"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 III.]

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COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1839.

[NUMBER VI.

Poetry.

THE CHURCH.

I love the Church, the holy Church, the Saviour's spotless bride, And oh, I love her palaces through all the land so wide:

'The cross-topp'd spire amid the trees, the holy bell of prayer—Say, where is music or a scene more beautifully fair?

The village tower-'tis joy to me! I cry, the LORD is here! The village bells—they fill my soul with ecstacy sincere.

And thus, I sing, the light hath shined to lands in darkness hurl'd; Their sound is now in all the earth, their words throughout the world.

And here—eternal ocean cross'd, and long, long ages pass'd, In climes beyond the setting sun, they preach the Lord at last: And here, Redeemer, are thy priests, unbroken in array, Par from thy Holy Sepulchre and thine Ascension-day.

Unbroken in their lineage, their warrants clear, as when Thou, Saviour, didst go up on high, and give good gifts to men Here, clothed in innocence they stand, to scatter mercy wide, Baptizing to the Saviour's name, with waters from his side!

And here—confessors of thy cross—thine holy orders three, The bishop, and the elders due, and lowly deacons be, To rule and feed the flock of CHRIST, to wage a noble strife, And to the host of God's elect to break the bread of life. Here rises, ev'ry Sabbath morn, their incense unto thee,

With bold confession catholic, and high doxology:
Soul-melting litany is here, and holy Gospel's sound,
And Glory, LORD, they cry to thee through all thy temples round Then comes the message of the King, deliver'd from on high, How beautiful the feet of them that on the mountain cry!
And then the faithful sons of Christ with Christ are left alone,

And gather to the sacred feast which JESUS' love has strown. And kneeling by the chancel side, with blessings all divine, As from the Saviour's hand they take the broken bread and wine, In one communion with the saints, with angels, and the bless'd, And looking for the blessed hope of an eternal rest.

The service o'er, a blessing said, and now they wend away To homes all cheerful with the light of love's inspiring ray; And thro'the churchyard and the graves with kindly tears they fare, Where every turf was decent laid, and hallowed by a prayer.

The dead in Christ, they rest in hope, and o'er their sleep sublime, The shadow of the steeple moves from morn to vesper chime; On every mound, in solemn shade, its imaged cross doth lie, As goes the sunlight to the west. or rides the moon on high.

I love the Church, the holy Church, that o'er our life presides, The birth, the bridal, and the grave, and many an hour besides; Be mine, through life, to live in her; and when the LORD shall call, To die in her, the spouse of Christ, the mother of us all! New York Churchman.

I BELIEVE IN ONE CATHOLIC AND APOS-TOLIC CHURCH.*

NICENE CREED.

There was once a time, though alas! it is many hundred years since, when the Holy Catholic Church was a glorious building, all one, like the seamless vest of her Master, Christ. The remote cities of Egypt and Syria, Greece and Rome, Gaul and Britain, were all one body, in one Lord, one faith, one baptism. The voice of discord was scarcely heard within her. Heresy found no resting-place within the sanctuary. The Church was like the New Jerusalem above, which is the mother of us all. East and west, north and south continued steadfastly in the Apostle's doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers. These were happy times, a great deal too happy to last. It was a state of things too unlike this world; and it was easy to see, that as soon as ever the Church and the world became friends, one or and Saviour had broken the portals of the grave, He other of the two must become very much altered; and stayed awhile upon earth to cheer and support His Disas we all know that the world is very pliable, and has a ciples in the doubtful and dangerous circumstances in way of seeming to give up a great deal, while in fact it gives up nothing at all, it was most probable that the gives up nothing at all, it was most probable that the Church would be the sufferer. Thus it turned out. and awful commission to preach the Gospel, and to bap-She left her first love, and so the glories of her candlestick were dimmed. It is not necessary for my purpose, It was in the evening of the first day of the week that as practical to ourselves, to follow her course as she jour- the little band of faithful ones were met together with neyed from east to west. Long time abode we in Rome, doors shut for fear of the Jews. Suddenly Jesus stood in doing as Rome bid us, albeit she was a hard task-mis- the midst of them, and said, Peace be unto you: as my Fatress, and men of God, mighty in the Scriptures, from ther hath sent Me, even so send I you. And when He had time to time lifted up their warning voices against her said this, He breathed on them, and saith unto them, Regrowing corruptions. At last the signs of the times became too plain to be mistaken. When therefore we saw the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the they are retained. Such was the evening of the first Prophet, standing in the holy place, we rose up and fled into the mountains; we came not down from our housetops to take any thing out of our houses, neither did we turn back from the fields to take our clothes. We went out in haste. This was a painful, but most imperative duty. Division, however, brought with it its usual evils and sad excesses. Every man thought he was to be a Church to himself. One party thought this the most important doctrine of Christianity, another party thought another, and a third party chose a third. And so they separated, always in anger, and each took his own path; a most unblessed strife, and, like the parting of Lot from Abraham, full of danger and of trouble. Meanwhile the Church of England adopted a widely different course. She did not seek to build a new Church for herself; but to reform the old one. With all teachableness and much meek wisdom she turned herself to the purest, youngest days of Christ's virgin Church; and in her doctrine and her discipline, as well as in her solemn and decent ceremonial, she took care to fashion every thing "according to the pattern God had showed her in the primitive Church.' And she was blessed in her deed. Sect rose after sect, and fell; while she moved calmly and steadily along, holding up on high the clear lamp of truth; and thus will she move on, be the world never so unquiet, if only her own sons do not turn their arms one against another in unhallowed strife. Now this is the state of things we find ourselves in at present. The Church keeps on in her old way. But almost numberless sects have risen up along side of her, some having forsworn the Apostles' fellowship, and some, alas, that it should be so! the Apostles' doctrine, and some even denying the Lord that ought them. They have pitched their tents all about the holy camp, like the mixed multitude that followed the true Israel of God from out of the land of Egypt.— Now in this state of things we may be asked by others, we must sometimes ask ourselves, Why are we members of the should obey your Bishop, which thing also ye do.— OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND RATHER THAN OF ANY OTHER OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES ABOUT US? A very common, and for plain men a very sufficient answer is, that we belong to the Church because our forefathers

for generations and generations have done so. All change is bad from its very nature. It is full of evil; it unsettles and disturbs; it is full of the world; it is the very spirit of the world; and nothing worse can Whenever we are tempted to change any thing, we must not only be quite sure that the old system contained evils, but also that those evils were more nu-

*A Tract by the Rev. F. W. Faber, B. A. Fellow of University College, Oxford.

things most perilous. We all of us feel how intimately those whom he shall approve. of death, has a fragment of some one of the Church that out of this ministry there was no legitimate Priest-

power to sanctify and calm his soul. of our Fathers; but more than this. It is here in the fastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship. My bresit upon the seats whereon they sat to listen to the ac- subject. I have said enough for my present purpose; it cents of the everlasting Word; and they are in their was to show you that when men are inclined to think graves about us. There their bodies rest till the day of lightly of change in the Church, when they are disposed judgment; and the spirits of many, very many of them to re-fashion it after their own imaginations, they should worship among the dead, to worship where we rest our- God, and not with an institution of man. selves, where we ourselves shall rise once more to meet Let us pass, in the second place, to THE PRIMITIVE the Master at His coming. This is a very solemn AND SET FORM OF PRAYER, which we, as members of thought: and, when St. Paul tells us that we are already the Church, possess. It is not my intention now to come to the spirits of just men made perfect, we may well prove either the reasonableness or the advantages of a feel that there is a sense in which the dead form part of set form of prayer. The example of the Jewish Church, every Christian congregation. The dust beneath our and of our Lord Himself, who gave His disciples that feet is full of life, and very precious in the sight of God: perfect form which we still use, the constant practice of and shall we lightly leave a place of such holy sadness to the Apostles, and the invariable usage of the Catholic go we know not where, to follow we know not whom? Church, for centuries and centuries, are abundant argu-Surely not; and this is the reason why I said that for ments against public extempore prayer, if any such were plain men it was quite a sufficient answer to say that we needed. But I wish rather to point out to you how belong to the Church because our forefathers did.

But now-a-days this is not enough to silence questioners, not always enough to silence ourselves. Why ces of pure and solemn beauty it accompanies you from did our forefathers belong to the Church, for there were plenty of sects even in their times? They could not have font, it furnishes you with a Catechisn for your younger pelonged to it because their forefathers had done; for they had been sons of Rome. Now to answer this further question of course we must seek for some reason in enter into the estate of holy matrimory, there again the the Church itself, some excellence in it, some attraction in it; something or other in short which was to be had with blessing and with prayer: you see it still with the in the Church and was not to be had out of it. The Church has many such things as these, but there are three | children at the font, as it received you selves before; and n particular which we have every reason to believe were the main attractions to our forefathers; and on each of these I would make a few plain remarks, by way of fur- from the great pain and peril of cild-birth. Then, nishing you with a ready and I trust a complete answer to the insidious questions of our enemies. These three gifts are—the lawful administration of the Word and Sacraments a primitive and set form of Prayer—and stability.—The time is now come, my Brethren, when these fectual blessing, a peace which this world can neither give matters must cease to be merely the business of the nor take away. Nay, it leaves you mt even when your scholar. They have a practical usefulness to ourselves eyes are closed in death; it waits for you by the side of as humble but affectionate children of the Church within the opened tomb, and gravely and affectionately comwhose quiet walls we have grown up.

First, then, we will speak of the LAWFUL ADMINISTRA-TION OF THE WORD AND SACRAMENTS. When our Lord of the dead. Again; are there anyhere present who are remitted unto them; and whosesoever sins ye retain, Sunday ever observed in the world. And when the Master ascended up on high He repeated this commission. and added, Lo, I am with you alway even unto the end of the world. Such was the beginning of the Christian Priesthood. By this divine ordination all grace had been given to the Apostles; they were the rightful fountains from whence all Church authority was to flow. By virtue of this power they added to their own number St. Matthias; and afterwards, as the needs of the Church increased, they consecrated St. James, a relation of our Lord's, bishop of Jerusalem: St. Paul consecrated Timothy and Titus, bishops of Ephesus and Crete, and St. Peter consecrated St. Mark, Bishop of Alexandria.-None were to preach who were not sent, none had the gift in them, save by the laving on of hands. When the visiting of the sick, the distribution of alms, and baptizing, multiplied in the hands of the Apostles, they constituted the Order of Deacons; of whom St. Stephen and St. Philip were chief ornaments; and lastly, we read of their ordaining elders, or, as it is in the Greek, presbyters, in every city, praying with fasting, and commending them to the Lord on whom they believed. These three Holy Orders of Apostles or Bishops, Priests, and Deaons, were thus established. From the earliest times down to the present have they been by God's good providence preserved in the Church. The laying on of hands can be traced from the Apostles downwards in a long succession of Bishops throughout the whole world; and so absolutely necessary was Apostolical Ordination considered in primitive times, that St. Ignatius, a contemporary of the Apostles, distinctly says, "Without a Bishop, Priests, and Deacons, there is no Church!" Indeed I cannot give you a better or clearer view of this than by reading you a passage from this same holy Father, the friend of St. Peter and St. John. He thus writes to the Churches of Ephesus and Smyrna: - On this account it is For your deservedly blessed presbytery, which is worthy of God, is so fitted into your Bishop, as strings in a harp; wherefore in your unity and musical love Jesus Christ is sung; and be ye all and each of the Chorus, that being in tune and of one spirit, ye may lift up the song of God in Father, that He may hear you, and know you by the things

merous and more important than the ones we must in- using for a rope the Holy Ghost: and your faith is that had been; forgotten, unknown, save to the scholar, who and upon gentlemen of hard fortune, whom he gratified with no

our spiritual life is bound up in little things, and how I have thus compressed into as brief a space as I posus wrong. It dislocates our religious habits; our reli- Apostolical Succession. The importance which was prayers rested on the sufferer's memory, full of gentlest | hood-what were they that they should dare to set up a In this way, therefore, we naturally cling to the Church therefore, with singleness of heart, they continued steadare, we trust, in Abraham's bosom. We come here to remember that they are meddling with an ordinance of

> completely the Prayer Book is your own book, your own inheritance, as sons of the Church. In a series of servithe cradle to the grave. It meets you at the baptismal years; it goes with you when you seek the bishop to take upon yourselves your baptismal vow. When you Prayer Book meets you, and sends you out into the world same unwearied care and assiduous bve receiving your going from the font to the altar to join the thankful mother in her praises to Almighty God or her deliverance when illness comes upon you, and lays you low upon the bed of suffering, the Prayer Book brngs the priest to your side, bids him soothe your achingheart, fill you with the hopes of the Gospel, and pour ujon you, by his efmits your spirit to Almighty God, reminding the dull earth that it must give you up again at the resurrection are mothers; whose affections are fir away with sons who are serving their country on the great deep? How blessed for them to feel that there, on the wide sea, the Prayer Book, perhaps the very onethey gave them at parting, is with them still: that its calm Prayer Book speaks as much of hope aid rest on the toss-

> Now there is something so simple, so touching, so gentle, in this domestic character of our Church services, that a person who had weighed them well, a person who bore in mind how, for generations and generations, the Prayer Book, like a ministering angel, lad walked side by side with his fathers, would surely feel as if he were wronging their sacred memory lightly, to leave the inheritance they had left him, and to seek for a home in some far land among aliens and strangers. It is only in the bosom of the Church that you can realize that strong feeling of home, which is so grateful to a mind weary with the endless tossings of this unquiet generation. It is the Church only, which, full of life and power within herself, can afford to discountenance that feverish excitement, on which unsatisfying food so many of the poor sheep of Christ are content to feed; that can say to her children, in all her staid, and grave, and beautiful solemnities. In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and confidence shall be your strength. It is the Church only, who from her lofty seat will not stoop to allure you onwards by dangerous novelties in doctrine, or in discipline; that turns neither to the right hand nor the left, but walks meekly upon the old ways whereon the Lord hath placed her, and where His gracious hand will keep her steady for evermore. It is the Church only who dares lift up her voice to reprove all heresy and schism, who will not, and does not, respect persons; and who, strong in the confidence of her most holy faith-that faith once for all delivered to the saints-dares openly to pronounce the threatenings of God against those who deny the divinity of his blessed Son, and bring another doctrine than that which hath been delivered to us from the beginning. Shall it be for us, then, my brethren, to cisterns for ourselves, to leave those green pastures and fresh watercourses, wherein we now may live so peaceably? I pray God most fervently that He will keep us steadfast in this faith, that He will not let us be blown about by every wind and blast of vain doctrine; for he that is unstable as water, shall not excel. I pray God, that in the ancient Church wherein we were all of us born, we may calmly and soberly live, and that in her enfolding

Much that I have already said might have come more "shall be the stability of thy times:" and doubtless the sharers in his hospitality.

evitably bring in by change. So cautious, so slow, so which bears you upward, it is that good way which leadeth seeks them out in the records of antiquity. Nay, look small sums; and allowed some poor scholars, of eminent hopes, meek must we be; so different from those rash and head- unto God. Obey your bishop, as Jesus Christ obeys the even at far later periods, in our own history. The names sufficient pensions, in both Universities, to maintain them mostrong men who are for changing every thing, though they | Father, and the presbytery as the Apostles; and reverence | of upwards of a hundred sects flourishing in the days of | destly. In those charities he spent a thousand pounds every are not certain that they know all the hidden uses of the deacons as the commandment of God. No one shall king Charles the Martyr, of blessed memory, are duly year, and sometimes twelve hundred. Dr. Peter Du Moulin the that which they attack. But change in religion is of all baptize or consecrate the feast of love, but the bishop, or recorded by historians: of these all but two or three are elder, who fled from France, was a great partaker of his liberality. from their predecessors. The reason of all this is, that out of France, ordained him Deacon, and provided for him one change of time and place and company is always putting sibly could the doctrine of what is commonly called the sects adapt themselves to an ever-changing world; which of the best donatives in North Wales: and caused him to engage the Church, blessed be God! does not. Sects, from that provision should be made out of it for his mother in-law, if gious ways of thinking, and acting, and speaking. This attached to this doctrine in the best and purest ages this very cause, seem often to have more success than she should survive his father; a benefit which the father, that is the great reason why we should oppose all changes in contrasts strongly with the neglect into which it has now the Church. They make more noise about it. But great pillar of the Reformation in France, neither sought nor our ancient Liturgy. It would disturb and unsettle the been cast. It was then one of the main reasons which "growth is slow, when roots are deep;" and the Church, expected. And many others in foreign Universities, who were people. The Prayer-Book is their own Book : it is their attached our forefathers to the Church. Without this like her Master, lifteth not up Her voice in the streets. men of note and industry, were supplied by his benevolence. own inheritance, which the Church has given them; and ministry how could they be sure of the blessed sacraments? The world goes its way; and the Church hers. They Besides this, he laid out great sums to repair the old palace at many a time in the hour of trouble, of sickness, and even For fifteen hundred years the whole Church had held get further apart every day; and now they will never Lincoln, which was very much decayed; and was furnishing it meet again till that day when too late the world shall with a Library; but troubles came so fast upon him, that his discover its mistake, when the kings of the earth, and the design was stopped, till soldiers made fortifications with the timber, new priesthood for themselves? All this they felt; and great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the books became a prey to any one that could catch them. mighty men, and every bond man, and every free man, shall He also repaired one side of Lincoln College in Oxford: and built hide themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains, a chapel there, where the mysteries of our Saviour Christ, while Church, and here only, that we meet with them. We thren, it is not my intention to dwell longer upon this and shall say to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us, and he was upon earth, being neatly coloured in the glass windows, hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, and make a great and solemn appearance. The screen, and lining of from the wrath of the Lamb: for the great day of His the walls is of cedar wood. The copes, the plate, and all sorts of wrath is come; and who is able to stand? We all of us furniture for the Holy Table being rich and suitable: all which he feel that one of the strongest wants of our nature is rest. did with the greatest willingness, because the Society flourished at There is no end to our weariness and trouble, to our vex- that time with men of rare learning. As to the management of ation and harassment of spirit. We would fain have the his household, he would suffer no womankind to do any service wings of a dove, that we might flee away and be at rest: within his gates. * * * He made an academy of his house, and where in this broad earth shall we find a restingplace for the sole of our feet, if we once desert the ark of the Marquess of Hertford, of the Earls of Pembroke, Salisbury, Christ's Church? The waters are still out upon the and Leicester, with many other sons of the gentry, whereof some land; there is not so much as a twig of green olive for us to gather and refresh ourselves withal. The world is very tempestuous without: but our vessel rides safely. onen accounted to the District of the Universities he read himself a She is full of living energy within herself. My brethren, brief system of Logic; his own servants resorting to this sort of she has One on board, who, though He may seem to sleep, can rise when He will, and bid the wind and the sea be still; and when we have him with us, immediately we are at the haven where we would be!

I have urged these high privileges merely as arguments that you should still cling to the Church of your fathers. But I cannot bear to rest in this cold view of them. Do not our own hearts burn within us, as with the disciples of old, when we hear all these things? What steadiness of zeal, what fervency of love, what purity of life and conversation, ought they not to work within us? I would to God that my lips might be touched, as Isaiah's were of old, with burning coals from the altar of the Holy One, that I might win, if it were but one, the least and humblest among you, to come and abide beneath the widespreading branches of that wonderful tree that groweth by the river of heaven, who yieldeth her fruit every month, and whose leaves are for the healing of the nations. You are brought by baptism within the courts of the temple of God; oh! leave it not, for your own sake, for your children's sake, for His sake who saith: Behold I come quickly: hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown: him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out: and I will write upon him the name of my God: and the name of the city of my God, which is New Jerusalem, which cometh down out of heaven from my God: and I will write upon him my new name. He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches.

THE SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER. We say that the bread and wine are the holy and heavenly mys-

teries of the body and blood of Christ; and that in them Christ himself, the true bread of eternal life, is so exhibited to us as voice is lifted up above the swelling of the storm; and present, that we do by faith truly take his body and blood; and that should death come to any one among them, the vet, at the same time, we speak not this so as if we thought the nature of the bread and wine were totally changed and abolished, ing waters as if it were still in a quiet country churchyard as many in the last ages have dreamed, and as yet could never agree among themselves about this dream. For neither did Christ ever design that the wheaten bread should change its nature and assume a new kind of divinity, but rather that it might change us; and that, as Theophylact saith, "we might be transclemented into his body;" for what can be more perspicuous than what St. Ambrose saith on this occasion: "The bread and wine are what they were, and yet are changed into another thing?" or what Gelasius saith: "The substance of the bread and nature of the wine do not cease to be?" or than what Theodoret: "After the consecration of the mystical symbols, they do not cast off their own proper nature, for they remain in their former substance, and figure, and species?" or than what St. Augustine saith: "That which you see is bread, and a cup, as your eyes inform you; but that which your faith desires to be instructed in is this, -the bread is the body of Christ, and the cup is his blood?" or than that of Origen: "That bread which is consecrated by the word of God, as to the matter of it, goes into the belly, and is cast out by the draught?" or than that of Christ himself, who said, not only after the consecration, but after the finishing of the communio "I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine?" (Luke, xxii. 18); for it is certain the fruit of the vine is wine, and not blood. And yet when we speak thus, we do not so depress the esteem of the supper of the Lord as to teach that it is a mere cold ceremony, and that nothing is done in it, -which many falsely report of us; for we assert that Christ in his sacraments doth exhibit himself truly present; in baptism, that we may put him on; in his supper, that we may eat him by faith and in the Spirit; and that, by his cross and blood, we may have life eternal. And this, we say, is not slightly and coldly, but really and truly done: for although we do not touch Christ with our teeth and lips, yet we hold and press him by faith, mind, and spirit. Nor is that faith vain which embraces Christ, nor that participation cold which is perceived by the mind, understanding, and spirit; for so Christ himself is leave this loving mother? Shall it be for us to hew out entirely offered and given to us in these mysteries, as much as is possible, that we may truly know "that we are flesh of his flesh, EXCELLENCE OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION. and bone of his bone, and that he dwells in us, and we in him.' (John, vi. 56.)—Bishop Jewel (Apology.)

A BISHOP IN THE TIME OF CHARLES I.

Soon after he [John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York] retired to Bugden, his episcopal seat; which, having been long suffered to go to decay, he rebuilt, and arms we may, one by one, drop off to sleep, like innocent adorned with great cost and charges: keeping a concert of excelchildren, till the bright and Morning Star arises in per- lent music in his quire and chamber, being very much delighted fect beauty, and we go to dwell with Him in the New therewith. He kept a plentiful house for entertaining of gentleentertained at his table. And tho' the resort to him was great, than a moral impossibility. The one is the judicious partition of properly under the third and last head, THE STABILITY OF yet he lived in that order, that his more serious thoughts were the legislative authority between the King and the two houses of unity, and sing with one voice through Jesus Christ to the THE CHURCH. "Wisdom and knowledge," saith Isaiah, seldom interrupted with domestic affairs. The poor were also Parliament; the other, the responsibility attaching upon the advi-

be deceived; if any one is not within the altar, that man DEPOSIT of pure and uncorrupt doctrine which she has and at supper one of his gentlemen read another in Latin; for a power of constitutional resistance, to oppose to prerogative overfalleth short of the bread of God; for if the prayer of one kept with most jealous faithfulness. But, however this there was none of them but was bred at least to so much learning. stepping its just bounds, by the exercise of their own rights and or two hath such power, how much more that of the Bishop may be, as a matter of fact, obvious to all men, the Church After that, discourse took up the time, which was the Bishop's their own privileges; which power of the estates of Parliament and the Church? Ye are the stones of the Father's temple, has a stability which other religious bodies do not pos- delight. And very free he was in his conversation, the it was with the necessity takes away the pretence for any spentaneous

passed away, and those live only in name, differing widely | And so was his son, Dr. Peter the younger, whom he sent for were of his own blood and country. These had preceptors, who education as they were capable. But the chief care was to ground them in the principles of religion, not committing them to the care of the chaplain, but proved them one by one himself, from the most honourable to the meanest in the kitchen and stables, what answers they could make to the fundamental questions of the catechism. And once or twice a year he admitted his servants to present a comedy before him, in his hall, for an evening's

To proceed, this Bishop, who excelled his clergy in the ability of preaching as much as he did transcend them in dignity, did set them a good example in the frequent exercise of that faculty. And this testimony may be given him, that the best who were famous in the pulpit, might learn method and perspicuity from him. And tho' this Bishop, by diligent preaching of the gospel, was represented to the King as an upholder of nonconformists, it made no alteration in him: but he followed the plough to which he had put his hand. But his chief design was, to write a comment on the Bible in Latin, which he carried on so far in his night studies that Mr. Richard Gouland, keeper of the Library in the college of Westminster, hath in his custody the Bible in three parts, in a large folio, with the translation of Junius and Tremellius; wherein are notes upon all the Scriptures (except the Apocalypse, which is untouched) written with the Bishop's own hand; in which are drawn out of all kinds of authors of the first, middle, and chiefly of the later age, and out of all languages, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish and French, whatsoever is the choice and flower of their comments. All this I have seen and turned over, and admired that one man could compass so much, but was more astonished that he could find time for any business or study besides. He reserved the finishing of this labour to twelve or more of the ablest scholars in this land, whom he had in his eye; proposing a good recompence for their pains, saying to his friends, that he would not stick at twelve, or twenty thousands to perfect that master-piece of divinity. * * *

In the discharge of his Episcopal function, he was very careful that none should be ordained by him, but who, upon his examination, were found worthy: nor did he confer his livings but upon those who were very deserving, and commonly on such who never sought for them. To pass by his great care in visiting his diocese and confirming of youth, there was no prelate in England so much sought to (for two things especially) as this bishop: I. to compound differences as they might not come to trials at law: So many cases were referred to him, that he continued a petty chancellor to arbitrate contentions. 2. Many did appeal to him for resolution in cases of conscience, and of intricate points of faith, as about justification and predestination: in which, when he thought the doubting persons would not be satisfied with his discourse, he gave them his resolutions in writing, very exact and laborious; which gathered together, and, as I have seen them, digested, would make a handsome treatise. - Bp. Hacket's Memoirs of Archbishop Williams.

THE DANGER OF LISTENING TO ILLITERATE PREACHERS.

The annals of suicide, if any such there were, and the registers of Bedlam, might bear witness to the mischiefs caused by fanatical mechanics, with strong passions and imaginations, but of feeble and narrow intellects, wildly haranguing weak and aged men and women on their lost state, on their danger of eternal damnation, and a thousand other most awful matters, which at once puzzle the understandings, and dismay the hearts of the deluded multitude. True Christianity shudders at the sufferings of well-meaning devotees, wantonly inflicted by ignorant zealots, seeking self-importance, and gratifying the pride of their hearts, as leaders of a wretched tribe, whom noise and high pretensions collect easily in every populous city, and in every poor neighbourhood, where the necessity of constant manual employment for the means of subsistence, precludes all contemplation, and the improvement of judgment that might result from it .- Rev. Dr. Vicesimus Knox.

Our constitution hath indeed effectually secured the monarch's performance of his engagements, -not by that clumsy contrivance of republican wit, the establishment of a court of judicature with authority to try his conduct and to punish his delinquency,-not by that coarser expedient of modern levellers, a reference to the judgment, and the sentence of the multitude, wise judgment, I ween, and righteous sentence !- but by two peculiar provisions of a deep and subtle policy,-the one in the form, the other in the principles of government; which, in their joint operation, render the transmen and clergymen, and the best sort of yeomanry, which he gression of the covenant on the part of the monarch little less sers and official servants of the Crown. By the first, the nobles which ye do to be very members of His Son. Let no man stability of the Church arises, in a great degree, from that At dinner a charister read a chapter of the Bible in English, and the representatives of the Commons are severally armed with prepared for the building of God the Father, lifted up on high by the scaffolding of Jesus Christ, which is His cross, Where are all these now? Departed, as if they never bountiful table, he bestowed great liberality upon the learned, the elective franchise and of the right of petition for the redress the instruments of despotism are deterred by the dangers which but we think that these evils are not the worst which we faithful prelates at full length, and we have therefore seawait the service. Having thus excluded all probability of the have to combat, -or, that those which we have to com- lected from each the most striking passages, and such as event of a systematic abuse of royal power, or a dangerous exorbitance of prerogative, our constitution exempts her kings from the degrading necessity of being accountable to the subject: she invests them with the high attribute of political impeccability; she declares, that wrong, in his public capacity, a king of Great Britain cannot do; and thus unites the most perfect security of the subject's liberty with the most absolute inviolability of the saered person of the sovereign.

Such is the British Constitution,-its basis, religion; its end, liberty; its principal means and safeguard of liberty, the majesty of the sovereign. In support of it the king is not more interested pendent nation, during the period and under the provo- contradicted by facts, will be but of little avail in disarmthan the peasant .- Bishop Horsley.

THE CHURCH IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

The deeply rooted attachment of the Manks to the Established Church, which precluded dissent till the arrival of the Methodists. and still binds the adherents of that sect to its ordinances, is attributable to various causes. Among them may be enumeratedthe tenacious adherence to ancient rites and customs, and the reverence for authority which distinguishes them-the commanding influence of the Episcopal office, endowed with elevated rank, its peculiar constitution, which assigned to it a throne in every parish church, brought into contact with every portion of the diocese and, partly, the extraordinary ascendancy which the Episcopal station derived from the character of Bishop Wilsona prelate tolerant and charitable, yet inflexible in the maintenance of his official authority and the discipline of his church-promoting by his unwearied personal exertions the economical and moral, as well as spiritual, improvement of the people committed to his

"Nothing," says Bishop Wilson, in his history of the Island, "is more commendable than the discipline of this Church. Public baptism is never administered but in the Church, and private baptism as the Rubric directs. Confirmation and receiving the Lord's Supper a necessary preparation for marriage." The Bishopric was founded by St. Patrick, A.D. 447. Bishop Wilson drew up the code of ecclesiastical constitutions, which passed into a law in 1703. The following eulogium was bestowed on it by the Lord Chancellor King. "If the ancient discipline of the Church were lost, it might be found in all its purity in the Isle of Man." The Rishon liberally contributed from his private purse to the maintenance of the clergy and of the church. The chapel of St. Matthew, at Douglas, was built chiefly at his own expense, and to the building and repairs of the churches he also subscribed.

By him was published the first book ever printed in the Manks language, entitled, "The principles and duties of Christians."

The veneration with which his memory is cherished is unbounded. I conversed with some old people who remembered him, and and with one who well recollected his funeral-one of the most impressive scenes which the island ever witnessed. His monument in the churchyard of Kirk Michael is religiously preserved.

It is the excellent practice of the Mankmen employed in the herring fishery, to commence and end the day with prayers and hymns. Each crew is seen when the vessel is on the point of sailing, standing up with their heads uncovered for this purpose. The form of prayer was composed by Bishop Wilson, who also introduced into the Litany a clause for the restoration or preservation of the resources of the sea.

The old Manks statute prohibiting fishing from Saturday Morning till Sunday after sunset, on pain of forfeiting boats and nets, is observed; and the take of Monday is generally superior to that of other days, in consequence of the less previous disturbance of the fish

One of the leading dispositions of the islanders, is, loyalty to their sovereign and attachment to their lords.

The quarries of Poolvash, in the neighbourhood of Peel, are celebrated for having furnished the fine black marble, of which the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral are composed, presented by

Bishop Wilson died in 1755, having been 58 years Bishop of Sodor and Man .- Lord Teignmouth's Sketches of the Isle of Man .

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1839.

Alien as it is to our habits and feelings, to dwell at large upon the political occurrences of the day, we are yet | shall be known to them, and when they are put in full opinions on the subject in question, coincide with those unable to follow our inclinations, and devote ourselves. as much as we wish, to the inculcation of religious principles, and the discussion of subjects strictly ecclesiastical. When we would, as it were, walk out at eventide to frame a meditation on some holy topic, we are called back to the secular paths of life by some strange and startling rumour, some tale of outrage, some whisper of invasion. When we would wish to draw a draught from the ancient and hallowed fountains of our theological literature, and to cool the lips of thirsting souls with its spiritual waters, the hand of violence dashes the goblet down; and, instead of speaking in the accents of peace, we are compelled to nerve the hearts of our fellow countrymen, with all the force of language we can command, for trials and dangers to which they are exposed by a Ministry as weak for good, as it is powerful for evil.

Our Divine Master, in a lament of solemn and melancholy beauty, sorrowed for the desolation which he saw impending over his beloved Jerusalem; and we, who profess to be his followers, however unworthy we may be, not only do not deem it inconsistent with our sacred calling to feel and to speak for the glory of our country, but hold ourselves, on occasions like the present, pre-eminently called upon to proclaim "the words of soberness and truth,"-to assert our rights civil, as well as religious-and to protest against a policy which we believe to be subversive of all that we value as Britons, or hold dear as Christians. "If,"-says our impassioned cotemporary of the Church of England Quarterly Review, when alluding to a condition of affairs, less alarming than our own,-"If, when the sword was raised to strike Crossus to the earth, the danger of the father could unloose the dumb boy's tongue, shall we be silent—shall we permit our tongues to cleave to the roof of our mouth when it is more than a father, -when it is our country and our altars that are threatened? Perish the thought! Silence, under such circumstances, would be treachery to our country-it would be treason to our Queen-it would | land its sun, blotted out-these are the vast and overbe dishonour to our God.'

Upper Canada may be viewed, at this present moment, in two positions-the one being, her relation to the United States,-the other, her connexion with the mother country. On this latter head, we do not just now intend to bestow any minute consideration. Convinced with that faithful Conservative, the Montreal Gazette, that the instant a Responsible Government, such as is contended for by Lord Durham, is conferred upon the Colonies, they must inevitably cease to exist as dependencies of the British Empire,-we, nevertheless, do not apprehend our greatest danger from that quarter of the political horizon. True it is, that an epidemic mania seems to have got hold of a considerable portion of our loyal population! True it is that designing men are endeavouring to use their accidental influence over credulous masses of her Majesty's most devoted subjects to swell their own importance, and to lift them to the highest step on the state-ladder! True it is that the war of opinion is raging among us with unexampled violence and a personal acrimony hitherto unparalleled in this Province, and that the State seems as if it would expire ring the late debate in the House of Lords on the subject

TIMID AND HUMILIATING CONDUCT OF THE IMPERIAL Go- Lord Melbourne was compelled to own that the Archbi-VERNMENT. Since December 1837, we have been subject to a course of treatment from the citizens of the that the Government was in the hands of a party hostile American Republic, which equally disgraces those who to the Church, the monarchy, and the institutions of the inflicted it, and those who have tamely submitted to it. | country, or that the Government entertained any design Had this Province, scanty and scattered as is its popula- hostile to the Established Church,—or that they wished tion, and weak as it must be confessed it is, when sin- in any respect to diminish its respectability or undergle-handed,-had this Province we say, been an inde- mine its authority." These hollow words, so glaringly cation we have mentioned, we know enough of its inha- ing the opposition of the daily strengthening Conservabitants to say, that in spite of all the odds against them, tives. The sound and Protestant portion of the comin spite of the overwhelming disproportion of strength, munity, maugre Lord Melbourne's disclaimer, will still they would not have crouched, as they have been com- believe, with the Bishop of London, that "Her Majesty's so many negroes of the Southern States. They would their instrument in this as in every other measure,—a have returned invasion with invasion—they would not party who make up in subtlety and activity what they have waited for, but have advanced to meet, the brigand foe-they might have been annihilated by irresistible the best mode of accomplishing their real object,-the numbers, they might have been driven to the recesses destruction of the Constitution, is to attack the Church; of the farthest forest, but they would not have disgraced for that, they are well aware, the Church could never fall civil and ecclesiastical power, and ample wealth; and yet, from the Anglo-Saxon blood that courses through their veins. in this kingdom without involving the Throne. He But it has been otherwise. An appanage of that once spoke advisedly when he said that there was a never-timajestic Empire, to which, with all its neglect to avenge ring party who were working unceasingly and assiduour wrongs, we still glory to belong, we have been com- ously for that object." Such were some of the remarks pelled, by the policy of the Melbourne Cabinet, to suffer of the Bishop of London, and Lord Brougham in rising lets loose upon us organized hordes of miscreants, and prelate who had just sat down.' when we have driven them back, shelters them, though smeared with blood, and hugs them to its bosom,—a country, which, as a country, has never lifted up the voice all the giant strength of a Horsley, and whose talents of national execration at deeds which have for ever branded with infamy the no longer questionable character of Republicanism. We deliberately say Republicanism, and we charge these crimes upon Republican Insti- ever, refrain from rejoicing at the spirit which prompted tutions, as their natural and inevitable consequence. We him to embalm the memory of the heavenly-minded may be told that similar excesses are incident to a Mo- Spencer Perceval in a strain of Christian commendation, narchy, and that if Republican America has her sympathisers, Royalist England has her Birmingham Chartists. Perceval is the only Statesman of modern days, of whom The fact, we admit,—the inference, we deny. The we can say with perfect truth, that in his anxiety for the Chartists are striving to erect a Republic on the ruins of welfare of the State he never forgot the Church. As the Monarchy, and it is because they take pattern from we are passing by his tomb, we will borrow a garland or the Americans, and because, (which is not a vague sur- two to place upon its marble entablature, in token of our mise,) they partially act in concert with them, and borrow experience from them, that they are a disgrace and a saint, the late Bishop Ryder,-"pre-eminently distinterror to the land. The Chartists, however, with all the guished as the guardian of the Church by his public acts, enormities justly chargeable to them, are angels of light and her ornament by his private conduct; his memory compared to the American Brigands. The English desperadoes declare their purpose in open day, and, as yet, have committed no atrocity that can class with the murder of Captain Ussher, the mutilation of the lamented Johnson and Hume, and the frustrated carnage of the Cobourg plot. Moreover, the genuine English character is not yet quite effaced even in the misguided Chartists-we believe that they would blush to be accused of the crimes, in which many of our American assailants seem to glory and exult, and to be countenanced by the possible tempers, and was one of the most conscientious majority of their fellow-citizens. But we must revert to our main argument. Looking

at the acts of the American government, -scrupulously weighing the deliberate opinions of American statesmen the Websters, and Clays, expressed alike in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, and in the public meeting, we find no practical proof of any abhorrence being entertained by the directing portion of the American Republic at the atrocities which their fellow-countrymen have perpetrated upon the inhabitants of the Canadas. No fugitive felon, no brigand is surrendered to British justice,—the imprisonment of two or three violators of international law, for a few months, is deemed adequate atonement to Great Britain, for the millions she has alhas been shed by American bandits.

ssession of the disclosures that time will speedily of the majority of their brethren. ism, and their experimental knowledge of it, will reject are borrowed from the blood-stained annals of the French Revolution, and are, at this very hour, put in daily practice by the Hunters' Lodges in the United States .-Then, disabused of the delusion under which they now labour, will they, still more resolutely than before, summon all their energies to meet the invaders, who, we verily believe, will bear the Durham flag before them, when they come, as they will pretend, to liberate the oppressed Canadians, and bestow on them Responsible Institutions.

We can contemplate the result of any fresh manifestation of sympathy on a large scale, without any apprehensions as to how it may terminate. But with regard to the effect it may produce upon the Imperial Ministry, we had a right to know distinctly from authority, whether a do feel the greatest solicitude. We can scarcely bear to tax was to be laid or them for the purpose of educating think of what will be the consequence to the Empire at | them in Popery and Unitarianism large, if the American Government is not held responsible for the acts of its subjects. Upper Canada, deserted from it—those who are compelled to remain, filled with eager for pillage and bloodshed,-loyalty trampled on and weltering in its own gore, and rebellion triumphant, lent their aid to the overthrow of the Government sys--these are the least distressing visions that float before | tem, by presenting petitions to Parliament against it. our eyes. England, robbed of her colonies, and crippled in her marine—her commerce drooping—her Malta, and Gibraltar surrendering to American or Russian squadrons-the Genius of the Empire, sitting disconsolate and wounded on the island rock, once the Pharos of the nations, -our Mother Church mourning in sackcloth and ashes,—the whole world, a solar system, with Engwhelming evils, which the dullest imagination must perceive, as likely to flow from the loss of Colonial Empire to Britain, and the consequent disruption of the relations of the world

God, in his infinite mercy, grant, that these terrific fears may never be realized, and that the hour is fast approaching, when England, freed from degradation, and sing in might and justice, may cleanse the banner of St. seorge from the foul stains which a Melbourne and a Durham have cast upon its honoured folds, so that it may float over that Empire on which the sun never sets, again spotless and bright,—so that under its shadow we, in Upper Canada, may behold the blessing of God deending upon all our institutions, -"all things ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations, -- and peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, established among us for all generations.'

We have devoted a large space, in this number, to portions of the speeches delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London and Exeter, du-Province, and that the State seems as if it would expire ring the late debate in the House of Lords on the subject after night for two months without a single minister of the Crown quider its own internal malaties, without any blow of National Education. It would have been inconverged from the subject after night for two months without a single minister of the Crown quide rings to the following the subject and the subject and

of grievances: by the second, those who might be willing to be being inflicted by a foreign hand! We grant all this, - nient for us to give the admirable addresses of these or to offer one word in defence of the Queen's Ministers-Imperibat, may not be successfully grappled with, and overcome. embody general principles, applicable not only to Eng-OUR GREAT DANGER IS, A CONTINUANCE OF THE WEAK, land, but to every dependency of the British Empire. shop's speech was an "able" one, but "totally denied pelled to do, under the hand that was lashing them, like | Ministers are in the hands of a party who make them want in strength and respectability, and who know that worse than the horrors of an open war from a country to combat them, "commenced by eulogizing the ability, with which we are nominally at peace,—a country which eloquence, and temper of the speech of the right reverend

On the masterly argumentation of the Bishop of Exeter, who wields the weapons of polemics or debate with are as great in minor matters as his active piety is conspicuous in his diocese, it is unnecessary for us to pronounce the language of eulogium. We cannot, howworthy of the name on which it was bestowed. Mr. veneration for his character. He was, says a departed will ever live, wil ever be exalted, will ever be precious, in the estimate and recollections of her most sanguine friends; and with our encouraging prospects of better days for our Zion, with our now brightening hopes, that she will become what she deserves to be, the glory and excellency of the whole earth, we shall ever associate the name of Perceval." "Perceval." -bears witness a contemporary statesman and kindred spirit, the truthtelling Wilberforc, -" Perceval had the sweetest of all men I ever knew; the most instinctively obedient to the dictates of conscience, the least disposed to give pain to others, the most charitable and truly kind and generous creature I ever kiew. He offered me at once a thousand pounds for paying Pitt's debts, though not originally brought forward ly Pitt, and going out of office with a great family."

To turn from dwelling on the qualities of such a man, to glance at the Frime Minister who now occupies his seat, is to plunge from a scene of pure country beauty into some dark and fetid alley of an overgrown metropo lis. It must, hovever, be done.

Lord Melbourne, on the division, with the results of which the public are already familiar, was left in a miready expended in our defence, and the British blood that | nority of 111 out of 347 votes. Out of 26 Spiritual Peers who voted on the occasion, only three supported Though the Constitutionalists of Upper Canada be di- the Government, and those three (the Bishops of Durvided on questions of domestic and internal interest, there ham, Norwich, and Chichester) owe their sees to the is but very little variance of opinion among them, with present ministry. We observe that Dr. Davys, the new reference to the conduct of the American nation. And Bishop of Peterbosough, and Dr. Denison, the Bishop therefore it is, we feel assured, that when the whole truth of Salisbury, did not vote, although we believe their bring to light, they will discard many of those opinions to those Peers who supported the ministry, are either inwhich they now give a temporary support, and, from a debted for their tile, or some elevation in rank, to the further acquaintance with the workings of Republican- present Cabinet. It is observed also by a London print, as somewhat curbus, that out of 120 now alive out of with dismay those uncrude theories of Lord Durham and the 158 who voted in the minority on the second reading Mr. Buller, -which have nothing original in them, but of the Reform Rll in the House of Lords, [i. e. in fayour of it] in October 1831, 18 voted in the majority the other night, and the heirs of nine more followed their

> The Duke of Wellington, we need hardly add, supported the Church on this momentous question, and expressed his belief that the system of education proposed by Ministers was one which had entirely failed in Ireland, and which he was sure would not answer in Eng-The Minute in Council, for the regulation of the proposed schools, authorised the use of the Douay version, the Unitarian and the Anabaptist version of the Scriptures. The people of England, observed his Grace,

It is but justice to remark, that although the Church of her own strength, was able to defeat this heathen atby those of its inhabitants who have the means of flying tempt to un-christianize the nation by a latitudinarian education, the Wesleyan Methodists in particular, under consternation, -swarms of American bandits rushing in, the express direction of their Conference, and the religious (not the political) dissenters, in a minor degree,

> Our leading editorial article of this impression was in print before we received the Patriot of Tuesday last, containing the conclusion of a supplementary chapter which SIR FRANCIS HEAD has appended to the third edition of his celebrated Narrative. The following passage so strongly corroborates the remarks we have made, and which must be obvious to every loyal man, that we gladly give insertion to it here. SIR FRANCIS, it should be observed, is speaking of the indignation with which the Colonists regard the policy of the Mel-

"After rebellion had actually burst out, and after British institutions had been desperately attacked, they have seen the Ministers of their Sovereign deaf to recommendations in favour of Colonists who had risked their lives, and had shed their blood, in defence of the empire; while, on the other hand, they have seen the government, by ingenious sophistry, screen from the vengeance of the law the pirates and traitors who had been brought to justice. the law the pirates and trauns who had been brought to justice.—
They have seen the British flag most grossly insulted—they have seen the British territory repeatedly invaded—the Queen's subjects robbed, murdered, mutilated, without adequate reparation being obtained or even demanded from the American Government; and lastly, they have seen a Governor-General of the British North lastly, they have seen a Governor-General of the British North American Colonies not only impugn to her Majesty the conduct of his predecessor, of the Legislative and Executive Councils, of the House of Assembly, of the public authorities, but before the whole world they have seen him appeal from the Castle of Quebec, to the people of British North America, against Her Majesty's delegated authority, against the conduct of the Queen's Ministers, against the measures of the Imperial Parliament; and, after all this, and after having without permission abandoned his nost, they have seen this servant of the public assume his seat in post, they have seen this servant of the public assume his seat in the House of Lords, which he had reviled, and sit there night

Governors, and other constituted authorities, whom his Lordship had either openly assailed or contemptuously reviled!

With these alarming facts before their minds, the loyal British opulation of our most valuable North American Provinces, havg lost all confidence in the ministers who surround their Sove-gn, believe (and I humbly join them in believing) that, unless tish people will arouse themselves from their deathlike trance, to rally the constitution and the throne, our noble colonies will very shortly be subjected to a scene of plunder, devastation and blood-shed, which, as soon as it has paralysed the extremities, must almost simultaneously affect the heart of the empire

These sentiments, so eloquently and faithfully expressed, are, we have little doubt, responded to by the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Stanley. If we be correct then, what a happy hour would it be for the Colonies, that should witness the ejection from office of her Majesty's present incapable advisers, and the formation of a strong Conservative Adminis-

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHURCH AND DISSENT. WHICH EDUCATES THE POOR?

There is usually not a little talk and boasting among the Dissenters of the present day respecting their great anxiety and efforts for educating the poorer classes; with the accompanying assertion, of course, that, as to the National Church and the Clergy of that Church, they would impede the course of education as much as they are able. Now, it is always well to bring dissenting statements to the test of actual facts, when it can be done, not only for the truth's sake, but with the view, if possible, of shaming the Disenters themselves into more reputable conduct towards the Church. Accordingly we beg to submit to the impartial notice of the public a summary of the Returns for all the English counties taken from the Parliamentary Documents printed by order of the House of Commons, in 1835. It is as follows:-

Total of Childre

	Total of Children	Portion of the
E for a your con	under	preceding in
County.	Daily Instruction.	Schools established
		by Dissenters.
edford	6,632	285
erks	16,574	120
uckingham		
ambridge		
hester	32.199	1,303
ornwall	31,629	249
umberland		225
erby		334
evon		1,076
orset		394
Ourham		550
ssex		1,235
Houcester		1,272
Iereford		218
Tertford	14.759	433
Iuntingdon		153
Cent		844
ancaster		9,384
eicester		283
incoln	38 194	413
fiddlesex	101 220	9,747
Ionmouth	6.645	136
Vorfolk		590
Vorthampton		392
Northumberland.		461
Vottingham		1,134
xford	15 939	637
Rutland		12
alop		580
omerset		1,260
outhampton		1,568
tafford		2,079
uffolk		390
urrey	45 015	2,146
ussex	29 077	1,617
Varwick	26.041	1,116
Vestmoreland	7 950	795
Vilts		285
Vorcester		
ork—East Ridi		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
		555
west Rinning		2,170
	CALLED THE PROPERTY CALLED BY	STATE OF THE PARTY

Out of nearly one million and a quarter of children receiving aily instruction, less than fifty thousand are supplied with Schools y the Dissenters! Not a twenty-fifth part of the whole owes anything to them ! These are the stubborn facts; let the Dissenters say what they will !- Conservative Journal.

Total.....1,222,137

PIETY OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Duchess Dowager higher ranks of society. I happen to know that she carries on an extensive correspondence with persons in her own station in life, on the subject of evangelical and experimental religion. Among her Grace's correspondents on purely religious topics, is the Queen Dowager Adelaide. I can state with certainty, that since the Queen Dowager left this country twelve months ago, for Malta, for the benefit of her health, she has written her Grace a series of letters which indicate a remarkable spirituality of feeling, a most intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures, and the clearest view of evangelical truth .- Metropolitan Pulpit; by the Author of "Random Recollections."

THE BRISTOL CHANNEL MISSION SOCIETY .- We beg to call the attention of the religious public to this most meritorious Association, in behalf of which a Sermon will be preached at Henbury Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ashley. Its object at present is to purchase a vessel, to be moored in Penarth Roads, wherein divine service may be celebrated, and the word of God diffused among the seamen of the numerous vessels which frequent that

We understand that the Direction of the Bank of England has voted a sum of £500 towards the building a new church in the eastern division of the metropolis.

Maynooth College has received of the public money, from the rear 1796 to 1838 inclusive, £382,638 12s. 1½d.

ROMANIST TOLERATION .- In Austria it is unlawful to build Protestant churches with towers, bells, or an entrance from the street; in fact, with any appearance of a church. Protestants are obliged to pay the Roman priests not only the tithes but the dues for baptism, marriage, and burial, and it is the Roman priest who keeps the official register of births, deaths, and marriages. The Roman clergy have the right of intruding into the chamber of the sick Protestant, but Protestants are not allowed to converse with their Popish fellow subjects upon religious subjects. Unless there be 100 Protestant families, or 500 souls, the erection of a congregation is unlawful. Such is the Austrian law, but even this niggardly measure of religious liberty was most unjustly withholden from the Protestants of Zillerthall. The known nd written and public law of Austria was basely violated, not by a tumultuous mob or a fanatic priesthood only, but by the hereditary and official guardians of the law .- Quarterly Review.

CONVERT FROM POPERY.—The Bishop of London has lately ordained, as a minister of the Church of England, a gentleman who has been born and educated in the Church of Rome, and minister of that church. His residence at Rome has led to his conviction of the errors of Papacy, which he has in consequence have expected to have found a remedy. But about that time mounced, and is now a zealous defender of the faith once delivered to the saints .- Windsor and Eton Journal.

now used indiscriminately, as far as the mechanism was concerned A letter from Carlsbad, June 20, says "The season has comnenced very early at this place. Divine service is now performed because, in fact, they were both the same, by which an opportufor the first time in the English language by the Rev. Mr. Mackie, nity was opened to the society for extending their labours to of Oxford. Several American, Swiss, and Prussian Protestants attended the opening of the rooms for that purpose on Sunday time. For an account of what had taken place in the course

CHURCH-RATES, WEST HACKNEY .- The poll, which comnenced the previous day, closed on Friday afternoon, when the Rector declared the votes; for the rate, 225; against it, 194.

At a very numerous meeting of the parishioners of the Holy Trinity, in this town, on Thursday last, a church-rate of two- first year found itself in connection and correspondence with all

pence in the pound was, after some discussion, unanimously agreed to. Considerable opposition was raised to a church-rate last year in the parish, but its adoption was carried by a large majority after some hours polling, - Cambridge Chronicle.

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RUNCTON HOLME CHURCH, IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK .-This church was re-opened ou Thursday, the 27th inst., after having been suffered to lie in ruins for many generations. The architecture is Norman, and the re-edification has been effected with great taste and judgment. The restoration of this ancient and interesting edifice has been accomplished by means of local subscriptions, aided by grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies for Building and Enlarging Churches, without any charge to the parish. It is a splendid monument of the zeal and disinterestedness of the Rector, the Rev. J. F. Edwards, with whom the undertaking originated, and at whose expense the chancel has been restored. This is the second place of worship added to the Establishment in this neighbourhood during the present year-a small unpretending chapel of early Gothic architecture having been built at Setch, in the parish of North Runcton, chiefly at the expense of Daniel Gurney, Esq., and opened in January last. These are hopeful signs of the times. The Rev. E. Edwards, Rector of North Lynn, St. Edmunds's, the father of the Incumbent, preached a very appropriate sermon on the occasion from Psalm lxxxiv. 1-4. There was a large number of the neighbouring clergy present; and a liberal collection was

HINDOO FANATIC .- A wretched fanatic, now in Bombay, took a slip of the Tulsi tree, planted it in a pot, placed it in the palm of his hand, and held it above his head, in which position it has remained for the space of five years. The Tulsi has grown a fine shrub. The muscles of the arm which support it have become rigid and shrunken; the nails of the fingers have grown out, and they curl spirally downwards to a great length; yet the wretched devotee sleeps, eats, and drinks, and seems quite indifferent to his strange position, having lost his remembrance of pain in public applause .- Mrs. Postan's Cutch.

Civil Antelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

House of Lords, Thursday, July 4. The Bishop of Exeter addressed several inquiries to the Marquis of Normanby on the subject of the Clergy Reserves in Canada, but the answers were vague, and afforded no information:

Lord Melbourne, in answer to Lord Haddington, said there was no intention to place any Dissenting minister in the commission for superintending the printing of the Bible in Scotland.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION

July 5. The Archbishop of Canterbury rose to move the resolutions of which he had given notice respecting the government plan of education. Standing in the situation he did, entrusted with the care of the Church, and in a great measure with the guardianship of the religious and moral interests of the country, he felt that he could not, consistently with the obligations of duty, decline coming forward on the present occasion; and even if there had been any hesitation on his own part to do so, he certainly could not have resisted the call made on him by-he would not say the Clergy merely-but all the friends of the Church, as well as by a very numerous body of Dissenters. The clergy were liable to attacks on every occasion; and they might possibly be now represented as acting from interested motives; but was it possible that the great body of those who dissented from the Church, & body of persons highly respectable for their number, piety, and freedom from political bias—was it possible to conceive that a regard for the church had occasioned the expression of their opinions and feelings? No. But it was a regard for the true interests of religion. (Hear, hear.) They disliked this latitudinarian principle—this principle called liberal, which would sacrifice the real interests of the people to political considerations. (Hear, hear.) The question he was about to submit to their lordships' consideration affected the very foundations, not only of the Church, but of religion. It was a question as to the manner in which the people should be educated, -as to whether the people were to be instructed in sound principles, or whether the state was to go so far as to instruct them in the principles of every sect, however wild and extravagant. It was said that the clergy wished to keep the people in ignorance, and that they put forth pretensions to the exclusive education of the people. There was no foundation for these attacks. They were not adverse to the diffusion of general knowledge, but they were anxious to add religious instruction to of Beaufort has been the means of much spiritual good among the secular education. (Hear, hear.) The clergy were also accused of bigotry. The charge meant nothing more than that they were decidedly attached to that religion which they felt to be the best. As for their wishing for the exclusive education of the poor, all their desire was that the education of the children of parents of their own flocks, who attended their own church, might not be taken out of their hands. He trusted that their lordships would allow him to say a few words on the history of the education of the poor in this country. It might seem surprising to those who were not acquainted with the state of things in those ages, that very little was done at the time of the Reformation for the education of the poor. The great ignorance which pervaded the country at that time, and the evils resulting from it, had made a great impression on the minds of all thinking persons; but it was the ignorance of the higher classes alone which they were particularly anxious to remedy; and, therefore, in the numerous schools which immediately followed the Reformation, there were only means provided for instruction in the learned languages, in order that the higher classes might be rescued from that ignorance in which they had been involved for so many ages. It was not until the close of the 17th century, about the year 1685, that the first charity school was established in this great town for the education of the poor. That school was erected by the friends of the Church, and about the beginning of the last century the want of education for the poor began to press so heavily upon the minds of the Church that a society was formed, which society, consisting exclusively of Churchmen, came forward and established in the course of a few years those schools in the metropolis which had since continued to flourish, to the great benefit of this large town. Those schools had considerably increased in number, and had been the exclusive work of the Church and of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. At first there were only 4000 or 5000 children educated, but the number gradually had increased, and now it was so great that at the annual celebration of the establish ment of these schools a selection was made from the children, as St. Paul's was not large enough to hold them all. Under the auspices of that society about 1500 schools were established in Eng" land and Wales, and the children were instructed in the princi ples of the Established Church, not in the principles of dissent. What was done then, however, was very inadequate, and as time advanced, and population increased, this was felt to a great degree, and in the beginning of the present century the want of education was so great as almost to make the friends of religion despair. It seemed impossible to find a remedy, for, notwith standing all that had been done by the friends of the Church at had been studying at Rome eight years to qualify himself as a that time, there appeared to be such a want of education, such mass of uneducated persons, that the most sanguine could hardly

new system was invented by Dr. Bell, of Madras, and a similar

one was adopted by Mr. Lancaster in this country, which were

education of the poor. That was the state of the country at that

the last thirty years, he would refer to a document, by which i

would be seen how much the statements of great deficiency

education were exaggerated, and how much had been done by the

labours of that society :- "The society accordingly proceeded to

the institution of such committees; and before the close of the

many schools which had not received pecuniary assistance from it, but had merely placed their affairs under its direction, to see that ly or in part by benevolent individuals for the instruction of the schools to all classes, and had gone as far as they possibly could.

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The Bishop of Exeter should first address himself to the various least of all on that part of the people which did not belong to it. religion. (Hear, hear.) He did not class they could not expect that those who were consigned by Proany thing scriptural and sacred whereupon to found their studies; ters of religion. How, asks Mr. Gleig, can a government prethat, in short, by making the Bible the foundation of all, and apculty than either of those that preceded it, was this, whether it were the most ignorant and uneducated. Two towns in the manufactory state. (Hear, hear.) He thought with the noble mar- In both, the deficiency of moral and religious instruction was dren in Manchester and the neighbourhood, immersed in the very intellectual excellence in the higher ranks of life might sometime crimes would rest on other heads; there again he rejoiced entirely stand instead of religious principle, but nothing of this could it to agree with the noble marquis; but then he must carry his printhe cause of that tremendous extent of misery which had accom-Panied the extension of our manufactories? Had the State been fully increase those against property. In Russia, for instance, ready to assist the Church in giving the blessed truths of the Goscould only terminate in ignorance and vice of the most fearful degree, there were in 7400 crimes only 640 cases of violence, England since the Reformation. He grieved to say that illusother about 1-6th. stains and the greatest of all was, the niggard manner in which ing education throughout the country, so far as religion was continued to the greatest of all was, the niggard manner in which ing education throughout the country, so far as religion was continued to the greatest of all was, the niggard manner in which ing education throughout the country, so far as religion was continued to the greatest of all was, the niggard manner in which in the country is the greatest of the greatest of all was, the niggard manner in which in the country is the greatest of the greatest of all was, the niggard manner in which in the greatest of the State of England since that period had dealt out the means cerned, was the Church. He did not assert that it was the right

vast number of schools had been erected in the country, for up- proportion of those whose distressed situation was so well described from the State, and who would perhaps object to receive it at the relations of the empire with a foreign state. wards of £120,000 had been expended in the erection of new by the noble marquis. Not only then—at no period since, with hands of the Church. Let such if they pleased be assisted by two or three schools. The society had trained at its central have done upon this question. The exception to which he alluded time be made manifest to the people of this country that the state shall reserve his assent for at least twenty-one days; and day, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, shall be taken school 2695 teachers. It had also been the nucleus of a great was afforded by the conduct of one of the best and purest of men considered itself to be doing more than discharging a mere duty they were properly managed, and conducted on the principles of most dilapidated, and when there were the largest demands upon people to think that the state entertained any want of confidence the National Church. The number of schools actually united to our pecuniary resources, he proposed a vote of £100,000 for ex- in its authorised organ. Let it never withdraw from the parental the society, or in connection with it, was now 6778, which con- tending the means of spiritual instruction to the people, through instruction of the Church those who under her care would grow tained 597,911 children; whilst the total number supported whol- the increase of small livings. That vote was continued for eleven up to be reasonable, intelligent, and attached members of her poor in the same principles, according to the returns made on the ter having by God's blessing been permitted to carry the country likely to become her moderate and dangerous opponents. (Cheers.) last inquiry of the National School Society in 1837, was, of through the greatest dangers with which any country was ever yet It was because the system of her Majesty's government had a schools 17,341, and of scholars 1,000,087." He thought, then, visited, thought fit to cast off all recollection of its Almighty direct tendency to the disparagement of the Church that he so that their lordships would say that the imputation on the clergy Patron, and rather than continuing this boon for that blessed of having been negligent in the education of the poor, or of hav- purpose, discontinued the £100,000 to its own lasting disgrace, ing wished to keep them in ignorance, was totally without foun- even in the midst of peace. There were persons here present not dation. But then they were charged with bigotry for educating altogether guiltless of that error; there were some who were ready children only in the principles of the national faith. Professing to complain of the tremendous destitution of religious knowledge as they did a religion the most free from corruption, the most sa- in the manufacturing districts who had some share in preventing cred in its morals, and in every way most calculated to meet the parliament doing its duty in that respect; he hoped when such spiritual wants of persons of all classes, could they have opened recollected this they would be willing to make the only reparation the door to another system, and have educated the children in in their power-a reparation which by God's blessing they might principles that are opposite to their own? Although they con- yet be able to make, by giving additional means of church extenfined the instruction which they delivered to the doctrines and sion in this country. (Hear, hear.) Without that, it would be precepts of their own Church, yet they were by no means exclu- in vain to look for any benefit to be derived from those schemes of sive, for they admitted children of every description into their education which were devised from time to time. Without that, schools. No one was excluded. The advantage of admission to he would not say it was insincerity—he would not say it was hythese schools had been thankfully accepted by many Dissenters, poerisy, but he would say it was gross inconsistency, for the noand might be conscientiously accepted by all Dissenters who were ble marquis, and those who thought and spoke with him, to get usually called orthodox, there being nothing in the catechism or up in that house and speak of the tremendous destitution in the the creed, that could be considered offensive to any denomination | manufacturing districts, and even hint that it had in any degree of Christians. The great object was to give to the Church the been occasioned by the want of exertion on the part of the means of making the children attend the parish church; but if Church. (No, no, from the Marquis of Lansdowne.) He was their parents took them to any other places of worship they were glad to hear the noble marquis did not even intend to hint that it not refused permission. That had been done in some of the large was owing to neglect on the part of the Church. He did not schools in London, and at that moment there was a school in wish his words to be taken as exclusively applicable to any govern-Westminster, where there were upwards of 40 Roman Catholic | ment-they applied to noble lords opposite, highly as he honoured children. He did not see, either, why that should not be, be- them, in a greater degree than noble lords on that (the ministerial) cause every expression which had existed in the liturgy displeasing side of the house. They commenced that deplorable desertion of to the Roman Catholics was not found there now, having been re- the highest duty of the State; and if they wished to retrieve themmoved by the good sense of those excellent persons who had re- selves they must retrace their steps and take care that there was a viewed it. He trusted, therefore, he had sufficiently defended the | a clergyman in every part of the country ready to give instruction, clergy from the imputation of bigotry. They had opened their and then there would be neither the same extent of religious dissent or of crime, which unhappily now prevailed. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of London.-Held the great end of education to questions which the noble marquis (Lausdowne) had put to the be the fulfilment of the duties incurred at baptism; and he thought rev. bench. When he was asked whether the church had a right it infinitely more advantageous to the individual to have his habits to claim the education of the people at large, he answered that formed by the rules of faith and charity, than by any mechanical he was not of opinion that the Church had a right to claim the learning whatever. Knowledge not sanctified by religious reenforcement of any system of education on the people at large, straints was rather a curse than a blessing. (Hear.) He used the words advisedly. (Hear.) The knowledge which formed the in-But the Church had a right to demand of the State—and if the tellect without likwisee fashioning the heart was not at all essential Church and State were prepared to do their duty, that demand to the well-being of the individual. What was the result of the would be answered—the Church, he said, had a right to demand intellectual systems in France? Was it one calculated to encourage of the State the means of offering education to them all, no matter whether they belonged to the Church or not. God forbid that inquiry of M. Guerry was calculated to stagger, if not entirely the Church should compel them to take its system of education. overthrow, the arguments of those who looked on education with-But the Church had a right to demand that the Church which out religion as a panacea for all the evils of a country, M. Guerry the State acknowledged to profess the true religion, and whose said-"While crimes against the person are most frequent in duty it was to extend instruction to all within its pale, should Corsica, the provinces of the south-east, and Alsace, where the have the necessary means supplied to it. Then, he asked the noble lord to propose such a grant as would enable the Church to Berri, Limousin, and Brittany, where the people are the most educate all within its pale. Was the noble marquis prepared to do ignorant; and as for crimes against property, it is almost invariably his duty in that respect? He would answer for the most rev. those departments that are the best informed which are the most Prelate, for his other right rev. brethren, and for himself, that criminal—a fact which, if the tables be not altogether wrong, neither they, nor the clergy of their respective dioceses, would must show this to be certain, that if instruction does not increase neglect their duty, if the State did its duty. The next question crime, which may be a matter of dispute, there is no reason to which the noble marquis had proposed to the bench was whether believe that it diminishes it." But Monsieur Guerry overlooked the claim of the Church of England extended not only to the religious, but also to the secular education of the people? His answer to that was, not that the Church presumed to demand that It was true the government of that country wished to order it it should direct the secular education of the country in secular otherwise, and they made efforts to that effect, but with little matters, but it had a right to demand and receive from the State success it would appear as yet. In the report made to Monsieur the means of sanctifying secular instruction, particularly of those classes who must be assisted with the means of giving education to was stated that there existed no moral or religious education at all. their children. Speaking, as they now were, mainly of the education of the poorer classes of her Majesty's subjects, he must by De Beaumont and De Tocqueville, and in Sweden (Mr. Lasay that he saw very little need of secular education that ought ing's Tour;) and yet in Sweden education is general, and under ask, God forbid he should, that the poor man should not be permitted to make all the acquirements in science which it should tion; so also in Scotland. But it was not so, as long as the paplease God to enable him to make; but looking to the poor as a rochial system of education was adequate to the population. The vidence to the laborious occupations of life should be able largely in Prussia, except in the humblest capacity: the whole is a to cultivate their intellect. If they could concentrate their views government matter, based on a laic principle. The Protestant upon one great subject; above all, if they could make the Bible clergy have no liberty in choosing books or the hours of religious the corner stone of all their learning, if they could learn history instruction, but attend merely as hired visitors, themselves under in order to illustrate the Bible, if they could learn the various surveillance. The Romish Clergy, indeed, insist upon choosing sciences to the extent to which acquaintance with them is ordinarily carried by persons of that class in order to illustrate the Bible, he believed a larger portion of secular education would be acquired by them than if they were cast upon the sciences, without the minds of the pupils with any feeling of respect for the minisplying secular science to illustrate it, they would learn a larger one and the same thing,) which equally countenances the Protesfount of science than if trained in those schools where nothing tant Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, the Papist, the Indepenbut science was taught. (Hear, hear.) A third question, an dent, the follower of the Greek Church, the Jew, and the Mahoanswer to which he frankly owned, seemed to involve more diffimetan? All the witnesses agreed that the most dangerous rioters was lawful for the State to give its aid to those who did not belong facturing districts of nearly the same size—the workmen of one to the Church? If he was asked whether the State was generally the most orderly of any in the neighbourhood, those of the other to assist in the education of persons who did not belong to the the worst. Cause,—in one, 17 per cent. of the whole population Church recognised by the State, he would answer most readily— attend Sunday schools, in the other, 7. In America the governhe thought it right that the State should give such assistance.—

ment rendered it imperative on parents to educate their children, ment rendered it imperative on parents to educate their children, But if asked whether the State should give it specially in the way but the fact was, that whatever might be the intellectual state of teaching doctrines which the State believed to be false in of advancement there the moral improvement of the people religion, then he said with equal candour, the State would depart was, to say the least of it, problematical. That he gave on the from its first duty if it dared to do so. (Hear, hear.) The noble authority of the Americans themselves—the second report of the marquis had asked, whether the education in England was in a Massachusett's Board of Education, and the appendix to it—the atisfactory state. God knew, he thought it in a most unsatisquis, that there were myriads of their fellow subjects, of their pointed out, and each ascribed it to the impossibility of procuring fellow. fellow Christians, of their fellow heirs of immortality, left in a books which should afford it without infringing the school regulacondition so eloquently depicted by the noble marquis. The noble marquis called upon them to recollect the 80,000 poor chilabyss of ignorance and vice, and he said if they left them there produce good results, by filling up harmlessly the leisure hours of the they might punish their crimes indeed, but the guilt of those idle, and by cultivating a sense of honour it might sometimes even ciple a little farther back. He should say if it were the duty of they had no principle at all. (Hear, hear.) In the state of New the State, as he most cordially and entirely agreed with the noble marquis it was, to rescue those unhappy persons from that millions, and yet crime was making rapid strides. In Connectitremendous position in which they had been left, where, he must cut at least one-third of the population was educated, and yet ask, was the fault of their being so left? Had the Church been crime was on the increase, The real effect of mere intellectual pel to those whom the State was most anxious to breed up and encourage in those very occupations which, if left to themselves, the contrary, where every one was educated in a greater or lesser character? No, never had there been such virtue in the State of being in the one case in the proportion of about 1-12th, in the trious and blessed era had not been without the most grievous asserted that the constitutional body for devising and superintendof spiritual instruction. Had the State then stood forward, and of the Church to insist on having the education of all the children of the Church to insist on having the education of all the children rescued from the grasp of a tyrant that ecclesiastical wealth which of the State confided to its care; though he certainly did not althe applied to pamper his minions, and at the same time to feed his together disclaim what his noble friend had ascribed, an extreme

-whether the ablest of statesmen he did not affect to decide-he of charity to the dissidents from our Church. (Hear, hear.) meant Mr. Perceval. Even at a time when our finances were Let it be done in such a form as should at no time induce the years. Why had it been discontinued? Because parliament, af- communion, to expose them to a scheme under which they were strongly objected to it. The plan, if not a latitudinarian one, was at least one which would sow the seeds of latitudinarianism in a soil well prepared for their reception; and he had but little doubt that these seeds, well watered, would soon spring up and bear a plenteous harvest of bitter fruit. (Hear, hear.) One result of insisting on this plan would be to render it impossible to educate the Returning Officer of each Electoral Division a Writ, the children of Dissenters and Churchmen together. Indeed, if returnable within fourteen days, for the election of three the discussion of it were to be much longer protracted, he was by no means sure that the result would not be the same. But, even if it should, he thought it would be a much more desirable result than bringing them up together with the express or implied condition of not teaching them the familiar doctrines of their religion. When he himself was president of a very large national school, the numbers of which he had trebled, children of every religious denomination were admitted, even Jews; and though it certainly required judicious management not to give offence to the Dissenters, yet they did not depart from or relax their rules, but enforced them discreetly and kindly, but resolutely; and the result was, that the liberty which they were prepared to allow to the children of Dissenters was but in few cases claimed by the Dissenters themselves, who were perfectly content to leave their children in the hands of the presidents, to receive that sound religious instruction which all Dissenters who held the fundamental principles of Christianity admitted the Church of England was ever in the habit of bestowing. (Hear, hear.)

CLERGY RESERVES. The Bishop of Exeter wished to ask the noble marquis at the

head of the Colonial Department, whether the bill which passed the legislature of Upper Canada for re-investing the clergy reserves in her Majesty would be laid on the table of the two houses of

The Marquis of Normanby stated, that for the reasons which he had given the other day-namely, on the ground that the bill wanted some necessary formality-it was not in the power of government to lay the bill on the table.

The Bishop of Exeter said, that in the present state of public siness, as the bill was of great importance and would require much time for consideration, he wished to know whether the noble marquis was prepared to say that the bill would not be laid before parliament during the session?

The Marquis of Normanby might as well state at once, that he did not think that it would be in the power of government to lay

COLONIAL.

From the Quebec Transcript. UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

The bill "For re-uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of the United Province,"-introduced in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell,—has been received in this Province. The following precis, which we have prepared, will enable our readers to make themselves acquainted with the prominent features of the proposed enactment. have already stated that the bill will not become law during the present session; it is proposed that the law shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1842.

Preamble.

1st. Clause. Repeals all such acts and parts of acts as may be inconsistent with this act.

2. The District of Gaspé, and the Magdalen Islands

to be annexed to New Brunswick. 3. Upper and Lower Canada to be united under one

4. The United Province, with the exception of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Kingston, to be divided

into five Districts, each with a "District Council." 5. Such five Districts to be formed and bounded by arbitrators; they are to be formed so as to render the

number of electoral divisions, as nearly as may be, equal in Upper with Lower Canada. 6. For the purpose of electing members of the As-

sembly and the District Councils, each of the Districts to be subdivided into nine electoral divisions. 7. Regard to be had, as far as practicable, to the

Upper Canada act "for increasing the representation of the Commons in the House of Assembly," in forming the electoral divisions. 8. It shall be lawful for the Legislature of the United

Province to alter the boundaries and number of the Districts and electoral divisions; any bill to such effect to be reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure, and before her Majesty's assent can be signified, the bill must lie before both houses of Parliament for at least thirty days. 9. All powers and functions vested in the present Go-

vernors of Upper and Lower Canada, to be vested in the Governor of the United Province, as far as consistent

10. The Governor, a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly to constitute the Legislature of the United

11. Provides for the summoning, before the meeting of the Legislature in 1842, and thenceforth from time to time, of persons to be Legislative Councillors in the Legislative Council, which is not at any time to consist of less than twenty Councillors.

12. Only such persons eligible as Legislative Councillors as shall have been a judge in a superior court, or shall have held or shall hold the office of Colonel of Militia, Executive Councillor, Member of the House of Assembly, Legislative Councillor, Chairman of a District Council, or Mayor of a town, in either, or in the United Province.

13. Legislative Councillors to remain in office eight vears only, unless re-appointed.

14. Legislative Councillors may resign: on becoming bankrupt, and on being attainted of treason or felony they cease to be Councillors.

15. Five, a quorum in the Legislative Council. 16. President of this Council to be appointed by the

Governor—removable at pleasure. 17. When a division is equal, the President to have a

18. The Assembly to consist of 98 members, viz: two for each Electoral Division, and two each for Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Kingston.

19, 20, 21, 22. These four clauses enact that until provision be otherwise made, the mode of convening the Legislature, returning of members, &c. shall be the same as heretofore.

23. Twenty, a quorum in the Assembly. 24, 25, 26, 27. Relate to the passing of laws, their

disallowance by the Queen, &c., in conformity with for-

30. To any bill passed by the Legislature, affecting a should a District Council, within that period, request to mean the day following. that such bill be reserved for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, the Governor shall accede to the request-and the bill shall remain for at least thirty days of the United Province to vary the terms of the capibefore the Imperial Parliament, before the Queen can tulation of Quebec in any way relating to the different signify her assent to it.

31. In every District there shall be a Representative Council called a "District Council."

32. Every such Council to consist of twenty-seven

33. The Governor to instruct the Returning Officer in each District, to summon a District Council to meet on some day in 1842

34. Returning Officer to cause a proclamation to be made, convening the District Council, at least twenty days before the day fixed for meeting; and shall send to persons to represent the Division in the District Council.

35. The same laws made applicable to the conducting elections, qualification of voters and members, &c. as in elections for the Assembly; the expense of elections to be paid by the District Council out of monies raised by

36. A person elected a member of the District Council, and refusing to serve, shall be fined £25 stg.; no person obliged to accept the office, however, who shall be permanently disabled in body or mind, or above 65 years of age, or has already served in such office, or shall have paid the fine within five years.

37. On the 1st Jany. 1843, one third of the Counillors to vacate their seats—to be determined by lot in this and succeeding year; in after years, the third part this and succeeding year; in after years, the third part who have been longest members are to vacate their seats. Every one so going out of office eligible to be forthwith

38. The mode of determining by lot.

39. On the 15th Jany, elections to be held for filling the vacated seats.

40. The Governor empowered to cause vacancies occurring in the Councils before the annual election, to be filled up; in case of the vacancies exceeding six, he is required to do so, provided that no such writ shall issue later than the 29th September.

41. Four quarterly meetings of each District Council to be held every year; due notice to be given of other neetings that may be required.

42. Councils to elect their Chairmen, and remove and replace them when necessary. 43. Ten to be a quorum.

44. The province of each District Council to consist in-providing a building for its sittings-maintaining a system of Police-paving and lighting Townsopening and improving internal communications—and in other matter specially subjected to it by the Legislature of the United Province.

45. The District Councils empowered to levy taxes, for the payment of all expenses incurred in carrying on the public business of their respective Districts.

46. A Clerk of the Council and a District Treasurer to be appointed by Ordinance of each District Council—such officers removable by the same power.

47. The duties of the Treasurer. 48. The Governor empowered to disallow any Dis-

trict Ordinance within two months after its being passed. 49. Anything in this Act notwithstanding, the Legislature of the United Province shall have the power of altering the number of members of the District Councils, the mode of returning them, &c.

50. The Duties and Revenues of the two Provinces, which they now possess, to form one consolidated fund of Revenue to be appropriated for the public service of the United Province, except as hereinafter is specially excepted and provided, and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned.

51. Arbitrators to be appointed shall, before the 29th was to be disposed of. -Montreal Transcript. Sept. 1842, ascertain what parts of the said revenues Legislature, and be called the "United Province of Ca- are derived from local rates or assessment time of such inquiry, may be appropriated to any local purpose, and such sums shall not form part of the consolidated fund of Revenue, but shall continue as before, subject to any Act of the Legislature of the United Province, or Ordinance of a District Council.

52. The Arbitrators also to ascertain the amount of Debt chargeable on the revenues of either Province on the 29th September, and such amount shall thenceforth be charged on the consolidated fund of Revenue of the United Province.

53. The Arbitrators also to ascertain the total annual amount payable, in both Provinces, for the maintenance of the Governors, Judges, Attornies and Solicitors General, Provincial Secretaries and Civil Secretaries, and for the contingencies and expenses of their several departments; and such amounts shall, after 1st January 1842, form a permanent Civil List, chargeable on the consolidated fund of Revenue of the United Province.

54. The consolidated fund of Revenue to be also permanently charged with all expenses of the collection and management thereof.

55. The consolidated fund also charged with the expenses of the Arbitrators above alluded to, and the expenses of Returning Officers at Elections of Members

56. The first charge on the consolidated Fund to be the expenses of its collection and management—the second the Civil List and other expenses hereby charged on it-thirdly, the interest of the public debt.

57. Subject to the above reductions, the consolidated Fund to be at the disposal of the Legislature of the H. D. Sewell, George Mellis Douglas, M. D., to Charlotte Saxton, second daughter of Archibald Campbell, Esq., Her Majesty's Nosembly, but it shall not be lawful for that body to originate any money Resolution or Bill which shall not have been first recommended to it by message from the Go-

58. The Arbitrators alluded to are to be appointed as follows:-Two by an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and two by an Ordinance of the existing Legislature of Lower Canada, with all convenient speed after the passing of this Act; and the said Arbitrators are, within one month from their appointment, to nominate a person as Umpire.

59. In case of such Arbitrators not being appointed within six months from the passing of this Act-or of the Arbitrators not having appointed an Umpire—it shall be lawful for her Majesty to make such appointment or

60. Each of the Arbitrators liable to be removed by the party who appointed him.

61. Vacancies in the Arbitration to be filled up in the same manner as the original appointments were made, within one month from the occurrence of such vacancies.

62. The Arbitrators empowered to send for persons, papers and records; any person refusing to attend, or to produce papers, to incur a penalty of £50. 63. The Arbitrators empowered to swear witnesses.

64. When the four Arbitrators are equally divided on a question, the Umpire to have a casting vote.

65. The adjudication of the Arbitrators, after being

most every diocese in England and Wales, and by these means a structors would have been provided for the instruction of a large people in her hands. There might be many who desire education Parliament, shall have the

force of law in the United Province. 66. Any day pointed out in this Act for the carrying schools in 1553 places, in some parishes there being as many as one great exception, had the State stood forward as she ought to the State. But let them be so assisted as that it should at no local division of the Province in any way, the Governor of anything into effect, which shall happen to be Sun-

67. Affirmations allowed in lieu of oaths.

68. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the Legislature religious denominations.

69. The powers exercised by the former Legislatures, respecting the maintenance of religion, to be exercised by the Legislature of the United Province.

70. All Laws in force in the Province on 1st Jany. 1842, shall remain in force, except in so far as the same are expressly repealed or varied by this Act, or are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions thereof.

71. The rights of Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament not to be affected, otherwise than herein 82. Any thing authorized to be done by the Gover-

nor of the United Province, with a view to the Constitution of the Legislature thereof, may be done by the Governor General of the two Provinces when authorized

73, 74. Extend the literal meaning of "Her Majes-"Legislature," &c. to meet unforeseen cases.

75-the last clause. This Act may be amended or repealed during the present session of Parliament.

VISIT OF SIR GEO. ARTHUR.-Yesterday morning, his Excellency, accompanied by his Aids and Military Secretary, landed from on board of her Majesty's steamer, the Traveller, at Port Dalhousie—from whence he proceeded to this village, when, after a short stay, during which, several gentlemen paid their respects to him, he proceeded along the line of the Welland canal, to Port Colborne. - St. Catherine's Journal, Aug. 3.

Sometime last week, intelligence reached town of a gang of rufnant Governor, with praiseworthy promptitude, returned to town from the Niagara frontier, whither an express had been sent, to apprise His Excellency of what had taken place; and on that day a proclamation was issued, offering a reward of £500 for the apprehension of Benjamin Lett, the supposed murderer of Captain Ussher, who it was said, was one of the gang at Cobourg;—but he eluded the vigilance of his pursuers. This Proclamation issued, His Excellency re-embarked at midnight, on board Her Majesty's Steamboat Traveller and proceeded forthwith to Port Dalhousie, to continue his tour to the Westward of the Province.

The Attorney General proceeded to Cobourg on receiving the intelligence, and all the parties have been committed for trial.— Should they be convicted, it is to be hoped there will be no tampering with Justice, in the present case, but that these base assassins will have meted out to them, the due measure of punishment, which the enormity of their crime calls for. By a proper example being at once made, there is reason to expect that these lawless incursions into the Province will cease, -not otherwise. - Toronto Colonist, 7th August.

KENNEDY, who escaped from the House in which the Durham conspirators were seized, has escaped altogether. He was a day and a half in Toronto, and went hence either in the Transit, or the Queen-the Captain knowing nothing of his flight from Co bourg, till he saw it in the Niagara Reporter. Vigilance is not

Lett has been seen back of Belleville.-Kingston Herald. We understand that a Captain, two subalterns, and 76 men, leave town this day for Cobourg.—Hamilton Gazette, 5th August. County of Hastings erected into a new District.

Read a representation from the Magistrates of the County of Hastings, praying that a Proclamation may issue, declaring the said County a separate District—the provisions of the Provincial Statute, 7th Wm. 4th, chap. 31 having been complied with.

Ordered, That a Proclamation issue, the name of the said New District to be called the "DISTRICT OF VICTORIA."

W. H. LEE, (Signed) Acting C. E. C. case of this accused felon, claimed by the British government from the American authorities, that he may undergo a trial, whereby, if guilty being punished, and if innocent being acquitted, the ends of justice may be satisfied, the Court did not give any judgment. They stated that the important nature of the question, and the consequences to arise from their decision, made it impossible for them to decide in haste; and that being obliged to sit as Judges in another Court, at 30 miles distance, on the day, they would not give any decision before their departure.
When however, they had come to a deliberate conclusion, the
Judges signified that they would instruct the Sheriff how Holmes

William Carroll, and Samuel Wood, the two prisoners who have been discharged. No sentence has as yet been passed upon the five prisoners convicted.—We understand that some difficulty lies in the way of their being sentenced, arising out of the Provincial statute, under which they were tried .- Toronto Colonist.

The Judges who decided on their personal political leanings, contrary to law, have been re-instated. This is a most gross want of delicacy to the present Executive, while the release of law, have been re-instated. the political prisoners in London, must altogether disgust every judge, magistrate, juror or subordinate, in any way connected with their apprehension or trial.—Montreal Transcript.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY MORNING.
The Sheriff of this District by yesterday's mail, received official intimation from the Lieut. Governor's Private Secretary, that the Militia force, which was ordered to be sent from Hamilton on the and instant, will arrive here early on the morning of Sunday the 11th instant! The delay has been most extraordinary and unaccountable! The Windmill has been fitted up as barracks for the

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. The "Western Clerical Society" will hold their next Quarterly Meeting (D. V.) on Wednesday, the 21st August, at the Revd. Benjamin Cronyn's M. A., London.

The sermon will be preached on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

N. B.—Members, who, from a distance Eastward, may be un-ole to reach London in one day, are invited to the Secretary's on Monday, and on Thursday returning.—Present residence about 2 miles East of Woodstock.

WILLIAM BETTRIDGE, B. D.

Woodstock, 23d July, 1839.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Richard Flood, on the 27th July, Wilson Mills,

Esq., of Delaware, to Mary, youngest daughter of Harry Cook, of Richmond Hill, in the Township of Caradoc, Esquire.

By the Rev. R. V. Rogers, on the 20th June, Mr. Nathaniel Tottin, Cordwainer, to Jane Graham, niece of Mrs. Hill, Rich-

By the same, on the 25th July, Mr. Thomas Hodgins, Joiner, to Mary Ann Hodgins of Fitzroy.

By the same, on the 29th July, Mr. Mark Kinney, Farmer, to

Eliza Dooley, of Goulburn. DIED.

On the 28th July, aged 10 months, Anna Maria, infant daughter of Thomas Champion Esq., of Toronto.

In Hamilton, on the 28th July, James Delisle, the youngest son

of Capt. John Poore, 1st Bat. I. M.
At Niagara, on Friday the 26th ult., Mrs. E. Lennox, widow.
On Tuesday evening last, Clarissa Victoria, infant daughter of
Mr. Henry Charles, of Niagara.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CLAUD HALCRO will appear in our next.

HENRY SEYMOUR is received.
The very excellent Simcoe address, and His Excellency's most satisfactory reply arrived too late for insertion this week—we shall gladly place them in our next number.

LETTERS received to Friday, Angust 9th:—
Rev. S. Ramsay; Rev. W. Bettridge; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. B. Lindsay, add. subs. and rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, (2) add. subs.; Rev. C. Jackson, rem.; T. S. Shortt Esq. add. subs.; Rev. M. Burnham, rem.; Lieut. Aylmer; J. Breakenridge Esq. (2); Rev. S. Armour, add. sub.; Rev. H. Patton, do. and papers; Rev. R. V. Rogers, add. subs.; Rev. G. R. Grout, A. Dixon Esq. add. subs. and rem.; C. R. add. subs.; **My vices, there would have been means by which spiritual in
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**My vices, there would have been means by which spiritual inSCENES IN OTHER LANDS. No. XLI. DELGANY

Of the Clergy of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, it may justly be said, that "their praise is in all the earth." I shall not, however, be so rash as to assert that it was always so, -that there was never a time in which the Protestant Clergy of Ireland relaxed from that earnestness in "contending for the faith," which could alone be expected to achieve a victory over the false religion which prevailed around them. Looking at the history of Ireland from the middle of the sixteenth to the close of the seventeenth century, we are hardly permitted to deny that very much more might have been done for the maintenance and spread of the principles of Protestantism, in that spiritually benighted island .-Had the work of the Reformation been as vigorously entered upon there as in the sister kingdom, or as in many parts of the continent of Europe; had there lived and taught in Ireland, when the Smithfield fires were blazing in the adjacent isle, such men as the Cranmers and Ridleys and Latimers of the English Reformation; had the same earnestness of zeal and the same purity of manners actuated the first propagators of the Reformed faith in Ireland, we should not at this day perceive the fetters of Popery worn there with such a dogged pertinacity, and the gloom of spiritual midnight preferred to the genial brightness of religious truth. But the golden opportunity was allowed to pass; and although the saintlike excellence of a Bedell was now and then to be discerned in the Irish hierarchy, and many an humbler labourer in that cause manifested, from time to time, a devotedness of zeal worthy of the best days of Protestantism, the good work needed a greater expansion and thias, -the last interview with him which I was permitted concentration of effort,-more system in the energies to enjoy. In compliment to the stranger, a select cowhich were employed. And while the proper guardians terie assembled, in the evening, in the drawing-room of of the Reformation slumbered, the enemy sowed his tares more thickly, and the baneful crop was advancing in these comforts of an enlightened hospitality, I returned

A better spirit arose when, comparatively, it was too late; the vigour of a holy zeal came into exercise, when its energies could achieve no proportionate results. There are in Ireland now thousands who faithfully promulgate the unclouded truths of the everlasting Gospel,-who scatter far and wide throughout their native land the good seed of the Word of God; but however sedulously planted and diligently watered, it finds little of congenial soil. Often it is choked and crushed amidst the rank weeds of a defiled religion, and often it falls upon the sterile and impenetrable rock. There is, we devoutly believe, a gracious influence, beneath which those weeds of superstition will wither, and the heart of stone be mollified into the temper of flesh; we believe, too, that it is an influence which will crown at last with a blessing the labours of those faithful and unwearied champions of the cross; and it is through the power of this faith alone, that in the face of corruption, in the teeth of persecution, the Irish Protestant Clergy go on untired and undaunted in their Christian toil and trial.

This very persecution it is, which has wakened up the energies of the English as well as the Irish clergy .-Theirs is a common warfare; and although in England they hear but the rumbling of the storm, it is but prudent to watch for the hour when the surcharged cloud may burst, in its fury, upon themselves. Sad it is that, in the heart of the British dominions, the idolatry of Papal Rome should beard the witnesses of the truth, and even drive them, like the woman in the Apocalypse, into the desert; it is sad that the ministers of peace should, in the progress of their vocation, be hunted like the beast of prey,—liable to be shot from some thicket as he journeys along; this is a sad and calamitous state of things in a civilized region; but we are required to regard it as the wise correction of an offended Father for former apathy, and an incitement to a better zeal in the too much neglected cause of Gospel purity.

In Mr. CLEAVER,—the descendant of a prelate of that name, -with whom I had the satisfaction of spending a day at Delgany, I became acquainted with one of the shining lights of the Irish parochial clergy, -assicuously devoted to his calling, full of alms-deeds and Christian good works,—and while gaining from his Protestant flock that hearty esteem and love which a zealous concern and labour for their souls' welfare could not fail to awaken, even the deluded members of the Romish superstition around him regarded him with affection and honour, and admired the Protestant faith's defender, if they could not embrace the faith itself.

Mr. Cleaver's views are what are usually termed evangelical,—that is to say, he feels and urges the native feebleness and sinfulness of man, and he presses upon the fallen and the hopeless and the helpless, the acceptance by faith of the all-sufficient and only-sufficient Saviour. In the conviction that there is neither hope nor refuge in any other than the name of Jesus, he places prominently before his hearers the doctrine of a crucified Redeemer: and he as earnestly teaches-what his own life consistently supports,-that a true faith in the meritorious Saviour will always be evidenced in works of piety and charity,-in devotion to the service of God, and in unfeigned love of the brethren; -in self-denial, in the crucifixion of earthly and ambitious aspirations, in the setting of the heart upon the unseen treasures of a heavenly world.

With Mr. Cleaver there resided, at the time, a young layman who, -without any intention, I believe, of entering into Holy Orders,-proved to him a very zealous and efficient co-adjutor; spending his time in visiting the poor of the parish, instructing the young in the rudiments of Christian education, directing Bible classes of the more advanced in years, assisting them in the duty of family prayer, and devoting all his worldly substance to the amelioration of their temporal and spiritual wants. The hours I spent in their society were pleasant and improving; and to this moment—though years have elapsed since then—the recollection of that day at Delgany is joyous and refreshing.

Amongst the individuals to whom, through the kindness of Mr. Cleaver, I had the pleasure of being introduced in this neighbourhood, was Mr. Sergeant Pennefeather, -an able and very amiable man, standing high in his profession, and esteemed no less highly as an upright and virtuous member of Society. He was one whose talents and integrity pointed him out to the then newly formed administration of Earl Grey as the person best fitted for the office of Attorney General of Ireland: but he felt the surrender of conscientious principle involved in joining himself to a Cabinet who,-immeasureably as they were above the degenerate Whigs of the present day,-did not seem to reckon among the essentials of their political creed the ascendancy of the Protestant faith in this benighted and too much neglected land. Mr. Pennefeather lived in a handsome house on an elevated spot of ground overlooking the sea, and commanding an extensive prospect of some of the richest scenery in this beautiful county. I sauntered, in his company, beneath the shady elms, and amongst the shrubs and flowers and fruits of his spacious garden, after which, crossing his estate, I walked to the head ef hundreds of vessels in every direction, their white sails Recollections of Exeter Hall.

expanded to the breeze, and destined probably for every quarter of the globe. Directly across are the mountains of Wales, purple in the distance, standing like giant guardians to the soft and smiling vales of "merry England" which lie behind them. Almost at the foot their ages respectively flow, so that they are not so much of this headland, on the left as you stand looking out upon the sea, is Kilruddery Park, the seat of the Earl of Meath,—a spacious mansion in quadrangular form, and tal sincerity by the hand of a skilful statuary, or sketchmodern quite in its construction, -environed by the most ed by the pen of an accomplished artist. In the emtasteful and richly cultivated grounds. A little further on is the town of Bray; at which, in returning to Dublin, I intended to have passed the night in Quin's celebrated Hotel, but I had a companion who was anxious to proceed to town, and therefore-late as was the hour we journeyed on. We passed through Kilmacudd and Stillorgan; and many were the strange and fearful scenes enacted, according to my informant, in the spots to behold the serene glory of his sunset, gradually melwe were traversing! These tales of marvel were suited ting in golden light along the distant horizon; there to to the gloom of the hour; and in threading our way through some wooded ravine, there was an inward feeling of satisfaction that the highway adventurers described by my companion, were unknown in these more civilized and less romantic times.

We reached Dublin about ten o'clock, and I availed nyself again of the quiet comfort of Tuthill's Hotel .-The following day was given to an inspection of the novelties of the city; and with Mr. Woodward as my companion, I wandered through the Green and Park of Trinity College, crossed and re-crossed the Liffey, and scanned the interior of many a beautiful and venerable sacred edifice. As the day began to decline, I walked out to Drumcondra, and spent the evening in free and exhilarating converse with my reverend friend Mr. Matthe worthy divine; and after a few hours' participation to "mine inn," and early on the following morning was seated on the top of a coach for Belfast.

PROTESTANT CHAMPIONS.

NO. III.-THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Of all the speakers whom I have seen at Exeter Hall, the most elevated in rank is the Duke of Newcastle; and his Grace is not more remarkable for his station in life than for his decided politics and his inflexible adherence to Protestant principles. He is, indeed, the ne plus ultrà of his own party; and consequently the opposite ranks have exhausted upon him their vocabulary of abuse.

His Grace evidently regards himself as a martyr to his principles; he feels himself to be, what he is, the most calumniated man in the peerage, an established mark for misrepresentation and obloquy. Still he unshrinkingly perseveres in his firm and dauntless attachment to the Church of England and Protestantism in general; and even those who detest him, or his views, cannot avoid praising his noble consistency.

In person the Duke is scarcely above the middle size, and is lightly made. His appearance is strikingly gentlemanlike, or rather noblemanlike; for I have never seen any thing more resembling my childish beau idéal of a duke, than the pallid marble countenance, the snowwhite hair, and the dignified, yet elegant carriage of his Grace of Newcastle. When you look at him, the first rendered more striking by his pale complexion; there is a grave, even melancholy expression in it, as well as in his whole appearance, attributable to his heavy domestic misfortunes; yet his glance is clear and steady, never shrinking nor appearing uneasy.

He is one of those who look neither old nor young; at least a thought about his age does not cross your mind when you see him. He is just fifty-two; but his hair looks like seventy, while his step and figure give no indications of more than thirty years of age.

His Grace is not a good speaker; he hesitates, pauses, and seems pained at his own mode of address. His matter is plain, concise, and straight-forward; if there be little distance from you, and the case will be altered. Suppose nothing in it above common-place, still it has the rare the thing done, and the advantage gained; and then put yourself merit of being always quite to the point.

His manner, when he spoke at Exeter first general meeting of the Protestant Association, (the only time his Grace has appeared there,) was extremely quiet, though decided; it is said to be violent in the any warmth of gesture he might otherwise have displayed. | Sherlock.

His reception, on that day, was an interesting as well as a delightful scene. His Grace sat on the immediate left of the Chairman (Lord Winchelsea) with the air of a martyr, determined to brave the worst when his turn

From some passages in his late interesting preface to his volume of letters, one would imagine that he expects to be insulted and vilified wherever he appears; and perhaps the treatment with which he met at Nottingham, when his seat was there burnt by the Reform mob, in 1831, may partly justify this feeling.

At any rate, on the occasion of which I am now speaking, he looked a model of patience under persecution: and his mind seemed made up that he should be thoroughly hissed when he should rise. I rather think that he was not known by sight to the generality of the meeting; for when Mr. J. E. Gordon announced "that true patriot and friend of his country, the Duke of Newcastle," there was a moment's pause, as if of surprise, during which his Grace rose, with the same resigned but resolute air he had before exhibited. The burst of cheers that instantly resounded through the Hall was deafening; the Duke looked round in some astonishment, bowed, and expected to begin his speech, but in vain; the shout of applause continued, a crimson flush came over his marble features,—the delight of his audience increased,-his own embarrassment did the same; he ooked down on the resolution in his hand, then raised his eyes again, and I will not undertake to declare that they were totally undimmed by a chance tear or two.-He was nerved for opposition, but not for approbation. Still the cheers continued, and when, at length, his Grace was permitted to commence his address, his voice gave evident token of his excited feelings. He hesitated greatly, while the audience filled up every pause with renewed cheers, and bestowed on him, when he sat down, (apparently glad to end his task,) a round of applause perhaps even louder than that with which they had

It is improbable, nay, impossible, that all this was aused by his Grace's eloquence. No, it was a hearty, pontaneous tribute to his sound Protestant principles, his honest, consistent zeal, and his fine moral character.

The Duke's religious opinions seem to incline to the High Church side, and he appears to possess a deeply devout feeling. Altogether, he is as excellent and patriotic a nobleman as any who graces the ranks of our

His Grace is only the third Duke of Newcastle, but Bray, in order to enjoy the view which so elevated a point | the family was ennobled in 1298, as Barons of Clinton, of land-800 feet above the level of the sea, and on and under Queen Elizabeth were created Earls of Linits very margin-afforded. The look out upon the ocean | coln. His grandfather, the first Duke, was Secretary | ly leader. Hither he ever afterwards turns a dutiful and affection from this commanding spot, is wide and inspiriting; of State, under Mr. Pitt, in the last century.-Random

BRITISH DIVINES.

The lives of such men as Wicliff, Jewell, Cranmer, and Laud, are channels through which the histories of episodes, as chapters, in our ecclesiastical annals. We love to see their figures carved with a bold and monumenbalming colours of genius the lineaments of the preacher retain the bloom, the animation, the sanctity of life; the eye still glows with gospel light; the lip still warns, exhorts, commands; drawing up the soul, as with a golden chain, to those brighter worlds to which he points and leads the way. It is a noble and inspiring spectacle, after the departure of some pure and illustrious spirit, colour many a dark cloud, and cheer the straining eyes of many a future generation. But our delight becomes most intense and unembittered when he, after whose radiant garments we gaze, was less distinguished by pomp, or power, or worldly station, than by the meekness of his disposition, the warmth of his piety, and the depth of his erudition; when the splendour of his character is composed of the mild rays of Christian virtues and Christian wisdom. With these feelings we hang upon the works of Taylor, of Hall, and of Norris, and many others whose names are written in the Book of Life .-No cloud passes over these stars of Judah. In their pages, as in crystal streams, the meek features of the Christian graces are reflected; no whirlwind of passion ruffles their tranquillity, or disturbs the beauty of the shadows .- Church of England Quarterly Review.

PROUD ENGLAND.

England is an exceedingly proud nation, and it would be the greatest anomaly in the history of the world if she were not-for never had any nation so much to be proud of. She is proud of her little isles, and the more so, because they are so little, and yet so mighty. She is proud of her London, her Liverpool, and her Manchester, and all her great manufacturing towns and districts. She is proud of her princely merchants, of her immense commerce, of her enormous wealth, and even of her national debt-for what other nation on the globe, she exultingly demands, could pay the interest of such a debt, without any perceptible check to her prosperity? She is proud of her navy, of her dock-yards, of her arsenals, of her Greenwich and Chelsea palaces for invalid warriors, of her hospitals, her asylums, her alms-houses, which stud her islands like strings of sparkling diamonds. She is proud of her vast foreign possessions and dependencies. She is proud of her Gibraltar, of her tributary princes and emancipated islands. She is proud of her poets, of her Shakspeare, her Milton, her Pope, her Dryden, and hundreds of other inspired souls. She is proud of her philanthropists, of her Howard, her Reynolds, her Coram, and her Gresham. Ste is proud of her mechanics, of her Smeaton, her Watt, her Telford, her Davy.-She is proud of her Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall-of her Cathedrals, of her Churches. She is proud of her Drakes and Nelsons and Marlboroughs and Wellingtons-of her civines, her statesmen and orators, of her Coke, her Littleton, her Bacon, her Newton, her Butler, her Locke. She is proud of what she feature that attracts your attention is the large dark eye, has been, proud of what she is, proud of the anticipated verdict of posterity in her favour.—The Mirror.

The Garner.

THE TRUEST TOUCHSTONE.

The truest touchstone by which we can approve the things which are conducive to our happiness, is to consider how they will operate upon our minds for the remainder of our life; for instance, you have an opportunity of getting some great advantage by doing some vile thing: whilst you look only at the advantage, and think over all the ways in which it may be serviceable to your pleasure or ambition, so long the temptation may be strong; but set it at a into the posture of looking back upon the whole transaction, and see what comfort will arise from the reflection: can you rejoice i the sight of woods and parks, if every sight of them must call to your mind an innocent man whom you ruined in order to obtain them? Such a thought must ever be attended with a secret ab-House of Lords, but the circumstances under which that horrence of ourselves; and how happy the man is who lives under brief address was delivered were calculated to prevent a continual displeasure with himself, let any one judge. - Bishop

CHRIST THE MEDIATOR.

We know that we have a Mediator at the right hand of the Father, who, in his own person, unites all the sympathies of man. with all the purity and perfection of God. And think, for a moment, what must have been our condition if this were not so Think what it would be for human weakness and impurity to stand in the presence of God's unveiled majesty and holiness. Our souls are often troubled within us, even when He thundereth with the voice of his excellency. Our faculties are outstripped and overpowered by the speed and the brightness of his lightning.-Our flesh and heart fail beneath the manifestations of his power, which pass continually before the eyes of the children of men, even in this dark place of their imprisonment. Who then, without fear and trembling, can approach, even in thought, to that unclouded sanctuary, in which the same power resideth, in all the fulness of his glory? And then, when we remember that not irresistible might alone, but inflexible justice, and righteousness anchangeable, have, likewise, their dwelling within that tabernacle, how can we dare to rush into that Presence, before which the Seraphim veiled their faces with their wings; that Presence, the sight of whose very confines compelled the Prophet to exclaim. 'Woe is me, for I am undone; for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of Hosts?" But what becomes of all this dismay and confusion of spirit when we look upon the Father, and know him only through the Son? Where is our dread, and where our faiure of heart, when we behold, in the form of a brother, Him who was the only begotten of the Father, the express image of the invisible God? Yes; the fulness of the Divine grace and truth hath shone upon us; but it hath shone upon us in the mild aspect of a human countenance; it hath spoken to us with a human voice; it hath even wept human tears; and hath felt and suffered, if we may so speak, with a human heart. And thus it is that all the enderest emotions of earth, and all the most exalted attributes of heaven, seem to have made a blessed league for our consolation.-If it were given to man to look on uncreated majesty and brightness, instead of lifting up the voice of praise and thanksgiving, he would be unable to whisper even out of the dust, in the accents of penitence and prayer; for who shall behold the face of God, and live? But to look upon God, in Christ, is a privilege which giveth life instead of death. It is a privilege which enlighteneth the eyes, and gladdeneth the heart, and giveth understanding to the simple. It is this, and this only, which can enable us fully to understand the mind of the Apostle, who saith that God is love; yea, that loving-kindness and compassion form, as it were, the very essence of his nature.—Rev. C. W. Le Bas.

A GODLY HOME.

Oh! great, unspeakable, is the blessedness of a godly home .-Here is the cradle of the Christian; hence he sallies forth for encounter with the world, armed at all points, disciplined in all the neans of resistance, and full of hope of victory under his heavenate look, regarding it as the type and pledge of another home; and hither, when sore wounded in that conflict, he resorts to repair

his drooping vigour; and here, when abandoned by the selfish sons of this world, he finds, as in a sanctuary, the children of God ready with open arms to receive him: and here the returning prodigal, enfolded in the embrace of those who know not, dream not, of the infirmities of the world with which he has been mixing, feels all at once his heart burst with shame and repentance .-Merciful God, what a city of refuge hast thou ordained in the Christian home!—Rev. R. W. Evans.

As in spiritual respects our sins are always hurtful to ourselves, so in temporal, oftentimes prejudicial to posterity. A wicked man deserves ill of those he never lived to see.—Bishop Hall.

Advertisements.

RATES.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 71d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line, each subsequent insertion. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post paid,) inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of "The Church," in the Pro-

vinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, and other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, it will be found a profitable medium for the advertising of Real Estate, &c

EXTENSIVE SALE BY AUCTION,

LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, AND GROCERIES.

ON Tuesday, the 13th day of August, will be sold, without reserve, on account of Mr. James Brown, Junior, on Browne's wharf, Toronto, now landing,

Wines,

20 Puncheons strong Jamaica Spirits,

25 gr. casks 5 hhds. Cognac Brandy,

10 do. ordinary do. 15 qr. casks do. do.

10 hhds. genuine Scheidam Gin, 15 qr. casks

Madeira, 5 pipes

30 qr. casks do. 20 do. Marseilles do.

50 octaves gold coloured Sherry, 5 butts do.

10 pipes Teneriffe.

10 hhds. Spanish Port, 10 do. French do.

20 greasks do. do.

3 casks Claret, 25 Baskets Champagne,

20 hhds. Muscovado Sugar, 25 bbls. do.

10 cases Molasses, 50 Bags Green Coffee,

25 matts African do.

50 boxes Ground St. Domingo Coffee, Mocha 10 do.

5 bags Root Ginger, 10 tierces Rice,

20 barrels Spirits of Turpentine,

50 kegs superior Plug Tobacco, 50 half kegs

50 jars Macaboy Snuff,

5 m Havannah Cigars, 1 m prime Regalias, in boxes of 50.—Cost 50 dlrs.

10 casks Salaratus,

15 bags soft shell Almonds,

10 boxes shelled 100 boxes Bunch Raisins,

100 matts Cinnamon, 10 cases Durham Mustard,

10 baskets Salad Oil,

20 boxes London Sperm Candles,

20 do. American do.

50 do. London Starch, 25 doz. Manilla Bed Cords,

12 boxes brown Rock Candy, 5 boxes white do.

5 boxes yellow do.

7 cases Liquorice, 10 doz. very superior Corn Brooms,

50 doz. ordinary 25 doz. Patent Pails,

10 cases Tumblers,

4 cases Decanters,

5 cases pale Seal Oil.

15 barrels Walnuts,

10 cases Lemon Syrup,

WITH OTHER ARTICLES. ALSO,

Expected to arrive in time, direct from London,

50 chests Twankay, 100 boxes Young Hyson,

do. 13 lb. each. 100 catties

100 do. Old Hyson, 13 do. 50 do. Imperial, 13 do.

50 do. Gunpowder, 13 do.

do. 50 do. 15 chests Souchong,

10 Tierces Refined Sugar.

10 kegs Currants,

10 cases Scented White Soap.

25 bags Black Pepper,

10 bags Allspice, 10 bags Cloves.

25 bags E. I. Sugar,

250 Reams Wrapping Paper, 50 boxes Queen's Blue,

10 casks Linseed Oil, 100 lbs. Nutmegs,

25 boxes Pipes,

20 bags Corks, 50 Matts Figs.

Sale to commence on Tuesday, at one o'clock precisely, and continued the following day at the same hour. NO POSTPONEMENT.

J. M. STRANGE. Toronto, July 13, 1839. 1w6

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COMMITTEE of this Institution, have just received a large supply of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and other Books and Tracts, which they offer for sale, at reduced prices, at their Depository, at Messrs. Graveley & Jackson's

The Books of the Society will also be found for sale at Mr. Charles Hughes', Druggist, Port Hope; -and may be procured at Peterboro' on application to the Rev. C Wade; in Cavan, from the Rev. S. Armour, and in Darlington, from the Rev. T. S. Kennedy. Cobourg, July 16, 1839.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. THIS Institution is now in successful operation. An additional number of in-door pupils can be conveniently received and comfortably accommodated. TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &c.

For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-

Principal.

50-tf.

For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do. Cards of particulars may be had on application to the Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid]. M. C. CROMBIE.

Toronto, May 24, 1839.

MR. JAMES DUFFY has been appointed Collector, and is authorised by the College Council to receive all sums, which are or hereafter may be due to JOHN M'CAUL, this College. July 5th, 1839. THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Tuesday July 24th. A few boarders in addition to the present number can be received. The terms are £30 per annum, always payable quarterly in advance. Theological Pupils, £50 per annum. Each Boarder is to provide his own Washing, Bed and Bedding, Towels and Silver Spoon. For particulars apply to the Principal, the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C. 3-tf.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN begs respectfully to acquaint her friends and the public, that she has removed from her former residence to that large and commodious house in the town of Cobourg, formerly occupied by the Bank of Upper Canada; where the business of her school will be conducted as usual, and two additional boarders can be accommodated.

The usual branches of a complete English education will be taught; and the accomplishments, where required, of French, Music, and Dancing.

Terms for Boarders, comprehending the ordinary branches of education, £40 per annum, exclusive of washing. Bedding and towels to be furnished by the pupils.

Terms for Day Scholars, in the ordinary branches of an English Education, - - £1 5 0 pr. Qr. do. to pupils learning music, 1 0 0 do.

Music, with use of piano, extra, 1 15 0 do. French, extra, - - 1 5 0 do. Dancing, extra, - - 1 5 0 do. Dancing, extra, -As the number of the boarders will be limited to six,

an early application is requested. The present vacation will terminate on the 24th July, inst. Cobourg, July 6, 1839. 2-3m.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N. B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

WANTED, by a subscriber to "The Church," Nos. 1, 26, 42 and 47, of Vol. 1, and Nos. 1 and 13, of Vol. 2. Any person transmitting the above to the Editor of the Church, will oblige.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS, are requested to pay to the undersigned, on or before the tenth day of July next ensuing, Five PER CENT on the amount of their respective shares, or five shillings per share. Remittances, when more convenient, may be made to the Editor of the Church. H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, June 8, 1839. 52-tf.

A ND for sale at Messrs. Graveley and Jackson's, Cobourg; at Mr. Rowsell's, Toronto; and at Mr. McFarlane's, Kingston,

JUST PUBLISHED,

Preached before the Queen, in the Chapel Royal,

BY THE REV. DR. HOOK, Price 3J. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen: Orders for copies from distant places will be promptly attended to at this office.

ANTED .- In a Private Family, on the first of May next, a Gentleman duly qualified to teach Greek, Latin, Mathematics, &c. and fully qualified to prepare pupils for either Oxford or Cambridge. Apply personally, or by letter post paid, to the editor of the Church.

> CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. TORONTO.

Importers of Hardware, &c. &c. HAVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock of Shell Goods suitable to the country trade, which they will sell Wholesale for CASH, or approved three months Paper, at CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES made at the Factory originally built by the late Harvey Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. As Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly Pro ferred before any others in the Province, it is only necessary

continued preference. C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trade) of Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stock of which they have always on hand, consisting of

to state that Champion's are made by the same workmen

and from the very best material, to insure for them the same

Cooking Stoves, Six Plate do.

Parlour do. Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, July, 1838.

HENRY ROWSELL. BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

KING STREET, TORONTO. HAS just returned from England with an extensive and varied assortment of Books, comprising Pictorial, Historical and Scientific works, and several of the most recent popular and useful publications. He has also a large stock of the Church of England, Saturday and Penny Magazines, and of the Penny Cyclopædia, besides a variety of Theological works, and Church of England Tracts, to which the attention of the Clergy is respectfully invited.

His stock of Account-Books, and of Stationery, plain and ornamental,—is large and diversified: and to this he has added a collection of Engravings, including portraits of Her Most Gracious Majesty by several different artists. His assortment of Bibles and Prayer Books, is also

very large, and consists of handsomely bound and gill copies, as well as others of the plainest and cheapest description. Toronto, 28th June, 1839.

The Church WILL for the present be published at the Star Office, Cobourg, every Saturday. TERMS.

To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighbor hood of the place of publication and to Postmasters TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or st least half-yearly in advance.

No subscription received for less than six months nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrear ages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher, Subscriptions for 'The Church' in England, may paid to Messrs. Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London and in Ireland, to the Editor of 'The Warder' Dublin

EDITOR of "The Church" for the time being, Rev. A. N. Bethune, to whom all communications for insertion in the paper (post paid) are to be addressed as well as remittances of Subscription.

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]