"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.]

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1840.

NUMBER XXXIII.

Original Poetry.

For the Church.

[The following lines were occasioned by reading the extract lately contained in "The Church," from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta's letter to the President of the Church Missionary Society, detailing the extraordinary conversion of three thousand Hindoos to Christianity, near Kishnagur, in Hindoostan .- "The kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever."—Rev. xi. 15.]

O'er the fields of Heathen darkness, where Jelinga rolls her flood, Where Brahma, Shiva, Vishnoo, once rioted in blood, Where Mecca's arch-deceiver his resting place has made, E'en there is now the cross of Christ, salvation's cross, display'd.

And where gloomy superstition performed its impious rite, Where once the people sat and mourned in darkness and in night, Has ris'n the sun of righteousness, with healing on his wings, And thy great name, Immanuel, the lisping infant sings.

Where Satan reigned as Prince of air, he from the throne is hurled, And o'er his dark dominion salvation's flag's unfurled, And hundreds, thousands pant and sigh to hear the living word, Of Him who died their souls to save, and crown Him Christ and

Yes, now that bright, that morning star, the day spring from on high, Has risen, and before its rays the clouds of error fly;

And they who once owned Brahma's faith, now tremble and con-

That Jesus Christ is Prophet, King, Redeemer, Prince of peace.

Yes, as on the Pentecost, the Holy Spirit's breath Has roused the souls of those who groan'd in bondage and in death, And, Kishnagur, within thy walls is heard again the cry Of "what must I do to be saved" from death and hell, and misery?

Now hearts, which were once hard as stone, the pangs of conscience And pour the prayer to Him who bore each sorrow and each woe; And ery, "Lord we believe on thee, O help our unbelief."

Say Christian, say, didst ever thou pour forth an earnest prayer To God thy Lord, that He would make the Heathen world his

Say, didst thou ever longing wish that earth's vast bound should be Filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as waters cover sea?

Say, didst thou e'er for Heathen mourn, and then devoutly pray, 'That Jesu's Kingdom soon might come, -might rise that happy

When Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God, the Lamb for sinners slain, Might come as King, Redeemer, on Zion's hill to reign?

Say, didst thou ever longing sigh for a shrill trumpet's voice, A dying world to rouse to Christ, and bid all hearts rejoice In Him who died on Calvary, and triumphed o'er the grave, And conquering rose, and ever lives, omnipotent to save?

Then let thy heart expand with joy, be valiant, be of cheer, Redemption's day now draweth nigh, salvation cometh near; For soon will come that happy day, the theme of prophet's lay When born shall be a nation, ten thousand in a day.

The glorious day approaches, by holy men foretold, When there shall be one shepherd, and one encircling fold, When the remotest ends of earth the faith of Christ shall own, And there shall be one Lord and God, and His great name be one.

Then hasten, Lord, we pray thee, that bless'd, that glorious hour, When high and low, and rich and poor, shall own Emmanuel's

When Jew and Gentile, bond and free, shall with one tongue con-

That Jesus Christ is Lord and King, —"the Lord our Righteousness." Chatham, Dec. 12th, 1839.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF EXETER TO SIR R. BOURKE. Exeter, Dec. 4, 1839.

Sir,-My attention has been this day called to what to such letter has reached me, I ought perhaps to conclude that none such was written by you. But I prefer treating the letter as if it were genuine; trusting that if it be not genuine, you will rather blame the person who has abused your name, than me, for any part of this an-

You say, that in my Charge to my clergy, I "accuse the Governor and Council of New South Wales of having recommended the application of a sum of public money in favour of a Roman Catholic clergyman, in direct contradiction to a principle of the government acted upon in all cases affecting clergymen of the Church of England, thus combining partiality with malversation in the discharge of their official duty."

Sir, I make no such charge upon either yourself, or the Council, and so the slightest attention to what I said ought to have convinced you. The passage on which you comment is as follows-after speaking of Lord Aberdeen having said that although the Roman Catholic chaplain, Dr. Polding, whom the government permitted to exercise episcopal authority in N. S. Wales, was to receive £200 per annum; this was to be contingent on the Rev. Mr. Ullathorne, who as V. General had previously received that sum, being transferred to Van Diemen's Land; and moreover, that there was a distinct intimation given by Lord A. that no higher stipend would be sanctioned by the English ministry, I proceed as fol-

"However, before Dr. Polding's arrival in the colony, a change of government had taken place in England, and immediately Sir R. Bourke scrupled not, in despite of the dispatch from Lord Aberdeen, to take the advice of the Council upon the amount of stipend which they would be willing to assign to Dr. Polding, if his Majesty's Government consented to enlarge it."

"The Council recommended £500 per annum, which was proposed to the government at home, and forthwith assented to, although it was in direct contradiction to the principle established five months before, and acted upon in all cases of the Church of England, that the amount of private contribution should be the condition and measure of to present it to him.

Now, Sir, if you will calmly review this passage you whatever—that on yourself I did not make the particular charge of which you here complain, but that I made it solely on the government at home. To no one but them can it by possibility apply: for the date of your dispatch, from which I cited, was the 4th of October, 1835; and the principle to which I referred was quoted by me in Lord Glenelg's own words as taken from his spatch of 20th November 1835, five months (as I stated) before his lordship's dispatch to you of the 9th April, 1836, in which he says that "Under the circumstances which you have stated I shall not object to sanction the rate of salary proposed to that gentleman," Dr.

All this becomes more clear, if it be possible, on reference to my whole argument, which was one of complaint

asked how this equal support of all that calls itself religion, be it "true or false, especially of the Roman Catholic Church, can be reconciled to the duty of the sworn advisers of the Sovereign ?" *** But nowhere did I complain of any colonial governor for proposing anything whatever to the government at home.

Did I then make no complaint whatever against you? Not so. I did make one complaint, which I proceed to avow and to justify. I stated that-"Sir R. Bourke scrupled not, in despite of the dispatch of Lord Aberdeen, to take the advice of the Council upon the amount of the stipend which they should be willing to assign to Dr. Polding, if her Majesty's government should consent to enlarge it."

You say that I "omitted to state, that the question arose upon a memorial addressed to the government and Council by a number of respectable gentlemen in the name and on the behalf of the Roman Catholics of New South Wales."

I certainly did not think that such a memorial from the Roman Catholics of New South Wales ought to have induced you to take the advice which you scrupled not to seek, "in despite of the dispatch of Lord Aberdeen." Instead of taking such advice and so prejudicing the question, and committing the government at home to the sity of making an ungracions resistance, not only to the wishes of the memorialists, but also to the decision of the Colonial Legislative Council, if they should adhere to the instructions given to you by Lord Aberdeen, you ought, I submit, to have communicated the whole matter to her Majesty's ministers, with any representations or recommendations which you thought fit, and to have left the decision to their unfettered judgment.

This duty was the more imperative upon you, from a consideration which you in your turn "have omitted to state." In 'your dispatch to Lord Glenelg, of September 30, 1833, already referred to, you had said, with reference to the then recent appointment of a Roman Catholic Vicar General, that you "inclined to think that the salary of £200 a-year is too low for the office, and that it might be advantageously raised to £400, to enable united by a principle of catholicity. Under these cirthe Vicar General to visit frequently the chapels in the interior."

You omitted, I repeat, to state this, and further that it was with this dispatch before him, and in manifest reference to it, that Lord Aberdeen said that he was not prepared to sanction, in any event, a higher stipend to Dr. Polding than £200 per annum, not higher even than £150, unless the Vicar General were removed to ano-

With this instruction from Lord Aberdeen, I think that you exceeded the obvious bounds of due discretion, in taking the advice of the Legislative Council on an augmentation of Dr. Polding's stipend, before you had first submitted the matter to the government at home; unless you were assured of the views of the new government being different from those of Lord Aberdeen. You think that you exercised a due discretion on this occasion .-Which of us is right I willingly leave to the judgment of those who are more familiar with questions relative to the duties of colonial governors than I am, and less interested in the decision than you are. Meanwhile, let Purports to be "Copy of a letter addressed to me by you, dated 11, Upper Belgrave-street, Nov. 30, 1839." As nion, were as gentle as could well be devised—"Sir R. Bourke scrupled not, in despite of the dispatch of Lord Aberdeen, to take the advice of the Council," &c.

There remains one further particular respecting yourself, on which you remark, that I had observed on your not indicating the slightest preference of any church or any creed whatever; the only feeling expressed by this presentative of the Sovereign in New South Wales beog that of hostility to an Established Church." You briefly reply that "it was no part of your duty to lay before the Secretary of State for the Colonies your confession of faith, or to trouble him with your opinion upon the advantages or disadvantages of an Established Church, except as related to the colony whose affairs you adminis-

What may have been your duty in this particular, was no part of the question suggested by me. That it was natural for a Churchman to express some regret in proposing to root out the very foundations of his own Church, as an Established Church, in the colony which he administered, I have no doubt. Sir G. Arthur repeatedly indicated his kindly feelings to the Church, and Lord Glenelg, who is also a Churchman, expressed sentiments of attachment to that Church, both for himself and his colleagues, in the very dispatch to you in which he sealed its destruction by sanctioning the plan which you had proposed. That his lordship's language was more consistent with his conduct than yours, I am very far from

"As the representative of your Sovereign," too, it would, I think, have been natural for one who duly considered the obligations of that Sovereign to maintain the Church, as an Established Church, and the Protestant reformed religion, to the utmost of his power, within the colony which you administered in his name, -it would, I say, have been natural for any representative of your Sovereign, who duly considered those obligations, to have hesitated long before he proposed a scheme which could not be carried into effect consistently with your Sovereign's oath, if the matter had been brought to his notice, in the manner in which it was incumbent on his advisers

That King William the Fourth knew not the nature will perceive that on your Council I made no charge New South Wales, as they affected the cause of true religion, I most firmly and confidently believe.

To your observations on various passages of my Charge which do not relate to yourself you will not be surprised that I decline saying anything.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your very obedient servant, H. EXETER. To Major General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.

God."

CATHOLICITY AND DISSENT.*

It must not be supposed that, because dissent has an indoubted right to be unmolested by the laws of the

* From the Christian Remembrancer.

against the government at home, not against their offi- land, and in many instances commands and deserves our AN APOLOGY FOR THE DOCTRINE OF the timid and indifferent. Such was the state of affairs that precers, that "the British government was willing to attend respect, it must not therefore be supposed that dissent is to the judgment and the feelings of a colonial legislature laudable, or a thing to be encouraged. It ought never and people if represented to be adverse to a Church Es- to be forgotten, that the motto of Christianity is Unity tablishment—but decidedly opposed to them, however and Catholicity, and that when charity is described by "strongly expressed when in favour of the extension of St. Paul as the cement of the church, he had no idea of the Church." I objected to the "most novel and most the assembly of the faithful being held together but by unrighteous principle" of giving equal encouragement one faith, one hope, one baptism, and one Holy Ghost. to all religious, as having been "sanctioned by govern- But few sublunary things are without their alloy, and disment" and "announced by government." Finally, I sent may be called the plague-spot of the Reformation.

England, in some respects, was more happy than the rest of Europe, in possessing leaders of a moderated spirit, and thus escaped that desolating passion for destruction, which swept too many of the institutions of primitive Christianity from the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches of the continent, and left them without any stable principle for securing purity of faith or decency of form. There the abolition of episcopacy has been followed by a spirit which has at last hit upon the notable expedient of translating the oriental phraseology of Scripture into occidental prose, and of frittering down the nysteries of our holy religion into mere natural events, by the application of an audacious neology. And let us not flatter ourselves that, if we indulge the unscriptural propensity to break up the unity of the church, the evil will end there; the design of the church of Christ is, to rather into one all the nations of the earth, and so far any division is a counteraction of its end. If our Church coerced mankind into its bosom by the terrors of an inas we are not statesmen, is n liey.

Let nothing tempt us, then, to lose sight of the princi-

carried on by its sacraments, and whose members were cumstances, they were dazzled by the majestic appearance of the Church of Rome, bearing the symbol of unity in its subordination to one temporal head, and claiming, on every occasion, an exclusive title to the epithet of Christianity is practical as well as mystical union among the members of the visible church, and so much to be themselves. lamented, whatever just right it may have to civil toleration, is the schism that disfigures and paralyzes Protestantism. Nor is the duty of standing by the National Church less imposed on us by state considerations. Her history is the history of English liberties, from the tyranny of John to that of the last of the Stuarts, and this, we fear, is the secret of the unaccountable rancour with which she has been assailed. We fancy that till she be broken up, it will be found our political constitution will still have an axis around which to move, and towards which the disjointed elements of peace and order, however shaken, will slowly, but certainly, gravitate. Indeed, in these days of change, what else but our holy re-Sir R. friends of constitutional liberty or national union? Shall Popish bill, and the men who firmly and uncon a principle of reform hold us together? let the few last years answer. The principle of monarchy? whence, then, the philosophical republicanism of the day? Shall the national debt, the fear of bankruptcy? O base and precarious safety! The magnet of the constitution, as ong as our people continue to be of the moral and religious temperament which has hitherto stamped their character, will be the Church; throughout the history of your country (and the lessons of that history have not been falsified by the passing events of the day) you will find, that, when England has risen as one man for the glory and safety of the land, in defence of her external or domestic liberties, the crisis has always been some great question touching the National Church. I need only point to the reigns of John, Elizabeth, and James II., and I trust I may add, that of our present gracious queen, without exposing myself to the charge of treading on forbidden ground. The fact is, that as the mind can look back on past events, and pronounce a judgment on them ess distorted by prejudice and predilection, so can it look forward to the future with a clearer vision than it contemplates the present. While a difference of situation or of interest will ever leave us divided on questions of forms of government, of the extent of civil liberty, or the respective importance of manufacturing and agricultural interests, yet when we come to look beyond the grave, either for ourselves or our children, we are unaniious in our sentiment of a future and better state. In this hope, the rich and poor, the high and low, the friend and foe, the aristocrat and the plebeian, separated by a wide chasm here below, may all unite—this is common round; and as long as we are lighted onwards to that of the majority of the nation, as their spiritual mother, and the exponent of our nationality will be, as it ever | George the Third had saved the constitution from the aggression her, if you are touched with pity for her youth; if you did, to bring the people to comparative indifference. pray her young mind may escape the contagion of a courtly atmosphere; if you wish stability to her throne; prince of infirm principles, and who had too much to do in conpurify the corruption of a court, and shed a halo of holy the pole star of the world. Then it will be no profana-

APOSTOLICAT SUC SICA: By the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval, B. C. L., Chaplain in

Ordinary to the Queen. CHAPTER V.

PRESBYTERIANISM. This scheme suicidal, even if the theory could be admitted.

directly contrary to the truth, I will, if they please, for a mo- advances by laws, which nevertheless they support with no spirit ment, admit their position, and proceed to inquire what practi- -throwing the task of defence upon the Crown and its ministers : cal difference it will make, or how they will be one jot bettered or there is but one cure for this delusion; let the deceitful defences justified thereby. Let us suppose, then, that when the Apostles | be removed-let the people meet Popery face to face as their faleft the Church, they left it under two orders of ministers; first, there did-and then if they are Protestants like their fathers, called sometimes Presbyters, sometimes Bishops-whom, there- they will show that they have not degenerated. If they permit fore, for brevity's sake, we will call Presbyter-Bishops; second- these defences to be removed, that will prove their indifference; ly, Deacons: the power of ordination and of government resting | the consequences will show how foolish it is to be indifferent, and in the first. That, afterwards, when divisions arose in the Church, the Presbyter-Bishops, to avoid disputes among themselves, appointed one of their number to a pre-eminency both ways; the passing of the bill of 1829 has proved the indiffeover the rest, and left in his hands the chief exercise of government, and the sole exercise of ordination, giving him the name shows that the British people are at heart as thoroughly Protesof Bishop. Now it must, I think, be admitted, that the Pres- tant as ever. byter-Bishops, who were alive when this supposed alteration took place, would retain in themselves the inherent right to ordain; was too singular to escape notice or memory, notwithstanding the and might validly exercise that right, if occasion should require. humility of our position. With one journal (now extinct) to aid But when these all died off, leaving only the single Bishop in the us, the St. James's Chronicle and the Standard stood alone as opquisition, the state might, perhaps, reasonably interfere exercise of this function, then, it is clear, that none could there- ponents of the Popish bill; and this single fact is a testimony, into rescue the young from her grasp; but when a tax is after claim any ministerial authority except through him, and only star omnium, as to the popular indifference. Were the case again levied to wrest from her those who feel bound to her by such as he gave. That single Bishop would remain in each presented we should act exactly the same part, though with no onviction, gratitude, and hope, we are puzzled to disco- Church, the sole representative of the original (supposed nume- more hope of success than we then performed it, because we feel it ver the justice of such a measure, and, by consequence, rous) body of Presbyter-Bishops, and only those persons could to be the duty of every individual in a private station so to act as claim to be his equals, or to have authority to ordain, whom he that, if all co-operated with him, the best end would be obtained. nimself should maint to the equanty or in est with that authority. | we were of the burninest or the people, and we acted as we think ple of catholicity: let the church still claim the nation But the Presbyters, such as has been understood by that term ever and thought the people ought to act, in all such cases -- not to look as its own, it is of the essence of Christianity, and the since the Epistles of Ignatius, or the code of the Anti-Nicene Church, upward to superiors for example, or on one side for excuses from

very shadow of the substance explains the enigma of the never were ordained by the Bishops to be their equals, nor vested by their duty, but to look to their own sense, and their own consciences. modern strides of the Church of Rome, with all its errors. them with authority to ordain. The rites at the ordination of a Bi-Catholic, which we, in our apathy, have unfortunately laid hands, fancied that power of ordination was conferred upon demand it in the crisis of 1829. too long conceded to it. So essential to the spirit of them by those who, even if the Presbyterian theory were admitted to be true, are shown never to have received such power

THE PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY AND POPISH ENCROACHMENT. *

Ten years ago we said that the bill of 1829 would destroy the Protestant constitution of the country through all its branches. We say that it has done so, not merely because we are not the persons to say one thing at one time and another thing at another time, but because the result of the experiment has verified our

Do we recur to this subject for the purpose of condemning the authors of the law in question? By no means. There are two parties innocent in the affair of the disastrous year referred toligion and the Church, is left to be the shibboleth of the the ministers who, with avowed reluctance, introduced the fatal igorously opposed it. Much of the guilt of the violation of the onstitution rests with those Whigs and Canningites who forced upon the ministry, and with those who offered to it but a seemng opposition: but most of the guilt must be ascribed to the pathy of the higher and middle classes.

It may be offered in defence, or in palliation of this apathy, that the middle classes were the dupes of a delusion, the first

clouds of which had risen before most of the generation were born. In the early days of Mr. Burke there was little religion in the ountry-it had been too long ruled by Whigs. He was the husband of a Papist-more than half of his domestic circle was omposed of Papists. He would, therefore, naturally regard Popery with favour; and seeing but few in his own rank really influenced by religion in the conduct of their lives, he would also naturally regard Protestantism and Popery as class distinctions, not as contrasting the moral constitution of men. Mr. Pitt, engaged n a war against the principle of Atheism itself, readily accepted the alliance of all professors of Christianity, and in the greater part of his time Popery was "upon good behaviour." These great men, therefore, under the influence of peculiar and temporary circumstances, adopted views of Popery which, were they now living, or had they lived a few years longer, they would earnestly repudiate. A race followed, by the courtesy of office and of parliamentary repute designated statesmen-some showy, some honest, the greater part respectable—but none of them wise. These men-we hope that Providence, in mercy to the the first-rate good sense that can form original and sound opinions, or the firmness and industry which enable men of second class ability to maintain and defend opinions borrowed from sutional Church shall command the respect and gratitude opposition to, those opinions, while they eagerly snatched at every novelty of doctrine which seemed plausible-but was plau-Englishmen will never want, however divided on other sible only because it had not been submitted to the assay of powersubjects, or however estranged by fortune or opinion ful understandings, or to the ordeal of experiment. So the counfrom each other, a binding principle to counteract decay, try was governed from 1809 to 1829. The inflexible integrity of has been-Church and State. This is the anchor of the of Popery-not merely because the King was himself Protestant, nonarchy. Let us not weigh it now, for the political but because he took care that no arts should be employed, with horizon is black with storms. A short time ago, and the the sanction of the Crown, to damp the Protestant spirit of the nation seemed fired with generous loyalty to honour the people. Had George the Third contented himself with a reserved coronation of their queen, God bless her! A queen's and sullen maintenance of his opinions and his oath, it would true crown is the virtue of her people. If you reverence not have taken 20 years from his intellectual incapacitation, as it

crown her with a virtuous rising generation, who shall ciliating forbearance towards his private character, to imitate the trace their advantages to the church of their forefathers. steadiness of his father in discharging public duties. It was Then the loud chorus of a nation's loyalty shall scare during the 20 years of his administration of the governmentthe traitor from the throne, and the people's soundness | years pre-eminently glorious abroad -- but most unhappy, in every respect at home, that Popery made its silent and rapid progress. lustre round the crown. The empire of England's queen In England annual debates, with Protestant majorities regularly will once more be the bulwark of protestant liberty, and decreasing into minorities; in Ireland, a licensed treason growing in insolence and in apparent strength, and like all that has aption to say, "The voice of the people is the voice of parent strength, however unreal, extending its influence among

* From the St. James's Chronicle, London Paper.

sented itself to the ministers of 1829. They saw apathy in England and the threat of rebellion in Ireland-they knew the threat to be fallacious, but they saw in a great division of the empire established "the state bordering upon civil war, which is worse than civil war;" and they looked in vain to every other quarter for the means of putting an end to the dreadful evil. We know not by what process of reasoning they came to the conclu-But now, although all the evidences appealed to by the Pres- sion at which they arrived, but we can easily suppose them to byterians in support of their position are found, on investigation, reason thus :- The British nation are indifferent to the advances be nothing worth, yet, for the sake of the argument, though of Popery, because they think that they are defended from these

will rouse them to the defence of their religion if anything can. The experiment, if such was contemplated, has succeeded in cence of the people ten years ago; the present spirit of the nation

Let us not be misunderstood. The part that we acted in 1829

It has puzzled the world to account for the conversion shop having been in all ages distinct from those at the ordination of present, a false step in not resigning, when they found that neither to the Romish faith, of such men as Stolberg and the a Presbyter. So, then, while in all ages of the Church since the King nor people would support them in defending the Protestant Schlegels; but their philosophic minds could not disco- death of the Presbyter-Bishops existing when Episcopacy was constitution; but the last 10 years have in manifold ways proved ver apostolic Christianity in the disunited varieties and established, the two orders of ministry, i.e., of Presbyter-Bish- that the step was not taken from unworthy motives. They could independent laxities of the reformed churches of Ger- ops, and of Deacons, (which this theory supposes to have been not save the constitution—that had been rendered impossible by many. Disciplined amongst the records of a severer an- alone Apostolically instituted,) have been continued and repre- the apathy of the people—perhaps, by the people depending upon tiquity, they looked round for an apostolical church,—an sented by the Bishops and Deacons, an intermediate order of the Crown in the last resort—perhaps by the King's reliance upon organized assembly of the faithfu, whose operations were merely human origin (according to this theory) will be found ex- the people not permitting the question to be brought to the last existing: namely, Presbyters not ordained to be ordainers. But it tremity-still it was, in our judgment, a false step in the Tory miis from this last intermediate humanly-instituted order, on whom nisters to allow themselves to be made even the avowedly reluctant was never conferred at ordination the power to ordain, that the instruments in the fatal change. We can account for it only by Presbyterians of Germany, Denmark, France, Scotland, Eng- the temptation of self-sacrifice—a temptation irresistible to noble land, Ireland, and North America, derive their pretended orders. and generous minds, where the sacrifice promises good to those who The persons on whom Bugenhagen, Calvin, Knox, and Wesley are loved and reverenced; and the King and country seemed to

The unhappy choice made in the crisis was as much directed by the people as if it had been dictated by them, instead of being connived at. One numerous and violent party was urgent—the people slunk from their duty in resisting the urgency of the aggressors—the result was inevitable. Now if the people shall be ever again so dull and indifferent as they were in 1829, another step will be made in advance by Popery, but one other step like that referred to cannot fall short of the establishment of a Popish supremacy.

It is upon these considerations that we deprecate all confidence except in the Protestant spirit of the people. Let that spirit be awakened, and kept awake; and we are safe from all danger, and even menace of danger, from the executive: let it slumber, and a sovereign, as zealous for his religion as George the Third, cannot

Our course is plain-it is to do our duty, by resisting Popish aggression in every way in which we can, and to repose a decent confidence in the Sovereign, that she will not try to betray us a confidence to which Queen Victoria is entitled on n but which might be safely reposed even in a James the Second; for, as the fate of that King shows, no prince can betray a resolved and vigilant nation. A ministerial journal asks what is to be the end of this-submission to Popery or a repeal of the bill of 1829? We do not see the necessity for any end. If Papists will be contented with what they have obtained, the country can go on without any further change either in advance or retrograde. If they will not, as we believe, indeed know, that they will not rest upon the status quo, then they, not we, will be the repealers of the bill of 1829 .-To that we have no doubt it will come; but the longer the Protestant spirit shall be kept awake, the more distant will be the day of

THE ROMISH VIEW OF CONFESSION DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church of England ordains general and public confession to Almighty God, and recommends, in particular cases, private and special confession to the parson; that godly counsel and consolation may be administered, that scruples may be removed, and, if required, that the mind of the penitent may be sustained by the pronouncing absolution by the authority committed to priests of Christ's Church. But the Romish Church makes private con-FESSION of every sin to the priest a sacrament; and holds that it is necessary to salvation. Therefore, according to that doctrine, every member of that communion (even females) must undergo a most searching scrutiny on subjects relating to their thoughts and British empire, has extinguished the breed—these men, without words; and must be questioned on the most delicate points, and revolting crimes. The secrets of families must be placed at the disposal of the priest; questions may be put which a pure and modest woman should shrink from contemplating. And it is held, perior minds, adopted or opposed the opinions of Mr. Burke and that those who decline this, cannot be saved. The Church of Engtope by the same directing luminary, as long as the Na- Mr. Pitt, guiltless of effectual reasoning in their defence of, or land rejects such a doctrine, and denies that Scripture warrants it. -Penny Sunday Reader.

BAPTIZING FAMILIES.

We do not see how our Baptist brethren can well answer the following pithy remarks of Dr. Wardlaw. "It is a remarkable fact," says the Dr., p. 109, "that we have

no mention of any thing resembling the baptism of households or families, in the accounts of the propagation of the gospel by our Baptist brethren. That the apostle baptized families, no believer of the Scripture history can doubt; and we have seen that the manner in which such baptisms are recorded, or referred to, indicates no extraordinary thing. Now it surely is an extraordinary thing, that in the journals and periodical account of Baptist misions in heathen countries, we should never meet with any thing of the kind. I question, whether, in the thirty years of the history of the Baptist mission in India, there is to be found a single instance of the baptism of a household. When do we find a Baptist missionary saying, "when she was baptized or her family"_ or, "I baptized the family of Krishnoo or any other convert?"-We have the baptism of individuals; but nothing corresponding to the apostolic baptism of families This fact is a strong corroborative proof, that there is some difference between their practice and that of the apostles. If the practice of both were the same, there might surely be expected some little correspondence in the facts connected with it .- Pedo-Baptist.

I was a sincere Churchman, because experience had convinced me that an uniformity in the religion of my country, was a most desirable thing; because it was reasonable and just, that those who had neither house nor land, and who were the millions of a country, and performed all its useful labours, should have a Church, a Churchyard, a minister of religion, and all religious services performed for them at the expence of those who did possess the houses and land. In a word, in the Church and its possessions, I saw the patrimony of the working people, who had neither house nor land of their own private property. An established Church,-a Church established on Christian principles—is this; it provides an edifice sufficiently spacious for the assembling of the people in | For love of her, and of the faith of which she is the keeper, many each parish—it provides a spot for the interment of the dead; it provides a teacher of religion to officiate in the sacred edifice, to go to the houses of the inhabitants, to administer comfort to the distressed, to counsel the wayward, to teach children their duty towards God, their parents, and their country, (hence our parish schools) and particularly to initiate children in the first principles of religion and morality, and to cause them to "communicate," vail against her.' Her panoply is the promise of her Lord, 'Lo, that is, by an outward mark to become members of the Church of I am with you always, even unto the end of the world, therefore

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1840.

We have often expressed our opinion of the advantages attending those periodical assemblages of the Clergy, which the formation of themselves into District Associations enables them to enjoy; and our estimation of the benefits they afford is, we can unfeignedly say, increased upon every fresh participation in these interesting meetings. The last Session of the MIDLAND CLERICAL As-BOCIATION was held at the residence of the Rev. J. Shortt, at Port Hope, on Wednesday the 5th and Thursday the 6th instant; at which, notwithstanding the obstructions to a general attendance caused by the previous severity of the weather, nine members were present .-The private exercises of the assembled brethren were of the same general character as on previous occasions,composed of deliberations upon those ministerial responsibilities which the stated reading of the Ordination Service so naturally awakens, and a practical and critical comment upon various passages of the Gospel History and the Epistles of St. Paul.

At six o'clock in the evening of each day, Divine 'as performed in St. John's Church; and on both occasions, it was highly gratifying to observe the attendance of so numerous and apparently deeply interested a congregation. The exertions of the choir in this Church are, at all times, peculiarly creditable; and on the present occasion, when worldly avocations might be supposed to interfere, it was pleasing to observe them so numerous and efficient. Nor can we refrain from expressing the gratification we uniformly feel, in meeting that congregation, at the very general and earnest manner in which the Responsive part of the service is performed. It affords a pleasing testimony of an increasing appreciation of our admirable and scriptural Liturgy,-Liturgy whose devotional beauties can never be so well felt as when fervently and universally shared in by a numerous congregation, in those parts especially where their co-operation is so pointedly invited.

The Sermon on Wednesday evening was preached by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson from 1 Timothy iii. 15, and comprehended a very lucid and eloquent exposition of the 19th Article of the Church. On Thursday evening, a clear and practical elucidation of that much misunderstood Service, the COMMINATION, was given by the Rev. J. Grier, in a discourse preached from Proverbs iii. 33d verse.-We have been kindly favoured with a copy of the beautiful peroration of the Sermon delivered on Wednesday evening, which we have great pleasure in present-

ing to our readers :-

"But not only is 'the pure word of God preached' among us, but also the 'Sacrament's are rightly and duly administered, according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same.' Surely, Brethren, we have every outward privilege that we can need to promote our edification and salvation. God Almighty may justly say to us as He did to the Israelites, 'what could have been done more to my vineyard, that I have not done in it?' Do we then individually bring forth fruit suitable to the advantages with which we are favoured? Or might he justly ask respecting us as he did of them, 'wherefore when I looked that it should bring forth grapes, brought it forth wild nembers of the visible Church of Christ, careful to seek the spiritual benefits to be obtained by a right pa nances? Do we bring our little ones to the great Head of the Church, and, in the confidence of faith and prayer, claim for them the blessings of the Christian covenant, in the ordinance of Baptism? And do we, as the Church directs, (unless in case of sickness, or some such just cause) and as the priety of the thing suggests, do we present them to the Lord in His own House? Or are we of the number of those who 'make light' of this ordinance, and hold it in no higher estimation than as something which the usages of society require, and which may be neglected without sin, or without peril? But is there no sin in disobeying the command of our blessed Redeemer, 'Forbid them not?'

And is there no peril in excluding our children from the privileges

of their heavenly birth-right? Let conscience reply.

"Again, as members of the Church of Christ, do we esteem it a privilege, no less than a duty, to be regular attendants at His holy table, in obedience to His dying injunction, 'Do this in remembrance of me?' And are we careful not only to be present ourselves, but do we endeavour, at the proper time, and after due godly care and instruction, to bring our children along with us, re-membering that the blessed promises are not only to us but to our I can conceive no sight more beautiful than that of the pious husband and wife, followed by a pious offspring, advancing together to the table of their common Lord. But is it a sight that we are often permitted to see? Alas! I fear not. Frequently we behold one member of a family, perhaps a godly mother in Israel, advancing alone to meet her Lord; her step falters, her countenance is sad, her heart is yearning over those who ought to be with her, but are not; she is praying, in the silence of her soul, for him to whom she pledged her earthly vows, and for the chil dren whom God has given her, that they, though now forgetful of Him, 'may be all one in Christ,' and that parents and children may yet meet at his table here below, to enjoy the foretaste of that bliss which is only to be experienced in its full fruition at the banquet in heaven. Oh, that many such prayers were offered and the result would be a blessed increase to the Church of God! Sometimes we see the parents come forward, but not the children; and sometimes the children, but not the parents. But oh! what a rending of the body of Christ is this! Of what avail is our Christian profession if we thus make light of Christian or dinances? Is it thus we are to keep the 'unity of the Spirit' on thus enjoy the 'communion of Saints?' Is it thus (and rememcontinue steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, in the breaking of bread, and in prayers?' Or, will Christian fa milies who never meet together to commemorate the love of Christ at His table, be content never to meet in heaven? Brethren of the Church of Christ, let us beware; -our privileges involve us in a deep responsibility. How do we find this over and over again inculcated upon the Israelites by the prophets, and how solemnly is the Divine vengeance denounced against the careless, impeni-tent and unbelieving; against those who slighted the mercy of God, and turned a deaf ear to his counsel! He declared respect-ing his vineyard, the house of Israel, that 'He would lay it waste, because it was unprofitable to its owner; that 'it should be eaten up and trodden down;' which has been indeed most lamentable And with regard to the first Christia fulfilled to this day. Churches, they were called upon, when they were declining from the ways of God, to repent, and be converted from the their way, or they should be destroyed; and as they did not re-pent, the Divine vengeance overtook them, and they are now ost desolate. The dealings of God with his people of old, to whom great advantages and privileges were vouchsafed, are left on record for our instruction, that we may take warning by them, and

w, Brethren, one word more, and I have done. In applying the description of 'the Visible Church of Christ,' conained in this Article, to our own beloved Church, we have no reason, methinks, to fear the comparison; for whether we regard the purity of her doctrines, the spirituality of her services, her high and holy regard for the Word of God, or the care she has manifested in the religious instruction of her children, she alike exhibits the marks of a true Church. What branch of the exhibits the marks of a true Church. What branch of the Church of Christ, I may ask—and I ask the question, not in the trust, be found to pay a Christian respect to the Represunday last, a period of six weeks, have produced the very hand-

spirit of vain-glory, but in a spirit of humble and devout thank-

fulness to Almighty God for the great privileges vouchsafed to us—what branch of the visible Church of Christ has evinced more —I had almost said so much—but what more of maternal care for her children than she has done? She may literally be said to watch over them from the cradle to the grave. Thre step of their earthly pilgrimage she journeys along with them; in every state and condition of life, in prosperity, and in adversity, in health and in sickness, as husbands and wives, and as parents and children, she acts as their spiritual instructor, guide, and counsellor, ever pointing them to the lessons, example, and atonement of her Lord, and guiding their feet in the way of peace; nor does she leave them until she performs the last office ing their mortal remains to 'the house appointed for all living,' in humble hope of the resurrection unto eternal life. Such is the Church of England, the mighty bulwark of the Protestant faith. of her noblest sons have been content to shed their blood at the stake. And yet against this Church the world seems at this time to be set in array. Her enemies (and amongst them are ranged those who, where it not for the ægis of her powerful protection, would long ago have been crushed beneath the invading tread of the common foes of Christianity,) are endeavouring to lay her in the dust. But will they succeed? No; for she is founded upon THE ROCK OF AGES, therefore 'the gates of hell shall never the assaults of her enemies shall be baffled, and their darts fall

harmless at her feet.
"I cannot conclude this discourse in language more appropriate than that recently expressed by one of the noblest of her champions, and most devoted and pious of her sons. 'May the great God of Heaven, may Christ the great Bishop and Shepherd of souls, who is over all things in the Church, put it, my Brethren, into your hearts and minds to say and feel—(as I humbly desire to do)—as for me and my house we will live in the Churc we will die in the Church, and if need shall be, like our martyred refathers, we will die for the Church' -THE CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD, THE PILLAR AND GROUND OF THE FAITH."

With the admirable Speech of the Hon. Mr. De Blauiere, which will be found under the proper head, we conclude our notice of the hackneyed question of the CLERGY RESERVES. We should gladly give the whole of the Debate in the Legislative Council upon this question, for there it was certainly conducted with great energy and ability; but the time has arrived when we consider it desirable to bring the subject to a close; and in making our selection of the Speech of Mr. De Blaquiere we do so because it strikes us as the most elaborate in its details as well as the most complete in its arguments of any of the numerous excellent ones that had been delivered. Mr. De Blaquiere, although a new member and unaccustomed probably to the business of legislation, has proved himself eminently qualified to grapple with this difficult but ill-treated question; and amidst the unaccountable concessions of public men to what we may the years 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837, to alleviate the distress term the false deity of "Conciliation," it is refreshing to observe an individual so well descended and so highly don committee for managing the fund disbursed during those gifted adhering to the great public principle which the years, through the hands of the Lord Primate, about £200,000. question involves, and resolved to make no sacrifice of On making up their accounts last summer they had a balance reduty upon the altar of those divinities which the genius of infidelity and democracy has been conjuring up within the last half century for the adoration of mankind. Mr. for the above object, leaving the management and arrangements De Blaquiere has the benefit of a liberal education, an to the prelates, with the oncurrence of his Grace the Lord Priextensive knowledge of the world, and that peculiar ad- mate; and in this interesting circumstance the society has had its vantage-especially when associated, as in his case, with origin. We are happy this day to announce the addition of a sound religious and virtuous principle-of having min- most munificent donation to that fund. The Duke of Devongled in the best society. The courtesy of address and shire, as an extensive tihe proprietor, has a claim upon the mild urbanity of manners which this advantage imparts, money granted by parliament for the relief of tithe-owners, are most pleasingly exemplified in the private intercourse not less than in the public discussions shared in by this dividend upon which will probably amount to £7000. This sum honourable gentleman .- But while we accord to his ex- his Grace, in a truly nobleand munificent spirit, has determined ertions on this question the praise which they claim, and to add to the above-mentioned fund. The simple announcement proffer on behalf of the Colonial Church that expression of gratitude which we freely take upon us the responsibility of saying that as a body they feel, we are constrained in one point to differ from him, -that is, if we have been rightly informed as to the purport of his reported declaration,—we mean, in his expressed determination never more to sit within the Legislative Council after a decision upon this question so much at variance with common justice and the Constitution of the realm; a decision, we may pause to say, which meets with a powerful rebuke in the following extract from a United States paper:-

"The depopulation of certain parts of the country, and the increase of other sects, which I am far from disparaging, have doubtless contributed to this desolation of the sanctuary. But, another cause, is the alienation of the glebes, the policy and justice of which I have always doubted. Other States have not imitated Virginia in this act, and yet their liberties are equally safe. Why should the glebe be more injurious in the hands of an intelligent elergyman than in those of any other proprietor? Whilst it diminished the burden of supporting an educated and competent minister, it did not suffice to render him independent or neghabits, and refined deportment, is an important element of civilization and it is questionable whether the poorer and thinly portions of the country can maintain such a one by a system of purely voluntary contributions."-Alexandria Gazette

We can understand the purity of feeling and the healthfulness of principle by which Mr. De Blaquiere is actuated in making such a declaration; but on these very grounds, we would-in the name of the Church on whose behalf he has acquitted himself so faithfully entreat him to reverse what we cannot but believe to be a hasty decision. Our Colonial Church can ill spare such advocates as he, and the few others who nobly acted with him in honest resistance to unconstitutional spoliation, have proved themselves to be; and although, in the contemplated measure of the Union, a cloud darkly enshrouds our political future, we must not shrink from, but manfully and religiously encounter the worst tempest with which its ominous gloom may be fraught. The adversaries of our sacred cause in Church and State may gather boldness and strength from this political change but we shall be nothing daunted either by their fierceness or their power. On the question of the Church as of the Monarchy our creed is settled, and it is not to be shaken either by official intimidation or by the clamour of a crowd. If the war of opinion is to proceed, we can face its terrors: we nail our colours to the mast; they may be torn down, but they shall never be struck.

The Speech of His Excellency the Governor General upon the prorogation of what, it is probable, will prove the last Session of the last Parliament of Upper Canada, will be found in another column. It is complimentary to the industry and good temper of the respective members of the Legislature; for his Excellency could scarcely have withheld his congratulations upon the quiet facility with which his favourite measures have been passed.-The Union Bill is disposed of, thanks to the magic influence of the Despatch of Lord John Russell; and we shall not probably be suffered to sicken and pine long under the "deferred hope" of those blessings which this panacea of all our ills, commercial and political, is to bring! The Clergy Reserve Bill, too, is one upon the passing of which his Excellency is emphatic in his congratulations; and well he may: for he is the only Governor—thanks to the same Despatch—who has ever yet succeeded in attempering into one heterogeneous mass the floating fragments of conflicting opinion which has always prevailed upon this unhappy question. We need not repeat our own sentiments upon this uovel specimen of wise and equitable legislation; but we must pause for an instant to express our wonder that, in a Speech from the throne, the dignity of represented royalty should so far have been compromised as to attempt any insulting allusion to those who, by an honest adherence to the principles of our venerated Constitution, have but taught the highest as well as the lowest in place their own duty to the Protestant faith and to the Sove-

choice which is made to uphold its dignity and honour; but while we would yield "custom to whom custom, and cation of the Birmingham Chartists, ventured to designate the House of Peers as the "whisper of a faction," we do not observe that our late excellent King was made ungraciously to reflect upon that noble assembly because they threw out the Reform Bill which he had recommended in his Speech from the Throne.

The taunt which is obviously directed against the Bishop of Toronto-and we will add against his Clergy and a vast body of the most influential laymen in the country-because they conscientiously oppose that iniquitous piece of patch-work, the Clergy Reserve Bill, will be as ill received by the reflecting and the respectable in the Colony at large as it will be lightly regarded | ing donations from Lord Redesdale, Dr. Warneford, &c. by those at whom it is more especially aimed. name of the Bishop of Toronto will be spoken of with gratitude and veneration by posterity, when they will try to forget the public abettors of Infidelity and the courtly patrons of Socialism.

We are authorized to state that the Lord Bishop of Montreal is now promulgating a regulation among the Clergy of Lower Canada, that no Monuments shall be erected in churches or in burying-grounds which are under the control of the Church of England, the inscription upon which shall not first have been approved by the Minister in charge upon the spot; with an additional regulation that no monuments shall be erected in Churches at all to the memory of persons who have lost their lives in their compliance with the custom of duelling.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE IRISH PIELATES-THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. - The Irish archbishops and bishops, at a meeting held in Dublin on the 12th instant, esolved to constitute themselves into a society for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen in Ireland. Our leaders are aware of the munificent subscriptions collected, particularly in England, during of the Irish clergy suffering under a cruel persecution. The Lonmaining of about £13,700; this they resolved to vest in the hands of the Irish prelate for the purpose of establishing a fund on account of arrears due to his Grace of about £20,000, his of his Grace's intention is a more glowing panegyric than the most laboured language can supply. - Dublin Evening Mail.

CATHEDRAL AT CALCUTTA .- At the December meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Secretary read a letter from the Bisho, of Calcutta, in which he stated his intention to build a cathedral at Calcutta 200 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 60 feet high, with a north and south transcept, and a spire as nearly like Norwich Cathedral, as one 220 feet high could be like one 313 feet high. He thought that £40,000 would provide the building, organ painted glass windows, &c. &c., and endow a dean and four prebendaries. He would not like to injure the plan for the want of funds, and therefore it might require £50,000., or even £60,000., to complete it. He intended that his present archdeacon should act the part of a dean, whilst four native clergymen might act as prebendaries. His lordship said-"I give myself altogether two lacks (£20,000,) one immediately, the other probably not till after my death; I shall have years. The standing committee recommended that, at the February meeting, the board should take into consideration the propriety of granting £1000 a-year for the next four years, towards this undertaking.

WORTHY OF IMITATION-We record with pleasure another nstance of the extensive charities of the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.—Last week his loreship distributed clothing to nearly 200 poor families residing in the town and neighbourhood of St. Asaph. We hope that the excellent bishop's example will be followed by the rich around us .- Chester Gazette.

We have been informed that the Rev. Mr. St. John, Curate of Bigbury, has offered to contribute the munificent sum of £1000 owards the erection of the new chapel-of-ease at Stoke, on condition that he shall receive the appointment of minister .- Western (Exeter) Luminary.

We have the pleasure of informing our readers that the Rev. Dr. Warnford has transmitted to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol the munificent donation of £200, to be applied by his lordship in aid of the designs of the Diocesan Education Board established in this diocese. The same liberal benefactor has, in addition to his other contribution to the objects of our Church Building Association, recently invested £1000 towards endowing clergymen in the hamlets of Kingsholm and Hucclecote, and towards erecting a parsonage-house in the parish of Deerhurst .-

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION OF BETHNAL-GREEN .- A few days since we announced the munificent donation of £6000 from a elergyman and his sister, in aid of the fund for building churches, ke., in the parish of Bethnal-green, and we have now the satisfaction to learn that an additional anonymous donation of £2000, under the title of "Commercial Prosperity," has been paid to the same fund. We trust that, by the munificence of others who have been blessed with similar commercial prosperity, the um of £32,000, still required to complete the £75,000, will not only shortly be realised, but that individuals will be found to supply the churches proposed to be erected with adequate endowments in a district whose poverty precludes the hope of all other sources of income to the clergyman.

STURMINSTER NEWTON .- The late Misses Marsh bequeathed o the vicar of Sturminster, and his successors, in trust, for apprenticing children, £500; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £100; to the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen in the County of Dorset, £100; to the Dorset Lunatic Asylum, £50; and the Sturminster Friendly Society, £20 .- Sherborne

PARISH CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL .- The cause of these schools was advocated on Sunday last, by the Rev. the Vicar, at the parish church in the morning and evening, and at St. James's Church in the morning by the Rev. W. Harrison, B. A. in the afternoon by the Rev. J. C. Whish, B. A. The collection at the parish church amounted to £47 5s. 10 dd.; those at St. James's to £7 11s.—total, £54 16s. 10 d. Perhaps we may here be allowed to say that the series of charity sermons on behalf of the schools connected with the Parish Church, Christ Church, St. Paul's and St. Thomas's, the first of which was preached at Christ Church reign who is its sworn Defender. We shall always, we on the 13th of October, and concluding with those delivered on

sentative of royalty, how unfortunate soever may be the some sum of upwards of two hundred and seventy-six pounds. Now, we place this gratifying fact in juxta-position with the boasted fruits of voluntaryism, and are quite content to wait the honour to whom honour is due," we may be allowed to decision, as to whether the Church is not pre-eminently entitled complain if we do not discern a reciprocation of the to the claim of possessing among her members the individuals courtesy. It would be hard, we imagine, to discover in who are most deserving of being considered truly Christian volunany royal Speech a reflection upon those upright and taries. A single fact is worth a thousand assertions, and we loyal members of the Opposition who may have used therefore take our stand on what has been done by the members boldness in their strictures upon the ministerial policy of of the Church on this head of charity, and we ask next, by what the day. When my Lord John Russell, for the gratifi- sect of Dissenters, or the whole united, has it been out done or at all imitated .- Preston Pilot

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS .- Last week a very numerous and respectable meeting in aid of this valuable institution was held at Stow-inthe-Wold, Gloucestershire. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the Rev. W. S. Phillips, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Cheltenham, attended as a deputation from the parent society. The lengthened and most interesting statements of the right rev. and rev. deputies were listened to with great attention, and made a strong impression on the meeting. The presence of the eminent colonial prelate was hailed at Stow, as elsewhere, with enthusiasm. Upwards of £80 were collected at the door, includ-

OXFORD, DEC. 17. This day the following degrees were conferred :-

Bachelor in Civil Law .- Francis Hessey, Fellow of St. John's. Masters of Arts.-Rev. John David Day, Brasennose, Grand Compounder; Rev. William Slater Crowdy, Lincoln; Rev. Nutcombe Oxenham, William Dudley Ryder, and William Hawkins, Exeter; Rev. Philip Scholfield, University; Rev. Thomas Boys

Bachelors of Arts .- Frederick H. Bennett, Christ Church; Richard Mallet Coley, Queen's; Godfrey Bolle Lee, Fellow of New; John Bickley Hughes, Demy of Magdalen; Rev. David Jones, Jesus; William Twining, Balliol; Philip Sankey, St.

John's.

The Council of University College have received notice from Mr. Leaviss, of Chester-place, Regent's Park, the heir and executor of the late George Henry Longridge, Esq., of Gateshead, and of the Grand-parade, Brighton, of a noble bequest by Mr. Longridge of £1000, over and above legacy duty, to be applied in such way as the Council of the College shall think fit .- Ministerial Paper.

Civil Antelligence.

ANOTHER INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG.

From the Liverpool Mail. We have been exclusively favored with the following copies of a correspondence which took place in the month of September, at Port Louis, in the Isle of France, between Sir W. Nicolay, the Governor, and Capt. Thomas Driver, of the British ship Greenlaw, then lying in the harbour there. On Saturday, the 7th inst. the French ship of war Isore, also at anchor there, with several other ships belonging to the French navy, hoisted at her mizen-peak, uppermost the French Flag, then the flags of different nans, but, under all, the revered flag of our beloved country, the clorious ensign of St. George. This was perceived and resented y Capt. Driver. On the following Sunday, at 8 A. M., he converted the telegraph flag into a French one, and stopped it under the bow-sprit. At 10 a boat from the French man-of-war came ngside, and desired that he would haul the flag down. This he refused to do, unless the port captain should come on board. The next morning two of the French officers went on board the Greenlaw, to demand private satisfaction. Capt. Driver consented to meet one of them, but finding he was an inferior officer, he with-drew his consent, and offered to meet either of the Captains with istols, and referred them to Capt. King as his second. This was not accepted, and a complaint was made to his Excellency the Go-vernor, by the Frenchmen, which led to the correspondence in question. The French Captains insisted that, in addition to the upology which Capt. Driver was called on, in the name of his so-creign, to make, he should go on board the French ship, and make his obeisance there on the quarter-deck. This he would not do, and told the Governor that before he would submit to such a gradation, he would bare his breast to a file of soldiers, and be ot; and, as the Frenchmen could not prevail upon him to suffer shot; and, as the Frenchmen could not prevat upon mit of same the indignity which they wished to impose, they expressed them-selves satisfied with the apology dictated by the Governor, and which Capt. Driver dared not refuse to sign, as he was ordered in the name of her Majesty the Queen to subscribe to the document resented to him. It appears to be quite clear that the British flag was hoisted, as stated, on board the Isere; but no notice would have been taken of the insult, but for the chivalric determination of Capt. Driver. The Governor, it seems, has pledged himself to take the conduct of the French officers in hand, and we hope he

From the Morning Herald.

The statement which we insert elsewhere, under the head of-"Another insult to the British flag," will, we doubt not, be perused by our readers with melancholy interest. The conduct of diately, the other probably not till after my death; I shall have to raise by subscription here and at home the remainder;" and asked the society to make hm an annual grant for the next four asked the society to make hm an annual grant for the next four the spirit that has of late characterised the movements of too many french naval officers. The efforts of the French government to French naval officers, and obvious object. That object is to deprive England of her naval supremacy. The time may not yet have arrived for striking the blow; but no opportunity is omitted of ascertaining, by means of cunningly contrived insult nemies of England have now most effective coadjutors in th ent occupants of Downing-street. Lords Palmerston and Melourne are doing for Russia and France what Russia and France lare not yet attempt for themselves.

The conduct of Capt. Driver entitles him to the warmest thanks

of the English public. The gallant officer acted rashly, it is true; but he acted under the impulse of that spirit which raised England to her pre-eminence amongst the nations—under that spirit which has long ceased to animate our "Liberal" rulers. The Governor, Sir W. Nicholay, has done his duty in securing reparation to the onor of France. We trust that he will hasten to secure repara tion, at least as ample, to the outraged dignity of England.

The ministerial newspapers have discovered a means of extreme annoyance to the Tories. They accuse them of plotting with king Ernest to depose Queen Victoria; and it is insinuated that a recent visit of Lord Stuart de Rothesay to Hanover was made to obtain his Majesty's instructions to that end. This is only one specimen f a party trick extensively practised throughout the country. Iembers of Parliament, as well as writers in newspapers, talk Tory plots to dethrone the Queen, as though believing in their acual existence. Anything more absurd it is impossible to conceive, and tories who vent indignation in reply to such ravings are none f the wisest. They who have a right to anger are the persons to nom the trash is addressed as truth. To tell a man that a Tory plot is formed to place Ernest on Victoria's throne, expecting that e man will believe you, is equivalent to calling him an enormous fool. That such superlative nonsense is swallowed, however, by monches in town and country, is a humiliating fact: that the inisterialists expect to derive advantage from the lie is also credible, or they would not take the trouble to give it currency. Rean and argument on the subject are superfluous, otherw night ask whether Lord Melbourne is in the plot; since in May he quietly made over the government to the traitors, and is probably prepared to do the same again next May, or sooner.—Spec tator (radical paper)

What Sir Robert Peel or the tories expected in 1835, we know ot; but their hopes must have been indeed extravagant if the result of the election in that year disappointed them. led their numbers in the House of Commons. How were the exectations of Whigs in 1837 answered? Their majority was reuced to some 15 or 20 votes, and now it ranges from 2 to 10.—

The London Times says that the Queen's marriage will take place on the 4th of February.

THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND. - The title of the Queen's husband will still be "Prince" Albert, and not "King," after the consummation of the marriage. Until letters patent shall have passed the great seal, constituting him a prince of the blood royal, he will be "his serene highness," and not "his royal highness." Should ne be made Duke of Kent, which is not improbable, and a prince of the blood royal, he will then be called "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Duke of Kent," &c. He will not, as some have erroneously supposed, be designated even by courtesy "King Albert," &c. He should have been crowned with Queen Victoria to justify the application of the title. There is no King of Portugal; but the title of his illustrious relative, who married the Queen of that country, Donna Maria, is Prince Ferdinand of Portugal.—Man-

The United Service Gazette says that the Queen's marriage will be signalized, among other things, by a revival of a female or-der of knighthood—or rather of that branch of the order of the garter which was established by Richard II., and included the laos of the knights.

Lord Palmerston and the Dowager Countess Cowper were mar ried on the 16th of December. The lady is sister to Lord Melbourne, and in her 53d year. Lord Palmerston is in his 56th. going to the Duke of Devonshire's at Chatsworth. Well, we are to-day have such glorious trophies as these old flags to boast of;

authorised to state that her Majesty postponed her visit to another year at the suggestion of the Duke himself, who wished her not to see his place till he should have finished the splendid conservatory which he is now building .- Times.

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—A correspondent at Edinburgh informs us that a preliminary meeting was held, at the close of the past week, to make the necessary arrangements for calling a public meeting to consider the propriety of erecting in the metropolis of Scotland a national testimonial to the Duke of Wellington. The general public meeting is announced for Tuesday next, at the Hopetown Rooms, when the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Sir James Forrest, Bart., will take the chair. It is added, that the proposal was immediately taken up by the most influential inhabi-tants of that city of all shades of politics.

The report is again circulated in the papers, that Lord Ponson-by is to be succeeded by the Earl of Durham, as ambassador at Constantinople—and as usual, the change is ascribed to the influ-

Lord Auckland has been elevated to an Earldom, with the same title. Sir John Keane has been made Lord Keane—Mr. Mc-Naghten and Col. Pottinger, baronets. It is reported that Lord Normanby is to be appointed Governor General of India, as sucessor to Lord Auckland.

One hundred and sixty-four news-venders of London-that is men who undertake to supply the citizens with newspapers—have joined in a memorial to the publishers, urging them to discontinue The export of silver in the week ending December 19 was as

follows:—To Jamaica 1108 ounces; to Grenada 2480; to Mauritius 8000; to Calcutta 34,465; to canton 295,805

NEWPORT.-Public THANKSGIVING.-We understand that NEWPORT.—PUBLIC THANKSOTVING.—We understand the morrow is appointed as a solemn day to offer up devout and fervent acknowledgments for the gracious and signal interposition of Divine Providence lately experienced by the people of Newport.—Service will commence at St. Paul's Church, at 11 o'clock. It is understood that Sir C. Morgan and the Tredegar family will attend

The Earl of Ludlow has, in the most handsome manner, presented to the Duke of Bedford (late Marquis of Tavistock) one hundred thousand pounds on his Grace's accession to the title, accompanying the noble gift with a letter stating that it was his intention to have left his Grace that amount in his will, but he now thought it better to save the legacy duty.—Limerick Chronicle.

The value of the corn which England has imported from Ger-

nany during the last year, is estimated at £4,000,000 sterling. THE INDIAN ARMY .- Arrangements have been made by which the officers and men of the Queen's service in India will no longer be subjected to loss by exchange; their pay is in future to be issued at the uniform rate of 2s. per rupee. — United Service Gazette. At his residence, Royal Crescent, Bath, on Thursday, after a At his residence, Royal Crescent, Bath, on Thursday, after a long illness, died Admiral Sir William Hargood, G. C. B. and G. C. H. This officer will be remembered for the gallant part he took in the battle of Trafalgar, when, as captain of the Belleisle, he so nobly seconded the Royal Sovereign. In the Belleisle he had previously formed part of Nelson's fleet in the celebrated chase of Villeneuve's combined sayadarus for the West Luisses home. villeneuve's combined squadron to the West Indies and home again. The deceased was Lieutenant of the Magnificent in Rodney's action, and, subsequently, was First Lieutenant of the Pegasse frigate, when commanded by his late Majesty William IV, and ever afterwards enjoyed the esteem and friendship of our Sai-

From the Banker's Circular.

or King .- Hampshire Telegraph.

We have good ground for stating that the bullion in the Bank at this instant considerably exceeds £3,500,000. The amount of silver exported since the 4th of December, to Hamburg chiefly reaching above £200,000 in value—is for the regulation of the exchange, and the highest authorities in the city on this matter express great confidence that the exchange will be set to right without renewed difficulty and alarm.

The unfavorable quotations of the last three post days would

not give a correct impression of their state, for it is known that y resorting to drawing bills even to the amount of a sum less than £20,000 the exchange with Hamburg would have kept at its former level. There is, we believe, no amount of bills now being drawn on the continent on London for the purpose of being ounted in our money market, and the proceeds sent out in

THE SLAVE TRADE Apostolical letters of the Pope, published in the most solemn form, ad futuram rei memoriam, and prohibiting the negro slave trade, were placarded on the 5th on all the walls of Rome. These letters, dated the 3d of December and signed by Cardinal Laminach bruschini, severely forbid the Catholic laity or clergy to teach publicly or privately that this traffic is lawful.

The English brig Clondoline, from Newfoundland, with a cargo of fish, bound to the port of Figueira, was totally lost on the 3d inst., on the coast about eight miles south of Figueira. The master and crew were fortunately saved.

The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville has purchased the splendid mansion, with its costly furniture, &c., belonging to the Duke of Sutherland, in Hamilton Place, and for six years the abode of the The Messrs. Gregg have lately purchased the very large spinning

establishment at Ringley, six miles from Manchester, and four from Bolton, from Mr. Crompton, of that place. Its original cost is said to have exceeded £60,000. There are 140 cottages attached to the works, and form part of the purchase. When the mill is in full operation, the Messrs. Gregg will be the largest consumers of cotton in Great Britain—of course in the world.—Glasgow Courier—We are glad to learn that our worthy member, Mr. Hastie, has

transmitted, through Mr. Brown, of Egypt Park, £500, as his subscription to the capital stock of the Manufacturing Association for the relief of the unemployed weavers in town.—Paisley Adversions

The Presbytery of Strathbogie have resolved, by a majority of wards, the presentee to Marnoch parish; and have determined roceed with his settlement, in obedience to the decree of the Civil Court. This will at once bring the collision between the Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts to a practical issue. By carrying out the decree of the Court of Session, they will avoid the penalty f disobedience to the law of the land; but they will expose themelves to the censure of the Church, perhaps to suspension, or some thing more. Such is the extraordinary and anomalous predicament to which the conduct of the majority of the General Assembly has reduced the subordinate Church Courts.—Edinburgh Ad-

MR. O'CONNELL.

Dublin, Dec. 17.

MR. O'CONNELL.

It is stated in the government journal of this night that Mr. O'Connell was this day to leave Derrynane Abbey for Tralee, where the honour of a public dinner awaits him. On Friday, the day after the feast, he is to proceed to Limerick, and will be in Dublin on Saturder. Dublin on Saturday. YOUGHAL REGISTRY.

The registry closed on the 12th instant, giving to the Conservatives 52, to the Radicals 49. The Conservative majority would have been much greater, but for an extraordinary decision of the newly created assistant barrister, Mr. O'Shaughnessy.

According to this light of the law, the freemen of Youghal enjoy but an ho norary distinction—that they cannot in fact register at all, and have no right to vote. The various new readings of this learned functionary will be brought under the critical notice of the judges; his decisions upon this subject, as well as upon some others, are in ourse of being appealed from. CONSERVATIVE FESTIVAL AT NEWRY.

Mr. Ellis, the representative of Newry, was entertained by his constituents on Friday last at a grand public dinner. Mr. Emer on Tennent and other distinguished guests met the honourable

It is stated that a meeting of the friends of ministers, similar to that which took place in the Theatre Royal previous to the assembling of parliament last year, will be held in this city—probably in the theatre also—about the beginning of Y the theatre also-about the beginning of January next.

Mr. M. E. Corbally, brother-in-law of the Earl of Fingal, has Mr. M. E. Coronny, brother-naw of Meath, as a candidate faddressed the electors of the county of Meath, as a candidate the vacancy in the representation caused by the appointment of Mr. Morgan O'Connell to the Irish Registry Office. bally states that he is a thorough supporter of the policy of minis

The deficiency in the receipts of the Dublin Post Office alone, THE NEW POSTAGE since the commencement of the 4d rate, has been, upon the average, £500 per week. This is entirely independent of the falling off in the Irish weak rate.

Off in the Irish provincial offices.

Dublin, Dec. 15.—National Board of Education. THE POPE.—It has been stated that the decision of the Pope regarding the question so long pending, on the subject of the system of the National Board as it affects the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public and the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public and the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public and the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public and the religion of Roman Catholics, has been received in Public and the religion of Roman Catholics. ties, has been received in Dublin, and that it is decidedly favourable to the plan adopted by the board. This has been the general impression for some days in this city, in consequence of letters that effect having been received from Rome. I understand, that ever, that the Pope has not yet pronounced any decision, and that it is not likely the point will be finally disposed of for some months to come. But no doubt appears to be some indicated any decision. to come. But no doubt appears to be entertained that ultimately the Pone will proposed.

the Pope will pronounce on the side of the National Board.—Dub THE DERRY LADIES OF THE PRESENT DAY, REAL DE lin Correspondent of the Times. scendants of the Heroines of 1688.—It affords us much gratification to be able to state, that the ladies of Derry are entering into a subscription for the purchase of new silk flags, to replace the old ones now suspended over the chancel in the cathedral. This is a work necessary they of This is a work peculiarly their own; and right worthy are they one so distinguished.

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for it is not, perhaps, so extensively known as it ought to be, that had, for some time, a service in Welch on alternate Tues- Crown upon them—the courts of the Province could only be it was two women who secured those flags, and lodged them where they at present are. In that dreadful and bloody sally, during the siege in which they were captured, these two women, taking advantage of the temporary open gate, went outside the city to fetch water to relieve the parched and famished garrison, and, while in the act of doing so, the gallant Derrymen were seen by them flying to the city with those captured flags, hotly pursued by the exasperated besiegers. Recognising these women as belonging to the garrison, they threw the flags to them for safety, and turned round and faced the enemy. The women left the water at the well, and ran with their precious prize into the cathedral, while the enemy were kept at a distance, and ultimately defeated. In that sacred temple they have since remained suspended on either side of the communion window; but, being now entirely decayed, the ladies of Derry, the worthy descendants of the illustrious heroes of 1688, have determined to renew them, to perpetuate the distinctions. nguished heroism of these terrible times, the remarkable fortitude and presence of mind of their sex, and to add their quota to the proper celebration of the glorious anniversary. We notice this subject for the purpose of informing many ladies who glory in belonging to Derry, but who may now be living at a distance, and would wish to add their mite to this honourable undertaking, that they may have an opportunity of gratifying their wishes. The new flags will be put up on the original poles in the cathedral, on the 18th December, the celebration of the jubilee year of the anniversary; and, we understand, there will be a religious service on the occasion .- Derry Sentinel.

A son of Mr. O'Connell, the Irish agitator and mendicant, has been performing at the Colchester Theatre during the past week.—

Essex Standard.—[At all events, the son is earning a more honest livelihood than the father. Both are players, though in different lines. The son is an actor in light farces—the father performs in grave tragedy.] - Suffolk Herald.

The private communications from Holland are interesting.—
They state that all the sequestrated property of the Dutch King in Belgium, including the Prince of Orange's palace at Brussels, has been, or is on the point of being, given up to his Majesty.—
Morning Park

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE. VIENNA, DEC. 4 .- On Sunday the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg received from Queen Victoria an official adnouncement that her Majesty would shortly marry his nephew, the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg. The courier who brought this dispatch passed through Wiesbaden and Coburg.—Leinsig Courts. De Communication of the Coburg. Gazette, Dec. 9.

Her Majesty has not appeared beyond the precincts of the Cas-Her Majesty has not appeared beyond the precincts of the Castle during the week. The Queen Dowager arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit on Tuesday, and left on Thursday. It is gratifying to observe the friendship that exists between these illustrious ladies. ladies, especially after the malignant attacks on Queen Adelaide by the ministerial press.—Berkshire Chronicle.

Berlin, Dec. 8.—The persons in the suite of Prince Albert have not only all received orders of knighthood, but rich presents

for each from the Emperor and Empress.

HANOVER, Nov. 25.—Though our revered monarch at this moment enjoys excellent health, the public is not without apprehenand the plays excellent health, the public is not without apprenensions of the consequences of the great fatigue to which his Majesty has exposed himself in the late journey, and the many hunting parties, the reviews, balls, and other amusements, which would fatigue a much younger man. This apprehension of the public appears to be the better founded, as his Majesty was lately seized (on a hunting party) of the public appears to be the better founded, as his Majesty was lately seized (on a hunting party). anting party) with a spasmodic attack for some hours, and his Majesty's attendants were fearful of the consequence; happily it passed over, and his Majesty returned to the capital in good health.

HANOVER, Dec. 9.—His Majesty the King returned to this capital yesterday from Brunswick in perfect health.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

THE NAVY. Portsmouth, Dec. 13. Commander-C. A. Barlow, to the Nimrod. Lieutenants-Thomas Sparks, to the command of the Prometheus steamer, for the West Indies; N. Pipon and N. Knott, to the President; J. Fellowes, to the Pique; H. D. Rogers, to the Revenge, vice Georges. Mates—J. Johnson, to the Blenheim; W. Bate, to the Britannia; E. Jurnorn, to the Seaflower; James Elson, to the Donegal. Assistant Surgeons—J. Mitchell, to the Columbine; J. Lily, to the Melville; A. D. Milne, to the Pipue.

War-Office, Dec. 20.—1st Regt. of Ft: Capt. Sir W. D. Stew art, Bart., from h.-p. of the 15th Lgt. Drgs., to be Capt., v. A. C. Skynner, who exchs.; Lt. Lord C. Beauclerk to be Capt., by par., v. Sir W. D. Stewart, who rets.; Ens. J. P. Gore to be Lieut., by par., v. Lord C. Beauclerk; G. G. Wells, Gent., to be Ens., by pur. v. Gore. 22d: Capt. G. Anderson, from the 96th Ft.; to be Capt., v. Butler, who exchs. 2Sth: Capt. W. L. Russell, from Unat., to be Capt., v. Crummer, prom. 41st: Assist.-Surg., Webster, from the 88th Regt. of Ft., to be Assist-Surg., v. Hogg, who rets. upon h.-p. 50th. Ens. C. R. Grimes to be by pur., v. Hill, who rets.; John F. Parker, Gent., to be Ens., , v. Hill, who rets. 61st: Lt. W. J. Hamilton, from the Ist W. I. Regt., to be Lt., v. MacCarthy, who exchs. 64th: Lt. B. Stirling to be Capt., by pur., v. Kingdom, who rets.; Ens. E. Smith to be Lt., by pur. v. Stirling; G. Amiel, Gent., to Ens., by pur., v. Smith. 86th: Lt. J. Lane, from h.-p. of the us., by pur., v. Smith.

8th Foot—Assist-Surg, G D Dods M D, from the Staff, to be Surg, vice Webster appointed to the 41st Reg of Foot .-Outy Quartermaster-Gen to the Troops serving in Jamaica ngineers, to be Major, in the East Indies only-read Capt Peat, of the Bombay Engineers, to be Major, in the East In-

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 14.—Ryl Rgt of Artillery—Brevet Major C E Gordon to be Lieut-Col vice Nicolls, dec; Second Capt W H Bent, to be Capt vice Gordon; First Lieut T A Shone, to be The second Capt vice Bent; Second Lieut Matthew Smith, to be list Lieut vice Shone. Memorandum,—The date of the comons of the under-mentioned officers of the Royal Regt of Ar-y has been altered as follows, viz:—Lieut-Col W Wylde, Capt E J Bridges, Second Capt W M Smith, First Lieut R H Crofton, all dated 20th Nov. 1839.

THE LATE INSURRECTION IN WALES.

From the London Standard. The insurrection in South Wales is, we may now hope Suppressed; and probably before a month has passed, me of the instigators and leaders will have undergone the sentence of the law. But will this terminate the hatter? Can either the nation or its legislators neglect to search deeply into the real character and causes of that unlooked-for calamity? The only clue to these will be found in a passage in a speech which Lord John Russell delivered in the House of Commons, on the 2d of August last, when proposing the enlargement of the Army. The passage was as follows:

We have, particularly in the manufacturing districts, very large masses of people who have grown up in a state of society which it is both lamentable and appalling to contemplate.—
There is both lamentable and appalling to contemplate one of an appalling to the state of appalling to the state of appalling to the state of an appalling to the state of appalling to the state o They have not grown up amidst the usual concomitants of an ary state of society, under the hand of early instruction; with places of worship to attend; with their opinions of property moulded by seeing it devoted to social and charitable objer moulded by seeing it devoted to social and charitable ob-but; and with a fair and gradual subordination of ranks. working classes, with a few persons who employ their labour, but with whom they have little other connection; and, unhappily pily, neither receiving in schools, nor in places of worship, that religious and moral instruction which is necessary to knit together the control of a great country." together the inhabitants and classes of a great country.

Now, turning our eyes to Monmouthshire, we see an inconsiderable county, the population of which, in consequence of extensive coal and iron works having been established there, has been increasing at a rate beyond hat of any other in Great Britain, not excepting that of Lancashire. At the three decennary periods, 1811, 1821, and 1831 respectively, the population of Monmouthshire had increased, according to Mr. Rickman's Imparative Account," at the successive rates of 36, 22 and 30 per cent.; the parishes whither the greatest humber of migrants had been drawn being those of Bedwelty, Mynyddyslwyn, and Trevethyn, in which latter the township of Pontypool is situated.

On inquiry we find, that in the year 1836, the pastoral care of the parish of Trevethyn (containing at that time 14,000 or 15,000 souls), rested with one clergyman, there being two churches, holding, the one 700, and the other 800, and situated three miles apart. In each

days. This, however, as well as an English service which he had had on alternate Thursdays, he had very reluctantly relinquished on account of his heavy surplice duties, and the state of his health. Thus the Welch, amounting to two-fifths of the population, were left without a single service in their own language; the duties being performed exclusively in English; the clergyman at the same time full alive to their claims, and being familiar with their language. He was, however, apprehensive that his English flocks (from his inability to give them two services a-day, and surrounded as they were by Dissenters) would dwindle down, if any further discouragement were given them. In fact, his congregations had only been kept up by laborious pastoral visiting.

Charles a proposition of a special stage of the

Under such circumstances as we have described, the schools connected with the National Establishment could not be numerous. They consisted of one daily parochial school for boys and girls, the average attendance from 160 to 180-and two Sunday schools, in which some 200 or 250 children might be taught; one of these two schools being in Pontypool, and belonging to a small episcopal chapel situated there, to which allusion has not been made, because there are no parochial duties attached to it.

In this state of things the parochial minister applied for, and obtained, a grant from the Pastoral Aid Society by which he was enabled to engage an assistant curate. The need was great, for his own health and strength, as we have learnt, had been gradually giving way under his arduous duties. Immediately two full services in English, in each church, on the Sunday, were resolved upon; but the Welsh population were still left without a single service, until a clergyman could be engaged who could give up his whole time to them; the fear of dissatisfying the English hearers, who at this time formed, as was to be expected, the chief portion of the congregation, leading to this decision. Happily, however, in the last spring another additional clergyman was provided by the aid of the same society, and ordained, for the special purpose of additional Welsh services, by the Bishop of Landaff. We have been favoured with the sight of a letter, dated October, 1839, by which it appears that this last step, the engaging of a Welsh curate, had been successful beyond all that had been anticipated :-

"It is most gratifying and pleasing," says the writer, "to observe the great increase which has taken place in the attendance on the means of grace since the introduction on every Sunday of three instead of two services in each of the churches. At three o'clock, we have now a Welsh service at each church on Sunday. Persons who prefer the Welsh to the English language, consider themselves as being under an obligation to the Church for having the Word of God preached to them in their mother tongue; and to show their gratitude, they generally attend the English services as well; whereas before, they used to frequent Dissenting places."

This last fact is instructive; and we are in possession of another similar one; it is this: -that while the clergy in this parish are liable to most pressing demands on the part of the sick and the afflicted, these demands are not confined to the church-going part of the population, but are often made by. Dissenters, who, in many instances, have said that they have become Dissenters more from necessity, than choice. ******

The want of ministers of our own Church in the mining and manufacturing districts is fearful. The number of churches in many neighbourhoods should be increased six-fold, and ministers of zeal and devotedness placed in them. The conflagrations at Birmingham, the riots at Bolton, the recent rising in Monmouthshire, and the alarming state of Yorkshire and Lancashire, should operate as warnings. We have no wish to wound the feelings of any pious Dissenter: but admitting, as we freely do, that they have had many sound and orthodox divines among their preachers, that they have such at the present day, and may have some such in the disturbed districts of Monmouthshire itself-still this is clear, that a population of which a large portion is not only immured in ignorance, but so profligate as to be ready to engage in plans of "pillage, incendiarism, and slaughter," cannot be qualified to select their own religious teachers. Foot—Capt Gerald Villiers Butler, from the 22d Foot, to vice Anderson, who exchs 1st West India Regt. Lieut J Is it uncharitable to conclude that under such a systthy, from the 61st Foot, to be Lieut vice Hamilton, who tem the blind may become leaders of the blind? and Staff—Brevet Major, S R Warren, of the 65th Foot, to be that doctrines palatable to the pride and the corrupt taste of our poor, weak, fallen nature, will frequently the rank of Lisut-Col in the Army,) vice Elliott, who re-Hospital Staff—To be Assist-Surg to the Forces—David be enforced? In such a state of society as that to which as, Gent vice Dods, appointed to the 88th Foot; JA Fraser, Lord John Russell alluded (a state which is both "laof the 13th inst. Brevet—For Capt A C Peal, of the Bomber of the Lack in the transfer of the Bomber that teaching tend which inculcates, as a universal axiom, "that the minister to whom a man entrusts his soul's affairs should be chosen by himself?" Who can wonder if the illiterate, half-educated man, into whose ears such leprous distilments have been poured-who is told that he must—that it is his bounden duty, "to draw the form of church government he adopts, and the ceremonies he observes, pure from the Bible, by his own examination" should be ready to try his hand at new-modelling the constitution and the laws of his country? Till religious instruction of a purer kind than this is imparted, what can our statesmen expect but heart-burnings and divisions? Hundreds of thousands become Dissenters, not so much from conviction and choice, as from recessity, arising from the lack of means in the Church. It is impossible that the policy which allows of this, can ever "knit together the inhabitants and classes of a great country.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

January 17.

The Hon. P. DE BLAQUIERE rose with some degree of confidence from the smile on the countenance of the hon. gentleman who spoke last. He had always been taught to look for severity in the disciples of the stern John Knox, but was now encouraged to encounter the difficulties he had to contend with. His reliance was simply and entirely on the powerful, the irresistible convictions of truth, without the aid of eloquence such as that of his hon. friend (Mr. Sullivan), and unable to direct his arguments with the force of the hon. gentleman who spoke last-he could only be sustained by the commanding influence of that truth.-The measure under consideration, he was prepared to show, could not produce the effects anticipated by its warmest advocates. It involved principles subversive to the British Monarchy, and was sed to those on which rested the Constitution of this Province. He had been taunted with the fearful responsibility he had assumed. He was prepared to meet it were it even of a greater kind; but there was a responsibility he would not assume, that of having ventured to introduce so unjust, unconstitutional, and impracticable a measure as that now before the House. The hon, gentleman repudiated the principles of the Bill. It was an act of spoliation in its worst form, and therefore he constitutionally resisted it at that stage of the proceeding (the second reading), when he was bound to do so, and for which both the Right v. Prelate and himself had yesterday been so violently assailed. His opposition was not a factious one; the Bill in any shape in which it could be offered was in his mind equally objectionable, no amendment could improve it; and therefore for this and other equally important reasons he would oppose not only the Bill itself, but amendment in every shape; and his chief reason was, that any amendment, however slight, must necessarily send it back to that Assembly from which it had just come, reserving the contentions and hostile collisions of parties who could never be brought to and nostile collisions of parties who could never be brought to agree upon it, and thus perpetuating the agitation charged upon the Right Rev. Prelate and himself. His object was to remove it to a tribunal where party and sectarian spirit was not present, and where justice would be found. He objected to the measure as unconstitutional against this Province, because it assumed legislaconstitutional against this Province, because it assumed legislation as to matters already acted on by the House here, and which were yet undisposed of. There were two descriptions of bills alluded to in the act of 1791; the first of a nature on which the Royal veto could be unquestionably exercised without control; the

changed by assent of the Imperial Parliament; it was thus bestowed only, and could only be removed, modified, or changed by the same authority. The intermediate act of the Queen upon the Bill passed last session was therefore virtually an assumption of power which only rested with the three branches of the Imperial Legislature. Ministers had no right to refuse placing the bill of last session before the Parliament; they had unconstitutionally kept them back and the Legislature here had consequently no right to enter again upon this measure until the Bill of last year was legally disposed of. The hon, gentleman could easily conjecture why this had not been done, ministers knew it would have been instantly met in each House with the address to the Queen, not to pass the measure until the rights of the Church were recognized and her destitution provided for, that could not have been registed because there was no interrogition such as is now breacht. sisted because there was no interposition such as is now brought orward to give colour to an act of spoliation, sheltered under the pecious form of the united wishes of both Houses here. Minis ers were well aware that they could then have been met as they will be now with an overwhelming objection to legislate at all on the subject, until the highest judicial tribunal had decided on the the subject, until the nignest judicial tribunal had decided on the legal construction of the act of 1791. They dreaded that decision, and why? Because it would be against them, and upon that measure they would not have the support in the House of Commons which they were certain this bill would afford them, but they had gone too far in search of this support, and by including in the present Bill the Roman Catholics, had rendered it so abin the present Bill the Achian Catholics, had rendered it so abnoxious that the hon. gentleman could not believe a ministry could be found daring enough to bring it before Parliament. The Roman Catholics here, it is true, had to be won; upon them the fate of this Bill hung in the other House; but they seemed when conscious of their strength afraid to exercise it and reject the measure scious of their strength atraid to exercise it and reject the measure which they had stigmatized and justly stigmatized as degrading to their Church; and the hon, gentleman here ludicrously illustrated their position by comparing it to that of men in a high state of fever under violent excitement, and with all its attendant symptoms which were removed instantly by the state physician's remedies which acted contrary to all the prescribed rules of medicine simultaneously, as febrifuge and tonic. They were overprersuaded and induced to helieve by those ground them medicine simulation, as teoringe and tonic. They were overpersuaded and induced to believe, by those around them that their best policy was to abandon their fermidable position, and quietly come in under the benefits of this act byimplicarelying on their number to secure a lion's share by the alteration which was made in the 7th clause. To please them thus they were out manœuvred and they had now the shadow instead of the substance; their real situation was simply this, by the act of 1791 they were confirmed in the Upper Province in the same rights secured to the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada by the capitulation of Montreal, and those enjoyed by the Canadians under the great of the French King in 1750—but the reservation of their religion, it ought to be kept in view, was strictly limited of their religion, it ought to be kept in view, was strictly ininted to be exercised according to the laws of England. These rights and privileges were as inalienable and distinct as those of the Church of England; for when this act of 1791 was specially intended, the Provinces having been one when the capitulation took place, it was evident all Roman Catholics in either Province were place, it was evident an inoman Catholics in either Province were thus recognized and intended; and these rights being confirmed in 1791—their claims were undoubted on all endowments now in existence for the maintenance of the Roman Catholics in the Lower Province. With reference to this they ought not to Iose sight of the vast means which the resources of the Montreal seigniory of the College of St. Sulpice now offered and which were on the point of passing from their hands; they were, the hon. gentleman be lieved, of more than half a million sterling in value, and a Royal Ordinance was about to issue which would for ever remove this fund from the operation of which he considered the just and undoubted claims of the Roman Catholies. He believed this vast property had reverted back to the Crown, and here was a just and nstitutional source for the maintenance of their Clergy instead of seeking it by spoliation and coming by implication into the benefits of an act specially meant to exclude them as having beer previously provided for. Roman Catholic members themselves Roman Catholic members themselves admitted they had no right under this act, that all they could get from it would be by boon or favour—that the reservation was spe riom it would be by boon or layour—that the reservation was spe-cially and exclusively meant for the Church of England; he had heard them state this in the other house. Why then become par-ties to an act of spoliation, and abandon the high and legitimate grounds on which they stood? They ought also to keep in view that the charges they already possessed on the casual and territorial revenue, although quite proper, whilst those could not constitutionally be transferred as intended to this act. In fact they were iterally abandoned, for by this Bill they could never benefit if it were otherwise-if the lion's share of the spoil was to be theirs what a prospect for the future peace of the country! Look at the actual state of religion in the Province, read the statistical returns of the various sects of nominal Christians, the numerous classes who now seemed to disclaim any controul over their spiritual state, the sects of 'Tremendous Lucky,' of 'Honest Men,' and so forth, would rush to the golden bait, and the next census they would be found in the ranks of the Roman Catholics, but let hon. gentlemen beware of what they were pandering to by this measure, let them see what was the condition of a neighbouring country whose God was mammon. Let them not take his opinion but that of the venerable Bishop Chase as quoted in the charge of the Bishop

"Since I have been on this tour of visitation, I have received from a truly apostolic man, whose praise must be well known to you, the venerable Bishop Chase, a copy of 'an address delivered' by him, so recently as in June last, 'to the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Illinois.' In this address there is one passage bearing so strongly on the subject of religious education, and exhibiting such overwhelming testimony of the tremendous practical the passage is, I cannot forbear reading it 10 you:

resemble those of whom the Apostle speaks, ATHEOI—atheists.

They are 'in the world,' but without God;' living as if there were no God to bring them to an account for their deeds.—

the had given the Government his unqualified support. No other measure had been proposed by its opponents—and his individual opinions gave way at once on seeing the actual condition of the were no God to bring them to an account for their deeds.-Had the Church of God done her duty; had she insisted-(God grant that we may always insist) that religion, as it is the one thing needful, should also be the first thing attended to in the education of youth; had she not consented to leave this all important matter unperformed, or performed by those who were not shepherds of the flock; had she inculcated the knowledge of divine things with the same zealous care with which she has insisted on the study of the natural sciences the state of our country would be far different from what it is. Good men would not have cause to weep at the downhill course in which all things are running. The good old way—the way pursued by the Apostles, of insisting that meo, with all their house, should be baptised, all should be brought into the church of God, and there trained in the nurture and admonistration. tion of the Lord; that children should be fed with the milk, and the adults should partake of the strong meat of God's word. This way, alas, has been neglected, and others, for a time more engaging, suited to men's vain feelings, have been pursued. It was an awful epoch when this began to be exemplified in those who professed to conduct the destinies of the plified in those who professed to conduct the destinies of the church; when men's ways were preferred to the ways and sa-craments of God. And it is heart-rending to behold now the consequences. A vast majority of our country are out of co-venant with their Maker, and are uninstructed in the first rudiments of the Christian faith; not understanding even the terms in which religion is inculcated. If you call upon them to repent of their sins-to learn their fallen state by nature, and to implore the mercy of God in Jesus Christ—tney tell you they know nothing of the necessity of either; they never ound themselves to any religion, and never intend to do so. Most of our youth cannot say the commandments, and those Most of our youth construct the commandments, and those who can have never heard them so expounded as to shew the guilt of their transgression. They have been told there is some short way of 'getting religion,' and they hope to find

it without all this trouble." "Let us next attend to Lord John Russell. He gives us two painfully interesting reports from chaplains of gaols. The chaplain of the gaol at Lancaster, in his report for 1838, says, That of 1,129 prisoners, seven only were familiar with the Holy Scriptures, and conversant with the principles of religion Holy Scriptures, and conversant with the principles of rengion —516 were quite ignorant of the simplest truths—though 995 could say the Lord's prayer, not more than 20 or 30 had habitually attended any place of divine worship, 'This estimate,' says the report, 'will be almost undisputed by all those who have observed the almost general desertion of the House of God by that portion of the working population which consists of males in the prime of life; and I think that, if the subject of males in the printe of file; and I think that, if the subject were investigated, it would appear that this desertion is in the ratio of the density of population. Village congregations would be found least obnoxious to this remark, and those of large towns most so. Upon this the noble Lord very reasonably asks, 'Is not this a dreadful peculiarity in the state of society? Is it not dreadful to think, that where there are the nost criminals, and where the population is the densest, and where there ought to be as complete education as possible, the house of God is deserted by that portion of the population which consists of males in the prime of life?' And he concludes his comments by deploring 'the danger of promoting practical infidelity by total ignorance.'

"Be this as it may, are the regulations of La Martiniere (however they may have originated) such as are 'in accordance with the views of the Committee on Education? Will the Committee adopt those regulations? In other words, will

pentance towards God, faith in Christ, said continual prayer | Gentlemen of the House of Assembly : for the grace of the Holy spirit—the moral deties summed up in the Ten Commandments, and enlarged upon in other parts of the Holy Scriptures-all based on the doctrines above specified, and enforced as their proper fruits?""

And this was the condition into which it was intended to force

this Province, first to deprive the Episcopal Church of its means

for usefulness, leave her destitute, and proclaim a bounty upon infidelity—So far as to the Roman Catholics. The hon. gentleman then referred to the Presbyterians. He regretted to see them considered here as sectarians, he put aside what was called colonial policy-he could only view them as recognized by the act of union and thus forming an integral part of the British constitu-tion. He was prepared to admit, to assert their right to a mainenance for their Clergy from the State, but not from a reservation distinctly made for the Church of England alone, and he would prove this before he sat down. He was in possession of do cuments to this effect, he would produce them-before entering ipon them he must allude to the character of Governor and for this purpose he referred to a speech made by Lord Rawdon, afterwards Earl Moira) in the House of Lords on the passing of this act of 1791. It would then be seen the high opinion enter-tained of his abilities and judgment, his zeal and devotedness in ndertaking so arduous a tack as the establishment of this Upper Province, for which purpose the full and entire confidence of government was reposed in him, and the great sacrifices of ease and affluence he had thus made for his country. It was necessary to keep all this in mind in order to comprehend fully the importance documents he was about to submit. In them found a full and entire review of the purposes for which these re-serves were made, their objects, their destination, and here would be found the most complete and unqualified contradiction of the claims of the Scotch Church to any participation in them. He was bound to say that had those documents fallen into his hands at an earlier period he would have felt it his duty to lay them before the Governor General, but he only received them late yesterday evening after leaving the House. They were sent to him by an individual whose name he had not received permission to divulge, but who was entitled to the thanks of his country for thus clearing up the history of these reserves, and removing for ever the mystery with which they had been enveloped. [The hon. gentleman here read letters, commenting upon them as he proceeded at great length and with much force, in which it is quite out of our power to follow him.] Attempts had been made, said the hon. gentle-man to show a different view of this subject so far back as 1819. Recourse was had for this purpose to the Attorney and Solicitor Recourse was had for this purpose to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals. He was disposed to pay every attention he consistently could to such opinions, but they were not law. The judicial opinion alone was that which he could recognize. Why was it not referred to? Because an under current was at work even so far back as 1819 on behalf of the Scotch Church, and this was to be attributed not to a Whig but to a Tory Cabinet. He would ask a uestion, and he admitted a fearful one, who had kept back the riginals of these documents, and of conrse many others equally earing on this case? The charge must lie somewhere—why had successive Governors allowed misconception to get abroad, agita-tion to arise, and a collision which had shaken and was still convulsing this colony? A tremendous responsibility rested some-where, and he would at once place it in the proper quarter. Let hon, gentlemen turn back to the assertions of a much injured in-dividual who had so lately administered the affairs of this Proince-Sir Francis B. Head-whose devoted services had been so ingenerously requited. That meritorious officer had denounced Mr. Stephen of the Colonial office as the determined abettor of revolution in the Province—he concurred in that denunciation and now proclaimed him as the person who knew or ought to have known and prevented all the mischief which has occurred, and is taking place on the subject of these reserves. To him can alone be attributed the awful responsibility of having left the Church in ts present destitute condition; he has prevented the carrying out he original intentions of the act of 1791, so clearly, so fully set orth in these documents, and in lieu has introduced the present hideous agitation and collision. If he can shift this responsility let him do so, but until this is done he must remain answerable to this Country, to England, and to the world for the consequences of his conduct. It involves further an awful lesson of the effects of delegating unlimited colonial powers from the heads to the subordinate officers of a government. For his part said the hon, gentleman emphatically he would rather assume the responsibilito attempted to be fixed upon him in this affair than be sub ect to the charge now made, which must attach indelible disgrace on the Colonial office. The hon gentleman opposite must not sup-pose his opposition to this Bill arose from his refusal to recognize he rights of the Scotch Church. Let that hon gentler proof remember the courtesy, the assistance he had so lately reeived in his Bill for a Presbyterian College; when no sacrifice of rinciple was involved then he would ever find the Church ready nd forward to conciliate and promote the wishes of the Presbyterians; but here they could not, they dare not act otherwise than opposing by every means so open and violent an effort of spolia-Do not let that hon. gentleman suppose the Church is greedily seeking to grasp on the score of right that which will exclude the claims of other religious denominations. She seeks to be placed in a situation to be able to show her Apostolic, her Chrisplaced in a situation to be and to show her Apostolic, her Christian character; she is not afraid to rest upon it. But she can only divest herself of a trust—a corporate trust by legal means; in that she resembles any individual. And if any hon, gentleman present should chance to be placed in so unfortunate a position as to become a trustee, let him beware how he permits the doctrine of expediency to regulate his conduct. For himself, the hon, gen tleman added, his course was clear—he had come to that house unsolicitingly upon his part; indeed contrary to his wishes, for he kuew her Majesty's ministers desired not to have him. His politiresults of education not based on true religion, that, long as the passage is, I cannot forbear reading it 10 you: "'In our own country,' he says, 'where religion has not een chiefly attended to, our young men have grown up to Provinces and their future prospects. In this measure he was sorry to deelare he perceived the elements calculated to overthrow all re ligion, by the aid alone of which he thought British Institu-tions could be preserved here. It involved further a principle which would if worked out finally overturn the British monarchy. As such his opposition to it was unqualified and uncompromising in every shape and as such he would for ever resist it. The hon gentleman here concluded a powerful and argumentative appeal on the whole subject which produced in its entire course a very great sensation, but to which the nature of a report cannot do adequate

From the Upper Canada Gazette Extraordinary.

justice. - [Reported by Mr. Barber.

TORONTO, February 10th, 1840.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Henourable, the Legislative Council, where being arrived, and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message from of the question. His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance: the Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to Prorogue the Session of the Legislature with the following-

SPEECH: Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: and, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I dc-In renewing you from further attendance in Fariament, I desire to express my deep sense of the zeal and assiduity which have distinguished your discharge of your duties during this, perhaps the most eventful session of the Upper Canada Legislature; and I am anxious to offer you my own acknowledgments for the ready attention which you have given to the consideration of the important during the property of the consideration of the important puriness, which it was my data to being helper your tant business, which it was my duty to bring before you.

Your willing acquiescence in the proposed Re-union of this Province with Lower Canada, upon the terms, and according to the principles suggested by me, has afforded me the most lively satisfaction; and I look forward with confidence to the completion of that measure, under the direction of our Gracious Sovereign, and of the Imperial Parliament, as the means by which the peace, happiness, and good government of the inhabitants of the Canadas will be permanently secured.

By the Bill which you have passed for the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, you have, so far as your constitutional powers admit, set at rest a question which, for years past, has convulsed society in this Province. In framing that measure you have consulted slike the best interests of Religion, and the future peace and welfare of the people, for whose service you are called upon to legislate; and I rely on your efforts proving successful, notwithstanding any attempt which may be made to renew excitement, or to raise opposition to your deliberate and recorded judgment.

The care and attention which you have bestowed on these important subjects, and the calmness and dignity which have marked your deliberations on them, cannot fail to give additional weight to your decisions before that tribunal, to which they are now necessarily referred.

I have given my assent, with great satisfaction, to different Birls which you have passed; and I shall transmit, without delay, such others as, from their nature, it is my duty to reserve, in order that Her Majesty's pleasure may be signified thereupon.

Amongst the latter is a Bill for the payment of "Losses by the Rebellion or Invasion." To this Bill I should have been ready to

I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the

Supplies for the Public Service.

The decision to which you came respecting the fature settlement of the Civil List, under the proposed Union, rendered it impossible for me to submit to you any renewed proposal for the surferder of the Revenues of the Crown, in exchange for a provision for the expenses of the Civil Government of this Province; but in transmitting your Resolutions to Her Majesty's Government, I have

ot failed to draw their attention to this subject.

I lament that the circumstances in which this Province is placed, have necessarily prevented you from adopting measures by which its financial difficulties could be permanently removed; but this can only be effected when the obvious and easy means of augmenting the Revenue, through the Customs Duties, with little comparative inconvenience to the people, shall be placed within your control. In the meantime, it will be my anxious desire to use the owers with which you have entrusted the Executive Government, powers with which you have entrusted the Executive Government, to relieve, as far as possible, the most pressing demands upon the public faith; and I shall devote myself to the consideration and recommendation of measures, by which the credit of the Brovince may be sustained, and its future prospects improved.

Tonourable Gentlemen; and Gentlemen:
On your return to your different Districts, I earnestly hope that it will be your endeavour to promote that spirit of harmony and conciliation, which has so much distinguished your proceedings here. Let past differences be forgotten—let irritating suspicions be removed. I rejoice to find, that already tranquillity and hopeful confidence in the future, prevail throughout the Province. Let it be your task to cherish and promote these feelings; it will be mine cordially to co-operate with you; and by administering the Government in obedience to the commands of the Queen, with justice and impartiality to all, to promote Her anxious wish, that Her Canadian Subjects, loyal to their Sovereign, and attached to British Institutions, may, through the blessing of Divine Provi-dence, become a happy, an united, and a prosperous people.

From the Toronto Patriot.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—A Bill sent up from the Assembly chitled, "An Act to make provision for the internal management of the temporalities of the United Chuvch of England and Ireland, in this Province," was considered in a Committee of the whole House on Friday last. This Bill which coffers no new privileges on the Church of England, but simply renders the management of its internal affairs more easy and convenient, met with a strong opposition from the Hon. W. Mornis, and those who usually act with him on such questions. So important indeed was the matter considered by the opposition that the services of a special reporter were engaged, for the Colonist Newspaper. or Churchyard, &c., shall be in the Incumbent and Churchwardens; 2nd, That Pewholders whether by purchase or lease shall form a Vestry to manage the temporalities of the said Church; the 3, 4, 5, and 6th, That the Vestry shall appoint one Churchwarden, and the Imcumbent the other; that the Churchwardeus be 21 years of age and be members of said Church and that they shall be a corporation to represent the interests of the said Church, suing or being sued.—7th. That the absolute purchase of a pew be considered as a freehold of inheritance; 9th, That the Churchwardens keep accounts of monies received, &c. "and of all sums rated or assessed"; 10, and 11, regulate the manner of calling of vestry meetings, and the form of their received of the control of the co proceedings; 12th, That the Rent charge on pews be regulated by the Vestry; 13, 14, and 15th, That the salaries of the Clerk be charged by the Churchwardens in their general account: that the fees on mariage, &c. be regulated by the Ordinary: and that the Vestry shall have power to make bye-laws for regulating proceedings; 16th, makes valid any conveyance of land or personalty for the said Church, any thing in the statutes of martmain to the contrary nothwithstanding; 17th, That any person or body corporate may found or endow a Church by license from the Bishop, and which then gives to the founder the right of an advowson

op, and which then gives to the founder the right of an advowsom in fee presentative; and 18th, That the Act shall not be construed to confer any spiritual jurisdiction or ecclesiastical right upon either the Bishop or any other ecclesiastical person.

Mr. Morris argued that the first clause confirmed the titles of the Church of England to the 57 Rectories, that the 7th clause gave a qualification to vote at elections for members of Parliagave a quantication to vote at elections for members of Parliament—that in the 9th clause a power was conferred on the Churchwardens not only to rate and assess the members of their Church, but also those of other denominations; and that generally the Bill established a dominant Church, with ecclesiastical powers, in the Province.—The opinions of the hon, gentleman were supported by the Hon. Messrs. Crooks and Fergusson.

The Hon, Mr. Sullivan in a lucid and powerful speech showed the fallacy of the arguments advanced against the Bill, and thought the meaning attempted to be given to the clauses the most forced construction of an act of Parliament he had ever met with. He was followed by the Hon. Mr. J. S. Macaulay, who clearly proved that there existed no grounds for the alarm manifested by the opposers of the Bill. The arguments brought forward by these hon, gentlemen showed, that the Bill had no reference whatever to the lands set apart as Rectories, inasmuch as the freehold mentioned in the Bill could mean the Church-build ing only and the land belonging to the same, and that the Church-wardens could not hold the freehold of an endowment, already vested in the Rector. That by the 7th clause no qualificatio of voting could possibly be given. That the "sums to be rated and assessed" mentioned in the 9th clause, referred to the "rent charge" in clause 12, and that the Bill expressly provided against any ecclesiastical power whatever by the Incumbent or

The Hon. Mr. Morris moved several amendments, all of which were negatived; the preamble and the several clauses having been adopted, the Bill passed by a majority of three, viz.
YEAS,—The Lard Bishop, The Hon. Messrs. Allan, Sulliva:

John Macaulay, Radeliff, Wilson, Burnham, Buldwin, and J. S. Macaulay

NAYS,—The Hon. Messrs. Morris, Crooks, Fergusson, Adamson, Elmsley, and John McDonald, (Gananoque)—6.

When the Prestyterian College Bill was before the Council, the members of the Church of England among whom my Lord Bishop was conspicuous, gave every possible assistance in making that Bill satisfactory to the parties to whom it more immediately belonged: and we expected to have seen a reciprocal courtesy to a measure peculiarly relating to the Church of England. It ought too to be borne in mind that one of the strongest reasons, urged by those who supported the Clergy Reserve Bill. was, that the settlement of conflicting opinions on that subject was now necessary to the peace and safety of the country—and yet we find the same persons pursuing a course which, from the industrious means adopted for sending the discussion on this question through the breadth and length of the land, must tend to produce an irri-

tation and a misunderstanding which it should be every man's duty to endeavour, in times like the present, to sooth and allay.

The question, however, having been thus canvassed, we shall take an early opportuny of copying the debate upon the Bill, in order that the public mind may be correctly informed of the state

The amendments made by the Council to the Bill making per-petual the present Act of Incorporation of our City were amend-ed in the Assembly, by expunging all the amendments made by the Council, except that which gives Magisterial authority in the City to Executive Councillors—and the question of concurrence therewith was carried in the Council. The act therefore as it now stands, is made perpetual We confidently anticipate much

benefit to the City in consequence.

The "Church temporalities Bill" has been reserved for Her Majesty's assent thereto, as have all the Charters, either increasing the Capital stock of our present Banks, or incorporating new ones. A list of all Bills legislated on during the session is in course of compilation, and will shortly appear in our columns.

The following was accidentally omitted in our last.] It is our painful duty to announce the death of our venerable and respected townsman, Thos. Markland Esq., who departed this life yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the 85th year of his age. This gentleman was a native of the United States, and came to Kingston in 1784, and is the last of the patriotic band of U.E. Loyalists who settled here at that time. Mr. Markland was Col. of the Frontenac regiment of Militia, and filled that important duty with credit to himself and satisfaction to the corps he commanded, until advancing age rendered retirement necessary. He was also Treasurer of the Midland District for a number of years, but had lately resigned. His memory will be ever held in high respect and veneration by the people of Kingston — Chronicle, Feb. 1.

YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal edu-A cation, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a family of respectability. She will instruct in the usual branches of a polite female education.

Application (if by letter, post paid) may be made to the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Midland District School, Kingston, U. C.

LETTERS received to Friday, February 14th :-Rev. W. Brethour, rem. in full vol 3; J. Knowlson Esq. do. J. Sowden Esq. do.; Capt. A. Brown, do.; Mr. J. Fitzgerald, do 6 mo.; Mr. R. Howden, do. do.; J. Patterson Esq. rem. in full 12 mo.; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. G. Graham, add. sub.; tion as to matters already acted on by the House here, and which they say that the 'general religious instruction,' in every school which they say that the 'general religious instruction,' in every school which they say that the 'general religious instruction,' in every school which they say that the 'general religious instruction,' in every school which they will support or acknowledge, shall comprise 'the which they will support or acknowledge, shall comprise 'the which they will support or acknowledge, shall comprise 'the which they will support or acknowledge, shall comprise 'the which they will support or acknowledge, shall comprise 'the which they will support or acknowledge, shall comprise 'the which they say that the House of Assembly have addressed Rev. D. Blake, add. subs. and rem.; C. Scadding Esq. rem.; they will support or acknowledge, shall comprise 'the which they will support or acknowledge, shall comprise 'the which they say that the House of Assembly have addressed which they say that the 'general religious instruction,' in every school they say that the 'degreeral religious instruction,' in every school which they say that the 'general religious instruction,' in every school they say that the 'general religious instruction,' in every school which they will support or acknowledge, shall comprise 'the which they say that the House of Assembly have addressed Rev. D. Blake, add. subs. assembly have addressed which they will support or acknowledge, shall comprise 'the which they will support or acknowledge, shall comprise 'the which they will support or acknowledge, shall comprise 'the which they say that the House of Assembly have addressed Rev. D. Blake, add. subs. assembly have addressed Rev. D. Blake, add. subs. assembly have addressed and a lecture of the special state of the secreted in the state of the secreted in the

Xouth's Department.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S CATECHISM. PART III.

OF THE GENERAL FRAME AND CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Q. 90. Has it not been denied that the word 'church' is ever used in scripture to designate 'a geographical combination of congregations, each with a pastor of its own, and all of them under

superintendence of a pastor, or overseer? A. In Acts xix. 17. we read of the amazingly rapid increase of Christian converts, which took place in the city of Ephesus.—Connect with this fact these considerations; First, that these Christian converts had no public building in which to meet for divine worship. Secondly, that the opposition of the pagan authorities of the town was too watchful, and too powerful, to allow the believers in Jesus of Nazareth, to carry on their worship in the public streets. Now the apostle says, the word of God had mightily grown and prevailed, and the number of believers must have been very considerable to verify the description given in this passage. They must therefore have separated themselves into a number of congregations, in order to carry on divine worship. And in this conclusion we are confirmed by the fact recorded in the next chapter, concerning the elders or presbyters of the church at Ephesus. They were assembled at Miletus to receive the parting charge of the Apostle Paul. He addressed them as ns whose office was to feed the church, whose office it was to take heed to the flock; and it is clear there was a company of them, for we read, that "he kneeled down and prayed with them all; and they all wept sore." We see then, that there was a company of pastors, or presbyters, or elders of the church of Ephesus; we have also seen, that from the circumstances of the case there must have been a number of congregations at Ephesus. Thus, then, we have a number of congregations collected in a city, each with a presbyter, or elder over them, and yet called a church.

Q. 91. The early Christian churches, then, were not, as it has been said strictly independent of seven them.

been said, strictly independent of each other?

A. The early churches during the lives of the Apostles and Evangelists were certainly subject to their counsel and controul; which proves that the independency of separate societies was not the first form of the Christian church. In the chief cities, and in populous neighbourhoods, the larger churches had many presbyters, and, as the numbers multiplied, separate assemblies gregations, yet all under the same government. And when churches were raised up in the neighbourhood of cities, the appointment of country bishops and visiting Presbyters, both acting under the presbytery of the city, with the bishop at its head, is sufficient proof that the ancient churches existed in that form which we call a religious connexion subject to a common govern-

['When the first small company of believers multiplied from a church in one family to a church in many congregations, which could not now with conveniency all meet together in one place, they yet as branches all continued united to the root, and also to the main body or bulk of the visible church, by union to that part whence they descended, and to which they related, and were not as colonies or slips so transplanted or separated, as to grow inde-pendent of themselves, apart from all others, of which there is no example in scripture or antiquity..... The independent, or congregational churches wind up the cords, and fold up the curtains of the true church too short and too narrow, shrinking that Christian communion to small figures and short and broken ends, scarce allowing the whole company oftrue believers to be asgreat as would fill one Jewish synagogue.'-Hieraspistes.]

Q. 92. Can it be proved that any form of church government is laid down in the scriptures, to fix a constitution for succeeding

A. It is now admitted by the generality of Protestants, that no command was delivered, either by Christ or his Apostles, assigning to the Christian Church any unalterable form of governments of the christian and ment; but that while various offices, suited to the situation and exigences of the new converts, were instituted at the beginning, (some of which, as Deaconesses, have long fallen into disuse,) Christians were left at liberty to adopt in future times such modes of ecclesiastical administration and discipline, as they should deem most eligible in the circumstances under which they should find

Q. 93. How do you account for this?

A. It may be accounted for on two considerations.

1. No precise constitution could be framed which would suit with the condition of Christianity in its primitive state, and with that which it was to assume when it should be advanced to a napossible, to conceal it from him. The medical men in

tional religion.

2. That a particular designation or authority amongst the ministers of the new religion might have so interfered with the arrangements of civil polity, as to have formed in some countries a region of the religion considerable obstacle to the progress and reception of the religion

Q. 94. What are the incidental advantages to be expected from the system pursued in the establishment of our own country? A. Principally these-

1. The distinction of orders in the church (bearing a strong 1. The distinction of other resemblance to the gradations of rank in civil life) provides friends and companions among the clergy, and the benefits which may result from their society and example, not merely for the inferior, but likewise for the highest classes in the community. ["Look at the means we have. The ministers of the estab-

lishment, in the very stations they are at this moment, carry their testimony to the king upon the throne, to the royal family and nobles, for a part of our mechanism places messengers amongst them; the middle ranks of society, for a part of our mechan places ministers amongst them; and in the lower ranks of our society, for there again our mechanism reaches; our sluices and acqueducts spread over the wide extent of the territory of the people. This is an excellence in the system."]

2. The stations of superior dignity and opulence cause young men of talents to be educated for the church, who would other wise be destined to some occupation deemed more honourable, and justly expected to prove lucrative; and also tend to ensure to the clerical profession that general respect which enlarges the influence and adds to the effect of the labours of each individual mi-

3. And when the superintendence of the church, and the determination of all questions respecting the management of ecclesiastical affairs, and the conduct of particular clergymen is vested in a few persons, more calmness and temper in examining, and more impartiality in deciding, may probably take place, than when they are committed to a numerous assembly,—where turbu-lence, intrigue, and the spirit of party may more easily find ad-mittance, and the shame of an unjust decision be lost amidst the

* Of this number was Phebe, a member of the church of Cenchrea, mentioned by St. Paul, Rom. xvi. 1. 'They served the church,' says Calmet, 'in those offices which the deacons could not themselves exercise, visiting those of their own sex in sickness, or when imprisoned for the faith. They were persons of advanced age when chosen, and appointed to the office by imposition of hands. It is probably of these deaconesses that the Apostle speaks, where he describes the ministering widows, 1 Tim. v. 5-10.

THE STUDENT.*

Alas for those by drooping sickness worn,
Who now come forth to meet the gladsome ray, And feel the fragrance of the tepid morn Round their torn breast and throbbing temples play;

Yet oft, as sadly througing dreams arise, Awhile forgetful of their pain they gaze, A transient lustre lights their faded eyes, And o'er their cheek the tender hectic strays.

There are few scenes more painfully distressing, than that which presents itself on a bright spring day, in one of those towns in the south west of England, whither the afflicted with pulmonary disease have been recommended to remove, in the (alas, too often fallacious) hope that change of air and a milder climate may arrest the progress of that disease so fearfully prevalent in our beloved island, and the eradication of which has often baffled the skill of the most eminent medical men. There is a solemnity reigning in such places which cannot fail to impress the heart. The gradual disappearance of faces once familiar, when little doubt remains that the emaciated frame has at length given way; the frequent tolling of the passing or funeral bell; the churchyard, crowded then only will it produce unalloyed satisfaction on the every blessing is from God.—Newton. with the remains of those who have found a grave far from the homes of their childhood; more especially the invalids to be met with at almost every step, and on whose wasting cheek the fearful hectic flush is so prominently marked; -these are all calculated to engender painful feelings; and much to be pitied is that man, who good of fellow-creatures may be advanced. can sojourn amidst such mementos of the evanescence of earthly joys, without being awakened to serious reflec-

to, and struck with the solemn scene which now for the

* By the author of "The Smuggler."-From the Church of

liarly elegant and prepossessing appearance, but on had been his efforts to arouse his young master to a ravages. How touchingly descriptive the language of birth; had ministered to the amusements of his boyone of our most elegant Christian poets-

"Where time has rent the lordly tow'r And moss entwines the arches grey, Springs many a light and lovely flow'r That lends a lustre to decay. Thus while existence wanes away, Consumption's fever'd cheek will bloom; And beauty's brightest beams will play In mournful glory o'er the tomb."

DALE'S Widow of Nain. He appeared exceedingly languid, yet very cheerful. He was introduced by my acquaintance as a cousin; and, by a look which I could not misunderstand, signifying that I should not notice his sickly state, I was invited to spend the evening at their lodgings, which I accepted with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure, for our walk had exceedingly interested me in the young man's state. He was a member of the University of Oxford; of an old family in the northern country; and had been reading for honours, with good prospect of success, when disease first manifested itself in an alarming form. His family was decidedly consumptive; two sisters had fallen victims; an only brother in the army had died in Madeira, whither he had gone in hopes of recovery; his mother, by the same disease, had found an early grave; and a paralytic father who resided at the family mansion, too enfeebled to accompany this frail prop of his declining years, was, save himself, the only one who remained of a once joyful circle. He had been strongly urged to try a change of climate for the winter; and, ac companied by his cousin, a barrister, and an old faithful domestic, he had taken up his residence at -The cousin did every thing in his power to add to the comfort of the invalid ; - paid him the most unremitting attention, and would, I am sure, have made any personal sacrifice to obtain alleviation of his complaint but he could not be regarded as living under the influence of vital religious principle. Though a pleasant, he was not a fit companion for an invalid. It is, indeed, of the utmost importance that such a companion should be a person of decidedly serious views; should delight to converse on those grand truths which he himself has received, and of that land,

"Where graves are not, nor blights of changeful time." The evening was spent pleasantly, though not with much edification: stories of by-gone years were vividly recalled. The invalid joined at times in the conversation, to which I was most anxious, if possible, to give a religious turn; but every attempt to do so proved fruitless; any remark of such a tendency was received with the most marked repulse. He talked of his future plans and prospects-of his expected examination; of his probability of obtaining honours. Little did he seem aware that death could not be far distant; and that long before the period when he proposed to return to college, his remains would be mouldering in the sepulchre!

The invalid retired-not to rest, for incessant cough which no anodynes could remove, prevented the possibility-but for one of those long and weary nights which, though frequently unattended with actual suffering, generally attend consumptive cases. On his departure I asked his cousin if he was at all aware of his danger .possible, to conceal it from him. The medical men in the country begged that he might, as much as possible, be kept in darkness to his real state; that his mind should be cheered, and that he should not be suffered to dwell on the subject of death." "But he must be aware," I added, "that his mother, brother, and sisters, died of decline; and he cannot be ignorant that it is wasting his frame." "It might be thought so," was the reply, "but somehow or other, the fact does not appear to impress him: he frequently speaks of what he will do when he leaves college; and I make it a point never to check him." I could not but express my regret that he should thus be allowed to remain in ignorance, and by consequence, comprehend nothing effectually and thoroughly should not be counselled as to his danger: but my acquaintance seemed anxious to change the subject; and dict those that do. It gives him just enough understanding, to opportunity of seeing the patient alone. I was obliged it is the meanest and most despicable, so it is also the most dantended to visit it, however, in the course of a few weeks. ting invalid.

even against hope, which is usually discoverable in conthe ignorance too often testified by the sinner, in the fident of his own strength, is more out of the way of true know-

On my return, on calling at the lodgings, I found Bishop Atterbury. that, three days before, the invalid had been removed from his earthly trials. His decline had been exceedingly rapid at the last; much more so than his medical attendants had expected. He had died, I was told, apparently without any severe struggle: nature was too much exhausted to contend against the last enemy; and he gently fell asleep.

At the request of the cousin, I attended the funeral. The corpse was followed by a small band of mourners the cousin, the old domestic and myself. I have seldom little evidence that the young man had been brought to remarkable for the natural sweetness of his disposition, in the" great day?—Bishop J. B. Sumner. as for his intellectual acquirements, he yet seemed a stranger to the "wisdom which is from above;" and deeply did I regret that I had not been permitted to have mind of the true Christian, when it is accompanied by deep religious feeling, and when every intellectual acquirement is regarded as wholly valueless when brought into competition with the soul's growth in grace; and

the young person in question had, before his removal, mal, intolerable thing it must needs be for a man to feel a total de-Walking in the streets of one of the towns referred to an unreserved acquiescence in the Divine will. Life's remember, that for all the disciplines of temperance, the hardships lore, in which he was no mean scholar, but from the eter- healthful, cheerful, and honourable, and, which is more than all,

first time presented itself, I met an old college acquain- mestic was a man of deep religious feeling, and had been tance, on whose arm was leaning a young man of pecu- made acquainted with the truth as it is in Jesus. Many whose frame it was obvious that disease was working its sense of his salvation; he had been with him from his hood; had watched with anxiety the sure progress of his disease. Others had hoped he might recover, but hope had never entered his bosom; he foresaw what would be the result, and often had ventured to throw in a word of counsel, when it was met with apathy, and even with unkind rebuke. He found, however, that by degrees his words were not without effect. Many were the weary hours he watched by the invalid's bed, with God's word in his hand, eager to catch the favourable opportunity to read some little portion for the young master's comfort. Often, amidst the restlessness of a weary night, would he bring forward some passage leading to patience and acquiescence in the Divine will. Many were the prayers he offered; and they were not offered in vain. It was his satisfaction to believe that a good work was begun in the young man's soul; that as the outward man perished, the inner was renewed and strengthened, day by day: and that the last convulsive sob of that dear young master, as the drooping head leaned upon his aged bosom, was the signal of the release of the ransomed spirit from its worn-out tabernacle, that it might flee away and be at rest in the bosom of its Saviour and its God.

The Garner.

WORKING OUT OUR SALVATION.

It is the common experience of all God's faithful people, that hile they have been exercising themselves with all their might in the great duties which God hath ordained, whereby to work out their salvation, they have found him working in them both to will and to do; while they have been keeping their bodies under by fasting and abstinence, they have received the Spirit, to mortify the deeds of the flesh; while they have been presenting their prayers and supplications unto God, they have found his Holy Spirit moving upon their souls, clearing up their apprehensions of his divine glory and goodness, confirming their faith in him, fixing their thoughts upon him, inclining their will towards him, exciting, enlarging, inflaming, overspreading their whole hearts with love and affection to him, and possessing them with such a sense both of his majesty and of his mercy to them, as neither I nor they themselves, are able to express. While their hearts have been raised up n praising and magnifying Almighty God, they have sometimes been caught on a sudden, as it were, with St. Paul, into the third heaven, and there have seen or heard, or at least have felt things which it is not possible for them to utter; while they have been nearing God's holy word, they have found themselves struck, and oricked in their consciences, and their hearts all opened, as Lydia's was, to receive the truths that were delivered to them. And while they have been feeding upon Christ's body and blood, they have found their whole souls strengthened and refreshed by it, in so wonderful a manner that they were transported with "joy unspeakable and full of glory;" and are now able to say with the apostle, "the power of Christ resteth upon me;" and "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."-Bp. Beveridge.

PRIDE.

Pride makes a man seem sufficient in his own eyes, for all maner of speculations and enquiries; and, therefore, puts him indifferently upon the pursuit of all knowledge, and the determination of all doubts, without giving him leave to distrust himself in the least, or once to consider which way his genius and abilities lie. Hence it happens, that the man, not being duly qualified for every search, or, if he were, yet not having leisure and opportunity enough to go through with it, is fain to take up with slight and superficial accounts of things; and then, what he wants in the true knowledge, to make up in downright assurance. As soon as he hath touched on any science, or study, he imme diately seems to himself to have mastered it; is as positive in his opinions, and as hearty in his assertions, as if the thoughts of his whole life had been directed that way only: which is, as if a coaster, who had gone from port to port only, should pretend to give a better description of the inland parts of a country, than those who have travelled it all over. But this, I say, is the mischievous nature of pride; it makes a man grasp at everything, and, and yet (which is worst of all) inclines him to despise and contra-I found it vain to urge any further remarks. I had no raise an objection or a doubt; but not enough to lay it: which, as to leave at a very early hour the following morning: I in- gerous state of mind a man can be in; and by so much the more dangerous, as the subject upon which his inquiries turn, is more and I trusted to make such arrangements as might enable important, and the errors more fatal which he runs into, for want me to have some serious conversation with the interes- of a due knowledge of it. He that is but half a philosopher, is in danger of being an atheist; an half physician is apt to turn There is something peculiarly affecting in the hoping empiric; an half-bred man is conceited in his address, and troublesome in his conversation. Thus it is in all matters of speculation sumptive cases. How powerfully does it remind us of or practice; he that knows but a little of them, and is very concertain ruin of his soul's eternal welfare, from his in- ledge, than if he knew nothing at all. Now there is, I say, a nadulgence in some of the lusts of the natural man! He tural tendency in pride, towards putting a man's mind into such fancies danger is far distant, whilst it may be at the very a situation as this; and, therefore, it must needs be a quality very opposite to the search and attainment of true wisdom.-

MINISTERIAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

Perhaps the scene of "a minister's" labour is cast in some semen of intellect and literature, would call a wilderness: but in that wilderness a flock is to be fed, and that flock is designed for bours for the safety of those souls entrusted to him, as a father for the welfare of his children. The interpreter of scripture may find some reward in perpetuating his name amongst his brethren; felt more than on that solemn occasion: for I had then the preacher may be cheered by the applause and admiration of his hearers: but what can stimulate the humble and retired minister, build his hopes of acceptance on the only true founda- the laborious "watchman of the house of Israel," except the detion. Amiable and estimable, he yet appeared, as far as sire implanted in him by the Spirit, that he "may present every I could judge, to lack a principle of vital godliness. As man perfect in Christ Jesus," as his "hope and crown of rejoicing

THE THRONE OF GRACE.

If you are a Christian, the throne of grace is yours. Your some conversation with him, in the hope that God might father is scated on it. Your Saviour has sprinkled it with his own have blessed it. There are few objects more painfully blood. The Holy Spirit draws you secretly to kneel before it; and interesting than that of a young person testifying, in an the promise, when there, is, "open your mouth wide, and I will eminent degree, the various amiabilities of the natural fill it." What an honour to approach the King of Kings! Were character, which may excite the esteem and admiration we to have an audience with an earthly monarch, we should deem of those who associate with him, while yet the heart is it an era in our history and boast of it through life. But you not brought under the impression of vital religion. How and I and others may have audience with the King of the unimuch is that interest increased, when disease has marked verse. Nay, we have liberty to approach him at any time and unthe victim as its own. I would not undervalue the hon- der any circumstances. Have we wants? He can supply them. ours which this young man aspired to attain; I would Are we in trouble? He can extricate us. Do afflictions press not check that lawful ambition which stimulates to the our souls? He can mitigate and remove them. Does sin pollute acquirement of mental and intellectual rank. It is de- our joys? With Him is the fountain of cleansing. Does Satan vex lightful to witness energy and activity in youth; but our souls? He invites us to His arms as our refuge, All relief and

PLEASURES OF YOUTH.

Whosoever thou art, who hast enslaved thyself to the paltry bewitching pleasures of youth, and lookest with wry face and a sour aimed at as a means whereby the glory of God and the eye upon the rough, afflicting severities of virtue; consider with thyself that the pleasures of youth will not, cannot be the pleasures of I was truly grateful to be afterwards informed that old age, though the guilt of it will. And consider also, what a disbeen led to clearer views as to the plan of salvation, and cleasion in his strength, his morals, and his esteem together! And brief day speedily drew to a close; but at eventime of labour, and the abridgments of thy swelling appetites, it will be there was light-light, not emanating from the earthly a full, sufficient, and more than equivalent recompense, to be nal Spirit, the source of heavenly wisdom. The old do- to be virtuous when thou art old .- South.

Advertisements.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

Subscribers to this institution are requested to pay a second Instalment of Five pre gran for five a second Instalment of Five PER CENT [or five shillings per share] on the amount of their respective shares, into the hands of the undersigned, on or before the tenth day of January next. When more convenient the remittance may be made to the Editor of "The H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, Dec. 16, 1839.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that this Institution will be re-opened on the 6th of January next, under the superintendence of the subscriber, whose efforts for the improvement of his pupils, he trusts, will merit and secure general patronage. FEES.

For the English branches £1 0 0 per term of 11 weeks. do. with Book keeping 1 5 0 do. do. Latin and Greek -1 10 0

Algebra, Geometry, &c. 1 10 0 do. Hebrew, French, and other modern languages, extra. Each pupil will be charged 2s. 6d. per term for fuel,

epairs &c. Occasional Lectures will be delivered on subjects connected with the studies pursued; and a course of Lectures will, in due time, be given on Chemistry, Mechanics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy.

A few Boarders can be accommodated. ROBERT HUDSPETH, Principal.

Cobourg, Dec. 26, 1839.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

OUT-DOOR PUPILS. Classes. Useful Branches. Terms per Qr.
JUNIOR.—Spelling, Reading, and Mental Arithmetic, £1 0 0
MIDDLE.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography and History, 1 10 0 SENIOR .- The above, with Elocution, Composition, Ancient Geography and History, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Elements of Euclid, &c. &c. &c. 2

Extra, or Ornamental Branches. Italian, ... Latin and Greek Classics, ... Fuel for the two winter quarters, ... IN-DOOR PUPILS. BRANCHES AND TERMS AS ABOVE.

Board and Washing, £7 10 0 Half Board, 0 5 0

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Books, &c., an Extra charge.

N. B.—Every Boarder is required to furnish her own bed, bedding and towels. Quarters, seventy-eight days from date of entrance—Vacations deducted. Payments quarterly, in advance.

MARGARETTA CROMBIE, Principal.

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1839. WANTED, an Assistant (a member of the Church of England) qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education. A person acquainted with the National School system would be preferred; who, for the present, would be satisfied with a small salary. Application to be made at the UPPER CANADA CENTRAL

SCHOOL, Toronto. November 25, 1839.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. Tur-NER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant.

TERMS.—For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees.— The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A limited number only will be taken.

It is therefore requested that a quarter's notice be given previously to the removal of a pupil.

Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and bedding, and silver dessert spoon. For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to

the Principal. N. B .- The present term will end on Tuesday, December 24th, and the next will commence on Monday, January

6th, 1840. Kingston, U. C., December 11, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the ininforms the public, that in consequence of the infrom England] a very extensive and Fashionable assortcreasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Aca- ment of demy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin. has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed matenuestered corner of the land, in what the men of business, or the rials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness. All payments for mortality : and the faithful shepherd watches, and prays, and la- Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.,

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the A FARM, beautifully situated of the River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, 70 acres of which are under cultivation-with a new fallow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop.

THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF A GOOD LOG HOUSE,

36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneath A back kitchen in the rear, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath.

A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs between the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power. This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the Property.

For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Coyourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises. ST. JOHN C. KEYSE.

Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS. the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass.

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COBOURG HARBOUR COMPANY.

RESOLVED.—That a dividend of seven per cent on the capital Stock paid in, be paid on and after the

10th of February next. By order of the President. W. H. KITTSON.

Secretary.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR,

THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Con-L cession, containing 100 acres more or less of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced,

with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. January 1st, 1840.

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES,

AND

AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, AVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market. Toronto, December, 1839.

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

riages taken in exchange. N. B .- Sleighs of every description built to order.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the largest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which having been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices. The following comprises a part of their Stock, and Country Merchants would do well to examine it before nurshes in a dark of their Stock.

to examine it before purchasing elsewhere: Broad Cloths, all colours and prices; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chintz, Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills;

Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs; Grey and Bleached Cottons; Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks; Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggets; A great variety of Tartans, Plaid Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Twill Sacking and Russia Sheeting; Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and

Huckabacks; Brown and Bleached Table Cloths; Linens and Lawns; Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets; Hosiery and Gloves; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas;

Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c. Writing and Wrapping paper; 3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos; Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslinde Laines; Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians;

Plan and Figured Gross de Naples and Fersans,
Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons;
Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers;
Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;
Black and Colored Silk Velvets;
Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings;
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Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas; White and Colored Stays; Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins .- Also Striped and Checked Muslin Capes and Collars. ROSS & MACLEOD.

Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839. BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto.

ALEXANDER DIXON, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive

SADDLERY GOODS,

equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern. Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description. Hunting Saddles, improved.

Saldle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.
Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whiph in great variety.
Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harnes Furniture, latest Patterns

Horse and Carriage Brushes. Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality-Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Every description of single and double harness manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

No. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully in well selected. forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well set ted Stack of articles in the characteristics. ted Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of ted Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of Caral Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Dash Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, rious qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sask Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Silver Cap Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Cap Togsel Lyory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best passing Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlements in interest and Gentlements. Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens Dr. Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reason.

able terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture manner start manufacture. lery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner st perior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good

not superior to any imported from Europe.

Razors, Kuives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner. SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

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[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]