house, to retain their seats in the council, then he in the sage councils of the Parent Goternment. None of these Mr. Buchann would beg to call upon the gentlemen who occupied the treasury benches to state, for the information of that House, the principles upon which it was intended that the Govforthine treasury benches to state, for the information of that House, the principles upon which it was intended that the Govforthine treasury benches to state, for the reason, this is not the first time that a question of this specified by the reason, this is not the first time that a question of this specified by the reason, this is not the first time that a question of this specified by the reason, this is not the first time that a question of this specified by the reason, this is not the first time that a question of this specified by the reason, this is not the first time that a question of this specified by the reason, the principles upon which it was intended that the Govforthine treasury benches to state, for the information of that the Govforthine treasury benches to state, for the information of that the Govforthine treasury benches to state, for the information of that the Govforthine treasury benches to state, for the information of that the Govforthine treasury benches to state, for the information of that the Govforthine treasury benches to state, for the information of the reason, the principle upon which it was intended that the Govforthine treasury benches to state, for the information of the principle upon which it was intended that the Govforthine treasury benches to state, for the information of the principle upon the information of the principle upon which it was intended that the Govforthine treasury benches to state, for the information of the principle upon which it was intended that the Govforthine treasure kind had been agitated, and the principle had at length been pretty generally admitted both in this, and still more fully in some generally admitted both in this, and still more fully in some of the neighbouring provinces, that unless the advisers of his Excellency possessed such an extent of public confidence as to enable them to procure their returns to this house in the first place, and enjoyed also the confidence of the representatives of the ountry at large, so as to be able to procure the passing of those measures which they might think proper to recommend, they could not consistently continue to be members of the government. If the hon, gentleman had intended to be understood as going this length, then he would perfectly concur with him, and if the practical application of this principle be admitted, then there would be found to be no difference in reality between the h gentleman and himself. The hon, and learned gentleman had referred to a despatch of Lord Glenelg, and it was somewhat time) of entering into an exposition of the views which would guide the conduct of himself, and those whose duty it was to guide the conduct of himself, and those whose auty is advise His Excellency. And in the first place he would declare, should have been suffered to elapse since the publication of those principles despatch without any practical application of those principles having been carried out. (Hear, hear, hear,) It is remarkable having been carried out. who act against him, that so long only as he could give a conscientious support to those measures which the head of the Government might deem it his duty to submit to that House, so long government took place until the last session of the last parliament. of Upper Canada. Had he (Mr. B.) not supposed that it was the intention of his Excellency the Governor General to carry into effect the principles of responsible government, as laid down in the despatch of Lord John Russell, which had been referred to by the hon, and learned gentleman, he (Mr. B.) would have been perfectly inexcusable for accepting office under the government; but he had then believed, and still continued to believe, that it was practicable to carry out those principles in this province. (Hear, hear.) He believed, from what had fallen from the hon. gentleter; firstly, as being the representative of royalty; and, secondly, man, that the same construction would be put upon the principles as being one of the Ministers of Her Majesty's Government, and laid down in that despatch as he had always put upon it, and in as being one of the Ministers of Her Majesty's Government, and responsible to the Mother Country for the faithful discharge of the duties of his station,—a responsibility which he cannot avoid by saying that he took the advice of this man or of that man.— He looked upon it as a necessary consequence of this doctrine, that where there is responsibility, there shall power be also. For he could not admit the idea that one man should possess the power, and another be liable to the responsibility. In a matter of this importance, he trusted that hon. members would indulge bim in referring to notes that he might speak with the greater of this importance, he trusted that hon, members would indulge him in referring to notes that he might speak with the greater correctness. [Here the learned Attorney-General read from a despatch of Lord Glenelg, dated 5th December, 1835.] Now, sir, these were the principles held with regard to the responsibility of the Governor, as laid down in England,—there we have a proof that the same principle has been adopted in this country. [Mr. Draper here referred to a proceeding of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia.] The next question that naturally arises in any division of the subject, is that which relates more particularly to those who are the Ministers of the Crown. Hon, gentlemen will do me the favour to bear in mind, that the principles which I have laid down, that responsibility and power must go hand in hand, is laid down, that responsibility and power must go hand in hand, is laid down, that responsibility and power must go hand in hand, is one which cannot be contravened. And that when a man is called wish I had equal confidence in others. (Hear, hear, hear.) He upon to answer for the exercise of the power which has been entrusted to him, in a particular manner, he cannot, and dare not, whether that gentleman would act upon these principles. But, whether that gentleman would act upon these principles. But, whether that gentleman would act upon these principles.

protect himself against the possibility of a moment's misunder-standing, although he thought it was almost impossible to draw from what he had said any other deduction than that which he had intended: he would therefore read over again that part of should always look at this point, when they see that all equality

Lord John Russell's despatch to which he had before referred.

Mr. Baldwin then said he found it necessary to put one other question to the hon, gentleman. In the event of such instructions coming from the home government as he could not coincide with, in what manner would he then act?

Mr. DRAPER replied that he would immediately resign This debate was prolonged to a great length, but we do not deem it advisable to occupy our columns with the observations of the succeeding speakers.—ED. CH.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL-Friday, June 18. The Answer to the Address was brought up. The House went

The paragraph comprising "for a loan to the extent of a nillion and a half" before "loan" the word "immediate" was proposed to be inserted. Mr. SULLIVAN and the SPEAKER spoke against the amend-

On the paragraph relating to the extension of local self-govern ment in Upper Canada, it was asked why this measure was confined to Upper Canada. It was explained that in Lower Canada the

provision already existed. On the concluding part of the "Speech" being put, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Quesnel, modifying the concluding paragraph so far as to recommend a revise of some enactments in

To the same an amendment was put, by Mr. Joliette, proposing to insert the word "hope" before the expression of opinion as to the working of the proposed measure of Government. Mr. JOLIETTE, in support of his amendment, said (French)

that he hoped and expected all from the prudent and sage counse of the Government, but that on a measure of experiment he would not express more than a hope in support of his amendment, expressing his opinion that the re-union of the Province never could prosper, until all portions of the population were put upon an equal footing. Under the Act of Union he believed that this not the case.

Mr. Morris asked in what particular the hon. mover of the first resolution considered that all parts of the Province were not on an equal footing.

Mr. QUESNEL explained. He did not wish to enter fully now into the discussion; he would have the opportunity when the Union Act should be brought immediately under the consideration of the Council, but he hoped that after some modification in the Act, the country will prosper from the Union. His objections were comprehended under two heads—the inequality of the representation of the French language in public records. He could respond to the Address when the lower part of the Province is satisfied—when they have got rid of their present discontents.— The hon, member said that he had opposed the Union when it was an open question, and now that it is the law of the land, he would do all in his power to make it work well; but to that end

he thought some modification of the Act would be found necessary.

Mr. DE BLAQUIERE.—If the hon. member thinks that the Answer to the Address bars us from any discussion on the details of the Act of Union, when brought under the discussion of the Council, he is in error. But I find from expressions in His Excellency's published correspondence, as also from his Speech from the Throne, that the eyes of England are bent on this great experiment. Would it be well to question this experiment before it has been put to a trial? When, however, that matter is made given under the sanction of the Imperial Parliament, will prove adequate to its end. The hon, member may differ in his opinion but if the Legislative Council be brought to express his whether it "wish," or 'hope," or "think," I have no hesitation to express what my mad is, but I would not debar any from giving deliberate measure, which has received the sanction of the British Parliament, and is submitted for trial, we used the expressio allowed to go forward without question, and if after trial fault be found, then we must seek from the magnanimity of the Imperial

nfair that the lower portion of Canada should not be repre in the same proportion of canada should not be represented in the same proportion as the other division. Next, as to the language of that portion of the population which is of French origin, I cannot conceive why the public documents should not be written in both languages. Both people should be considered as one family, on a perfectly equal footing; on this account, and to make the Union work well, I would have the enactment modified. I do not wish to refer to the past. I speak to the Bill now before us, drawn, I am persuaded, in the best feelings of the Imperial Parliament, but not satisfactory, it would seem, to all parties.

Mr. Fergusson.—Because I feel our decision is to be pronounced on a most important point; because we have arrived at a period when we should, if not bury them in oblivion, yet repent the errors of the past; because we are st a crisis the most eventful for any land,—I wish now that every thing should be thrown overboard except principle;—I would yield any thing, but to act as sons of Britons, as a British colony. I would deprecate the offering of objections now, because so doing, if it did not actually throw a stigma upon the Union Bill, does so virtually. If it comes to a vote I shall oppose the amendment; but I hope that the hon member will see proper to withdraw it—not to shut the sore: for the good of the Province we ought not to divide.

Mr. Sullivan.—I think it will be allowed that I never rise to make a speech. I had not intended to address the Council on this subject. I believe that the speech of His Excellency has realized as great a practical benefit as could have been conferred on the country. He has pledged his character as never Governor did before. At this time, at this season of distress in England, for the Province which he will govern but for a short time, he has promised us English money, English troops and fortifications. It is a proof of the sincerity of his pledges; how far from the consideration of ambition, of fortune, from all that actuates an ordinary only have expelled all others from the soil, and happily for all, to the extinction of war. All others have faded before the race, or have united in one great stream, and will go down as the successors of the head of the Government might think it his duty to recommend to the country, and so long as I continue a member of the Government, and of this House, I shall consider it my bounden duty to follow the same course, and whenever I find the head of the Government, and the Minister of the Crown, desirous of the Government, and the Minister of the Crown, desirous of the Government, and the Minister of the Crown, desirous of the Government, and the Minister of the Crown, desirous of the Government, and the Minister of the Crown, desirous of the Government, and that is resignation. (Hear, hear.) There are few men who have long acted in a public capacity, who have escaped animadversion and censure; but a man must indeed be hardened in sentiment and feeling, who does not acknowledge a degree of responsibility, must be devoid of the house merely to announce so important a circumstance to the future. If the difference as to number of the structed on the high pressure principle, whose safety valves (speechifying) kept theountry, that they can outnumber these? Let them not maintain the struggle, the provincial and the home government a due attention to the provincial and the home government a due attention to the home forward fifty years from the present—can they compare with the British population? Let them not maintain the struggle, the provincial and the home government a due attention to the wants and wishes of the country. He would now conclude his observations with adding one remark: he could have wished that the representative of royalty in this province had inserted in the provincial and the home government a due attention to the structed on the high present difference wants and their children the structed on the high provincial and their children the set with the British population? Let them not maintain the struggle, are filling up the country, that they can outnumber these? Let them not the maintain the struggle, are filling up to country, that they can outnumber these? Let them not the structure these? Let the the stand with distinguishing the continued in the speech from the throne. He trusted he had not misunderstood the hon. gentleman in the announcement which he had this day made to the house.

The which has a man of honour, he ought to cultivate, have introduced it in the speech from the throne. He trusted he had not misunderstood the hon. gentleman in the announcement it, observe its product; then they will believe that the inequality which he had this day made to the house.

Mr. Attorney General Draper said he felt it necessary to broteet himself against the possibility of a moment's misunder-standing, although he thought it was almost impossible to draw must vanish? Why this struggle for a language, which (without meaning any offence) must be to their disadvantage? Its prevalence would make a real inequality, if we wish to be united.—Highly as I think of the French language—much as I admire it, identifying it with that polish of mind resulting from a French education, yet its adoption as proposed would be disadvantageous. At the same time we provide for its use in the Legislature.

With every proper allowance for the courtesy for which they are distinguished, and every praise which they inspire, yet we must feel agreed that the attempt to perpetuate distinction, must end in disappointment and discomfiture. Why not give up in a spirit of perfect amalgamation? Why hold on to a vain hope? Never let them forget that they came from France, for the French name was a patent of nobility. But let them assume the same privileges of British subjects, without jealousy or bad feeling. If they succeed, if they preserve their distinctions, they will be a distinct race among a large people. I appeal to them in the spirit of love, of regard for them, to submit to regulations that have been introduced. The time will come when the sincere and benevolent intentions of the British Parliament will be understood, and they will see that one language, and an equal repre-sentation, has resulted for the benefit of their children.

Mr. De Blaquiere.—It is painful to protract this discussion.

I hope we shall not divide; but if driven to this position, I feel called upon, as an inhabitant of Upper Canada, to say that the imputation of inequality is not put fairly. Because, if you object that it has not the population which the Imperial Parliament seems to ascribe to it, how is it that the other division has the majority? Upper Canada has not had those advantages of situa-tion and communication with out-ports which belong to Lower Canada. Laffirm that it is dangerous for the hon, member to base his objection to the Act of Union on population, because this would turn against the Lower Canadians themselves. Give us their advantages—give us the means to come in communication with the world—give us the means of exerting the energies of Upper Canada. On the objection of language:—If it were not for the amalgamation of languages, the English would not have come into existence. If the French do not amalgamate, it must

Mr. QUESNEL .- I glory in being a British subject. I value the privilege beyond all the world. But I would have all to understand the laws under which they live. Now two-thirds of the French Canadians cannot read their own language. Education must precede the adoption of a new tongue. I hope the time will come when all will speak the English language. As to the representation, I complain of the inequality. When Upper Canada has twenty millions to our one of population, let her have twenty to one in representation.

The CHAIRMAN (in French)—This discussion is premature We think with His Excellency, and should be very glad to turn an expression so as to show our opinion. What will it express when altered? Certainly our confidence in the result. But as

when altered? Certainty our connected in the Itesan the measure is an experiment, we have to express a hope only.—
For these reasons I support the amendment.

Mr. — I entirely concur with the hon. member. As a sincere friend to the French, I give my advice to the hon. member who has moved an amendment. The expression of the speech, who has moved an amendment. The expression of the speech, and the echo in answer, if we wish to make way with every feeling, should be adopted. I think the greatest mistake of Pitt was the separation of the Colonies. The sooner the better the people are united. I hope to see the most desirable events resulting from

Mr. JOLIETTE (in French)-Because the eyes of England are turned upon us, as it is expressed in the speech, the measure is an experiment: accordingly we have to express our hope. The Union The first amendment (of Mr. Quesnel) was now put and lost.

Mr. SULLIVAN .- As to the second amendment, the alteration of an expression should have been made in committee: if made now it would seem as if we had abandoned our opinion of the Mr. DE BLAQUIERE explained. The chairman of the com

mittee had objected when the address was in committee, and had proposed an alteration by the insertion of 'hope' or 'think.' The CHAIRMAN (in French)-I objected in committee?

said the expression was too positive,—I understood that it would be discussed more fully when the report was brought up. The amendment was then put and lost.

The 14th or last paragraph was then passed. The House then Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the answer to the address be

engrossed to-day, if that could be effected. It was expedient that the answer should be presented in the same week in which the address had been delivered; also that His Excellency should be waited upon to know when he could receive the answer. Mr. JOLIETTE rose to renew his objection to the before-men

Mr. JOINETTE rose to type
tioned expression in the concluding paragraph.
The CHAIRMAN explained that it had been the practice in
Lower Canada to read bills again, paragraph by paragraph, after
it had passed through committee. But it was explained by it had passed through committee. But it was explained be another hon, member that it applied to bills only, not to addresse

of Agriculture in this Province."

From the Kingston Chronicle, Wednesday, June 22.

The Addresses in answer to the Speech from the Throne.—On Saturday last the Legislative Council presented an Address to His Excellency the Governor-General, in answer to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session. We have not as yet seen this document, but we understand it is an echo of the speech The House of Assembly, after being engaged in a protracted discussion, in committee of the whole, since Friday, passed reso-

and Mr. Baldwin having also withdrawn an amendment proposed by him to the same effect, but intended to be more mo that brought forward by Mr. Neilson,-Mr. Hamilton Merritt, for the purpose of meeting the views of all parties, introduced a slight amendment to that part of the speech which referred to the Act of Union. The words of the amendment are "which' Union Act) "may hereafter require some modification." The honourable mover of the resolutions, however, with some of his friends, would not consent to the introduction of these words into the 13th resolution, and forced the committee to divide upon the question. The result was exactly as might have been expected. question. The result was exactly as might have been expected. The resolution, as amended, was carried by a sweeping majority—many of the conservatives and friends of the administration having joined the anti-unionists. The introduction of these words appeared to us at the time a matter of no very great importance, and we viewed it as unwise to have compelled the committee to divide, especially when the result was so palpable. Besides, it must be confessed that there was something due to the other side of the House. The conduct of the honourable member for the county of Quebec was any thing but factious on this occasion. Indeed, on the contrary, he withdrew his address with a good grace, and so did Mr. Baldwin his amendment. On these grounds it was evident that some small concession was deemed by the generality of members as due to the gentlemen opposed to the union.

Upon the whole, however, it is with great satisfaction we are

enabled to inform our readers that the address will substantially be an echo of the speech from the throne—the slight amendment above mentioned being the only question on which the committee was not unanimous.

During the unnecessarily long debate which took place on the consideration of these resolutions, many subjects irrelevant to the question before the committee were introduced. The Union Act question before the consistence of the great monster "Responsible Government" was fully discussed. The great monster "Responsible Government" was actually ground into nothing—while the retirement of Mr. Reldwin from the administration became an old song, or as a Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile. Mr. Baldwin from the administration became an old song, or as a "thrice told tale." This seeming waste of powder, however, ought not perhaps to be considered as altogether unprofitable.

It is evident that some honourable members came to the house primed with a vast deal of combustible matter, and it is rather a subject of gratulation that it has thus exploded in so very harmless a manner. The perpetual foaming and puffing of honourable gentlemen, reminded us of a set of small steam engines, con-structed on the high pressure principle, whose safety valves (speechifying) kept them from actually bursting their boilers on

Taylor, Newmarket, at 10, A.M.

ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary.

BRITISH AMERICA Fire and Life Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a **Dividend** of **Ten per Cent.**per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 12th day of July next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of July, inclusive.

T. W. BIRCHALL

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 22nd June, 1841. 51-31

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

By order of the Board.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Military A and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior sortment of Saddlery, Barness, Whips, &c. &c. imported ect from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes a

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best english Leather, by very superior workmen. 41-ly NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees for the Brock District School will examine CANDIDATES, for the situation of Master of the said Institution, on Wednesday, 4th August. No person can be appointed without personally ungergoing the investigation of the Board, however high and satisfactory his testimonials

may be.

An acquaintance with the Latin and Greek Classics, and other branches of Education, in extent amounting to what is required by the Council of King's College, is indispensable.

Canada Church of England Diocesan Press.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of H. Rowsell Esq., Publisher of the Church, at Toronto, an Instalment of Five PER CENT. (or five shillings: A hands of the undersonal first per unit per the control of their respective shares, on or before the tenth day of July next.

A Dividena at the rate of Eight per cent, per amount upon the Stock pald in, will be payable to the respective subscribers to the Press, on and after the 15th day of July next, on application at the office of Mr. Rowsell.

By order of the Committee of Management,
H. J. GRASETT. Toronto, June 8, 1841.

H. J. GRASETT,
Secretary and Treasurer

H. & W. ROWSELL,

KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, Book-Scillers, Stationers and Printers, to Upper HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, and will constantly have out hand those which have been appointed to be used in the DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston, All Carriages built to order war-

and Store Street, Kingston, All Carriages built to order war-ranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-tit NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

No. 137, King Street, THIRD SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET. THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of

S T A T I O N E R Y, &c.

and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chambers' CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS.

HUGH SCOBIE. British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, centaining 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg.—

Just Published, and for sale by Henry Rowsell, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street Toronto, and Prock Street Kingston.

CAMERON'S ANNUAL DIGEST OF DECISIONS IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH AND PRACTICE COURT for 184.

rice 2s. 6d. Toronto, Feb. 20, 1840.

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

MRS. CROMBIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following.

M. C. CROMBIE.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from he most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris ashious, with a choice stock of FURS, suttable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

June 19.

The Council, in pursuance of an appointment made with His Excellency, proceeded to the Government House, and presented their answer to the address from the throne.

Motion by the Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere—

"That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on Thursday the 24th inst., to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted for the promotion and protection of Agriculture, it is the constant of the promotion and protection of Agriculture, it is the constant of the promotion and protection of Agriculture, it is the constant of the subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES:

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES; of a superior quality, which he can resommend with confidence, as they are manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can resommend with confidence, as they are manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can resommend with confidence, as they are manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES.

H. & W. ROWSELL. STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS,

KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, RING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON,

BEG to announce that at each of the above places they have on hand
a large and varied assortment of Account Books, Writing Paper,
and every description of plain and fancy Stationery, and also a great
variety of Printed Books. By vessels now arriving, and constantly during
the season, they will be in receipt of fresh supplies from England, and
their near connection with the old established firm of Samuel. Rowsell.
Son, Stationers and Account Book Manupacturers, 31 Chearsing,
London, gives them advantages in the purchase of their stock which few
possess, and ensures them a constant supply of the very best articles, at
the most moderate prices. It also enables them promptly to execute any
orders with which they may be favoured, for any articles connected with
their business, to be procured from London.
Bookbinding in all its branches, Book and Job Printing, Copperplate
engraving and printing, neatly executed.
Account books ruled and bound to any pattern. Mortgages, Deeds
and Memorials, &c. for sale. Military Ledgers and Defaulter books
always on hand.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment. No. 10, New City Buildings,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome china, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c. Just published, § for Sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King-st. Toronto, and Brock-st. Kingston, NEW EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING:

THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Book of Common Prayer. Price One Penny each, or Six Shillings per Hundred.

THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BROKEN with the Answers at length, to which is appended CESTIONS, with the Answers at length, to which is appende. Price Three-pence each, or Two Shillings and Six-pence

ner Dozen.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 1, containing Alphabets, Figures, Lord's Prayer, Child's First Prayer, and Grace before and after Meals. Price Three-halfpence each, or One Shilling and Three-pence per dozen. SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 2, containing Lessons in One and I wo Syllables, Elementary Scripture Questions and Answers, Morning and Evening and other Hymns. Price 2½d. each, or Two Shillings per lover.

BIRTHS.

At Banaris, Township of Toronto, on the 15th inst., the lady

of Capt. J. B. Harris, of a son.
On Sunday last, June 20th, the Lady of the Rev. J. Grier, Rector of Belleville, of a daughter.

MARRIED. On the 22nd inst., by the Rev. J. Grier, Rector of Belleville, Mr. Gilbert Ketcheson, eldest son of Mr. Tho's Ketcheson, to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. D. Ostrom, all of Sidney.

At Frybrook, on Thursday the 17th inst., by the Rev. Robert J. C. Taylor, M. A. Charles Edward Eaton Esq. of King, to Jane, eldest daughter of Col. Fry, of the Township of East Gwillimbury. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, June 25th:

Rev. C. T. Wade; D. A. C. Gen'l Trew; Rev. A. N. Bethune (2); Rev. E. J. Boswell, add. sub.; A. Menzies Esq. add. sub. and rem.; A. Davidson Esq.; T. Saunders Esq. rem.; Rev. M. Boomer; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, rem.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. J.

ent

tion

pon

Ir.

Ir.

ave

ent,

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS. [Concluded from our last.]

The BISHOP OF LONDON .- My Lord Archbishop,-I rise to address your Grace, and the meeting here assembled, under the influence of feelings of a very opposite kind. On the one hand it is impossible that I should not be thankful for the opportunity now afforded me of solemnly asserting, in the presence of those who are prepared to acquiesce in its truth, a principle which lies very near the foundations of the Christian Church, and which has a direct bearing, if not christian Church, and which has a direct bearing, if not upon its stability or permanency, yet at least, upon its efficiency and usefulness. At the same time, on the other hand, as belonging to, and holding office in a true branch of that Church, which has been signally blessed by its Divine Head in the restoration of its purity, without the loss of its integrity or efficiency, as well as in its providential opportunities of making browns Cell's truth to making I cannot tunities of making known God's trutl: to mankind, I cannot but feel that the formal assertion of such a principle as that which is embodied in the Resolution which I shall have the honour to propose, at this time of day, at this era of the Church's prosperity, in the midst of an assembly of Churchmen, is virtually a confession of past neglect; a neglect to be ashamed of and to be deplored; but a neglect, which, I hope and believe, it is not even yet too late, under God's providence, to remedy. And it is because I believe that the remedy is not too late, and that it is about to be applied, that feelings of joy and thankfulness predominate in my breast over those of shame and sorrow; that I am inclined, with your Grace, to direct the eyes of this assembly rather with ope to the brightness of the future, than with regret to the darkness and dreariness of the past. But when I thus speak of the past, let me not be misunderstood; let it not imagined that I forget the acknowledgment which has of late years been made of the duty involved in that principle to which I have alluded, however tardy and however inadequate that acknowledgment has been. I know, and I am thankful for what has been done within the last five and twenty years to remedy the evils which followed from long continued neglect; but I know also, that the results which have followed from what has already been done, are such as will increase our condemnation if we do no more. The neglect, as your Grace has well observed, of a century and a half lost us our American provinces. The pious and charitable efforts of the last few years have enabled us to confer with safety the invaluable boon of liberty upon the slave population of our colonies; for I believe, in my conscience, that if episcopacy had not been established in the West Indies, it would have been, I will not say impracticable, but far more dangerous than happily it has en found to be, to discharge that vast debt of justice and

The Resolution itself, my Lord, is as follows:-"That the Church of England, in endeavouring to discharge her unquestionable duty of providing for the religious wants of her members in foreign lands, is bound to proceed upon her own principles of apostolical order and discipline.'

The Resolution assumes that it is the unquestionable duty of the Church of England to provide for the religious wants this assembly, I may take that position for granted; the only question likely to arise being this, By whom is that duty, which is described to be the Church's duty, to be performed? whether by the state, as part of the Church, or as in alliance with the Church, or by the Church itself, as a collective body of individuals, ministers and members?— But this question, also, I shall take the liberty of passing by without discussion, because the duty itself, being one of paramount and unquestionable obligation, must be done by some persons, and if not done by those whom we perhaps ound to do it, must be done by ourselves, because i must be done at all hazards, and on no account left undone. Let us leave the state to consider its duty; let us be diligent and faithful in performing ours. That it is, indeed, the duty of the state, of every Christian state, as administering one province of God's universal empire, to provide that all its subjects should have the full enjoyment of their Christian privileges, and opportunities and means of performing their Christian duties,—and in order thereto, to send out from time to time an adequate supply of labourers into the Lord's

The duty, then, being unquestionable, how is it to be performed? The Resolution says that the Church, in the performance of it, is bound to proceed on her own principles of apostolical order and discipline; that is to say, the Church, in the performance of this acknowledged duty, is to Church, in the performance of this acknowledged duty, is to act as the Church; is to act upon Church principles; upon those principles which constitute her a Church. She is a Church in proportion as she is conformable to those principles; and they are her own principles, as they are termed in the Resolution, because the Church is "built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone;" and those principles have been laid down by Jesus Christ himself and His apostles, and conbedied in her constitution and essence. If the and embodied in her constitution and essence. If the Church, in the execution of the high trust committed to her by her Head, does not act upon those principles, she is not faithful to that trust; she does not fully answer the ends of her institution; because she does not call into play the entire agency by which alone those ends can be accomplished.

without a Bishop, is neither more nor less than a contradic tion in terms; and the Church ceases effectively to have a Bishop, when it is removed beyond his possible superintendence or ministrations. This ought not to be the case with any portion of Christ's Church, with any department of his vineyard. It was not the case with any of those Churches which were founded by the apostles and apostolic men; i was not the ease for many ages afterwards, during which it was an acknowledged maxim of the Christian world, "ecclesia est in episcopo,"—the outward being and constitution of a Church consists in its having a Bishop. It was not the case in any one of the provinces of Christ's Universal Church till the example was unbappily set by our corp. Church, till the example was unhappily set by our own reformed branch of that Church. And here it is impossible for me not to say a word or two upon a topic, which has already been feelingly touched upon by your Grace, I mean the painful and disgraceful contrast which is presented to listlessness, and inertness, and dilatoriness, in the discharge of this duty, by the activity, promptitude, and forwardness of the Church of Rome. She knows, not perfectly perhaps, yet she does know the value of apostolical government. Although she has restricted it by imposing upon it an unscriptural yoke of bondage, yet she knows its value, and she takes care to provide, that where the other ninisters of the church are sent, there also shall be sent a Look at our colonies: the colonies belonging to an empire, whose established church is the Reformed Church At this moment, where we have (and it is only within a few years that we can even make that qualified boast) where we have ten bishops, the Church of Rome has three-and-twenty. I believe I might add to the number; for within the last few weeks we have received intelligence that she has planted a bishop in Gibraltar; and that she has at the present moment, in that which is hardly yet a colony, or has but very recently become a colony,—New Zealand,—a bishop, with thirteen or fourteen priests attached to him. Can we look at the contrast, and not be inclined to say, in words which I borrow from a heathen poet, that it may well shame us that it should be possible for these reproaches to be cast upon us, and that it should not be possible for us to refute them?— Let us hope that it will be so no longer.

But let me not be misunderstood. I hope it will not be

imagined, because I thus insist upon the indispensableness of the episcopal office to the Church's complete efficiency invested with the lower orders of the ministry. It is because of them, it is for them, that the higher order of the ministry exists; it is for their safety, for their conifort, for their support; in order to give full effect to their ministry, that we desire in every case to complete the scale. They may—indeed, I know that they do—effect much good in virtue of their own relation to the great Head of the Church, where by circumstances they are placed beyond the reach of episcopal superintendence and advice. But I know this, that whatever good they may be enabled, by the blessing of God, to do without that advantage, they could do much more good, they could do it much better, with that advantage; and there are many things requisite for the spiritual welfare of their flocks, which they cannot do at all without it; and therefore it is that in order to give completeness to our system, wherever it is called into play, and to give full efficiency to the work of the ministry, we desire to send out bishops wherever the inferior orders of the ministry are to

My Lord, there is one other topic upon which I must touch before I resume my seat. It is impossible for any one, who has considered the nature of the case, not to perceive that the Church of this country, the Reformed Church of a country entrusted by Divine Providence with an empire of unprecedented magnitude, whose commerce is extended to utmost parts of the globe, whose language now begins to be spoken in the remotest regions of the earth, a Church embers are wafted over seas unknown to our forefathers,—that such a Church must be, in the highest sense

entrusted with a supreme degree of responsibility to a ask then, how would the father feel, if in that country he Church, favoured with such advantages by Him who has founded it upon a rock. Being a Missionary Church, it becomes therefore a most important and solemn question, how its missionary operations shall be conducted. It is known to you that they are at the present moment conducted by two most important Societies in immediate connexion with the Church. [The Society for the Propagation of the of the Church. [The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Church Missionary Society.] I have always been of opinion,—and I have been anxiously watching for the time when that opinion, which I knew was entertained by many others besides myself, might obtain more general cceptation,-I have always been of opinion that the missionary body ought to be the Church herself. It seems to me to follow, as an inevitable consequence, from the very to me to follow, as an inevitable consequence, from the very definition of the Church, that all operations which are to be performed for the advancement of the Saviour's kingdom upon earth should be the Church's operations. Although it may not be practicable always for the Church, in that acceptation of the term in which we commonly use it, to carry on those operations, at all events they must be taken in hand in connexion with it, and carried on upon a scale commensurate with the extent of the demand. present moment, as I have observed, those operations are carried on by two Societies, both in connexion with the Church; one which has now for nearly a century and a half directed its principal attention to the maintenance of true religion amongst the settlers of Great Britain in distant parts; the other, which is of more recent origin, devoting its energies and applying its resources to preaching the Gospel to the heathen; both most important branches of Christian charity, the comparative importance of which I will not, on the present occasion, stay to consider. But there has not been that perfect unity of operation between them—at least, not that uniformity—which ought to characterise the proceedings of one undivided pure branch of Christ's holy Catholic Church. Now it does appear to me far from impracticable that a plan might be devised which should remove the evil and do away with the seeming anomaly if it he not a real prompt of the control of the con -if it be not a real anomaly-which now I know, from my own experience, necessarily impedes the progress of both Societies in the holy work which they have in hand. think that, under your Grace's sanction, means might be devised, and those not of a complicated nature, by which

Church of this kingdom. When I use the word "control. It beg to be permitted to explain the sense in which I employ it. I do not mean a control which shall be exercised in the way of invidious or captious interference-I do not mean a control which shall limit, except within certain recognised bounds, the operations of either Society; but I mean simply that kind of superintendence and control which, with willing co-operation of both Societies, shall secure for both a strict and regular movement within the limits of the duty which they owe to the Church. I forbear from specifying particularly the details of the plan to which I allude: it may be sufficient to say, that if it were carried into effect, it would leave both Societies at perfect liberty to prosecute the holy work which they have in hand unimpeded and uninterrupted; while at the same time it would prevent the deviation of either from that straight line of spiritual policy which seems to be marked out by the very principles of the Church itself. think it is impossible not to perceive that the present time, when we are preparing to extend the full benefits of our ecclesiastical polity, in all its completeness, to all the dependencies of the empire, seems to be a peculiarly appropriate moment for taking this work in hand, and for making rovision for the time to come, that the Church, in her oreign and missionary, as well as in her domestic operations, shall present an united front to the world, and shall not leav it in the power of her adversaries and traducers to say that we differ amongst ourselves upon the very first principles of our duty. I persuade myself, therefore, that if your Grace ere disposed to take this suggestion into your serious consideration, and to appoint a certain number of persons deeply interested in the welfare of both Societies to consider whether it may be carried into effect; if they apply them-selves to the work in an honest desire to give it effect, and with prayer to Him upon whom they must depend for success, we shall have the unspeakable gratification of complet-ing the good work of which we this day only see the

ooth Societies might be induced to carry on their operations

under the same superintendence and control; I mean the

superintendence and control of the heads of the United

EARL OF CHICHESTER .- My Lord Archbishop, I have been requested to second the resolution which has just been moved by the right reverend prelate. But, my Lord, before venture to make any remarks upon the resolution itself, beg to acknowledge most cordially and respectfully the debt of gratitude which, as members of the Church of England, we owe to your Grace for calling us together upon this occasion, for an object so important to the best interests of

I have long felt that the Church of England ought to make the effort now proposed; and whenever called upon to aid the cause of the Church, I have always felt, and shall ever feel, a peculiar satisfaction when that aid, however feeble, is to be rendered under the counsel and sanction of your Grace. For this meeting will, I trust, agree with me in opinion, that when we thus act under the sanction and paternal counsel of one who fills the high office which your Grace occupies, we are more likely, under God's blessing, I have elsewhere remarked, that an episcopal church, to make vigorous and successful, because united, efforts in the present day, -whether right or wrong I stop not now to ouse of relie

The Bishop of London has reminded us that the Society for Propagating the Gospel has repeatedly made represen-tations to the Church and the Government, as to the need of increasing the number of Bishops in different parts of the But, my Lord, with reference to another Society which his lordship has just alluded, it might perhaps have been supposed that as the field of labour undertaken by that Society was purely of a missionary character, and entirely mongst the heathens, it might to them appear less important that their missionaries should be under the superintendence of Bishops resident amongst them; but I would remind your Grace and this meeting, that from the first commen of the Church Missionary Society, those who have taken most interest in its concerns, and have been most intimately acquainted with its operations, in planting those churches which are now beginning to be subjects of our grateful praise to Almighty God, are the very persons who have most falt the importance of establishing bishoprics in equainted with its operations, in planting those infant have most felt the importance of establishing bishopries in our different colonies, and who most zealously and success-

fully laboured to accomplish that object.

Before I sit down, I cannot help acknowledging the suggestion which has been thrown out by the right reverend prelate who preceded me, which, as a sincere friend and supporter of both the Societies to which he has alluded, I most thankfully heard; and most honestly can I say that I join in those sanguine feelings which he expresses as to the

The resolution was put from the chair, and agreed to

Mr. JUSTICE COLERIDGE.-My Lord Archbishop.-The resolution which has been put into my hand, and which it may be convenient that I should read at once, has one quality very much resembling that which has just received the sanction of this meeting. It is a proposition so true in itself, and so true upon its face (I regret to say that it is so true) that it needs not, and hardly admits from its nature, in short space, of demonstration;—"That the want of episcopal superintendence is a great and acknowledged defect in the religious provisions hitherto made for many of the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown.

Your Grace has well observed, permit me to say, that we are met to-day to consider whether it is our duty to extend the blessings of Christianity as Churchmen, upon Church principles, through the colonies of this great empire. I take that in this assembly to be entirely a conceded point. The question is, if question it may be called, whether that can be coperly done, whether it has ever been properly done, or whether it will ever be properly done, unless with every body of clergymen, with every Church that we attempt to found in the colonies of our empire, we send and we place their natural leader at the head of that body and in the superintendence over that Church,-I say, is this, or can this be a question? If it were a question when this meeting first assembled, I take leave to say, in the presence of your Grace, and my Lord Bishop of London, that it can no longer remain so now; and the time would fail, and I should but waste the attention of this assembly, if I were, after what has been already said, to attempt to lead them from colony to colony, and by a statement of particulars to prove the proposition contained in this resolution. I will attempt no such thing; I would rather desire to bring before you, or to endeavour that each individual present should bring before himself, the benefits which he feels that he receives in this country from episcopal superintendence over the Church; and then I would desire him to consider, by way of contrast, what is the state of our Christian brethren in the colonies, and what it must, I regret to say, continue to be, unless a new order of things shall take its rise from this day, and more energetic exertions be made either by the State or by the Church for sending to the colonies abroad, in full measure, the benefits of episcopal superintendence. It may be the lot of any one of those who now sit before me, to leave this happy country and depart to the colonies; husbands

should not be able at that critical period of life when more than ever it is desirable for us to consider the path that is before us, and to determine for ourselves whether we will be, and avow that we will be, the future solders and servants of Christ,-how would he feel if he was unable at that time to present his offspring at the altar, to hear them take upon themselves the vow made for them in baptism, and see them receive that blessing which we humbly, upon authority, consider the Bishop confers upon them in confirmation? I ask what should we feel if in our new abode we are to be deprived of consecrated churches? if we are not to have the benefit of the bishop's superintendence over our clergy?—
Whatever really benefits the clergy, must be beneficial to the laity. If the clergy have no head to consult, no governor to revere,—if they are left to themselves, having from necessity, as your Grace well knows, quitted this country at an early period of their ministry, when they can have gained but small experience for themselves, and going to charges where new emergencies must be constantly arising, and where greater difficulties of conduct may be presented to them than are presented to the clergy of this country,—if they are to go few and far between each other, with but small opportunity for that friendly intercourse and counsel which subsists among the clergy in the same situation in this country,-if they are to go there to contend with all these difficulties without the assistance of episcopal superintendence,—humanly speaking, what have we not to fear as regards the Church in which they minister. Their divine Master is sufficient for all these things; but He requires us not to neglect those secondary means which are the authorized channels through which He dispenses blessings and averts evils. I trust there is no thinking member of this assembly who for one moment would subject himself, without pain and grief, until he had made every sacrifice to prevent it, to privations such as I have now described. For, as my Lord Bishop of London has well said, episcopal government and the benefits of episcopal government, are not a name, a theory, or a speculation,—they are real and practical, they are that which comes home to our bosoms and to our every day business. Perhaps we feel them no more than we ungratefully feel the benefits of light and air, because they are common; but take them away from us, and we should then feel the importance of that of

which we had been deprived.

I trust, therefore, that there is no one in this large meeting tho is not ready to respond to the call which your Grace has made upon us; ready to respond to it not merely upon the principle of duty, but with the feeling of gratitude personally to your Grace for having called into warmer energy, and given us the opportunity of expressing more effectually, the feeling which animates the hearts of all of us. I trust that I truly represent every one whom I now address; but I hope our feelings will not cease here. I trust that elsewhere, as well as here, hereafter as well as now, that feeling will remain. Not an idle feeling, not a mere expression of the voice, the hand, or the heart, that costs us nothing; but a feeling that shall make us ready to come forward, each in his own sphere and according to his own abilities; each spreading the benefit of his opinion and advice and example, wherever it can be useful; and all ready cheerfully to make those særifices by which alone, under God, the great blessings we have in view can be

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER .- My Lord Archbishop,-The resolution which has been submitted by the learned Judge states that, "the want of episcopal superintendence is a great and acknowledged defect." I need not remind your Grace, that the time has been, and that at no very remote period, when we could not have expected a resolution embodying a sentiment of this character, to be recognised as ontaining an acknowledged truth, and to meet with that sympathy and support which we are entitled to look for at the present juncture. It is but too true, as your Grace and his meeting, have so well observed, that, as a nation, we have been too regardless of christianizing our colonies on any plan,—we have thought too little of any system by which we might carry our common religion into the dependencies connected with this country. Private individuals have done much, but the nation has done little or nothing -voluntary societies have done much, and large contribu tions have been collected through their agency; but this buntry has done little or nothing. We have sent, -I speak in a national sense,—we have sent out our ships, but we have not sent our religion. We have sent out our commerce, but we have not sent our religion. We have sent out our enterprise, but we have not sent religion. We have sent out our enterprise, but we have not our religion. We have sent out our very crimes, but not our religion. No one knows this better than that learned Judge who last addressed this

My Lord, I do not mean now to complain that this nation has done little or nothing for the extension of Christianity in conformity with the polity of our own Church. I lament it, because I cannot but consider it injurious to the interests of religion, on the very ground which is taken in this resolution—"because the want of episcopal superintendence is a great and acknowledged defect in the religious provision hitherto made for many of the colonies and depe cies of the British Crown. My Lord Archbishop, I think it peculiarly important that this truth should be recognised at the present time. It is well known that it is the policy of -to look upon all religious persua olonial dependencies with the same degree of favour. Now t is specially of importance, that under these circumstances our own Church should not remain defective in that which we consider to be essentially necessary, and a fundamental part of our system,-the key-stone, as it were, of the arch of our ecclesiastical polity.

The Romanists in our colonies have their bishops, and that to an extent of which perhaps some who may have heard the statements already made in the course of this day's proceedings were not previously aware. The Presbyterians have their moderator; the Wesleyans have their presidents; other religious denominations have their office-bearers; and is it fitting, is it decorous, is it consistent with our acknowledged principles, that our own Church alone should be her proper and legitimate head?

My Lord, I will not enter into the abstract question of episcopacy, as essential to the well-being and integrity of our Church in our colonial dependencies. That subject has already been treated in a manner which must have recom-mended itself to the judgment of each individual in this large assembly. But I would rather remind this meeting, how fully the soundness of this principle has been borne out by experience; I would point to those solid advantages to which your Grace alluded as having been derived from the establish ment of the two West Indian bishoprics in 1824, and to the contrast exhibited in those islands as compared with previous periods in their history.

We shall not be told that these advantages are questionable or equivocal. They are obvious, and recognised, and wledged,-public opinion testifies to them. Grace may have seen a recent publication of much interest. which I allude the more freely, because the evidence which it gives, in conexion with the subject which occupies us this day, is of the most satisfactory and unquestion character. I refer to the reflections on West India affairs after a recent visit to the colonies, by a gallant officer, the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, himself deeply interested by possession of considerable property, in the religious welfare and general prosperity of the countries to which his obser-vations apply; and desirous of addressing to the consideraion of persons in authority such suggestions and improvements as, in his view of the case, the state of things appeared

His statement is to the following effect:—"Independently of the abstract merits of the Anglican Church, an episcopal form of government is essentially to be preferred colonial Church; supervision, whether ecclesiastical or civil. extremely difficult where the directing power is distant. The bishop, the archdeacon, the rural dean, the rector, the curate, compose a chain of duties which, working on the spot, keeps the machine in useful movement, and gives an undoubted assurance that every portion of it is performing its allotted portion of duty, and that the objects which are intended to be effected will be obtained. Let it not be imagined by uninformed persons that these dignitaries are an useless class of ministers. A bishopric in the West Indies is a district of the globe co-extensive with the United Kingdom, and but for these subordinate jurisdictions, the constant oversight which is so advantageous and essential, would be altogether impossible. It is through the channel of the Church of England that the colonists look most confidently and affectionately for the religion and education of their people." The writer then adds, "Calumniated as she has been for many years by the unholy union of her adverhas been for many years by the saries, the Anglican restoration of the Catholic Church is still the Church of the English people, wherever her language and her laws obtain." * It is to be hoped that her sons at home will never forget that their national Church was their first nurse of civil and religious liberty, and that they will gratefully enable her to maintain the ascendency in our colonies, which, in the race of the voluntary system, her own merits and unobtrusive excellence have already obtained for her.'

and affections of the people; and for one, my Lord, under the divine blessing, I cannot fear the result. I look with confidence and full expectation of a happy issue to the success of this experiment.

The resolution was put from the chair, and agreed to

J. LABOUCHERE, Esq. moved the third resolution,—"That the acquisition of new colonies and the formation of British communities in various parts of the world, render it necessary that an immediate effort should be made to impart to them the full benefit of the Church in all the completeness

of her ministry, ordinances, and government."

Archdeacon Manning.—My Lord Archbishop, the broad principles upon which the resolution which I hold in my hand is based, have been so amply discussed and so readily affirmed in the two resolutions which have been already passed, that it might seem hardly necessary for me to more than to read it to the meeting to gain your cordial assent. But I consider that assent is not all that your Grace assent. But I consider that assent is not all that your Grace requires from us; and this resolution goes to pledge us to make efforts, and that immediately, for carrying out the full system of the Church in all the completeness of her ministry, ordinances, and government, in the colonies, the newly-acquired colonies, and other dependencies of the British crown. We are not invited to form an endowment for a bishopric in this or in that part of our colonial empire; but to affirm at once broadly, to its full extent, the general duty of the English Church to carry out her apostolic government co-extensively with the British colonial empire. confess, my Lord, that when I consider the greatness of this work, it is almost difficult to contemplate it without a sinking in one's heart. And besides this, it is not only the very small—the miserably inadequate means, that we as yet possess for effecting it,—an inadequacy which has been rendered greater by those means being channelled off, and by diversion dissipated in their administration. But this evil, I trust, will soon be corrected. There was no part of the speech of the right rev. prelate who opened this ing by moving the first resolution, and of the noble who seconded him, to which I responded with more hearty assent than the earnest hope that the day is not far distant when the whole Church of England shall be united under one apostolic rule for the sending forth of missions; and that all existing societies will find a common head, to which to refer themselves, in the archbishops and bishops of the Anglican Church.

My Lord, I would be permitted to say that there is one

part of this great question which is, in an especial way, forced, as it were, upon my attention, from the fact that, bout two years ago, it chanced that I was myself a witness of the great spiritual destitution of the members of the English Church scattered abroad on the shores of the Mediterranean: I myself saw their condition in many cities, such as Palermo, Marsala, Catania, and in other places, and again in the interior of Italy; and I found there families, many in number, some of which, from long residence abroad and utter neglect of religion, required spiritual superintendence the more in proportion as they yearned after it the less; and others, who might seem less to need it, were earning after it with the most irrepressible longing, asking whether I could, in some way, urge their brethren at home to provide means by which they should have the administration of the Anglican rites according to the rule of their

The history of the United States is full of the most significant instruction to the English Church. For two hundred years did our American brethren stretch forth their hands o us for the apostolic government of the Church, and for two hundred years we either coldly put them by, or we were so bound down by some external necessity, that we could not grant it. And what was the effect of this? It was that, towards the end of the seventeenth century—it is recorded by persons then living—in a large part of the American States, all under eighteen or twenty years of age were unbaptized; that the dead were rather dug into the ground than buried, forasmuch as they had no tokens of Christianity. And in such a state as this, not only the religion, which we had planted in the earlier times, declined, but there grew up a race of spoilers, prepared, when the day should come, to rifle the Church, so far as we had endowed it, to sell her chalices for drinking cups, to water their cattle from her baptismal fonts, and to destroy, at the end of two centuries from her first planting, all that had been done in the beginning. It may be that we are now falling into the same moral arrear in the colonies we still possess, and preparing a like race of men, who shall one are preparing them, not only by neglect, but by suffering the growth of false principles, which so counteract our better efforts, as either effectually to resist the first planting of a Church, or, when they afterwards gain head, ensure its

Surely, as citizens, the only hope we can have for the perpetuity of this great Christian empire, is that its basis shall be upon the holy hills; that its unity of organisation shall be identified with the unity and organisation of the Church of Christ, and to be made partaker of her perpetuity. If we look back, as every Christian man will look back, to the history of past empires,—not regarding the history of the world as a turbulent rolling sea, in which empires rise and fall by chance, driven about by some blind destiny, but recognising some moral law, guided by an unerring Governor, determining the rise and fall of empires, as of men,—if we look at Rome of old, and see how she was, as it were, the beast of burden, to carry the light of which she herself did not partake; how, for three centuries, she laid the whole earth open, and always traversable, and brought all nations together, and was herself the centre of them all. and yet she partook not of that Christianity which she, unconsciously, assisted to propagate. When we see, too, how Constantinople, afterwards, full of commerce and Christianity and philosophy, and all the splendid arts of life, has sunk into a degraded Mahommedan power, and how the cross, which once gleamed upon her, has waned into the crescent; and how Spain, the greatest colonial empire the world ever saw, except our own,—from the time when she set herself to quench in blood the pure light of Christ's Gospel, how she has likewise declined in these latter days, and come to nought, and is herself preying upon herself; when we behold these things, and see that it has pleased the providence of the same Supreme Governor to raise us up now to stand where they stood, and to commit to us the same deposit—to make us the carriers of the light, we surely have the choice to make, whether we will be the mere beast of burthen for all nations, or the evangelist of the world. Whether it may please the same Ruler who has raised us up to continue us as we are, to make us an empire which shall last with the perpetuity of his Church, is a looking into the future on which no man can venture without a foreboding; but certainly, the history of our former Colonies, now merging into one of the greatest empires of the world-the United States may teach us this lesson, that had we bound them to us by sending forth amongst them the polity of the Church, (the end for which your Grace has convened us to-day,) though we might not yet have stood in the dominant relation of mother country to that great colony, we might have knit that mighty land to us in su a bond of peace as would have defied all that interest con do to rend us asunder, and to bring us in collision. We might have become, also, by the propagation of that same apostolic government, the peacemaker of the world.

I consider the events of this day as showing an incredible growth in the moral strength of the English Church. Let

er enemies without, and her mistaken friends within, say what they may-let them think that the English Church is now divided-let them think that there are diversities of opinion, that there are struggles and divisions—no truth is more certain than this, that what they mistake for divisions are the tokens of exuberance of life. There has been no me when the Church of England stood stronger than now n her apostolic doctrine and discipline; and let her only n her one more token of a true branch of Christ's Catholic Church—the mark of sanctity, that token of God's holy presence,-and a yearning charity for Christ's sheep scattered abroad in the midst of this naughty world, and no powers of earth or hell shall ever prevail against her.

The resolution was put, and agreed to unanimously.
WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, Esq. M.P.—My Lord Archbishop,—I have reluctantly undertaken to submit to this meeting a resolution, of which I will at once state the ffect:—"That a fund be raised towards providing for the endowment of bishoprics in such of the foreign possessions of Great Britain as shall be determined upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that their lordships be requested to undertake the charge and application of the fund, and to name a treasurer and such other officers as may be required for conduct-

ing the necessary details."

With respect to the more solemn and sacred topics which have this day been urged upon your notice, I am content, and more than content, to leave the discussion of them in the state in which it stands at this moment. With respect to the benefits of episcopal government,-with respect to claims upon our Christian homage and veneration,-with espect to the awful void that at present exists, and which we are now called upon to endeavour to fill,—with respect to the perils that overhang the destinies of this empire, of the term, a Missionary Church. It is impossible not to acknowledge that the duty of preaching the Gospel to the heathen, of planting the standard of the Cross in the dominions of the Prince of the power of this world, has been describing, dominions of the Prince of the power of this world, has been described to another and a distant land where they exist not. I would listened to the colonics, has band and wives, fathers and children, may have to quit this concurry, to pass from the enjoyment of the blessings, the concurry to pass from the enjoyment of the blessings, the concurry to pass from the enjoyment of the blessings, which I have just been describing, the purpose of carrying out these objects, on the sympathies

of this large meeting-of this mixed meeting-of this meeting called without any distinction of individual sentiment-I accept the whole of its proceedings, without the exception of one single word, as a clear and irrefragable proof that the members of the Church of England, under the united guid-ance of their divinely constituted rulers, will move forward with a perfect unity of heart and purpose for the accom-plishment of all designs that the principles of their religion

You have been told by my friend who preceded me, how it is incumbent upon us.—even if we leave the higher ground of our Christian obligations,—how it is incumbent on us, as patriots and good citizens, to rank high among our duties

but for my part, my Lord, I will descend to a still lower ground; and I will say that the English nation at large are bound to undertake this duty in the way of nothing less definite than the repayment of their pecuniary obligations. Now, what are those pecuniary obligations? It is by our Colonies in very great part that we are enabled to maintain our marine. It is by our Colonies that our manufacturers are supplied with certain unfailing customers. The communities of the West Indies, in great part made up of the negroes themselves, to no less an extent at this mon ent than our millions annually, are customers of the British manufacturers. The same is the case in different degrees with the inhabitants of every Colony with which we are connected; but there is yet a more direct manner in which the Colonies minister to our opulence,—that is, in the shape of actual remittances of money, or produce equivalent to money; and these to the amount, I do not scruple to say, of many millions annually, which year after year they pour into the treasury of this country. During the last session of parliament distinct evidence was given upon this subject, before a committee of the House of Commons, in relation to the East Indies, by Mr. Melvill, the secretary of the East India Company. He told us that not less than four millions of money come from India to this country without pecuniary requital every year that we live. I must allude also to the case of the West Indies; because I believe it is beyond doubt, it is a matter of statistical record, that for years, for scores of years, I might almost say for centuries, more than the value of four millions,—as much as four, five, six, seven, and even in some cases as the value of eight millions,—came into this country, and was consumed in this country, which had been produced in the West Indies. Now, I ask, is not this an obligation? is not this a pecuniary obligation which, in virtue of common honesty, if of no higher principle, in ommon social decency, we ought to do something to acknowledge and discharge? It may be thought indeed that this obligation terminates upon the immediate receivers of these benefits from the colonies. My Lord, I admit that it varies in its stringency according to the degree of proximity in which parties may stand to colonial affairs; but these millions which pour themselves into England, and which are received in the first instance by certain individuals, do not stop with those individuals. They go forth from the pockets of those individuals, they find their way through every class of the community, and set in motion every description of industry and skill, and form a considerable part of the national wealth of the country. There is no article that we produce in any branch of our industry, the demand for which is not stimulated and quickened by means of the wealth which year by year we derive from our coloof the wealth which year by year we derive from our colonies. Why then, my Lord, if such be the case, I contend that every person is bound upon every ground to come forward and aid in the promotion of this good work. I am sure that it is not in this place that the idea can prevail that an opportunity of Christian almosiving is to be regarded as a matter of stringent duty and of weighty obligation alone. It is not in this place that men can require to be told that It is not in this place that men can require to be told that the first aspect of every such opportunity should be regarded. not as the aspect of a burthen or of an obligation, but as the aspect of a satisfaction and delight which we should grudge aspect of a satisfaction and delight which we should grudge to have taken away from us. And therefore much as has been said of the duty of the State with regard to this matter—a duty up to this moment so partially fulfilled, and ardently as I long to see the day when that duty shall be more adequately recognized, yet I do not scruple to utter a sentiment in which I am sure I shall carry with me universal concurrence, that we should lament to see the State in such sort charging itself with the fulfillment of these search obligations. sort charging itself with the fulfilment of these sacred obli-gations as to make the provision for the religious wants of the colonies altogether a mechanical, or altogether even a legal matter, and thus depriving the members of the Church amongst us of the opportunity of bringing their free-will offerings into the treasury of God.

offerings into the treasury of God.

ARCHRISHOP ROBINSON seconded the resolution in a speech of much eloquence, for which we regret that we are unable to find room. He directed attention to the wants of the Indian empire, and described at some length the wretched state of Calcutta and its diocese at the time the late Bishop Heber was appointed: he quoted the opinions of that lamented Prelate as to the strong necessity that existed of appointing a much larger number of bishops to Hindostan, and of dividing the dioceses into what ought to be justly termed practical limits. practical limits.

The resolution was then put, and carried. The BISHOP OF LONDON here said, it was right to announce that all subscriptions of magnitude would be payable, not at

The Rev. E. HAWKINS then read a list of subscriptions had already been received, amou

The Archbishop of Armagh moved, and Sir E. Cust conded, a vote of thanks to the most Rev. Chairman. The Archbishop of Canterbury returned thanks, and

xpressed himself highly satisfied with the result eeting, but hoped the good work would not end that day. His Grace then closed the meeting by pronouncing the

Advertisements.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. Subscribers beg to intimate to their Correspondents, and to the rade generally, that they are now in receipt of part of their im-

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS:

These Goods have been selected with great care, and on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them at very low prices, for Cash, or for payments at short and definite periods.

Front Street, Toronto, 26th May, 1841.

JOHN MOORE & SONS,

CHURCH AND TURRET CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, LO JOHN WOOD, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker, begs respectfully to state, that he has been appointed Agent to the above very eminent House, and that his own personal experience will enable him to execute, on their behalf, any order with which he may be favoured. A list of all their Clocks in different parts of the world as also their prices, may be seen on application at his House—No. 105, St. Paral Street.

th wood pom

B

tic w be N

of

th

he

th

at

cr

th

If

of

(a

wl

ki

th

wi

th be fis

po us

Montreal, May 31, 1841. The Toronto Patriot, the Church, Kingston Chronicle, Sherbrooke Gazette. Quebec Mercury, will please copy the above for three times, and send their accounts to the Commercial Messenger.

DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE Council of King's College will receive and register the applications and testimonials of gentlemen destrous of obtaining, and qualified for the office of Head Master in any of the Provincial Grammat Schools; with the object of making a selection from such Canadates, in cases of reference from the District Boards of Trustees as vacancies occur

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of Head Master of the Johnstown District Grammar School will be vacant on July 1st, 1841. town District Grammar School will be vacant on July 1st, 1841.

Applications and testimonials may be addressed (post paid) to Dr. Boys, tegistrar of King's College, Toronto, on or before June 36th. King's College Office, June 7th, 1841.

Seminary for Young Ladies. MISS GILL. (JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON,)

M OST respectfully begs leave to announce to the Gentry and Inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that, assisted by her Mother, she has opened a DAILY SEMINARY for the instruction of Young Ladies in the various branches of English Education, together with Music and the French Language. TERMS-PER QUARTER.

Reading, Writing, Grammar and Geography, Music, Music,
French,
Miss Gill has for the present taken apartments in the large brick house
a Brock Street, occupied by Messrs. Rowsell, Booksellers.

Kingston, 26th May, 1841. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, 144, King Street, Toronto

BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassineres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on he shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest tyle. Naval and Military uniforms.

H. & W. Rowsell, Printers, Toronto.