"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

THEREFORE I WILL NOT BE NEGLIGENT TO PUT YOU ALWAYS IN REMEMBRANCE OF THESE THINGS, THOUGH YE KNOW THEM AND BE ESTABLISHED IN THE PRESENT TRUTH .- 2 PETER 1, 12.

VOLUME II.]

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1839.

[SUPPLEMENTAL.

Poetry.

EVENING HYMN, BY MOONLIGHT. FROM THE GERMAN.

The fair moon bath ascended, With golden stars attended, Bright glittering in the skies; Black stands the forest, sleeping In silence; and, soft creeping, The white mists from the meadows rise.

How still the world is resting, With twilight's veil investing Its half-hid loveliness! Like some still room, where sorrow And cares, until the morrow, Ye lose in sleep's forgetfulness.

See ye you moon to-night? There is but half in sight, Yet is she round and fair; Thus many things there be Which in our boldness we Scoff at, unknowing what they are.

O lofty human kind! O boundless reach of mind! Poor sinners are we all; Our airy projects spinning Still seeking, never winning, We nothing know-we climb to fall.

Let us, Lord, know thy love, And trust not what will prove But fleeting vanity; With single heart adore thee, And here on earth before thee Like children good and joyous be.

Then by a painless death May we resign our breath, When our fit time shall be; And, this world overpast, Make us to come at last To heaven, O Lord our God, to thee.

In God's name let us then Lie down to rest again; This night thy judgments spare: O Lord, in mercy tend us, With peaceful sleep befriend us,

And our sick brethren everywhere British Magazine.

THE SEA.*

"The sea is his, and he made it," cries the Psalmist of Israel, in one of those bursts of enthusiasm and devotion, in which he so often expressed the whole of a vast subject by a few simple words. Whose else indeed could it be, and by whom else could it have been made? Who else can have its sides, and appoint its bounds? Who else can urge its mighty waves to madness with the breath and the wings of the tempest; and then speak to it again in a master's accents; and bid it be still? Who else could have poured out its magnificent fulness round the solid land and

"Laid as in a storehouse safe its watery treasures by?"

and filled it from its deepest bed to its expanded surface, he made thee.

to us of God by all the influences of its nature. How then can we be otherwise than profitably employed while we are on just principles, proposes for its good the joint advance. degrading fetters of the police, or securing to the minority cially having necessarily been debarred from the privilege sacred Scriptures are full of references to it, and itself is necessary consequence, co-operates with religion in the public opinion, by a practically free press, and the undisfull of religion and God.

"The sea is his and he made it." Its majesty is of God. What is there more sublime than the trackless desert, allsurrounding unfathomable sea? What is there more peacefully sublime than the calm gently heaving sea? What is fords the best security for the permanence of that degree of in their demand for these essential guarantees to liberty, correctness of the remarks made in pp. 4 and 5 of the Charge. there more terribly sublime than the angry, dashing, foaming sea? Power resistless, overwhelming power, is its attribute and its expression, whether in the careless, conscious grandeur of its deep rest, or the wild tumult of its excited grandeur of its deep rest, or the wild tumult of its excited nicious doctrine of the natural equality of men,—not by as. wrath. Its depth is sublime; who can sound it? Its strength serting that sovereignty is originally in the multitude, and so desirous of placing in those of their antagonists. None is sublime; what fabric of man can resist it? Its voice is that kings are the servants of their people,—not by releas. of them evinced the slightest hesitation in taking advantage of Government. Let them observe also the commendation sublime, whether in the prolonged ripple or the stern music in the prolonged ripple or the s sublime, whether in the prolonged ripple or the stern music of its roar. What sight is there more magnificent than the loyalty, in every supposed case of the Sovereign's mis-con. by common consent, seemed to be left at the disposal of the whose approbation is all in all, knows that they are, as a body, quiet on the stormy sea? What music can vie with the natural and changeful melodies of the surrounding sea?

"The sea is his and he made it." Its beauty is of God. It possesses a richness of its own; it borrows it from earth, and air, and heaven. The clouds lend it the various dyes of their wardrobe, and throw down upon it the broad masses of their shadows as they go sailing and sweeping by. The sun loves to visit it, and the moon, and the glittering brotherhood of stars and planets, for they delight themselves in its beauty. The sunbeams return from it in showers of diamonds, and glances of fire; the moonbeams find it a path. way of silver, where they dance to and fro, with the breeze of the waves, through the live-long night. It imparts

I have not told half the riches of the sea. How can I

the plants of the land.

There with its waving blade of green, The sea-flag streams through the silent water, And the crimson leaf of the dulse is seen To blush like a banner bathed in slaughter.

"There with a light and easy motion, The fan-coral sweeps through the clear deep sea, And the yellow, and scarlet tufts of ocean, Are bending like corn on the upland lea.

'The sea is his, and he made it," but he shall one day speak and the deep, even the lowest deep, shall give up all its dead, when the sun shall sicken, and the earth and the isles shall languish and the heavens be rolled together like a scroll, and there shall be "No more sea."

CHRISTIANITY THE FRIEND OF CIVIL LIBERTY.

By Bishop Horsley.

lissolution of all government, or the enslaving of the madegrees of civil freedom consistent with the public safety.

PEACE AND WAR. Translated from the Latin of Erasmus by Dr. Knox.

feel the genial warmth of encouragement, the gains of the rent principles of corruption in the human heart.

who shall find it out? Who but he to whom the wildest poor are more plentiful, the opulence of the rich displays it. waves listen reverently, and to whom all nature bows, he self with additional splendour, liberal studies flourish, the who shall one day speak, and be heard in ocean's profound. young are well educated, the old enjoy their ease, marriages est cores. "The sea is his and he made it." And when he are happy, good men thrive, and the bad are kept under had made it, he ordained that it should be the element and control. But no sooner does the storm of war begin to dwelling place of multitudes of living beings, and the trea- lower, than what a deluge of miseries and misfortunes, sury of many riches. How populous and wealthy and boun- seizes, inundates, and overwhelms all things within the voured with a copy of the Charge delivered by the Lord teous are the depths of the sea! How many are the tribes sphere of its action! The flocks are scattered, the harvest Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy of Upper and Lower Cawhich find in them abundant sustenance and furnish abun- trampled, the husbandman butchered, villas and villages nada, at his primary Visitation held at Quebec, Montreal dant sustenance to men! What do we find in the sea, but burnt, cities and states, that have been ages rising to their and Toronto, in the course of last summer abundant testimony of the wisdom and goodness of him, flourishing state, subverted by the fury of one tempest, the His Lordship apologizes for the apparent tardiness of his who in the beginning gathered the waters together into one storm of war. So much easier is the task of doing harm, compliance with the request of the Clergy, so unanimously than of doing good; of destroying than of building up! and strongly expressed, that this Charge should be published; We shall behold new wonders and riches when we inves. The earnings of honest industry, the wealth of quiet citi- but, in his own words, "they will themselves know how to tigate the sea shore. We shall find both beauty for the eye, zens, are transferred to the pockets of execrable robbers make his excuse." He was naturally anxious that, in and food for the body in the varieties of shell fish, which and murderers. Private houses exhibit the dismal effects of coming before the public, it should be accompanied with adhere in myriads to the rocks, or form their dark burrows fear, sorrow, and complaint; and all places resound with some explanatory notes, -- illustrating as well various points in the sands. In some parts of the world we shall see those the voice of lamentation. The loom stands still; the contained in the Charge, as adducing important facts and houses of stone, which the little coral insects rear up with trowel, the axe, and the hammer are silent; and the poor certain statistical information which could not be convepatient industry, from the bottom of the waters until they manufacturers must either starve, or have recourse to niently embraced in a public address to the Clergy. These grow into formidable rocks and broad forests, whose branches wicked practices, for daily bread. The rich either deplore Notes to the extent of fifteen closely printed pages, are now never wave, and whose leaves never fall. In other per is the diminution and loss of their property, or lia under terri- annexed to the Charge; and for the compilation of them, we shall see those "pale glittering pearls" which adorn the ble apprehension for what remains; in both circumstances burdened as we believe his Lordship to be with much of the crowns of princes, and are woven in the hair of beauty, ex- rendered by war incapable of enjoying the common com- duties of an extensive and peculiarly laborious parochial torted by the restless grasp of man from the hidden stores forts of life. Marriages are few, or attended with distress- charge, as well as with the "care of all the Churches" of ocean. And spread around every coast, there are beds of ful and fatal consequences. Matrons, deserted by their which his episcopal office requires, we can easily understand flowers and thickets of planets, which the dew does not nou. husbands, now forced to the wars, pine at home in childless the reason of the delay which has arisen in its publication. rish; and which man has not sown, nor cultivated, nor solitude. The laws are compelled to silence, charity is | Since the delivery of the Charge, the celebrated Report reaped, but which seem to belong to the floods alone, and laughed at, justice has no dwelling place, and religion be- of the Earl of Durham has appeared,—the document at the denizens of the floods. They have a life and a nourish- comes an object of scorn, till no distinction is left between least which bears the name of that noble Lord, but many of ment, and an economy of their own, and we know little of the sacred and the profane. Youth is corrupted by every the statements of which as well as the spirit that, in many them, except that they are there, in their nurseries reared species of vice; old men lament their longevity; and their of its parts, it breathes, we should think the noble earl, after up into luxuriance, by what would kill like a mortal poison grey hairs descend with sorrow to the grave. No honour a little deliberation, would be anxious to recall. The free than mine, is able to describe: yet it might be borne pa- sound principle with which it is so replete: certain it is complicated impiety.

AMBITION THE PRINCIPLE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

From Alison's History of the French Revolution.

That the spirit of freedom was at no period the ruling It is contrary to the order of Nature, it is repugnant to passion of the French Revolution, has been declared by all the decrees of Providence, and therefore the thing shall ne- its observers, and clearly demonstrated by the events of its ver be, that civil liberty should long maintain its ground progress. Napoleon and Madame de Stael have concurred degraded position possible. Facts are, however, more influamong any people disqualified by ignorance and profligacy in stating, that the desire for equality was the moving prinfor the use and enjoyment of it. Hence the greatest dan- ciple, and this desire is but another name, in an advanced ger threatens every free constitution, when, by a neglect of age, for the selfish passion for individual aggrandizement. a due culture of the infant mind, barbarism and irreligion Men profess, and for the time perhaps feel, a desire that all Who else could have peopled it with its countless inhabi- are suffered to over-run the lower orders. The barriers which | should start equal, in order that their own change of being tants, and caused it to bring forth its various productions, civilized manners naturally oppose against the encroach- foremost in the race should be improved; but if they can ments of power, on the one hand, and the exorbitance of turn the advantage to their own side, they are in no hurry filled it from its centre to its remotest shores, filled it to the licentiousness, on the other, will soon be borne down; and to share it with those whom they have outstripped. The brim with beauty, and mystery, and power! Majestic ocean! the government will degenerate either into an absolute des. most ardent of the French Revolutionists showed, by their Glorious sea! No created being rules thee, or made thee. potic monarchy, or, by infinite degrees a heavier curse, subsequent conduct, that they had no sort of objection to Thou hearest but one voice, and that is the Lord's, thou the capricious domination of an unprincipled rabble. Thus the most invidious and exclusive distinctions being re-estaobeyest but one arm, and that is the Almighty's. The would ignorance and irreligion, were they once to prevail blished, provided only that they were conceived in their own ownership and the workmanship are God's! thou art his and generally in the lower ranks of society, necessarily termi. favour. The remarkable and luminous facts that not one nate in one or the other of these two dreadful evils,—the of the successive factions which rose to power in the course man, the Bishop of Montreal has felt it his painful duty to of the convalsion, ever thought either of limiting the period allude in the preface to his printed Charge. As we intend, press of his greatness, his wisdom and his love. It speaks jority of mankind: while true religion, on the contrary, is within which an accused person may be detained in prison, ment of the virtue and the hapoiness of the people; and by in opposition to the ruling power, the means of influencing of hearing it,—to publish the Charge entire in our columns, two great purposes of exalting the general character, and turbed right of assembling to discuss the measures of Go. which has reference to the aspersions upon the Established bettering the general condition of man. Of every such go. vernment in public meetings, afford insurmountable proofs Clergy contained in Lord Durham's Report. vernment, Christianity, by consent and concurrence in a that nothing was ever farther from their real intentions than common end, is the natural friend and ally; at the same the Establishment of the principles of genuine freedom. All port of the late Governor General and High time that, by its silent influence on the hearts of men, it af. these parties, indeed, when struggling for power, were loud orderly, definite liberty, which is an essential principle in without the full establishment of which its blessings must Let the Clergy stand prepared. Let them not be parties to every such constitution. The Christian religion fosters and ever be an empty name: but none, when they attained it, any surrender of what they conscientiously believe to be the character and library not by supporting the about and nor country and their principles into practice or claims and interests of the Church, but let them judge what protects such liberty, not by supporting the absurd and per- ever thought of carrying their principles into practice, or may be likely to follow in the end, if statements such as those ing the conscience of the subject from the obligations of of, and straining to the utmost, those arbitrary powers which, duct, and maintaining what, in the new vocabulary of mo- executive Government. The conclusion is unavoidable, richly entitled to it. Let them be assured that, with the Didern democracy, is named the sacred right of insurrection,
—not by all, or by any of these detestable maxims, Chriswhich was the real principle of action; and that if the love of mine to procure them justice, but let them discern, in the tianity supports that rational liberty which she approves and of freedom existed at all, it glowed in so inconsiderable a tianity supports that rational liberty which she approves and cherishes; but by planting in the breast of the individual number of breasts as to be altogether incapable of producing pecting the alleged powers of Rectors,—the proceedings of the powerful principles of self-government, which render greater any durable impression on the national fortunes. Nor is this surprising, when it is recollected in what an advanced portion of the poorer classes who belong to the Church of Engage of society, and among what a corrupted, and above all, age of society, and among what a corrupted, and above all, land, and the exertions of the Church elergy, not only in the irreligious people the Revolution broke out. The degrees field of Missionary labour, but in the Missionary character in which the spirit of public freedom and the desire of pri-vate aggrandizement will be mingled in every democratic to see at once how these facts are not simply at variance, but vate aggrandizement will be mingled in every democratic convulsion, must always be almost entirely dependent on the Peace is, indeed, at once the mother and the nurse of all proportion in which the generous and disinterested, or the sweetness to the music of men and grandeur to the thunders that is good for man: War, on a sudden, and at one stroke, selfish and grasping passions, previously prevail in the pub. overwhelms, extinguishes, abolishes, whatever is cheerful, lic mind. And without disputing the influence of other whatever is happy and beautiful, and pours a foul torrent of causes, it may safely be affirmed that the main cause of the count the countless. What glittering riches, what heaps of disasters on the life of mortals. Peace shines upon human difference is to be found in the prevalence or the disregard of cessary for us to present our readers with those portions of gold, what stores of gems, there must be scattered in lavish affairs like the vernal sun. The fields are cultivated, the religious feeling; that it is in its ascendancy that the only it which speak so disparagingly of the Church of England profusion on the ocean's lowest bed. And oh! yet more af. gardens bloom, the cattle are fed upon a thousand hills, new effectual safeguard can be found against the temptations to and her ministers; but in our paper of the 13th April will fecting to the heart and mysterious to the mind, what com. buildings arise, ancient edifices are repaired, riches flow, evil, which arise during the progress of social conflicts; and be found the substance of those calumnies, as well as the panies of human beings are locked up in that wide un. pleasures smile, laws retain their vigour, the discipline of the that of all desperate attempts the most hopeless is to rear masterly letter of a "Colonist" which appeared in the Lenn. searchable grave of the sea. When shall it be resolved? police prevails, religion glows with ardour, justice bears the fabric of civil liberty or public virtue on any other basis don Times, in reference to that particular portion of the no. sway, humanity and charity increase, arts and manufactures than that Faith which aloue is able to overcome the inhe-ble Lord's Report. In the mean time, we solicit the atten-

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1839.

Since the publication of our last, we have been kindly fa-

is paid to learning, sciences, arts; the elegant pursuits of animadversion which, on both sides of the Atlantic, it has liberal and honourable minds. In a word, more misery is encountered, may perhaps by this time have opened the eyes felt from war than the elequence of any man, much more of his Lordship as to the errors of fact and perversions of tiently, if war made us miserable only, and did not corrupt that from almost every loyal man in the Colonies, it meets our morals, and involve us in guilt: if peace made us only with unqualified reprobation; and the estimate, in short, of happier, and not better: but the man who engages in war its spirit and tendency both at home and in the Provinces by choice, when he could have avoided it; that man, who- amounts to this, -that if carried out into practice, it would ever he is, is a wicked man: he sins against nature, against more speedily and effectually produce the separation from God, against man, and is guilty of the most aggravated and the Mother Country of her North American Colonial possessions than all that the combined exertions of rebels within and sympathizing brigands without could possibly effect!

In this celebrated document,—the result, it appears, in many particulars of bar-room conversations held by the very respectable attaches of his Lordship, in the most radical and infidel haunts of the Upper Province, and most probably of the border towns of the United States, -there is, as might be expected, a very studious effort to undervalue the ministrations of the clergy of the Church of England, and place that venerable Establishment itself in the most odious and ential than assertions; and every day's experience is manifesting the triumph of truth as respects the aspersed cause of the Church of England. Her numerical strength will soon be attested by official returns; and the influence of her creed and ritual, and the effect of the ministrations of her clergy, receive a confirmation in the increase of churches and congregations and communicants, and in the demand wide and earnest for additional services, which bar-room calumnies, moulded as they may be into the exterior decency of a Commissioner's Report, are not very likely seriously or permanently to impair.

To this compilation of calumnies, endorsed though it be with the respectable sanction of a nobleman and a church-

"Since the following sheets were first put to press, the Rehas been received in this country. It is impossible that any thing can more strongly and more ominously exemplify the points where I am thankful to say that He who sees all, necessity for those endeavours, the signs of the times

Church in the maintenance of its pretensions, the working of pointedly contrasted with the impressions which persons unthrough his Report, have been communicated to the British Government, Legislature, and people."

Circulated as Lord Durham's Report has been, it is unne. tion of our readers to the animadversions upon this docu-

* From the Jersey and Guernsey Record.

ment from the vivid pen of Sir Francis Head, which are in- ture of "Anglo Canadian," originally published in our loyal

this period, the funds of the Society have been almost exclu- 2000 copies has already been circulated. The writer,volved upon the Missionaries furnished by the Upper Canada boured so studiously to prevent. His exposure of the sorefers to the services of Mr. O'Neille, -intending, hereafter, "Anglo Canadian" and of those who think and write like to draw more largely upon its pages :-

"During the last year the Rev. H. H. O'Neill, has extended his labours through the Niagara, Gore, and Home Districts—meeting every where with a hearty welcome from the inhabitants; but at the same time encountering difficulties which, to a person of less energy and experience, would have proved very discouraging. Inquiring at O—, whether we had any Church-people resident in the Village, the Inn-keeper answered—"I am neither an Englishman, nor an Episcopalian, but a Yankee: as to religious creed I have none—and in regard to your Church, there is not a single member belonging to it in the Town." Not entirely crediting this account, Mr. O'Neill again returned, and having given a general notice, preached to the largest congregation that had ever assembled in O—; and discovered no fewer than twenty-five families of Church of England people many of whom met for the first time, in mutual surprise to find each other of the same religious persuasion. Sometimes incidents of a very touching nature occur to the Missionary in his travels. Being requested to baptize seven children in the Township of Essa, Mr. O'Neill read prayers and preached. When he knelt down, no person joined in the General Confession, or in the Lord's Prayer; as he proceeded, there were no responses—a dumb spirit pervaded the whole assembly: at length a woman, who, with some others, had brought her ehild to be baptized, giving her sleeping infant to another female in the crowd, took hold of a prayer-book which he was reading, and made the proper responses, whilst her voice and hand trembled exceedingly. Shortly after this, a man drew a prayer-book from his pocket, and follwed her example: a third soon after joined. But in Canborough, where he had Service at a subsequent period, there was no Churchwoman to set a good example, nor a prayer-book seen in the congregation. congregation. At Dunnville the congregation is large and attentive, and the responses devoutly made. In this neighbourhood there are many Church-people, who have enjoyed Christian privileges, and hail the appearance of the Missionary with joy; others come to see and hear, and depart without much seeming impression: and with many even the Sabbath disappears with the Clergyman. Something permanent is meessary, and to this Mr. O'Neill judiciously attends—and endeavours, in every settlement, to make arrangements for veral additions on a smaller scale; so that if any similar the regular assembly of the people on Sunday. creet and pious person engages to read the Service and a Sermon. In some places this duty is taken in turn by several persons, and a Sunday School is commonly added, and all this is attended with the happiest effects. This excellent plan is recommended as opportunity offers by all the Missionaries, and begins to obtain in many parts of the Province, where the services of a Clergyman cannot be procured.

gave notice, at the request of the parents, of service next ting up of the paper is taken into consideration, and not less portion of his voluminous Report. evening. On this occasion a striking proof was afforded, in the presence of a large congregation, of the preference given to the Apostolic Ministry of our Church. The parents had frequent opportunities of attending Preachers of other denominations, but they deferred the baptism of their children in delay compliance with one of its standing rules,—payment the hope of one day meeting a Clergyman, and now with in advance. delight they brought them forward.—Very kind feelings were expressed next day towards our ministrations; "Sir," said an American, "I have been nine years in this Province listening to Preachers of all sorts, but in your prayers and doctrines I heard something becoming the dignity of my God."

"A meeting was held in the township of Esquesing on the 25th July, for the purpose of entering into a subscription for building a Church. On a former occasion the sum of £107 great courage. One of the persons present gave an eligible site along with his subscription. Upwards of £20 were added on the spot, by those who had not subscribed to the former subscribers, it is our intention to print a considerable numbed of American sympathisers escaping into our woods, at his own expense, and wait the convenience of the subscribers to reimburse him, modestly adding, that he had this in contemplation, but did not like to appear to take too much desire a complete set of the forthcoming volume.

"Some time ago this worthy man, in the forty-sixth year of his age, came forward in the presence of a large congregation to be admitted a member of the Church of Christ baptism, and his life has been consistent, both before and since that profession. It would render this Report far too long to make further extracts from the interesting Journal of this excellent Missionary; the few which have been taken, leaving a multitude equally interesting untouched, will be sufficient to shew the vast benefit which accrues from the travelling of even one Clergyman. Every page corroborates the religious destitution of the Colony, and the great ignorance which prevails respecting the Church. Mr. O'Neill states, that many Baptists were agreeably surprised that the Church service was not delivered in Latin. The children of hundreds of Emigrants, who are members of our Church, are growing up in perfect ignorance of her doctrines, discipline and government, from the want of Clergymen, and the parents are gradually becoming lukewarm and indifferent. On the whole, Mr. O'Neill urges the need of ten or twelve additional Clergymen, as immediately required in the region through which he passed, and gives evidence that as many more would be wanted in a very short period, and so on at brief intervals, till three or four Clergymen are settled in

We have often remarked upon the excellence of the itine. rant system in the peculiar state of this country, -as supplying these occasional ministrations which there are no resident clergymen statedly to perform. We have demonstrated more than once the necessity, in almost every Distriet of the Province, of a large number of additional labourers of our communion; but until these can be supplied, —and under the most favourable circumstances their early of this city, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal :—Mr. John suite ;—that on arriving at Kingston he landed to receive an appointment to these vacant fields of duty cannot be hoped Gibson, late Master of a Classical School in the County of address, and then proceeded by water to Niagara, where he for,—this plan of itinerant ministrations is what is best cal- Durbam, in England: to be stationed at Georgina, Lake passed the county town without receiving the address that full for pamphlets]; Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; Rev. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts are, in this Province, mainly to be directed; and very sure we are that a local Branch within each District, for for- town and Bathurst Districts, U.C. warding the same end, would meet with an extensive and cheerful support.

and constitutional contemporary, the Toronto Commercia Herald,-commenting with great ability upon the falla. We have lately been favoured with the Seventh Annual cious arguments and unfounded statements so sedulously put Report of the Society established at Toronto for Converting forth by the Editor of the Christian Guardian on the sub-AND CIVILIZING THE INDIANS, AND PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL | ject of Church Establishments. We are happy to perceive AMONG DESTITUTE SETTLERS; embracing a brief record of that these excellent letters have been collected and re-printed sively appropriated to the objects detailed in the former part who, we understand, is himself a Wesleyan Methodist Miof its title,—the converting and civilizing the Indians; and nister holding a charge, in that connexion, in this Province, most gratifying results. The duty of propagating the Gos- and prejudice, and to bring the public mind on the most impel among Destitute Settlers has, in the interval, - within portant subject of Religious Instruction, into that healthful the proper bounds of the operations of this Association, -de- and constitutional state which ambitious agitators have la-Clergy Society; and the journal of that devoted Missionary, phistries in argument and of the mis. statements in fact of ple, it would be difficult to comprehend how this fourth the Rev. H. H. O'Neille, most fully proves the great advan. the editor of the Guardian, may not perhaps produce any tages resulting from such itinerant labours. We must con- salutary influence upon that restless and trouble-loving indi- sibly be its elements, unless the mystery had thus been exfine our extracts, at present, to that part of the Report which vidual; but we can believe that the praise-worthy efforts of plained by his Lordship: him, will have the happy influence of helping to rescue Wesleyan Methodism from that "false position" in which some of its adherents, to the evident mortification of its more consistent supporters, have been labouring to place it.

> We stated in our last the intention of the conductors of this journal, to commence the new series not only on an enlarged scale, but with a new type manufactured in England expressly for the purpose. This intention we are happy to announce our ability to carry into full effect, by the timely arrival of the type that had been ordered; so that on Saturday the 29th instant, we hope to present "THE CHURCH" to our numerous subscribers in a style worthy of the cause which it has been established to serve, and worthy of the extensive patronage which it has been so fortunate as to ob-

> In carrying into effect the numerous improvements we have determined upon, it must be obvious to our readers that a very heavy additional expence is about to be incurred, and that, as we have already observed, nothing but a large and punctually-paying list of subscribers can exempt us from pecuniary loss.

Our subscription list, standing as it does, is highly respectable and encouraging,-the most so, we are well aware, of that of any periodical in the Province,-but our pence we are incurring. To the full amount of that in. place it in the hands of 'the people?' crease, we have every reason to look with confidence; besubscribers for the new series, and another four, besides se- gence, have amassed wealth. The party, I own, is comveral additions on a smaller scale; so that if any similar were fully realized.

We would entreat a moment's indulgence also from our obliging patrons for offering a suggestion on the subject of funds. These, after all that must be conceded to literary ef. "Evening prayer was read and a Sermon preached on the 23rd April, at Port Colborne, which is advantageously situated, where the Welland Ship Canal joins Lake Erie, and riodical; and we feel a confidence that when the large as several children in the village were unbaptized, Mr. O'Neill amount of our weekly outlay for the mere mechanical get.

We must at the same time solicit from all who are in arspectively due; and we shall feel grateful to our reverend brethren and to our agents generally, for their prompt codebts. The amount still due, in various parts, upon the vo-

list, and when the meeting had broken up, a farmer came over from the crowd and whispered to Mr. O'Neill, that if over from the crowd and whispered to Mr. O'Neill, that if seasoned lumber and other materials could be procured, he would himself put up the frame of the Church this autumn, volume from the commencement. As we cannot afford to fessed they had invaded to liberate them from the British

> The account of the Niagara District Clerical Associ-ATION is unavoidably deferred to our next.

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	Roman Cathol	ics,													1.097
	Methodists,—														1,007
	Wesleyan	,										A	3.78	36	
1	Episcopal	,											1.86	30	
	Canadian	W	es!	ey	an,								3	13	5 901
	Baptists, .													-01	- 0,001
	Quakers, .														1 000
	Independents	an	d (Cor	nor	eora	tio	nal	ists						1,000
	Disciples, .				. 6	0			4000	,					109
	Christ ione														220
	Christ-ians,														67
	Lutherans, .														21
	Universalists,														10
	Free-thinkers,														2
															10.510

Ordination .- On Sunday morning last, the following

We have frequently alluded to the letters under the signa. District. Quebec Mercuny, June 11.

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT. From Sir F. B. Head's Narrative.

Lieutenant Governor, of the Executive Council, of the ronto he spent twenty-four hours, principally occupied with Legislative Council, and of the members of the House of a levee, receiving addresses, and a state dinner;—that Assembly, Lord Durham, not satisfied with resting his grie- his Lordship then made the best of his way back to its operations for the year ending in October last. During in pamphlet form, and are glad to learn that an edition of vances on them, humbly submits to Her Majesty a new Montreal; and that in such exclusive dignity did he travel 'THE FAMILY COMPACT.' 'Successive Governors,' says his board at Cornwall, by which it was delayed a day. Lordship, 'as they came in, in their turn are said to have the Report itself affords sufficient evidence that this applica- —is entitled to the thanks of every Churchman for this either submitted quietly to its influence, or after a short his Lordship left Lower Canada only for ten days, during tion of the resources of the Society has not been without the timely interposition, to aid in dispelling the mists of error and unavailing struggle to have yielded to this well-organised party the real conduct of affairs.'

"In a monarchical form of government, like that of Upper Canada, composed of a Legislature of three branches, had a sterling claim upon their loyalty, which, wherever power could possibly manage to exist, and what could pos-

'The bench, the magistracy, the high offices of the Epis-copal Church, and a great part of the legal profession, are filled by the adherents of this party: by grant or purchase they have acquired nearly the whole of the wastelands of the Prohas always been one of its distinguishing characteristics.'

"It appears, then, from Lord Durham's own shewing, that this ' Family Compact, which his Lordship deems it so advisable that the Queen should destroy, is nothing more or less than that 'social fabric' which characterizes every civilized community in the world. It is that social fabric, or rather fortress, within which the British yeoman, farmer, and manufacturer is enabled to repel the extortionate demands of his labourers; and to preserve from pillage and robbery the harvest of his industry after he has reaped it !

". The bench,' 'the magistrates,' 'the clergy,' 'the law,' inhabitants,' and 'the supporters of the Established Church,' form just as much a 'family compact' in England as they do in Upper Canada. If Lord Durham proposes not only to make the Legislature of Upper Canada responsible to what he calls 'the people,' but to level to the ground our social terms of subscription, especially for the new series, are un. fabric, why, I beg leave, without offence, to ask, instead of Excellency Sir George Arthur, had the honour of waiting commonly low, and we ought to receive fully five hundred dedicating his Report to her Majesty, did not his Lordship additional subscribers to compensate for the additional ex- on his landing at once summon a National Convention, and

"The 'family compact' of Upper Canada is composed of cause with a little vigour of exertion, we know enough of those members of its society who, either by their abilities the country to feel assured that it can be accomplished in a and character have been honoured by the confidence of the executive government, or who, by their industry and intelliparatively a small one; but to put the multitude at the top success should accompany the exertions of our friends at and the few at the bottom is a radical reversion of the pylarge, very little time would clapse before our expectations ramid of society which every reflecting man must foresee can end only by its downfall.

"Although Lord Durham has apparently deemed it be-

hand, I reflect that, on the last invasion at Sandwich, a ces, I should very soon have to repeat, Government, but wandering through the Province until, worn out by the punishment of their guilt, they perished in the forest in such numbers that nineteen corpses were in one spot found frozen to death round the white embers of a fire, -I own that whenever these two pictures come together beham, with this glaring evidence before him, could deliberately declare to our youthful Queen that the people of Upper Canada are dissatisfied with their institutions-that he could possibly find in his heart to submit a report to her Majesty of the Court of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada, without a single word of commiseration of the unexampled sufferings which had afflicted-without a single word of approbation for the gallantry and fidelity which had distinguished -her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects in the Canadas, but which on the contrary lauded in well-measured terms the detestable invaders of their soil! But it really seems to me that Lord Durham has looked upon British North America in general, and upon the Province of Upper Canada in particular, through a glass darkened.

"It is possible that the public authorities whom his Lordship, as her Majesty's High Commissioner, has deemed it ary measures. proper to revile, will feel it their duty patiently to submit to his remarks; but when it is considered that Parliament may be advised by her Majesty's Government to legislate upon this most mischievous document, I feel it my duty to join with the rest of the community in gravely considering 12.519 what opportunities Lord Durham has had for forming the astonishing opinions which are propounded in it

". It is said' that his Lordship came up the St. Lawrence gentlemen were ordained Deacons in the Cathedral Church in a steamboat exclusively appropriated to himself and his was within six miles, although his Lordship had of. Nov. next.

ferred to procure assistance of £250,000 from her Majesty's Government; -that in crossing to Toronto, he touched at the termination of the Canal in Lake Ontario without in-* * * * "After impugning the characters of the specting the work;—that at the seat of Government at Tosubject of complaint, which throughout his Report is termed that he would not allow even the public mail to be taken on

which time he had to travel by water about 1000 miles.

he went, was paid to him at sight; and as his conduct and demeanor were always dignified, and as he expressed himself with fluent and acceptable elocution, addresses from all quarters were poured upon him. Nevertheless, authorised by the statements made against me in the Report to the Queen, I challenge Lord Durham to lay before the British public every address he has received from the inhabitants of Upper Canada, with the fullest information he can give of vince; they are all-powerful in the chartered banks, and, till lately, shared among themselves almost exclusively all offices of trust and profit. The bulk of this party consists, for the most part, of native-born inhahitants of the Colony, or of emigrants who settled in it before the last war with the United for change in their constitution which his Report every governor and their legislature, or exhibit that restless desire States; the principal members of it belong to the Church of England, and the maintenance of the claims of that Church am ignorant of the state of Upper Canada, and that his am ignorant of the state of Upper Canada, and that his Lordship, in five days sailing through it, has become better acquainted with the interests and disposition of its people than I am, after having traversed it in all directions, on horseback, and even on foot-after having slept in its forests-mingled with its inhabitants in time of peace and war, and after an actual administration of the government during three sessions of Parliament.

"Lastly, I call upon Lord Durham to answer whether, in his place in Parliament, he will venture to declare that the sentiments contained in his Report will not be repudiated the landed proprietors,' 'the bankers,' the 'native born by every Lieutenant Governor in the British North American Colonies; that they will not be repudiated by the whole of the respectable inhabitants of Upper Canada; and, on the other hand, I ask his Lordship whether, before his country, he will assert that from the most intelligent people of Upper Canada, or from the committee who, with his upon his Lordship in Quebec, he ever received the description of the Canadian people, and that admiration of the United States, which are contained in his Report? * *

"It therefore becomes necessary for the country soberly to enquire from what sources his Lordship's information has been derived? In the report itself this important fact stands shrouded in mystery; for instead of resting his opinion, verbal or written, upon any recognized authorities, almost every assertion is impersonally expressed by the words 'it is said,' or 'it seems,' or 'it appears.' But I trust Lord Durham will eagerly divulge to Parliament by whom 'it is said,' to whom 'it seems,' and to whom 'it appears.' * * *

"Putting all I have seen together, I readily admit that neath his notice to bring before the consideration of the all the complaints described in Lord Durham's Report ac-Queen the unparalleled sufferings of her Canadian subjects, tually exist; but I regret to add that they are the complaints yet I firmly believe that a paragraph on that subject would of the small minority with whom I had to contend. My denot by her Majesty have been deemed the least acceptable spatches will strongly corroborate Lord Durham's report that there is a desire in Upper Canada to make the Lieutenant-"Although but little versed in history, I firmly believe it Governor, Executive and Legislative Councils 'responsible no where contains a more affecting picture than has been to the people'-that the 'family compact' is complained of exhibited to the civilized world for the last two years, by the -that American institutions are admired; and I do not brave resistance which a small British population has been presume to deny his Lordship's assertion, 'that all the dismaking against the unprincipled attacks by which the A. contented parties, and especially the Reformers of Upper mericans have endeavoured to force upon them republican Canada, looked with considerable confidence to his Lordrears, the earliest possible transmission of the sums re- institutions. The instances of individual courage that could ship's mission': but I can declare to the country that Lord be detailed are innumerable, while on the other hand the Durham is wrong in attributing these sentiments of disconconduct of the assailants has been stamped by cruelty and tent to the majority; and though his Lordship has reported operation in effecting this liquidation of all outstanding cowardice. I must own, that when I daily think of the to the Queen his opinion of the 'Proceedings of Sir Frannumber of our soldiers who have untimely fallen -of the cis Head, ' Failure of result aimed at by Sir Francis Currency was subscribed, but as no hope of a Clergyman was afforded, the matter was given up. Now, however, that they have heard of a Society at home which devotes its attention to the religious wants of Upper Canada, they have been butchered and tion to the religious wants of Upper Canada, they have taken great courage. One of the persons present gave an eligible site along with his subscription. Upwards of 620 more all

' But ere we could arrive the point proposed, Cæsar cried, Help me, Cassius, or I perish!

Summary of Civil Antelligence.

We are without later intelligence from England.

The Montreal Gazette furnishes a full account of the unfortunate destruction of the John Bull steamer: at least sixfore my mind, it is filled with astonishment that Lord Dur. teen persons are found to be missing; and the French Canadians are represented as having behaved in the most barbarous and inhuman manner towards the survivors.

The Hon. Dominique Mondelet has been appointed a Judge

It is stated that serious apprehensions are entertained of fresh troubles in Lower Canada, and that the re-organization of the militia has been determined upon by the Commander-in Chief. Similar apprehensions are felt of invasion from the neighboring States; and whether well founded or not at the present moment, certain it is that our main escurity, both from internal and foreign enemies, will be our own defensive preparations. Neither the spirit of insurrection within nor of sympathy from without, is as yet sufficiently subdued to warrant the discontinuance of precaution-

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Tyro's poetical effusion is not without promise, and we recommend a careful cultivation of the talent which it evinces. We cannot, however, promise the insertion of his present contribution.

R. J., if possible, in our next.

List of Letters received to Friday, June 21 :-

Rev. R. H. Patton, add. subs. and rem. [including rem. in was framed for him, or conversing with its inhabitants; - R. D. Cartwright, rem.; Rev. A. Palmer, rem.; Rev. H. Mr. E. Morris, lately engaged in the same occupation in that at the Falls his Lordship remained about four days, Scadding, add. sub.; Rev. S. Armour, add. subs.; Rev. E. Wales: to hold an itinerant charge in the Eastern, Johns- part of which time he was unwell, part was devoted to mi- J. Boswell, rem; W. H. Wrighton Esq.; P.M. Frampton; litary review, and the greater part in receiving Americans Messrs. G. & E. Bartow; Rev. G. C. Street; Rev. G. Mor-Mr. G. C. Street, late student in Divinity in U. C., and and others who attended his Lordship's levees, balls, and timer, add. subs. and rem. in full for vol. 3; Rev. R. Leemengaged as Catechist and Lay-reader in the Newcastle Dis. dioners;—that thus intently occupied, he had not time to ing rem. in full for vol. 3; J. T. Wilson Esq. do. do.; Rev. trict: to hold an itinerant charge within the limits of that visit the most interesting part of the Welland Canal, which Wm. Gunning and Joseph Carley Esq. rem in full to 1st of