



that this was his daily, almost hourly work; that hundreds and thousands were doing the same: I confess I felt, that, with the blessing which such a Clergy would bring on her from the Lord, the Church of England was irreparable. Another day I went with him to another school-house. It was admission-day to a free-school. They were children of the operatives. As I marked the patient carefulness with which he looked into each particular case, with a kind word for every child and its poor mother, I felt that Christianity did take the bitterness from poverty; and understood how it was that so many gallant soldiers, enterprising mariners, and faithful pastors, had started from the free schools of England.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1842.

We have received instructions to insert the following—
"CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.
"Rev. Sir,—I have to direct that, in conformity with an official communication, which I have just received by the mail from Her Majesty's Government, you will be pleased to use the subjoined Form, immediately after the General Thanksgiving, at Morning and Evening Service, on the first Sunday after receiving this Circular.
"I am your affectionate brother,
"J. J. MONTREAL.
"Montreal, 9th July, 1842."

"A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING, TO ALMIGHTY GOD.
ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, Creator and Governor of the world, who by Thy gracious Providence hast oftentimes preserved Thy chosen Servants, the Sovereigns whom Thou hast set over us, from the malice of wicked men; we offer unto Thee our humble and hearty thanksgivings for Thy great mercy now again vouchsafed to us in frustrating the late traitorous attempt on the life of our Sovereign Lady Queen VICTORIA.

Continue, we beseech Thee, O merciful Lord, Thy watchful care over her. Be Thou Thy shield and defence against the devices of secret treason, and the assaults of open violence. Extend Thy gracious protection to the Prince her Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the whole Royal Family. Direct and prosper her counsels, and so guide and support her by Thy Holy Spirit, that evermore trusting in Thee, she may faithfully govern Thy people committed to her charge, to their good, and to the glory of Thy Holy Name.

And to us and all her subjects, O Lord, impart such a measure of Thy grace, that under a deep and lasting sense of Thy manifold mercy, we may show forth our thankfulness unto Thee, by loyal attachment to our Sovereign, and dutiful obedience to all Thy commandments.
Give ear, we beseech Thee, O merciful Father, to these our supplications and prayers, which we humbly offer before Thee in the Name and through the Mediation of Jesus Christ, our only Saviour and Redeemer. Amen."
We have also, since the above was in type, received instructions from the Lord Bishop of Toronto to intimate to the Reverend the Clergy of his Diocese, that his Lordship concurs in the above Circular, and desires that his Clergy may govern themselves accordingly.

The subjoined notice, we are sure, will be heartily welcomed, and liberally responded to, throughout the Diocese. The Pamphlet, suggested by the Rev. A. Palmer, is in a state of forwardness, and will soon be ready for circulation. It is proposed to defray the expense of printing it by a special subscription. From every quarter we receive very cheering accounts of THE CHURCH SOCIETY. When the Pamphlet is issued, and the Depository opened, which we trust will be in about a fortnight, we anticipate a vigorous and systematic prosecution of the noble and comprehensive designs of this admirable Association:—

[CIRCULAR.] Toronto, 12th July, 1842.
"REVEREND SIR,
"IN ORDER TO carry out more effectually the designs of 'THE CHURCH SOCIETY,' of which so auspicious a commencement has been made in this Diocese, it has been suggested by many valued friends that I should request that a collection in the several Churches, and at the several Stations in which divine service is usually performed within the same, should be made at an early period, in aid of its funds.

"Of this collection, it has been suggested that the whole amount should be transmitted, as a gratuitous offering, for the advancement of the great designs of THE SOCIETY, to the treasurer of the Central Board, at Toronto.
"An object of such free donation is, that the Society should, with as little delay as possible, be enabled to meet the expense of a large supply of Books and Tracts, which have been ordered, for the purpose of supplying the several Depositories that may be formed by the District Associations; and thus to provide the Holy Scriptures and Prayer Books for the more remote settlements, as well as publications adapted to Sunday School Libraries.
"As a season of the year which, upon the whole, appears the most convenient, I beg to propose that this General Collection, in aid of 'THE CHURCH SOCIETY,' be made on Sunday, the 9th of October next, or at a period as near that day as may be found convenient.
"I remain,
"Rev. Sir,
"Your sincere Brother,
"JOHN TORONTO."

A Meeting of the Members of the Church residing in that eastern part of this city, called the Park, was held on the evening of Tuesday last: Mr. Reynolds, of King Street, very kindly affording the use of his house for the occasion. The Lord Bishop of Toronto took the chair, and Mr. William Heather acted as Secretary. His Lordship addressed the Meeting in terms of congratulation and encouragement, expressing the desire that he had always felt to extend the ministrations of the Church to that quarter of the city, and hoping, now that the time for action had arrived, that the people would come forward with fervent hearts and liberal hands to aid in the erection of a Church, and of a School-house to be attached to it. The following Resolutions were then adopted:—
On the motion of Mr. Alderman Dixon, seconded by Mr. Gooderham,

1. Resolved—That as there are several hundred persons in this neighbourhood, belonging to the United Church of England and Ireland, it is very desirable and necessary that a Church, with a school-house attached to it, should be immediately erected,—the buildings to be of durable materials, and the site to be selected in the most central or convenient part of this neighbourhood.

On the motion of Mr. Enoch Turner, seconded by Mr. Harrison,

2. Resolved—That the persons assembled at this Meeting do hereby pledge themselves to contribute, according to the best of their ability, to a work so highly conducive to the glory of God and the salvation of men; and that, in order to commence the undertaking without any loss of time, a subscription be immediately entered into.

On the motion of Mr. J. G. Beard, seconded by Mr. Alderman Dixon,

3. Resolved—That Messrs. Gooderham, Mitchell, Turner, and Osley be a Committee to collect Sub-

scriptions, with power to add to their number, and that Mr. Turner be requested to act as Treasurer.
On the motion of Mr. Heather, seconded by Mr. Mark Mason,

4. Resolved—That Messrs. Samuel Mitchell, Joseph Shuter, Turner, and Gooderham, be a Committee for procuring a site for the erection of the Church contemplated, and that, in the event of any disagreement between the said Committee, the Lord Bishop be the umpire to decide.

On the motion of Dr. Burnside, seconded by Mr. James Crowthers,

5. Resolved—That Messrs. S. Mitchell, J. Shuter, Turner, and Gooderham, be a Committee for entering into contracts for the erection of the said buildings, and for doing whatever else may be necessary to carry out the objects of this Meeting, subject to the approval of the Lord Bishop.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Dixon, seconded by Mr. S. Mitchell,

6. Resolved—That the Lord Bishop be respectfully requested to convey the heartfelt thanks of this Meeting to the Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for its exceedingly liberal and most seasonable grant of money.

His Lordship then vacated the chair, and Mr. Gooderham having been called thereto, it was:
On the motion of Mr. S. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. J. G. Beard,

7. Resolved—That the hearty and respectful thanks of the Meeting be tendered to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese for the promptitude with which he has entered upon this undertaking, and for the Christian zeal with which he has endeavoured to plant the pure and reformed Church of our Protestant fore-fathers in this populous neighbourhood.

At the conclusion of these proceedings his Lordship again addressed the Meeting, and expressed his entire concurrence in the observation that had fallen from one of the speakers, that no class of persons were more fervent in their attachment to the Church than the Protestant Irish. His Lordship hoped that, as an opportunity was now presented, it would be turned to the best account, and that no exertions would be spared.

The offers of pecuniary contributions, we understand, were very liberal, and we have no doubt the Committees will immediately commence operations, and that, aided by the co-operation of their fellow citizens, they will have completed the Church and School-house before the coming winter. Then, to adopt the alteration of a Psalm felicitously made by Mr. Alderman Dixon, in the course of his remarks,

"I will be a joyful sound to hear
Our tribes devoutly say,
Up, Children, to the Parish Church,
And keep your Sabbath day.

It is not right to conclude this notice of the proceedings, without adding that Mr. Alderman Dixon, by his praiseworthy exertions, has greatly forwarded the design of building the proposed Church and School House.

The Review of the Bishop of London's Three Sermons on the Church, which is to be found in the first page, is an article of great importance and interest, and touches distinctly and decisively upon the leading ecclesiastical questions of the present day. It affords us unmingled satisfaction to find that the ground which we took in our paper of the 27th November last, while engaged in a controversy with The Wesleyan, has been maintained by such high authority as the Bishop of London. We contended, and the Bishop enforces this view, that the Continental Reformed Churches are "undoubtedly defective as wanting Episcopacy; and that the case of these Reformed Churches is not in any way the same with that of Dissenters from the Church of England, whom his Lordship affirms to have incurred 'THE GUILT OF SCHISM,' and to be living 'IN A STATE OF GREAT UNCERTAINTY AND HAZARD.'" Henceforth let The Wesleyan and our other opponents, have the courage and fairness to attack the Church itself, and its great literary and mitted champions, and not resort to the manoeuvre of representing us, when maintaining the doctrines of the Prayer-book, as speaking in opposition to the voice of the Church. The question of the Apostolical Succession cannot, and so far as we are concerned will not, be put aside; and we have at hand, to use as occasion may require, a collection of articles on the subject, written by the great dead and the illustrious living, which, in due time, we have little doubt, will be instrumental in promoting the cause of unity and truth, and in opening the eyes of many sincere, but mistaken men, to the "uncertainty and hazard" of their schismatical position.

We have received, during the past week, the following sums towards the discharge of our debt for Printing Tracts:—BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, 5s.; ST. THOMAS, 10s.; THREE LADIES, each 10s. 11. 10s.; A CHERYMAN, 10s.; A LAYMAN LEAVING FOR ENGLAND, 5s. Our debt is now reduced to Twelve Pounds.

We have to thank some warm friends for a zeal that never flags, and a liberality that is never exhausted. At the same time we must regret that burdens of this sort should not be more equally borne, and that a few cheerful givers should tax themselves to repair the indifference of the many.

The Montreal Messenger has at last confessed its blunder relative to the Earl of Guilford: it has yet to acknowledge its mistakes respecting Scottish Episcopacy.

It is now, we believe, beyond a doubt that HENRY SHERWOOD, Esq., Mayor of this city, has accepted the office of Solicitor General for Canada West, together with a seat in the Executive Council. Mr. Sherwood formerly represented Brockville in the Upper Canadian House of Assembly, and is a gentleman gifted with much readiness and force of elocution, qualifications which,—coupled with his legal experience and acquaintance with public business, for which he has an aptitude, and on which he enters with vigour,—will certainly render him a desirable political auxiliary to a disjointed and tottering Administration.

We regret, however, very sincerely that Mr. Sherwood should have consented to accept office at the present time. It is unquestionably the duty of every one to bury the political dissensions of bygone days in a generous oblivion, and to aid the Governor General in bringing men of all parties into friendly alliance, and thus forming an Administration representing all classes of the community, and resting its claims to public confidence on a broad and comprehensive basis. But in attempting to effect this, no compromise of vital principle ought to be acquiesced in,—no surrender to those distinctions which have hitherto drawn a visible line between the loyal and the disaffected. It is proper and judicious to forgive the agents and abettors of rebellion; but it is a violation of the first duty we owe to the state to place those guilty parties upon the same footing as the loyal subject, and to recognize those as prominent fellow-servants of the Crown who, but a very few years ago, were, it has been deposited, at all events partly to a most unprovoked and unnatural revolt.

We do not impugn Mr. Sherwood's motives in accepting office. We know that many persons consider he has acted wisely in allowing himself to be made a set off to Mr. Hincks, and that many of his political friends say,—"O! let him get into the Executive Council, and he will be able to exercise a Conservative influence, and to thwart the democratic measures by which it has of late become so unfortunately notorious. How can Sir Charles Bagot be rescued from his present irksome and difficult position, but by gradually gathering around him advisers, whose attachment to the British Government has been evinced by every act of their life?" Such is the train of argu-

ment adopted by many moderate men at this present juncture, and by such arguments it is probable that Mr. Sherwood may have overcome his former repugnance to accept office simultaneously with such a colleague as Mr. Hincks.

We think, nevertheless, that events will not justify the correctness of the decision arrived at by the honourable and learned Solicitor General. It is notorious that the so-called Cabinet is torn with feuds and jealousies. Without noticing any of the rumours so prevalent, and perhaps so well-founded, it is quite sufficient to have some slight acquaintance with the leading members of the Provincial Cabinet, to know that they have been only held together by the powerful and predominant mind of the late Lord Sydenham. Many of them are, in themselves, men of great abilities and resources, but the discordant elements of which they are composed are only to be compelled into harmonious working by the wand of some political Prospero. Some of them must blush at the means by which, we verily believe against their inclinations, they are retained in power. Mr. Sullivan,—Mr. Draper,—Mr. Dunn,—must scorn the petty and disgraceful trickery by which the election for the county of Oxford was hurried on. The return from England of Mr. Ogden, an upright and independent Conservative, will not add to the unity of our Canadian Downing Street. The almost entire opposition of the Provincial Press, reflecting in this the popular feeling, and the universal disgust at the inefficiency and anarchy of the Government, together with the belief generally entertained, that one individual, the Hon. S. B. Harrison, is the adviser of the appointments in Canada West, that have given such general dissatisfaction to his colleagues as well as to the public,—these are so many causes calculated to disunite Sir Charles Bagot's advisers, to place them within the power of the approaching angry Parliament, and to render any accession to their ranks, however valuable, incapable of arresting their dissolution. Patronage and place, and illegal appointments, such as three Superintendents of Education, are nearly exhausted; the people are tired of public servants, too many of whom make it their chief care to act in such a way as to secure their political influence; and one of whom, the President of the Board of Works, against whom however we bring no charge, instead of being compelled to have a seat in Parliament, ought to be specially prevented from sitting there, and so be enabled to attend to his professional duties, placed above the reach and possibility of suspicion. We now say nothing of the old and faithful servants of the Crown—the Carys, Macaulays, and Stanions, who have been displaced most arbitrarily and unconstitutionally, to make way for strangers and demagogues: we leave these topics until the meeting of Parliament, when, we trust, a day of reckoning and restitution will arrive.

It is for these, and many other reasons, that we regret Mr. Sherwood has joined a tottering and unpopular Administration. Above all do we regret that he should feel at liberty to sit at the same Council Board with the Hon. Francis Hincks, who did not avow himself for the Queen during the Rebellion, and who ought therefore to be ever disqualified for serving Her Majesty in any office of trust.

The blending together of men of such opposite principles as Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Hincks is il received by all parties. The Reforming Kingston Herald calls it "a union of wild and tame beasts," "the wolf and the calf," and very correctly observes of the Cabinet that, "instead of being a coalition of moderate men, it is a coalition of fierce extremes. How they can meet at the Council Board and not laugh in each other's faces, if in merry mood, or come to fistuiffs, if in an angry one, must be an eighth wonder of the world. Miller the prophet says the wolf would soon come to an end, and it would seem that he is right at last, for the millennium has come: the wolf would devour the lamb, the leopard lies down with the kid, the bear and the calf feed together, and a little child doth lead them." The Examiner, now conducted by Mr. Ontario Stevens, whom Mr. Hincks "confidently recommends as well deserving of that support which has hitherto been so liberally extended to the Examiner," says of Mr. Sherwood, the colleague of Mr. Hincks: "On the whole we look at this [Mr. Sherwood's] appointment with alarm, and as calculated to create disgust in the minds of those whose support is absolutely necessary in order to ensure the existence of the present Administration." This is a very harmonious commencement indeed; but we believe it is concord itself to the strife which must soon divide the Administration, and perhaps break it up altogether before the meeting of Parliament.

But while Mr. Hincks, who never took up arms during the Rebellion, or showed himself friendly to Her Majesty's Government at a crisis when neutrality was treason, has rewards and honours plentifully showered down upon him, let us glance at the treatment experienced by a noble-hearted supporter of the Monarchy; and then indulge the hope that if Sir Robert Peel, as is demi-officially stated, has been the means of raising Mr. Hincks to office, he has not taken up arms during the Rebellion, he will at all events pay immediate attention to the case of DAVID VITTY, who did take up arms, and was prepared to sacrifice his life rather than yield to rebels. The case of Vitty is thus very feelingly and forcibly told by the Montreal Gazette:

Few of those who attended the Courts Martial of 1838, 9, will forget the thrilling interest which attached to the trial of one Robert, and others, for the murder of Walker, at La Tortue. Vitty had, however, laying claim, in the eyes of the principal witness, David Vitty, bagged with wounds and suffering, and supported with difficulty to the witness seat. None will forget the burst of admiration, with which the gallant fellow's unsophisticated tale was received by the Officers composing that tribunal, which was echoed by every man in the Court. Vitty had been the first to rise, and he was the first to fall, and he was the first to be killed. He received the fugitives into his house, closed the doors, armed himself and Walker with muskets, and awaited the result. In a few minutes the house was surrounded by the soldiers—admission demanded, and refused—attempts made to break open the doors—shots fired—and returned—the women and children, twelve or more in number, were directed to lie down on the floor—and the gallant warrior of two prepared to meet the worst. At the second on third discharge, Walker fell dead—but his determined comrade fought on. The door at last opened—the fugitives were admitted—doors shut—Vitty had received four wounds, but he knew it not—his own words, "his spirit was up, he was fighting for his life and his Government," and he maintained the contest, until one of his banding opponents, taking aim at him, through a window from behind, shot him through the shoulder, and he fell. His clothes were exhibited in court, perforated by fifteen musket balls.

We met this man, Vitty, some few days since, a shattered cripple. He is a Yorkshireman, and as sturdy in spirit, as he was valiant in person and bearing. We naturally enough, entered into conversation with him on the subject of his wounds, in the proud anticipation of hearing some grateful acknowledgment of the generous compensation which had rewarded his gallantry, his sufferings, and his devotion to his Government. Our astonishment and deep concern may be imagined, when we found, not in the way of complaint, or reproach, or imputation—that not only had he not received any reward for his personal injuries, but that he had not even received one sixpence of compensation for the property pillaged from him, or wantonly destroyed by these "disinterested patriots," on the occasion in question. His whole claim amounts to little more than £80.

This is the price to pay, "an overture to life." It requires no comment, beyond an earnest recommendation to the Assistant Attorney-General, which we trust will receive the attention, which, we are persuaded, it will receive at the hands of Her Majesty's Government. We are well aware, that despatches may be quoted, and references shown, from the Home Government to the Provincial Legislature; but we ask, why has not Her Majesty's Government given practical effect to such reference, by demanding from the Representatives of the Province the payment of these debts, which are claims upon its honour? Let it be distinctly shown, with whom and upon whom, rests the responsibility of withholding, or the ignominy of refusing, the payment of such claims as these. We have no objection to the negotiation of a new loan, on the score of fairness and general concession, but we expect to see all debts of gratitude paid first.

The meeting of Parliament must take place by September next: and the appointment of Mr. Hincks before he did not take up arms, and the neglect of David Vitty because he did, will doubtless form the topics of close scrutiny and animated discussion. In the mean time we would recommend the people of

Canada to weigh well the sarcastic wisdom of the great Burke, and to ask themselves whether a TRUCKLE-BED Administration is capable of managing the affairs of this "mighty" Province. It is thus that Burke describes a Ministry of which the great Lord Chatham was the ill-judging architect, and which will ever be known in the annals of history as a ridiculous and clumsy piece of political carpentering:

"One or two of these maxims, flowing from an opinion not the most indulgent to our unhappy species, and surely a little too general, led him into measures that were greatly mischievous to himself; and for that reason, among others, perhaps fatal to his country; measures, the effects of which, I am afraid, are for ever incurable. He made an administration so chequered and speckled; he put together a piece of joinery so grossly indented and whimsically dovetailed; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified mosaic; such a tessellated pavement without cement, here a bit of black stone and there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers; king's friends and republicans; whigs and Tories; treacherous friends and open enemies; that it was indeed a very curious spectacle, but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsafe to stand on."

The colleagues whom he had assorted at the same boards stared at each other, and were obliged to ask, "Sir, your name?—sir, you have the advantage of me.—Mr. Such-a-one—I beg a thousand pardons; I venture to say it did so happen, that persons had a single office divided between them, who had never spoken to each other in their lives; until they found themselves, they knew not how, pigging together, heads and points, in the same TRUCKLE-BED."

Let the present Canadian Cabinet be hereafter known as the TRUCKLE-BED Ministry.

The heading with which we commenced this volume has been almost universally condemned, and we think with the greatest justice, as a coarse and inferior production of art; the execution completely marred all the merit of the design. We therefore withdraw it without hesitation.

Our publishers took every pains, and spared no expense, to procure a heading worthy of the paper; and we much regret that several friends in England, who lent their kind assistance in the matter, should see all their labour frustrated, by circumstances over which they had no control.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. D. ROBERTSON.

(From the Montreal Messenger.)
The Rev. Mr. Robertson, Assistant Minister at Christ Church, has had a Bible Class under his care for several years. The object of the members of this class is the acquirement of Scriptural knowledge, and a practical acquaintance with the truths of Revealed Religion. That they are well satisfied with the ability and zeal of their teacher, as the following letter, addressed to him a few days ago, and to which the reply is subjoined. It is highly pleasing to witness the proofs of so excellent a feeling, and to note the reciprocal esteem and affection existing between the teacher and his pupils:—

Montreal, July 4, 1842.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,
The time having now arrived for the usual summer recess of your Bible Class, we desire to express to you our sincere acknowledgments, for the unwearied anxiety evinced by you, to impart to us a portion of that necessary and beautiful knowledge with which for wise purposes, it has pleased a bounteous Providence richly to endow you.

During the period of the four years in which, Reverend Sir, we have been privileged to attend your Bible Class, we have not failed to observe and to admire your noble zeal in the cause of our Great Master, as well as your intimate acquaintance with the all-important and soul-deceiving truths revealed by him, for the guidance of his servants. And, though we have not been able to improve to us in all scriptural and spiritual knowledge.

On your teaching, Sir, we have received with a full and implicit trust, and our trust has been justified by our observance of the jealous care with which you have guarded, and the most respectful regard, for the sacred truths which have arisen from a perusal of that Gospel upon which the Christian's Hope is founded, and which is as one with the doctrines of our Reverend and Venerable Church. We are grateful, Reverend Sir, that it has pleased a kind and ever bountiful Providence to favour us so abundantly, and the Hon. Lord Bishop, and the Rev. Mr. Robertson, to suppress our own feelings, did we not cordially and respectfully tender to you the expression of our thanks.

Trusting that by the divine blessing, your health may be speedily and completely re-established, and that at some day, we may have the pleasure of seeing you in the performance of your arduous, but pleasing and instructive duties.

We are,
Reverend and Dear Sir,
Your affectionate and grateful friends and servants,
D. BAILY,
In the name of the whole Class,
Laguchetiere-Street, July 5, 1842.

REPLY.
MR VERY DEAR FRIENDS,
Permit me to express the high gratification which I have derived from your kind, confiding, and well-timed letter. When I connect the pleasure with other instances of your great respect, fear, partial regard, and feel encouraged to hope that my efforts, feeble and defective as they may have been, to communicate to you that knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation, have not been altogether in vain. Feeling, however, the full force of the question, "who is sufficient for these things?" I have not hesitated to lay before you, in as plain and unadorned a manner as I could, the solid information which I have undertaken to explain the Scriptures, as a rule of faith and practice, you must pardon me for saying, that your terms of eulogy must have been dictated rather by feelings of personal friendship than by actual desert.

Without, however, laying claim, in the eyes of the qualifications which you have been pleased to attribute to me as a religious teacher, I can still say that I have been throughout actuated by a single eye to God's glory, and to the edification of his holy church; and that my own desire has ever been, to make you intimately acquainted with those truths, the practical application of which is indissolubly connected with your salvation. It must, however, be carefully remembered, that Scripture, however accurate, and even systematic, is not from being sufficient to give us the means of practical holiness, but that the Holy Spirit, who is the author of all true knowledge, will only augment our condemnation; for not the sayers or hearers of God's word, but its doers, shall at last inherit his heavenly kingdom. Under such convictions, it is with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction that I perceive the expression of your humble trust that my exertions have tended to promote your improvement, not in the mere verbal science of the Scriptures, but also in spiritual knowledge. If my humble labours have produced such a noble result even in you, I feel that I have not been unworthy of the means of imparting to others that truth which illumines and converts the soul, or if in others they have been promotive of a growth in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, then am I more than rewarded, while I gratefully ascribe the praise to Him, without whose aid "all our doings are nothing worth."

I am highly flattered by the confidence which you so generously repose in me as your Instructor, and the feeling is strengthened when I connect it with the rational ground on which your trust is placed. I do not affect to be ignorant, that on many occasions, I have felt myself in a measure at a loss, as to the sense of duty, in certain doctrines which may have sounded as "strange things" in the ears of some of your number; yet I have the satisfaction of knowing that these discussions have led to the candid and patient investigation of several truths of vital importance, which had previously attracted but little notice, and on the same occasions, you were forward to acknowledge, I guarded my definitions with jealous regard to revealed truth, to the expositions of pure and primitive days, and to the articles and creeds of the Reformed Catholic Church. I beg to reciprocate the affectionate feelings which you have expressed towards me in my present feeble state of health, and while I pray our Heavenly Father to bestow upon each of you his best blessings, I hope, through his goodness, to meet you all early in October, and to resume my pleasant labours under my mutual good.

I am faithfully,
Your Friend and Instructor,
D. ROBERTSON,
To J. BAILY, TURNER, ESQ.,
And the Members of the Bible Class.

PANATICS.

(From the Montreal Transcript.)

Extract of a letter from a Correspondent, dated Sherbrooke, (E. T.) 30th June, 1842.—"There is a great excitement at present in the townships of Hatley and Stanstead, in relation to the doctrines of one Miller, who confidently asserts that the end of the

world is fixed for April next. In these and some other discourses there has been held, by one of Miller's disciples, a series of camp meetings, at which have been assembled from 3,000 to 5,000 persons. Some were so deeply impressed, and so far carried away with the doctrines and predictions of Miller, that they have given over all kinds of labour and business, leaving "enough, they say, to live on until the end of all things." Several persons who went last Sunday from this place "to one of their meetings, in Hatley, describe their conduct as extravagant in the extreme—such shouting, praying, and howling, as would frighten a sober man from the place. The countenances of these most "affected by the excitement are pale, their eyes swollen, and their whole bearing indicating a state of mental derangement, rather than that of men assembled for the purpose of religious worship. I hope the reports of their coming to this place are not true, "for the influence exerted on society is in the highest degree deleterious."

We heard Mr. Millar lecture several years ago, and many of his explanations of the prophecies were so utterly childish and ridiculous as would seem to have defied the possibility of belief; as, for example, explaining the serpents mentioned by the prophet, "with stings in their tails," to be the invention of gunpowder, and the bullet being driven home to the breach or tail of the musket as its literal fulfillment; and yet many pretend to believe, and still greater numbers were terrified, while some gave over their worldly avocations, and resigned the appointed period for the end of all things; which, by the bye, not being forthcoming, found Mr. Millar was mistaken, and so he has put off the end for a year longer; and the natural effect was a wide spread and lamentable infidelity in those parts where his doctrines caused the greatest excitement. This, and must be, the natural and inevitable result.

ROMANISM.—The Right Rev. MICHAEL POWERS, [the so called Roman Catholic] Lord Bishop of Toronto, arrived here on Saturday last, accompanied by the Right Rev. BISHOP GAULIN, and on Sunday was installed, in the Cathedral of St. James, by the Right Rev. RICHARD GAULIN, Bishop of Kingston. Before the Parochial Mass, DR. GAULIN briefly remarked, that it was usual to convey the Bishop elect from his residence to the church by a procession. Accordingly, the male portion of the congregation, about 1500, including the children, proceeded, on the 15th inst., to the residence of the Rev. Mr. MACDONAGH, where the Bishop, constituting him (Roman Catholic) Bishop of Toronto, were read, and acknowledged by his predecessor. The procession then moved in graceful order to the Church, where the newly installed Bishop addressed the congregation in the most affecting and conciliatory manner; and, while day passed in solemnity, the evening service being ended by a luminous discourse from the Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Zanesville, Ohio.—[From the Catholic 6th July.]

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE OXFORD CONVOCATION.—The contest precipitated by the misjudging friends of Dr. Hampden has terminated in their utter defeat, and the cause has been decided not exactly calculated to redound to their credit. It is reasonable to believe that the discretion of the Regius Professor himself would have preserved him from a mortification for which he is indebted to his too zealous supporters, of whom "save me from my friends!" he might appropriately enough exclaim. Every art has been tried by a certain party to secure support in their contemplated assault on the statute of 1836; and the rise on which they relied was the confounding together the question of Dr. Hampden's orthodoxy with that of the propriety of opinions called Puseyite: they hoped thus by raising the alarm cry of Antisecularism, Protestantism, and they endeavoured to identify the defenders of the statute, the opponents of the doctor as the friends of Puseyism. In this rise, however, it will be seen, they failed, though, to a certain extent, it may be fancied that it told. The Senate generally saw through the delusion. They clearly perceived that Dr. Hampden was not being Puseyite, but they endeavoured to identify the defenders of the statute, the opponents of the doctor as the friends of Puseyism. In this rise, however, it will be seen, they failed, though, to a certain extent, it may be fancied that it told. The Senate generally saw through the delusion. They clearly perceived that Dr. Hampden was not being Puseyite, but they endeavoured to identify the defenders of the statute, the opponents of the doctor as the friends of Puseyism. In this rise, however, it will be seen, they failed, though, to a certain extent, it may be fancied that it told. The Senate generally saw through the delusion. 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