The Church;

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,

IN THE PROVINCES OF

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

VOLUME IV.

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For the Church. NAPOLEON AT BOULOGNE, (1804,)

THREATENING ENGLAND WITH INVASION.

"Of the three British nations the English have since shewn themselves possessed of the same steady valor which won the fields of Crossy and Agincourt, Blenheim and Minden.

The Irish have not lost the fiery enthusiasm which has distinguished the same of the guished them in all the countries of Europe, nor have the Scots degenerated from the stubborn courage with which their ancestors for two thousand years maintained their independence against a superior enemy."—Scott's Napoleon.

Proud trumpets on the summer air, fair banners on the sea -Round Boulogne sweeps the giant host of the Gallic chivalry; Broad realms that own'd that iron rule pour'd northward their

And the shouts peal high, for the chieftain comes to marshal them

High o'er that dazzling world in arms, that death-fraught multitude, Like the Persian o'er blue Salamis the MIGHTY LEADER stood—Know ye that quiet smile of Fate, that battle-guiding glance? 'Tis the youngest born of Victory, the Thunderbolt of France!

He speaks—ten thousand fiery hearts drink in each boastful word; Marengo's banner o'er him floats as with his spirit stirr'd; His right arm's rais'd, his brow contracts, with fire his cold eyes As o'er those waves his curse he hurl'd to smite some hated foe.

A fearful hour for Britain then! the warning cry was given—Youth, manhood, age, to combat sprung—frail woman bow'd to

Heaven,
Heaven,
And happy hearths their dearest sent to swell the glorious ring
Around the Father of the Isles, their gallant Christian King.

On swept the call—green Erin heard and sprang exulting forth, The Scot was ready on his hills to guard his faithful North, And flags that wav'd o'er ancient fields were shaken in the breeze-Drake, Effingham, and Blake were gone, but Nelson kept the

Another year had pass'd away—the Victor's fiery star Sank dimm'd and bloody 'neath thy waves, immortal Trafalgar! And Fate the Giant Despot warn'd to bound his sway to earth, And leave old Occar's rever to grant the Briton's island heart And leave old Ocean's waves to guard the Briton's island hearth. Time flected on—what fate befell the Gaul's embattled train, Search the stern Russian's thawing streams, the mountain glens

For Europe's galling chain was rent, when broke their shatter'd Before the Germans' deadly charge, and the shout "The Rhine!

the Rhine!" But HE, the child of Destiny ?- Red was the Belgian field And o'er the din of bestiny re-ked was the bagain And o'er the din of battling hosts St. George's war-cry peal'd—And motiouless each serried square, firm as their native rock, Flung the mail'd warriors' deluge back, the horsemen's foaming

There stood the soldiers of the Isles, firm in their lock'd array-Time! bid thy latest annals tell who fought, who died that day! Brief be thy tribute to their fame; say, that as bold and true As once they kept their native cliffs, they stood at Waterloo!

Far in the blue Atlantic wild the everlasting surge Meet voice to sing of shiver'd lance, of crimson'd banner furl'd

And requiem for th' Imperial Dead, the trampler of the world. Fast anchor'd ride the glorious Isles, as free from foes as slaves— Pair paradise that Ocean guards with all his tribute waves; With sunny vales for peace and love—dark mountains stern and

For Faith and Freedom's safe retreat should Tyranny be nigh. Then, if the trumpet wake the land, the beacon light the hill,

The old array's embattled yet—the CHIEFTAIN liveth still;
And names to match the past shall rise, fields like the past be won When foemen meet on British ground a British Marathon

Toronto, July, 1840.

* See the account of the Germans sweeping the French over the heights of Hockheim, into the Rhine.

DUTIES OF THE CLERGY IN REFERENCE TO THE PRESENT TIMES.*

The time is past, when the minister of holy things in the English Church should be restrained by any motives, however plausible, from speaking of that Church as his conscience dictates, without compromise, and without reserve. We have too generally neglected to enforce upon our flocks either their duties or their privileges as members by baptismal profession of a spiritual community, ordained by Christ himself, through the instrumentality of his Apostles, (however it may have been extended and perpetuated); a spiritual community not the less Catholic, not the less one with the great body of ecclesiastical establishment, set up with certain special provisions in a particular realm, and bearing a distinctive name. The very existence of such a society, (except as a lifeless notion, incapable of any practical application), is rather taken for granted, than distinctly asserted .-The fact that Christians were at the first, still are, and ever must be, united by sacramental communion (however received) under one Head; that they form one vast incorporation, inheriting, in this capacity, the promise of the Spirit, and retaining, as a most sacred trust, that "form of sound words" which was "once delivered to the saints," is seldom brought prominently forward. In a word, Christ's holy Church universal is seldom alluded to in our pastoral exhortations, except in the most general terms, timidly, and as it were doubtfully. Although this, or an equivalent term, repeatedly occurs in the Book of Common Prayer, although it forms an ten times ten thousand worshippers, many times told, in their daily or weekly devotions, yet how few attach to ing! how few connect it with any doctrine, or any duty!

If it be explained at all, how often is it explained away! The important question on whom the ministerial office has devolved, and under what sanctions it is exercised, is still less frequently examined; and hence it is not surprising that the nature, necessity, and manifold advantages of Church membership, should be passed over in silence, or set forth in a vague and unimpressive manner. Controversy itself has long kept aloof from this topic, pregnant as it is with consequences, and once its per-Petual theme; as if this discordant string, so often struck, but never harmonised, had been torn in despair from the mystic harp, and its jarring notes were henceforth to be heard no more. Vain thought! As if in spiritual, are essentially prescriptive. Even if created, the Apostles in their Master's kingdom, how large a removing a fundamental chord, we could preserve "the and not merely sanctioned by human law, confirming and number of his professed disciples would substitute an Perfect diapason," and so procure "an undisturbed song adapting to its own purpose an order of things which it illusive phantom, or a cold negation! The spirit of of pure concent.'

the high places of theological learning, (with what judgment is not here the question), and has excited general attention, not unaccompanied with alarm. A could hardly fail of producing exaggerated views, -in-

From the "Scriptural Character of the English Church" by the Rev. Derwent Coleridge—1839.

to be despised.

established pastors of the Church, I should not have events, or in the conduct of a political party, but in the presumed to notice the deficiency, though confessedly involved in the same general censure. But the root of It may be regarded as a moving principle in the formathe evil lies deeper. It belongs to the character of the tion of popular opinion; a principle sometimes nearly age in which we live. It is the effect of causes in uni- dormant, and overborne by a dead weight of custom; versal operation, and as the lesson which they teach is sometimes nicely balanced by counter influences, and equally applicable to the laity, as to their spiritual guides, tending to progressive improvement; sometimes acquirit may not be without advantage to point them out.

community, from which the English Protestant clergy are all sober-minded persons, and scarcely requires proof. for the most part taken, and it cannot be denied that our guard. The love of ease, the want of moral courage, judgment, religious humility, and the desire of peace. - is vastly over-rated. In every case it will be necessary to keep the moral balance even; to prevent even our better tendencies from becoming extreme, and to observe the signs of the times with a view to their useful application.

A crisis in the affairs of the Church is now at hand, or rather has already arrived. It has not come upon us without warning, and has not found us altogether unprepared. Accordingly, a somewhat different manner of doctrine of many, usurps the place of philosophy, the feeling, speaking, and acting in this matter is becoming doctrine of ultimate ends. The economy of wealth is general, both among the clergy and laity. On the taken as the measure of national welfare; legislation former there lies a special obligation to declare the whole counsel of God, in this as in every other particular. The Lord has "set them to be watchmen upon the walls of Jerusalem," and he admonishes them by indi- may have lost ground, education may have been diffused, cations of no doubtful character, to be very zealous in scholastic learning may have declined. All our gains their office: and yet, perhaps, it is the lay members of are counted, but our losses are not set against them .our Apostolical Church to whom this divine call is now And again, personal comfort, convenience, or luxury, particularly addressed. Let the trumpet of the Gospel mental or bodily, is openly proposed, not only as the best, Ministry be heard ever so clearly, and woe be to the but as the only object of intellectual pursuit; whereas watchmen if it remain silent, or "give an uncertain formerly the search of truth was supposed to bring its hearken.

That an indisposition to submit to any authority, however beneficially exercised, has been for a long time widely manifested, both in this country and elsewhere, is but too evident. With the causes that have produced this temper I am not now concerned, or with its justifi- far-from unmixedly good. It is the recoil of monastic cation, should that be possible, in a worldly point of view. piety in matters of devotion, as of monastic philosophy Without doubt, it is attended with extenuating circum- in the pursuit of intellect. stances; and although in the first outbreak, replete with

change, emancipated from the wholesome checks, by of old time, which was before us."* which in the vigorous maturity of nations it is univerbelievers throughout the world, because it appears as an the long and apparently hopeless old age of states has age appear to anticipate the next, as if "the thing which most peculiarly applicable to his fate. hitherto been visited,—rather than the impatience of a second youth? Or, to give our thoughts a wider range, done, is that which shall be done; and there is no new what if the secular scheme of God's providence were thing under the sun."† The same errors in doctrine, drawing to an universal and final close? Whatever exploded in one century, are brought forward in the view may be taken of the prophetic Scriptures, and I am next, as something wholly new; again confuted, and far from disposed to fix the chronology of the divine again produced, perhaps at the expiration of a thousand tions "the turning wheels of vicissitude;" may have yet speculation; and little said on either side, that had not to perform?)—yet surely it betrays an unsubdued, and been as well, or better said, by the men of old time, as mewhat of a carnal spirit, to prolong this present scene by the best of their successors. indefinitely, and as it were, immortalize the world, whether in millenial dreams, or in a lengthened chain of manifested, places the age in a false position, more causes and events, too hopefully calculated.

those "perilous times" which are to take place in the the Lord," but against their united forces. Covenant article of our creed, and consequently passes the lips of last day. From this we may at least infer that it is is broken with the mighty dead; and they, whose everteen the consequently passes the lips of last day. extremely displeasing to God. Yet without implicating living wisdom, whether it speak to us in books, or yet any particular party, we cannot but perceive, that it is more impressively in the institutions which they have the phrase, thus solemnly employed, any definite meanthis is no more than might be expected. For what is the aside to make room for the new, capricious, dogmatical, miah, "Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways and despotic sway, and idolatrous worship of the present, as see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, if there were neither voice nor vision in the oracular and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.' The foundations of religion are all laid in the past; it is religious establishments, it is the ancient paths from vapours, floating in the thin elements of thought, and Of late, indeed, the discussion has been renewed in ments to which we refer are for the most part of very content with tearing off the decent vest of primitive

Jude 18. 1 Tim. iv. 1. 2 Tim. iii. 1. 2 Peter ii. 1, &c.

+ Lord Bacon.

discreet advocacy on the one side, and unmeasured upon "laying again the foundation" of all things .not been admitted into that "sweet counsel" which may have been right and fitting long ago, can hardly fail Christians "take together" who "walk in the house of of being obsolete and unsuitable now. Thus, whatever God as friends." Thus a class of truths of high con- is ancient, is presumed to be antiquated, more especially cernment, both directly and incidentally, to the spiritual in an enlightened age, preceded by centuries of comparainterests of mankind, having been suffered to fall into tive darkness, when the human mind, freeing itself from should be neglected and forgotten, or remembered only sprung forward with a sudden and unexampled bound.— That such has been for some time the tone of public If this lamentable result were imputable solely to the feeling is testified, not only in the course of political literature, habits, and manners of the people at large .ing a rapid and uncontrollable development, and menacing total destruction.

Now it is evident that the scelings to which I have attributed the long silence of the clergy, on what are obtains widely and forcibly among mankind, has a side of called Church questions, are in the strictest accordance truth, and when properly is nited, has been productive of with the spirit of the age. Delicacy of feeling, the good; nay, that at certain periods it has been usefully absence of religious pretension, inwardness, and spiritu- called forth into unusual energy in the service of religion, ality of mind, and general candour, are to a certain need not be denied; but that, as at present exhibited, it extent characteristic of the most cultivated class of the is mischievous, extravagant, and unreasonable, is felt by

And first, it greatly over estimates, not merely the these qualities are in themselves as estimable as they are superiority of the present over past ages, in substantial amiable. They are liable, however, to be supplanted by wisdom, and that knowledge, of whatever kind, upon counterfeits, against which we cannot be too much on which it is founded, but even the difference in kind, existing between our times and those of our ancestors. hesitation, or at least indistinctness of belief, and gene- It is not asserted that there has been no advance in ral deficiency in zeal, will present the same outward useful knowledge, or that no real variation in the actual appearance, and claim to be considered as charitable state of things has taken place, but only that the degree

In regard to the first, the supposed superiority of the present age, the mistake arises in various ways. A part of knowledge, perhaps the least important, is put for the whole. No balance is struck between what is gained in one department, and what is lost in another. The worthiness of the end pursued is not considered in determining the value of the means. Thus science, the passes for jurisprudence. So again, the study of nature may have flourished, the study of mind may have drooped, the arts of life may have advanced, domestic wisdom yet may the people, as a body, refuse to own recompense. Thus a lower end is substituted for a higher, and by over-stating the claims of our fellowcreatures, once too much neglected in these studies, we forget the more sublime relation between the human spirit and the God who gave it. The effect which has resulted to the religion of the day is very striking, and

mischief, it may ultimately be overruled for good. It ted on in the external state of things vanishes away; the intently his heart must have communed on those particular passamay, or it may not. A perpetual and indefinite advance more deeply we are read in past history, the more we become ges, which even now most readily presented themselves, though so of improvement in the moral constitution of the world aware that the same things reappear in different ages, many years had passed away. One page, which thus presented is, indeed, generally anticipated by men of cheerful piety, under new names and altered forms. We find that we itself, contained two prayers, not retained in our Common Prayer the world would love its own. But they are not of the world. with what slender support from Scripture needs not now have been deceived by appearances, till we are ready to Book. On what subject were these most pathetic prayers?be shown. Certainly it is liable to long and fearful exclaim with the wise man, "Is there any thing of which One, "For patience in trouble:"—the other, "A prayer to be said interruptions. What if a restless, self-willed desire of it may be said, See, this is new? It hath been already IN THE HOUR OF DEATH!"

especially in ecclesiastical affairs. A single generation Be this as it may, the temper, above described, when is drawn up in array against all that have preceded it, applied to religion, and what I must venture to call and has to make good its pretensions, not only with no Church-government, becomes awfully characteristic of assistance from the great and good men that "sleep in voice of the christian watchman in every critical conjunc- untried authorities of the day; for partial interests, buried with far more than kingly magnificence. ture? Is it not in the language of the prophet Jere- sectarian prejudice, and temporary fashion; for the

The issue of such a procedure cannot be doubtold truth which we have to proclaim; new error against ful. Baseless theories, driven like the clouds by every which we have to warn. And with respect to our own gust of fancy, and soon dissolving into air,—embodied which the people have wandered, and into which we have neither fixable in any settled shape, nor applicable to to guide their returning steps. In particular, the rights any practical purpose, take the place of a defined and found in effective operation, still the legislative enact- enthusiasm, or the dead frame-work of human law! Not custom, as non-essential and cumbrous, there are those Now the present time is distinguished beyond any who would dismember the body itself, as if in this way that have preceded it, not merely by the neglect, but by the living soul might be detected and laid bare. Supsubject of such grave importance, and in effect so novel, the dislike of antiquity. All the world appears bent pose it done. Alas! the subtle essence is fled, and its till all was over. He wrote the affecting memoirs of his last days.

— See Herbert's Life in Wood. place knows it no more.

opposition on the other. The immediate results of Customary usage, far from being a recommendation, is let me add, in much of its outward dress, the beauties of of rest for an illustrious departed relative, that a coffin was discontroversy are almost always painful. But with a few taken as argument either of folly, or of fraud. To plead its holiness, as they are seen by mortal eye, is an heirstriking exceptions, and those of recent date, it has length of prescription in favour of an existing practice, loom from our fathers. Its visible presence is every the date, 1648. By the Regent's permission, the coffin was formed no part of pastoral instruction. It has received cr an established right, is to confess that no better reason where the emblem of stability: it exists under the conno general diffusion, except through the press. It has can be urged in its defence. A remote origin affords, it dition of permanence, and thus its very accidents are inspection. The body, having been embalmed, the head was found not been instilled quietly and practically, "here a little, is argued, a presumption not in favour of a given instiand there a little," in just proportion with other divine a little, as if their natural transiency were arrested in that the common pictures. The countenance still placid—the eyes monitions, into the religious heart of the people. It has "waxed not old" during the forty years that they repose of the dead, and the next moment they collapsed into dust, wandered in the desert. Thus the present becomes One lock of hair was severed from the head. This last relic of a linked to the past, and both to the future, by a chain of man of sorrow I myself saw, with what feelings I need not say. venerable and inspiring associations, equally reasonable The King has been described, in the time of his captivity, as and affecting; a mystic unity, imaged to the senses in having his hair changed, from anxiety, to premature grey: on the anterests of mankind, having over suffered to fair into the darkness, in many ordinances of the Church which we now contrary, this lock, cut from his head nearly 200 years after his see, and realized to the feelings by blessed memories, by interment, was of the most perfect auburn, such as in his youth, perpetual consolations, and by glorious hopes.

LAST DAYS OF CHARLES I.

He was now a prisoner in the isle of Wight-separated from Prayer Book of our venerable Church Ritual, the more prized, as | Charles I. it had been sternly interdicted to his solitude and tears.

emember the difficult, and arduous, and trying circumstances in which he was placed. Let them compare his public and private character with the Sovereigns before him-the leathsome and tyrannical Henry the Eighth, on whose head, if the storm had fallen, Mercy might have smiled by the side of Justice.* I pass over the youthful Edward, who stood graceful, ingenuous, and pious in the front of the Reformation. I need say little of the reigns or characters of the two sister-queens, Mary and Elizabeth, - one the ersecutor, the other, whose name is connected with her country's clory, and the establishment of that scriptural and mild form of religion which King Charles died in supporting. I will only entreat of those, who condemn this sufferer as a King, to compare his public character with that of those who preceded him on the throne, and even with his immediate predecessor, the cold-blooded murderer of the accomplished Raleigh; and if Charles the First is still to be condemned as a King, let those who so condemn him, emember his piety, his domestic virtues,-his affection for his children, his kindness and gentleness to all his attendants, his love and fidelity to the altars of his Faith, -and, at least, shed one tear of generous pity for him, as a most religiously faithful husband to that beautiful Queen who shared his heart and his sorrows! When the sternest judge thinks of these things, let him remember his later hours of utter desolation, separated from all he loved upon earth, in his gloomy prison-house, looking back-not on a perishable crown, but dwelling, more sadly, as the long, lone night came down, on those tender relations which occupied all his thoughts, except those devoted to heaven, -his only consolation being the New Testament, and that book of almost Divine breathings of prayer, to which has since been appended the solemn service for his death. And here, if what I have said may have excited a moment's commiseration for his fate, perhaps I might be able to excite some further interest, when I inform those who hear me, and who come to this place of worship with their Sabbath book of prayers, that the text I have chosen was selected from that identical Prayer Book which had been in the possession and constant use of this miserable King in captivity. From his own Prayer Book+-in more frequent use, as his hours appeared numbered, I chose this text—the page which contained this Psalm, opening prison, at the closing period of his life, must have been kept in se- say unto him, "Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy cret; and when he was hurried away, it was left behind. I need not say how anxiously, how minutely I examined it. It is bound in black, and, though printed as long ago as 1637, it appears as if views with peculiar horror those deserters from the camp of Israel, it had been but yesterday in the pale hand of him, who has lain in In regard to the second head, the variation so much insis- his quiet grave for nearly two hundred years. It is evident how

These circumstances show how deeply such sad thoughts, at More especially is this shown in the history of this period, occupied his heart. Among the Psalms the 55th apsally controlled, indicate the fretfulness of declining religion, in which we find a perpetual recurrence of the pears to have been, from the circumstance I have mentioned, very years,—the beginning of that train of sorrow, by which same description of events, so that the accounts of one frequently the subject of his mournful meditations, being indeed

I now approach the concluding act of this tregedy. The axe is in the masked executioner's hands—the last prayer is said—there is a stillness as of death-the axe descends-the blood streamsthere is silence again—tears and audible sobs follow—and all earthly trials are ended. But I cannot leave this sad scene without say. predictions, (is it for man to compile how many revolu- years: now condemned as a heresy, now discussed as a ing a word respecting the funeral of him, who, after his lot of no long and last repose. The corpse (having been delivered to some faithful friends;) was conveyed to the resting-place of Kings, in was covered with snow. It was in the depth of night: a grave a few trembling tapers-the body of the King was laid in consecrated earth, the prayers of a few friends only heard.

He was brought to this untimely grave-not with solemn funcral rites-but in sad silence. They who laid him in earth, only omit, likewise, to carry to their homes, some of the water itself, to breathed a few words; and then left the long aisles of the Cathedral, echoing again to the winds of winter without.

not known, or at least forgotten, in the thoughtless reign of the vulgar, they are pretty nearly the same every where; witness the Restoration, when revelry and unrestrained licence, as extremes follow extremes, succeeded the gloomy dominion of the fanatic. ture that has been published in England in the shape of almanacks. In the midst of scenes of dissipation, Charles the Second was This ceremony is an expedient most admirably calculated to smitten, and the cup of licentious pleasure was dashed from his promote devotion, if we can for a moment allow ourselves to bestow

Another reign succeeded, when the brother of Charles, having proved a traitor to his trust, was exiled and died in a foreign land.§ Another Prince is called to the throne-another dynasty succeeds-George the First, George the Second succeed, and George the Third who, in his life-time being from infirmity and age obliged to lay down the sceptre, was succeeded by a Prince Regent, afterwards George the Fourth, now also gone down to the grave with

Mr. Herbert, (afterwards Sir Thomas) who never left his side

§ The trial of the Bishops was the foundation of our religious liberty. Somers (afterwards Lord Chancellor and Head of the Administration) as Counseller, defended the Bishops.

Religion, both in its vital powers and essential forms, his ancestors. It was during his Regency, in digging out a place

100 4 compute

and first days of nuptial happiness.

I here pause :- Having, from my public duty, been called upon to preach on this subject, I have endeavoured to speak, as I hope, without offence to others, the sentiments of a faithful member of the Established Church. I have spoken of a sad event, which took place in troubled times. We may live to see troubled times his wife and children, his clergy, and his friends. His only conso- again, but never, I trust, in this kingdom, to witness such an lation was the New Testament, which was allowed him, and the event .- Rev. W. L. Bowles, Sermon on the Martyrdom of

If there are those who think hardly of him as a King, let such UNCOMFORTABLE CONDITION OF BACKSLIDERS,

It has been my lot, alas! to witness more than once the melancholy spectacle of persons, who, after making a fair religious profession, and seeming to take the Lord for their portion, have again returned to the vanities of the world. "But if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men." Never was this pregnant saying more amply verified, than in the case of such deserters. They, had lost caste, and never could regain it. They never could recover their former position in society. They had rebelled against the world's authority, and they now come back to it, with no recommendation but that of having forfeited their allegiance to their new master. They had spoken with unmeasured severity of worldly pursuits, and worldly pleasures, and worldly characters; (for no zeal flames like that which soon goes out;) and they vainly expect to be on the same gay and easy terms with those, many of whom they have personally and lastingly offended. Besides, there is an unpleasant seriousness about an apostate which they cannot shake off; and which ill accords with scenes of merriment. It is not the seriousness of religion, but it is the seriousness of having renounced religion. "The smell of its fire has passed upon them," and there is no getting rid of it; and thus they are unfitted for the element in which they live. They glide like gloomy spectres through places of public amusement, as if in scenes to which they did not legitimately belong. Their movements are not natural; their gaiety is forced; their part is overacted; and their high spirits seem like an effort to stifle the cries of conscience. They may find a few bad spirits who reject God and goodness on deliberate calculation, and will hail them as doubly traitors to the King of heaven. But the lighter circles are not generally composed of such stern depravity. Many of the gayest of the gay would turn with high disdain from one who had taken up the cross, and then trampled it under his feet. Among the apparent votaries of pleasure, many sigh for purer scenes. They respect religion: they find the world no resting place to the soul. Their hearts are not at ease. They begin to find a mighty famine in that land. They often resolve on giving their whole affections unto God. They have come to themselves, and thought upon their father's house. accidentally-a proof how often he had communed with it in his They meditate a return. They long for the happy moment when solitude. This book, in the possession of King Charles in his they shall have fortitude to go into the presence of their God, and sight; make me as one of thy hired servants." It is at such a point of transition, at such a crisis in its destiny, that the soul whom it meets, as it were, flying in an opposite direction, and returning to that city of destruction, from which it seeks its own escape. But I need say no more. For the world itself despises those who fall from a high religious profession; and it may be said of such, that "men cast them out." If they were of the world, They were once indeed, in appearance at least, above the world; but now they are sunk below it.

RUSSIAN SUPERSTITION.

An odd ceremony takes places at Petersburg, during winter, namely, that of pronouncing a benediction on the Neva! This religious rite, at which the Imperial family are present, is marked with extraordinary pomp. A temple of wood is erected on the ice, with an effigy of John the Baptist, and ornamented with painting, representing various acts connected with the life of our Saviour .--In the centre, is suspended a figure of the Holy Spirit, over a hole perforated in the ice, around which carpets are spread. The military are formed into line along the river, the bells of the churches are rung, a cannon fired, while the metropolitan, accomcommon sorrow upon earth, was conveyed from the block to his panied by a number of dignified ecclesiastics, enter this sanctum sanctorum. The metropolitan dips a crucifix into the aperture in the ice three times, uttering, at the same time a prayer or ejacula-In a word, the contempt of antiquity, so commonly the Cathedral chapel of Windsor. The black pall of the coffin tion; and on this occasion, St. Nicholas comes in for his share of adoration, as an indispensable part of the ceremony; a prayer was dug in the centre of the Cathedral aisle, and there-lighted by being especially addressed to him. The pontiff then sprinkles the water on the people around, and also on the colours of the regiment. On the departure of the procession, a scramble takes place among the crowd, each striving to kiss the sacred aperture. Nor do they which they ascribe great virtue, particularly for purifying those infected with certain diseases. It may also be mentioned, that it A few years afterwards the Lord Protector was also borne to is a practice in the Greek church, to extend its blessings to inanithe abode of mortal corruption,-but how different the pomp of mate objects; and it is supposed, that the safety or destruction of death! He who had ruled, with far more than kingly power, was these depend on the degree of fervour with which the benediction is bestowed. But it must not be supposed, that well informed The spot where the remains of this unfortunate king lay, was persons put the least faith in such absurdities; and as for the mass of superstitious rubbish, the farrago of ribaldry and imposthat name on such absurd and puerile mummery, which, whilst it cherishes abject superstition among the vulgar, produces a no less deplorable hypocrisy among those who are educated .- Rae Wilson.

DRAYTON-BEAUCHAMP AND RICHARD HOOKER.

Drayton-Beauchamp is an extensive but very poor and thinly. populated parish, stretching several miles in length, though containing little more than 250 inhabitants. The parsonage is an old fashioned country building, within about a stone's throw of Belonging to Dr. Pearson, the Dean of Salisbury, inherited from his mother, with some other articles, left behind in Caristhe church. It has undergone many repairs and additions since still remains. After duly inspecting the parsonage, and indulging for a time in those meditations which the associations connected with the place naturally awakened in my mind, I crossed the garden

> * This lock of hair was shown to me by Sir Henry Halford, who has published the interesting account of the discovery.

to view the church. The original part of it, which includes the those days; but there have been subsequent additions in different can discern, than our uncompromising adherence to the We have, on one or two occasions, had the pain to styles of architecture. The church I found perfectly clean, and first principles of the glorious Constitution of our witness the procession which is alluded to in the above in as good repair as the age of the building and the circumstances fatherland, which all profess to venerate. That Consti-I remained in the parish over a Sunday), it was just such as the realm,—that poor and rich may be assured of the that idolatrous proceeding. And when we have so ob-Hooker would have approved—plain, simple, and devout. The means of worshipping God and learning the way of salchurch was crowded, and the day being remarkably fine, it was an vation; and surely if that National Establishment is structed and conscientious Christians have been pained extremely interesting spectacle to observe the villagers approachbouring hills, many of them from several miles' distance. There left the comforts of the parental home and taken up integrity and the pre-eminence of the Protestant Rewere nearly seventy communicants on the day I attended. The farniture of the church is much the same as is usually seen in country parishes. The font, I conclude, must have been ancient in the days of Hooker. The reading-pew I observed has two desks; the one so placed that the minister may look towards the altar in reading the prayers, the other at right angles with it, that he may turn round and face the congregation in reading the lessons. The pulpit is not particularly remarkable; but I could not look at it without veneration, while I thought of Hooker, and repeated to myself the remark of Walton-"Where he fixed his eyes at the beginning of his sermon, there they continued till it was ended." The pulpit-cloth has, in large gold letters, the date of 1663 upon it, namely, three years after the Restoration .-There are several curious monuments in the church; most of them cover the dust of the Cheyne family. I could not find any traditionary remains relative to the memory of Hooker. He remained in the parish too short a time probably to make a deep impression .- Rev. S. C. Wilks.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1840.

In commencing the fourth year of our Editorial labours, we should be culpably forgetful of a solemn duty were we to omit the most public expression of our thankfulness to that kind Providence, through the blessing of which this journal has thus far continued to maintain its ground and to prosper. This undertaking, -of supplying an appropriate organ to the members of the Church of England in the Canadian Provinces,was commenced at a period of unusual pecuniary depression; but, happily, through the exertions of our lay as well as clerical brethren in many quarters, it was enabled to triumph over this serious difficulty, and to work its way through all the disadvantages of its early trials. This measure of almost unexpected success induced the conductors of the paper to increase its size at the close of the second volume; so that it might combine with the usual religious instruction such a summary of the passing events of the day as might, in those cases especially where individuals were unable to subscribe for more than one periodical, render our journal a safe conservative family newspaper as well as an ecclesiastical repository. For this gratuitous enlargement of our journal we were almost immediately compensated, not only by a very large addition to our subscription-list, but by a delightful interest manifesting itself in nearly every quarter for the prosperity of the paper and for the diffusion and maintenance of the principles, both civil and religious, which it was the object of its establishment to inculcate.

From the anxiety expressed in many quarters that a larger proportion of civil intelligence should be furnished to our readers, and from our own growing desire that they should be correctly as well as fully informed upon the political occurrences and opinions of the day, we resolved, at the commencement of the third volume, to increase our paper to a size which would justify the adoption of the suggested improvement. And here again we were met by a spontaneous and almost unanimous expression of public approval, evinced in an extraordinary and rapid increase of our patronage.-The expences, however, consequent upon this improvement, -conjoining with the increased size, very extensive arrangements for the sustaining of its literary character, -although not unforeseen, have proved inconveniently heavy; and anxious as its conductors are still further to increase the size of the paper, in order to 1 as well as augment the weekly circulation of religious information, they are deterred by prudential motives from embarking at present in any greater expences. When the arrears that are due are fully paid up, and when our establishment, under its new organization in this city, shall realize the advantages which we confidently anticipate from its present locality, nothing will prove a greater satisfaction to the Managing Committee, -a feeling in which they are sure their respected Publisher will cordially participate,-than to carry out

these contemplated plans of further improvement. Whie, with the blessing of a kind Providence, this journal has thus far prospered, it is a comfort to ourselves, amidst all the discouragements and trials it has been our lot to encounter, and these amidst joys and hopes have been neither few nor small,-it has, we repeat, been a comfort to ourselves, and we know it has been a gratification to all our true-hearted supporters, that "The Church" has, amidst religious turmoil and political disquiet, faithfully adhered to those principles of Apostolical order on the one hand, and of inflexible conservatism on the other, with the decided and undisguised profession of which its career was started. We have spoken of discouragements and trials; and these, unhappily, have come from within as well as from without,-from friends not less than from foes. We are not, of course, insensible to the attacks of avowed opponents, nor regardless of their unprovoked hostility; but knowing their purposes and prepared for their assaults, we are comparatively indifferent to all the violence and industry of their enmity. Not so, however, when professed adherents of the cause which we are engaged in supporting assume the attitude of opponents, and lend a sacrilegious hand to propel the engine which is to batter down the walls of the Zion that shelters and blesses them. We cannot disguise our sorrow, nor conceal our pain, when professed Churchmen assume, in things ecclesiastical, the position of Dissenters; and when, in matters political, they are co-workers with the ungodly crew who would overturn the Throne as soon as they can reach it upon the prostrate ruins of the Altar. For such Churchmen and such Conservatives, we can still feel as for brethren; but they are brethren to be pitied and prayed for,-brethren under a miserable delusion, tied to the chariot-wheels of a wretched worldly ambition, and whose mistaken course of action is accelerating individual ruin as well as public calamity. By these nominal adherents of our Zion, almost as

much as by its avowed adversaries, we know that our own honest and consistent course has been stigmatized as bigotted and exclusive, and unworthy of the advanced refinement of the times. God forbid that we should yield to the mad and disgusting theories of an infidel and disorganizing age a preference over the pure and holy lessons of His own blessed Book! God forbid that we should heed the taunts of the careless, the opposition of the selfish, or the sneers of the ungodly, in our defence of principles which are stamped, in broad and imperishable characters, in the Word of Truth! God forbid that we should sacrifice the Bible to expediency, and the best welfare of our christian country to the atheistic philosopher or the republican

bigotted and exclusive? For no other cause that we that giant error Popery. tution provides a National Establishment of Religion for currence of many Protestants in the solemn mockeries of necessary in the heart of the Empire, the distant appen- by this open display of the most revolting superstition, in dages,—the scattered and destitute children who have a land too where the Sovereign is sworn to uphold the with a lodge in the wilderness,—are not to be deprived formed Religion, we have often wondered why the antaof the same priceless boon. In the words of an able gonist procession of the Orange Society should be an writer, Mr. Montgomery Martin, "Every acre of land in every new colony should have a tenth of its produce set apart for the maintenance of an established church, and advocates, under another name, who cannot endure that every township should have a portion of its area reserved for education, in unison with the principles of that latter procession be politically offensive, the former is reestablished church. Those lands are crown lands; the crown professes to uphold an established form of religion; but its professions are worse than useless, unless efficient means be taken to carry those professions into Scotland, ought to unite as one person, to enforce, if it

classes of dissenters are interested in the maintenance of Church abolished to-morrow, they would find the selves and worship. Romanist Church, which would inevitably succeed it, very different in its exercise of civil as well as ecclesiastical polity." Upon this principle, developed so soundly and so scripturally, our late christian King George III. proceeded in the appropriation of the clergy lands about is it wonderful that, when we look round upon the wild waste of our moral and spiritual condition, we should enter heartily into the feeling which this principle supposes? Is it a matter for surprise that, when we confellow-countrymen in these colonies, we should feelingly lament the apathy or the iniquity that withholds from them the boon which a royal father of his country had conferred? Is it a cause for wonder that, when we see every thing advancing but religious knowledge, and a worldly and a levelling spirit pervading fast all classes of our community, we should not anxiously and plainly declare to our rulers the glaring sin of depriving this infant land of those benefits which the Clergy Reserves were intended to secure to them?

For need we say that by the measure now proposed for the imperial sanction, that benefit will be worse than lost,-that it will be converted into a mischief, a curse? Who that looks upon the divisions of Protestantism in this colony, and perceives that, by this new plan of religious endowment, this division must be fostered and perpetuated and multiplied, can hesitate to acknowledge that a heavy blow has been dealt at the Reformed Religion, and a new influence indirectly communicated to the cautious but certain advances of Popery? And who that thus calmly and conscientiously views the picture, both present and prospective, of our religious state, can accuse us of an unbecoming exclusiveness in insisting upon the maintenance of Truth, and Order, and Unity, in any scheme for the public support of

religion in these provinces? We know, however, that we have spoken, and reasoned, and warned well nigh in vain. The administrators of the affairs of the Empire are heedless of the force of these truths, and like Gallio care for none of these things. Present tranquillity is their utmost aim; and if the approaching convulsion can be but stayed until their own earthly race is run, they are content. And the friends of truth and order, though a powerful and (thank God) an increasing band, have never put forth, as they should, their concentrated might. Had this been done here, opposition to the first principles of our venerated Constitution-yes, and to the first principles of the Biblewould have been impotent and fruitless. But many liness is about to flaunt over the turrets of Zion-and the work of havoc will soon commence. Yes, in a few years,-unless the working of the present leaven be timely checked, unless the influence of present measures be mercifully overruled,-England's flag will be furled on this continent, and the genius of true freedom and of undefiled religion will take her flight when monarchy ex-

Would God that we may prove false prophets! But whether true or false, -whether the event may be as we wish, or as we dread, -our course is plain, and with heaen's blessing we shall pursue it. The ALTAR and the THRONE can never cease to be objects of our love and devotion; and against a world in arms we shall cling to the principles by which the Monarch holds her crown, and the State derives its greatness. Church and Queen shall be our watchword still: the hallowed conjunction we shall never cease to maintain; upon our countrymen we shall press it-to our children we shall teach it; and never, in the sunniest or the darkest hour, shall we neglect to pray or forget to strive that not one gem be dimmed upon the monarch's diadem, nor the glory shadowed which lights up our country's altars.

In the Montreal Herald of the 29th of June, we observe the following statements:-

"We are sorry to be obliged to notice two of several instances of bigoted religious intolerance which occurred on Sunday last during the Roman Catholic procession of the Host. We are prepared to give names of highly respectable individuals who are cog-

nizant of these facts, should they be necessary.

"In this city, an Irishman was standing on the pavement when the procession passed, but as he was a Protestant be did not make the usual acknowledgement of homage to the Host which Roman Catholics believe to be proper. He was ordered to fall upon his knees, and a soldier of the 66th regiment threatened to stab him if he did not do so, but he declared that he would not, and dared he soldier to stab him. Upon this a policeman was brought by the soldier we believe, and the Irishman was taken to the police office, for no other crime than being a Protestant. One of the gentlemen, who witnessed the scene from a window, and who heard he whole conversation, went to the police office and got the Irishman released, on giving his own verbal surety, that he would proluce him at any time he might require to appear at the bar of jus-

"At Lachine a farm-servant was leaning over a fence in a field to see the procession pass on the road, and because he did not un-cover his head, he was knocked down and brutally maltreated, for which several persons were arrested and have had to enter into re-

cognizances to answer for the assault. "It is with the most extreme pain that such facts have to be stated by us, and also to learn that, such is the excited feeling on the subject at Lachine, we would not be at all surprised if a collision between the Protestants and the Catholics should take place at the next procession there. We are not aware of a single in-stance of illiberality on the part of Protestants to Catholics in Canada, but rather the very reverse, and we sincerely hope that religious animosity may not now take the place of those political ones which have been productive of so much evil."

We must confess that we were not a little startled upon reading these details; for trifling as when viewed alone these circumstances may appear, yet when con-nected with a combination of similar facts, they afford us this article can vouch, will prove, if any proof be yet wanting, the drew's, Newcastle; for a new chapel to Swalwell, in the parish of this article can vouch, will prove, if any proof be yet wanting, the

And why is it that our course is stigmatized as indication positive enough of the advancing strides of

object of so much aversion not to Romanists merely, but to those of their disguised and perhaps scarcely conscious the sensitiveness of Popery should be wounded. If the ligiously abominable: if the one is to be put down as painful to the feelings of Romanists, why is the other maintained in solemn outrage of those holy principles which the religion of the land upholds? Where is the action. The Protestants of England, Ireland, and "equal justice" of decrying the one and fostering the other? of pulling down the unsullied banner of Protesbe necessary, the formation and maintenance of an tant truth and freedom, and of rearing in its room the established church in each of our colonies. If the limbs polluted flag of its enemy. Abolish both the exhibitions, become diseased when the frame of the body is en- if you will; but let not the beautiful face of truth be feebled, the malady must soon reach the heart. All studiously veiled, while the gaunt and grim features of error are elevated upon a pedestal at the foot of which an established church: beneath its shelter only can they the sound of the "sackbut, dulcimer, and all kinds of have repose and freedom; and were the Protestant music' call upon blind multitudes to prostrate them-

But to return to the statement before us. We can hardly believe our valued contemporary to be in error; and if his statement be supported, as we feel assured it is, by facts, we should hope that the dull indifference of his head, by one of his boon companions. the times to all that is sound in principle or virtuous in which so much fruitless contest has been made. And action, will not allow such an outrage upon the liberty of and was for some time suffering under the effects of his dissipation the subject to pass unnoticed. The soldier's gross vio- She, poor woman, thought it right that he should see a clergyman lation of his duty on the one occasion, the discipline of the army will not surely permit to pass unpunished; and her own expression, "not being of his way of thinking," she the outrage perpetrated by civilians in the other, the lotemplate the destitute thousands of our Protestant cal authorities can hardly suffer to pass without animadversion. We hope that justice has its friends and Protestantism its champions zealous enough and powerful enough to redress this wrong, and by the upholding of the majesty of the law at least, to restrain the iron dominion which a superstitious creed is labouring fast to establish. . The incidents referred to, coupled with the details which are given in a succeeding communication, afford some earnest of the future working of those measures for the dominancy of Romanism in these Provinces, which are now so near their maturity in the Imperial Legislature. They should provoke us at least to caution,-to "watch" in the full armour of the Christian, while we "pray," as in these lowering days there is so much need to do, for the blessing of heaven upon our rightful cause.

> We resume this week, and shall continue from time to time, the insertion of Ecclesiastical Intelligence from our papers received from Great Britain and Ireland .-These manifestations, thus briefly expressed, of the efforts in progress in the mother country for the building up of the National Church, are, we have reason to believe, a source of great gratification to a large number of our readers. Many of the places there designated are well known and well remembered spots; and amongst the individuals there mentioned are many dear and hon-

But while so much is done for the extension of Church accommodation, and the blessings of our pure religion at home, the Colonies, as we have often shewn, are not overlooked by the wealthy and the pious there. The contributions to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel,-the field of whose operations is chiefly the North American Colonies,-are rapidly increasing; while individuals, from time to time, exhibit a marked munificence in our behalf.

We mentioned some time ago that active arrangements were in progress for the erection of a Church at rafton in the Newcastle District; and we are rejoiced have stood indolently aloof, or through a wretched moral to state, in confirmation of our preceding remarks, that cowardice have joined in the cry of the foe. The foe intelligence has lately been received of a liberal donahas, therefore, made his advances—the banner of ungod- tion of £25 sterling towards the completion of that church from Sir Henry Hope, R. N. This, it is but just to remark, has been obtained chiefly through the representations of some estimable friends of that gentleman resident in the neighbourhood of Grafton, and we are gratified to learn that more may be expected from England in furtherance of this object through the same praise-worthy agency.—Should these remarks meet the eye of Sir Henry Hope, we are authorized to communicate to him the grateful thanks of the members of the Church in Grafton in aid of an undertaking which they are so anxious to complete, and for the advancement of which the assistance of their friends in other quarters is all but indispensable.

> The Lord Bishop of the Diocese left this city on Thursday morning last, or his tour through the Eastern ownships. We are happy to state that his Lordship appears to enjoy excellent health.

> A correspondent has communicated to us the gratiying intelligence, that on the 18th May last the foundation of a new stone church was laid in the village of Loughboro', Midland District, by the lady of Wm. Holditch, Esq. (himself a liberal contributor to the undertaking), with some appropriate remarks, acknowledging the goodness of God in giving the desire to raise this edifice for his worship. We unite with our correspondent in praying that "long may the praises of God ascend from within its sacred walls,-from a spot recently the hiding place of beasts of prey!"

We again request the Editors of the Journals with which we exchange, to transmit as regularly, and with as little delay as possible, their papers directed to the Church Office, Toronto, and not to Cobourg, as heretofore. Religious periodicals may, however, be continued to be sent, addressed to the Editor, at the

All descriptions of Job-Work, - pamphlets, hand-bills, cards, &c. &c .- will be executed at this office with neatness and despatch. We request especially to this notification, the attention of all who are interested in the success of the Diocesan Press.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Church. POPERY IN UPPER CANADA. "Be ye not unequally yoked together."-2 Cor. vi, 14.

In these degenerate days of latitudinarian principles and opinions, when to be a member of any Church, or of no church, to be a disciple of Jesus Christ or of Robert Owen—a follower of John Wicliffe or of Father Matthew,—seems to be a matter of perfect indifference to many, it may not be amiss to lay before the public the workings of Popers in this province, even at our doors. The following facts, for the truth of which the writer of this article can youch, will grove, if any proof be yet wanting, the drew's, Newcastle: for the charge of the Church Congregations who is appointed to the charge of the Church Congregations and will recognize the charge of the Church Congregations and service the writer of drew's, Newcastle: for the charge of the Church Congregations and service the charge of the Church Congregations and service the charge of the Church Congregations are considered to the charge of the Church Congregations a public the workings of Popery in this province, even at our very

bigoted zeal, and actuated by the same spirit of persecution.

roman, bearing strong marks of deep-felt sorrow and dejection in to be able to grant, at least, that sum for every new church which her countenance. The object of her visit it is unnecessary to may be required, capable of containing 500 or 600 persons; much repeat; but there was something so interesting in her manner and appearance, that I freely entered into conversation with her.— the formation of the Diocesan Society in 1827, the remittances When, encouraged by an expression of sympathy in her condition, she told me her history in words to the following effect :-

Her name is C-, she is the mother of three children, and has been for many years a resident in this country. She is a Protestant, and a member of the Church of England, from education, from choice, and, I trust, from principle. She has the unhappiness to be married to a worthless and dissipated husband, who is also a Roman Catholic. With this man it appears she has spent many years of sorrow and misery; thus reaping the bitter fruit of an indiscreet and injudicious union. Her husband, who is a tradesman, and capable (until lately) of earning a comfortable subsistence for his family, is addicted to the wretched vice of drunkenness, whereby he not only renders himself incapable of employment, but wastes his hard earnings, which should be applied to the support of his wife and children. But this is not all :- in those moments of intoxication, in which he reduces himself beneath the level of the beasts, he treats his poor wife with the most wanton and brutal cruelty. At such times, difference of religious opinions is the fruitful source of discord; and this inhuman wretch, by thus beating and abusing his wife, thinks thereby to bring her over to his views.

It happened, some time since, that this man, having met with some of his old acquaintances, whom he had not seen for a considerable time, went with them to indulge his cherished propensity for the bottle; when, as is usual in such cases, after having drank "deep potations," the friends began to quarrel-angry words were freely exchanged-blows ensued,-and the issue of this bacehanalian revel was, that C-- had his eye kicked out of

In this wretched condition he came home to his unhappy wife, who might give him suitable advice and admonition; but, to use went to his employer, told him how ill her husband was, and begged him to send for the priest. He promised so to do, and in the mean time C- having procured some more whiskey, had so far strengthened himself as to be able to get up and walk about. So that when the Reverend Father --- came to visit him, he found him in front of the house, and thus accosted him : "Are you the man that was sick, and sent for me?" "Oh yes, please your Reverence," replied C-, "but I am now better!" "Well, well," said the Priest, "come in, I want to have some conversation with you." At this moment, Mrs. C-, who thought that it was unnecessary for her to hear all that passed between her husband and his ghostly confessor, had retired. So when they were seated, the Priest said, "Where is your wife, go call her in, for I want to speak to her also." And when the woman was come in, his Reverence opened the conversation by the schools, on account of the novelty of the situation, which were asking her, "What is the cause of all this disagreement between you and your husband, and what is the reason you do not come with him to his church, and become a christian?" The woman replied, "That the cause of their unhappiness he well knew, and of Spitalfields. Four hundred children are now daily in attendthat as to her going to his church, she could not do so, as she was ance, and easily accommodated. The whole does the greatest not of his way of thinking in religious matters." This answer, which ought to have satisfied the Priest, immediately aroused his anger, and he rejoined, "Well, then, if your husband beats you every hour in the day, I will give him absolution for it, for while he lives with you, he lives with the devil!!!" The poor woman calmly replied, "I think it is I, who have cause to complain, for if there be a devil in the house, I have got him." The Priest finding he could not prevail by argument or threatening, to bring over the woman to Popery, had recourse to those potent measures of Holy Mother Church, and began to thunder forth his anathemas in the following manner :- "If your husband does not leave you, I will curse you both from the altar, and as for you, I will curse you from off the face of the earth, and you will not be alive this day three months; and however cruelly your husband may treat you, I will freely forgive him ; but should he continue to live with you, I will never grant him absolution !!!" After this gentle denunciation, Mrs. C- conceiving that longer forhearance would cease to be a virtue, hastily ran towards the fire, where was a kettle of boiling water, and threatened that if his Reverence

thank God, has not yet fallen a victim to the withering maledictions of Popery. But her shrivelled and sunken features shew that she has long been a child of sorrow, and, like her Saviour, acquainted with grief." And her cruel and unfeeling husband, while looking upon her wee-worn face, has since told her, that the Priest's curse is falling upon her.

Christian reader, this is Popery, the same now as it was in the days of Queen Mary; but blessed be God, it wants one attribute, of which Protestantism has divested it. Yes, if Popery had the power, the fires of Smithfield would again blaze, and "the noble army of martyrs" would be fearfully encreased. But enough has been said : were I to repeat all the opprobious epithets applied by the Priest to this poor woman, I should cause the blush of indignation to rise on the face of my readers, whose patience I fear I have already exhausted. I shall therefore conclude with a word of advice :- Protestants, Members of the Church of England, never risk your present and eternal happiness, by uniting yourselves in marriage with Papists, for "what communion hath light with darkness?" Poor Mrs. C--- had seen and heard enough of the horrors of Popery to make her dread such a union, butshe was deceived. The man whom she married had come from a distant part of Ireland-had gone to church, and feigned himself a Protestant-she became acquainted with him, was married to

him, and she has ever since been reaping the bitter fruits. During the rebellion in Ireland, all her friends, with the exception of her father, who escaped, were put into a barn, when fire being put to the building, they were all consumed to ashes!!-While yet a child, her father made her solemnly promise, that she would never renounce her Protestant principles, nor forsake the Church of England; and this promise, by God's grace, she tells ne, she will keep till the last moment of her existence. Her children, also, she has carefully brought up in the principles of the Established Church.

Reader, let this plain statement of facts, excite in your breast, the liveliest sense of gratitude to that God, who has rescued our country from the grasp of Popery; and let us still continue to oin with fervency of devotion in that petition of our inimitable Liturgy, "From all false doctrine, heresy, and schism; Good LORD, DELIVER US.

Toronto, June, 1840.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

May 10th, collections amounting to £6 1s. 81d. were made in of Megantic. Whitburn Church in aid of the funds of the above-mentioned Society, after two excellent sermons by the Rev. H. Blanc, M.A., of Chester-le-Street. The weather was most unpropitious throughout the day, admitting of the attendance of those parishioners only who reside near the Church. The income of the Durham Diocesan Church Building Society for 1839 was £308 10s., of which sum the whole body of the laity in the two counties contributed £32 9s. The actual engagements of the society, with those very limited funds, amount to £1135 10s., by grants moved for 10 new churches, viz., Byker, Tynemouth, Chester-le-Street,

unchangeableness of Popery; -that it is the same now, as it was Whickham; for additional free sittings, to Cornhill, and Whitin the days of the Reformation: characterized by the same tingham; for a free gallery, to Aycliffe, and to St. John's, Newcastle. The new churches ought to have been aided by £100 A few evenings ago, I was accosted by a neat but plain dressed each; indeed, if the society were adequately supported, it ought more than this is done in the adjoining Diocese of Ripon. Since sent by it to London to the Incorporated Society for Building, &c., Churches and Chapels amount to £787 8s., being at the rate of one-fourth of each year's subscriptions in this diocese. And grants amounting to £2806 6s. have been made to 52 places in the two counties. There are now seven applications before the society, and seven new applications are expected, involving an estimated expenditure of £15,000.; but this presents a very limited view of the wants of this diocese. The parishes, or places, in the archdeaconry and officiality of Durham (exclusive of the archdeaconry of Northumberland), in which churches have been built, or are building, or are proposed to be built, and where the necessary funds are wanting, are 22, viz., South Shields, Heworth, Monkwearmouth, Bishopwearmouth, Seaham Harbour, Easington, Wingate, Blackgate, Shadforth, Elton, Stockton, Darlington, Belmont, Evenwood, Counden, Byers' Green, Willington, Collierly, Pelton, Swalwell, Scremerston, and Tweedmouth. - Durham Ad-

Scilly Islands .- A letter has been received here from a gentleman in London, stating that the question respecting the Christian Knowledge Society's Missions at Scilly was finally settled last week, by the resolutions passed by the committee being ratified at the general meeting; the trust fund being raised to £4000. The present missionaries, it appears, are to retire shortly, on pensions of £75 per annum, which, considering the length and nature of their services, will be thought only a very moderate allowance. The "Trust Fund" above alluded to, is for the purpose of continuing the society's benevolent purposes towards the islanders; but our correspondent adds that those who were instrumental in bringing about these changes hardly foresaw the full consequences of their interference, which will involve a loss to the islands of some hundreds of pounds annually. The average expenditure of the society, on its mission and schools at Scilly, for the last 20 years, has exceeded £500 per annum.— Cornwall Royal Gazette.

USE OF THE ARCHES OF A RAILWAY. -- In the populous parish of St. George-in-the-East, where schools are greatly needed, the Rev. W. Quekett, curate of the parish, has converted three of the arches of the Blackwall Railway into a commodious school-room for an Infant and Sunday school. The arches are between 30 and 40 feet each in length, 28 feet wide, and 18 feet high, and are rendered water-tight by being set in cement, and covered at that part by the Railway Company with an additional coating of Asphalte. The three arches have a communication with each other by a door-way turned in the brickwork of each arch; a play-ground is attached the whole length of each side, and the master's house enters and adjoins the same, and the whole is enclosed with a high brick wall. Numbers of persons daily visit opened lately with great éclat by the attendance of all the respectable inhabitants, and the neighbouring clergy, on which occasion an admirable sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Stone, Rector credit to the reverend gentleman by whom they were designed, and under whose direction they were entirely fitted up, and the means obtained.

THE CHURCH AND CHURCHMEN.—From the last annual report of the Durham Compassionate Society—a society which rovides blankets and clothing, and gives relief to the destitute poor of the town, without distinction of sect or party—it appears that out of the £120 8s, which are subscribed towards the funds, £57 12s. are annually received from the dean and chapter, and £9 19s. 6d. from the parochial clergy; making a total of £67 11s. 6d. from the clergy. The subscription list only includes the names of two Dissenters. It is further worthy of notice that £102 13s. are subscribed by Conservatives, and only £17 15s. by "Liberals." - Durham Advertiser.

BETHNAL-GREEN CHURCHES .- Sunday two sermons were preached at Christ Church, Clarence street, Regent's Park, and collections made after each service, in aid of the erection of churches, parsonage-houses, and schools in that destitute portion did not speedily leave the house, she would scald him to death! of the metropolis, the parish of Bethnal-green. The sermon is The Priest upon this quietly retreated, and the poor woman, the morning was preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of his carnest appeal to their philanthropy and Christian duty responded to by a most liberal contribution, amounting to £584 9s. 11d. The sermon in the evening was preached by the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, and the collection amounted to £106 6d. A jewelled gold ring was put in the plate in the

> YORK MINSTER. To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle. The following lines annexed to a fine print of York Minster,

published in 1750, will probably he interesting to many of your readers at the present moment. "About the year of Christ 627 a little oratory of wood was erected in the very place where the great church now stands, in order to baptize Edwin, the Northumbrian King, in the Saxon Heptarchy; he and his family having been just then converted to

Christianity by Paulinus, afterwards made the first archbishop of this see. The said Edwin also began to erect a magnificent fabric of stone in which the oratory was included, but was finished and near destroyed again in the reign of Oswald, his successor, A.D. 632. The church after this laid in ruins till about the year 669, when Archbishop Wilfrid restored it; in which state it continued to the year 1069, when the church with the whole city was reduced ced to ashes by the Norman Conqueror. It was rebuilt again from the ground by Archbishop Thomas the First about 1080; and once more accidentally destroyed by fire A.D. 1137. Begun to be restored again 1171 by Archbishop Roger and several succeeding bishops, but was not wholly finished in the manner it now stands till the year of Christ 1426."

The Bishop of London has contributed £100, Hugh MInt Esq., £100; D. M'Intosh, Esq., £100; W. Cotton, Esq., £100; the Rev. Crew St. John Mildmay, £25; and New College Oxford, £1000, towards rebuilding Oxford, £1000, towards rebuilding the ancient chapel Edward the Confessor, long used as the parish church of Rollessex, which has fallen into such a state of decay as to be to the chapel and the chapel and the chapel Essex, which has fallen into such a state of decay as to be to the chapel and the chapel unfit for the celebration of Divine Service. The Rev. Anthony Grant, the vicar, also subscribed £100.

On Sunday the 21st June, the following gentlemen were admitted to Deacon's Orders, in the Cathedral Church of this City, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal :-

David Bernard Parnther, Theological Student, arrived recent from England: To occupy a station, under the auspices of the TIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.—On Sunday,
May 10th, collections are relief to Co. 1. 21.

William Bennet Bond, Theological Student, arrived recent from St. John, Newfoundland: To occupy an itinerant charge the neighbourhood of Russell-town Flats, Hemmingford, District

William Beauclere Robinson, Theological Student, recen from England; To be Travelling Missionary in the District of Quebec, in connection with the Missionary Association formed in this City, having the duty attached of serving at the Quarantipe Station at Grosse Isle, during the summer months.

On the same day, the Rev. W. W. Wait arrived from Englands to is appointed to the who is appointed to the charge of the Church Congregations at

York ! Wednesd bells that troved.

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FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE GREAT WESTERN. THE FIRE AT YORK MINSTER.

From the Leeds Intelligencer.
York Minster, justly termed the pride of England, and boast of the interesting city in which it stands, was again a prey to fire on Wednesday night last, and a terrible injury has been inflicted on

The flanes burst forth in the south-west tower; the twelve bells that were in it have been either destroyed or injured so as to render recasting necessary; and the entire roof of the nave is destructed in the second of the second or the second Happily, the stained glass of the windows is almost wholly uninjured; and the choir, and organ screen, and the organ have not sustained the slightest harm, save that which must arise from dust and smoke.

The Lord Mayor, and a number of leading gentlemen in the

city, sat in the afternoon of Thursday for some hours at the Guildhall, to investigate the cause of the late melancholy fire.— The inquiry was private, but it appeared that Mr. Wm. Groves, clock-maker, of Kirkgate, Leeds, had been employed on Wednesday to repair the clock-works, and to set the a-going. He was in the clock-chamber with a light a little be-fore eight o'clock. He stated that he had a lantern; but when his lantern was found to have been elsewhere, it is said that he acknowledged to have carried a candle stuck in a square piece of wood. He stated also that he snuffed the candle out with his fingers; but it is believed that he had snuffed the candle and thrown the burning snuff on the floor of the clock-chamber, which was covered thick with dry straw, sticks, &c., that fall from birds' Dests—there having been many jackdaws nests in the tower—and also with the oakum that has worn off the bell-ropes. It is believed that the burning snuff, falling amongst this combustible material, and being fanned by a fresh wind, kindled, and thus produced this destructive conflaguation. This is the unhesitating conviction of the gentlemen who attended the investigation.

SUPPOSED AMOUNT OF DAMAGE. It would be very rash to give anything more than a mere conjecture on this point, before a careful professional examination of the Minster has been made; but the estimate of cost is £10,000 to £12,000 to repair the south western tower, and £18,000 or £20,000 to repair the nave and restore the roof-total, £30,000. We may mention that this unrivalled structure was altogether uninsured! An application had been made to the Yorkshire Insurance Office on the subject; but the terms not being approved,

no insurance was effected! It is said a subscription will immediately be commenced for the restoration of that part of York Minster destroyed by fire last week. A subscription was made when it was partially destroyed by the incendiary Martin, which, in a few weeks amounted to upwards of £67,000. We have not the slightest doubt but the call will be responded to by all the wealth of this great county, for so good a purpose as restoring that venerable ornament to old Ebor.

The appointment of Dr. Maclachlan to the Surgeoncy of Chelsea Hospital has given rise to a great deal of angry discussion, both public and private, in which the name of the General Commanding in Chief has been mentioned in a manner perfectly unjustifia-His lord-hip has been censured, in no very measured terms for having selected for the situation in question a comparatively lunior assistant surgeon, to the detriment of a host of old and deserving medical officers of superior rank and standing. We take has people in the world to defend, either the undue preferer which has been given to Dr. Maclachlan, or the culpable partiality of his jobb ng patron. But pulmam qui meruit ferat. The in-locent on ht not to be made accountable for the misdeeds of the Lord Hill, no doubt, finds his own official duties sufficiently difficult and preplexing, without being held answerable for proceedings wholly unconnected with the department over which he presides. The Commander in Chief of the British army has about as much to do with the filling up of any vacancy at Chelsca Collige as the Emperor of China. It would therefore be an act of downright injustice to accuse Lord Hill of having been the instrument of Dr. Maclachian's extraordinary and unprecedented pro-mation, the responsibility of which rests solely with Sir Henry Upon what plea or pretext the latter functionary can attempt to justify a step which would seem to be opposed to every rinciple of justice, generosity, or equity, we are at a loss to con-cive; for we must candidly confess that it appears to us to be all but impossible to render any satisfactory reasons for having preferred an assistant surgeon of 1828 to a sinecure post, over the heads of no less than 300 of his brother officers, 243 of whom were his superiors in rank, and the remainder senior to him in his own In whatever light this glaring and disgraceful job is viewed. it reflects discredit upon its promoters, for having cruelly outraged the feelings and disregarded the strong claims of so many meritorious and toil worn but shamefully neglected candidates. Mr. Maclachlan's appointment is, in fact, nothing more or less than an insult to the branch of the service to which he belongs.—United Service

RIBBONISM.—An article appeared in the private correspondence of the Times recently, relative to the threatened assassination of a gentleman, by Ribbonmen. The fact is well known. The individual was Mr. Palmer, of the Bank of the county of Leitrim. He was warned. was warned of the design by Major —, of the constabulary, and an inspector of police.—Morning Herald.

Lord Carew has derived an accession of fortune to the amount of ,000, by the demise of his relative, Captain Sir T. Carew, subject to the payment of some legacies.

ommodation for the inhabitants. Sir St. Vincent Cotton has had a severe attack of paralysis, and

18, we hear, in a very dangerous state. Sir Vincent was formerly in the 10th Hussars.

One of the largest political meetings ever held in Liverpool took place at the Amphitheatre on Wednesday last, to petition parliament in favour of Lord Stanley's bill to amend the system of registration in Ireland. Sir T. Brancker took the chair. The resolution ions, which after stating the evils of the present system, expressed by Lord the confidence of the meeting that the measure proposed by Stanley would have a most beneficial effect, were proposed by Mr. J. Aspinall, the Rev. H. M'Neile, Mr. T. B. Horsfall, and Mr. tanks had been voted to the Chairman the meeting separated without the sightest disturbance, but not until the petition had been signed by signed by upwards of 2000 persons.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—We are happy to be able to state that Sir A. Grant's canvass has proceeded most favourably during the last week. There is every reason for confidently expecting that if his opponent go to the poll, the Conservative cause will be strength. and by a complete and decisive victory. We understand that the nation will take place on Thursday and the polling on Friday

OF AN OFFICER OF THE LIFE GUARDS.—A lamentable and fatal accident occurred on Saturday evening, about six, to a young lad, la years of age, named Montagu, the son of Mr. H. S. Montagu, of Thurlow House, Clapham, who was rowing on the river in one of those described by the solution of the soluti those dangerous skiffs with which the Thames at Windsor abounds, along with two other Etonians. They were proceeding up the stream, and just as they had passed through Windsor Bridge they met a barge, which was being towed by horses towards the college. The persons who were on the bridge perceiving that their boat was Two of them attended to these injunctions, but young Montagu, who refused to do this, called out to the men on board he harge to stop it; but at the rate the vessel was proceeding, and being too close to the skiff to avert the danger, that was impos ble. As the towing-line passed over the boat, and over the heads of the two boys who had laid themselves, Montagu caught hold of it, evidently for the purpose of throwing it over his head. The line, however, appeared unfortunately to catch him under the chin, and in an instant he was dragged out of the boat into the water. Another barge passing by at the moment, it went completely over the spot where he was thrown in, and it was some seconds before he rose to the surface. Boats immediately put off from the shore, but too late to save the poor boy, as it appeared, from his struggles in the water, that he was totally unable to swim. Captain Blaine, of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, stationed at Windsor, who (with some other officers) was in a boat on the river at the time, hastened to the spot, threw off his clothes, and plunged into the stream (which at this place was upwards of 20 feet deep) in the hope of rescuing the unfortunate youth. The gallant captain, who remain ed in the water upwards of a quarter of an hour, dived in various parts near the spot where it was supposed he went down, but without successful successfu out success. At one period great fears were entertained for the safety of Captain Blaine, whose noble feeling prompted him to this humane act. He remained, at one time, upwards of three minutes. groping about at the bottom of the river. After the lad had been in the water nearly half an hour, his body (by means of the drags of the water nearly half an hour, his body (by means of the spot) was of the Royal Humane Society, which are kept near the spot) was discovered under the centre arch of the bridge, and taken to the Catherine Wheel public-house, close by, where the most unremitting exactions are the centre arch of the bridge in the catherine where the most unremitting exactions. ting exertions were used by the most eminent medical men in the two towns to resuscitate the body, but without their labours being successful. The vital spark had fled.

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Trinity College, and removing the restrictions which at present exist upon the marriage of the Fellows. The consequence of this measure will be that the majority of the Fellows will marry, and spend their entire lives in the College. If the 10 new fellowships are to be immediately filled up, the question will arise, where are they to come from, as there are rarely more than that number reading for fellowships in the college? The Radical party will be delighted at this act of her Majesty's advisers, particularly as it has been done without paying the courtesy which was due to the heads of the University, the Chancellor and the Vice Chancellor, neither of whom were consulted on the matter.

MURDERERS RESPITED .- May 9 .- A respite was sent to Cork to stay the execution of Casey and Hartnell, who were order ed for execution to-morrow, for the murder of a policeman in the Glanmire-road. Some technical omission in the form of the sentence rendered it necessary to stay the execution.

REPEAL OF THE UNION .- May 10 .- A meeting of the Repeal Association was held. Mr. O'Connell delivered a speech, and read a long report from the committee, showing the foul means by which the union was carried. The proceedings possessed little interest from their close resemblance to the last, and the half-dozen which preceded it. The Chairman to-day, and eight or nine other perpreceded it. The Chairman to-day, and eight or nine other persons, were the repeal button. If this insignia do not become more fashionable in the Corn Exchange, for it has not appeared out of it yet, it would be better for the object of the repealers that it were discontinued, as it only tends to show the scarcity of their mem-

RENCONTRE WITH A PARTY OF RIBBONMEN. (From the Limerick Standard.)

On Wednesday night last, as a party of three police, from the Kildimo station, were patrolling in the direction of Kilcurly, the property of Arundel Hill, Esq., where our readers may recollect several acres of land were recently maliciously turned up, their attention was drawn to the unusual exhibition of lights at so late an hour in many of the cabins between that place and Kildimo, and immediately after they heard several shots fired. Proceeding in the direction from which the reports were heard, they very soon came up with an armed party of about 60 men, and perceiving that they were not discovered, and that it would be utter madness to confront them with so small a party, they conceale I themselves and followed them at a distance, resolved to wait the time when they should divide, and then that some of the party might be successfully As they neared Kildimo, the expected separation took place, and some of them having proceeded down a borheen near the residence of the Rev. George Franklin, at Kildimo, the little party of police here gallantly dashed out upon them, when, after shots being exchanged, they succeeded in capturing three of the party, two of them, brothers, named Ginnane, and the third, named Purcell. The latter and one of the Ginnanes had each a gun when

The prisoners were secured for the night, and on Tuesday that active magistrate, John E. Langford, Esq., proceeded to investigate the matter, and we are happy to hear that one of the Ginnanes has turned approver, and that the whole party are likely to be brought

The capture of Purcell has thrown a new light on some recent outrages in that vicinity. It will be recollected that the residence of the aged vicar of Kildimo, the Rev. George Franklin, was attacked on two occasions lately. A circumstance which caused some surprise at the time was, that on neither occasion did the watchogs give the least alarm. Their silence is now accounted for, as the fellow Purcell, at present in custody, has long been the confidential man of the Rev. Mr. Franklin, and the probability is, that his presence with the attacking party on each occasion was the

nis presence with the attacking party on each occasion was the cause of the quietness of the dogs.

Previous to the police falling in with these midnight legislators, they had visited the houses of several of the farmers—severely beat the inmates, and swore many not to sell their potatoes to Clare cooks at a depend more than Clare their potatoes to Clare people, or to demand more than £1 per barrel. A respectable far-mer named Carroll, near Kildimo, whose house was visited by them. was so severely beaten, and his skull so seriously fractured, that there are but faint hopes of his recovery. They also beat a poor woman so severely as to break her collar bone and arm. Several

We did hope that some vigorous measure would have been taken to curb this turbulent spirit; but we fear that the mercury has not isen sufficiently high in the crime barometer of Palace-yard to orce vigorous and active coercive remedies. The time for preven-

tive measures is now gone by.

Since the foregoing was written, we have learned that a meeting of the magistrates and others interested in the peace of the county, is called for to-morrow at Pallas-Kenry.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS ON LORD STANLEY'S BILL. From the St. James' Chronicle.

The contest which has occupied the House of Commons since Monday, terminated last night in a division, when the house decided upon going into committee by a majority of 301 to 298—the members present being, with Tellers and Speaker, 604—as full a house, we believe, as has been collected during many years. This punctual attendance proves the importance attached to the question under consideration, and the exertion made to bring up as many members as possible. Before the public was in possession of this decisive evidence, it was, however, well known that the ministers had put forth Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., has placed £500 at the disposal of the arish authorities of St. Leonard's, Devon, to be applied in aid of any fund which may be raised for providing increased church acdispensing threats and promises, engagements and con- on the 11th instant. We embrace this opportunity to repeat our

Taking the result of the debate and division, then, in any possible view, it must be regarded as a solemn sentence pronounced by the parliament against the ministers. If we believe, with the Morning Chronicle, that the Conservative party, constantly and steadily opposed to the Cabinet, were reinforced by a few gentlemen anxious to 'strike a blow at the ministry,' we must come to the conclusion that a majority of the House of Commons is anti-ministerial. If we, on the other hand, assume-and this is, for ourselves, the hypothesis that we prefer-if we assume that the house decided altogether upon the merits of the measure submitted to it, gether upon the merits of the measure submitted to it, then are ministers convicted by a majority of having MILITIA GENERAL ORDER. rallied their whole force for the protection and maintenance of fraud and perjury, because fraud and perjury promise to them a political advantage. Either branch PATAL ACCIDENT ON THE THAMES AT WINDSOR.

Death of one of the Eton boys, and heroic conduct

Of an Officer of the Life Guards.—A lamentable and fatal

promise to them a pointern advantage. Entire of their the second of Officers, ordered to ascertain the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the column might stand in its present the probable length of time the probable length of tim stitution forbids that a government shall retain office without possessing the confidence of Parliament; and neither written law nor usage is necessary to show that men interested in protecting the foulest crimes-and these crimes, too, affecting the political rights of the community-ought not to be permitted to wield the between the towing line and the shore, called out to the boys to a change of government as the immediate consequence of last night's division. Lord Melbourne has still to guard the ladies of the bed-chamber, who so faithfully guarded him a year ago, when, as now, condemned to dismissal by both houses of parliament. The ministers will hold on, despite of any number of defeats or any amount of disgrace.

But although the decision of last night may not produce any instant effect, it is, nevertheless, the most valuable decision for the country which has taken place since the passing of the Reform Bill; and its value will be the same, or nearly the same, whether Lord Stanley's bill do or do not pass into a law this session. We think that it will pass; but, whatever its present fate, it must be impossible for the present system of Irish elections to be long maintained. The foul and dangerous character of that system has been exposed in its details, as We challenge an instance of any measure so anysicously introduced that did not attain to final and early success. All lears of ultimate failure, therefore, may be disappointed the bill, to post-such the feed that the bill will pass, and it will constitute an insurmountable barrier against the recurrence of such a government so the control of the United Singston. The vital spark had field.

The vital spark had field.

The vital spark had field as now affilies the United Singston. Ministers will try, as in the case of Sir H. Hardinge's tithe bill, to post-six has been received s' the Harsper Office, directing a Singston has been therefore, the Hardinge's tithe bill, to post-six has been received s' the Harsper Office, directing a Singston has been the post-based as the post-based of the major of the constructory which prompted the British committeed by Mr. The British committee and the British Committee and the British Commi

patent to be prepared for the creation of 10 new fellowships in certain that the measure must become a law. Gentlemen-as many of them as can clear their vision from the mists of party-will see that it can be delayed only for factious purposes, and that the heat and anxiety which a continued opposition to it must create, will be altogether without any profitable return.

SIR R. H. INGLIS'S MOTION FOR CHURCH EXTENSION.

The following are the terms of Sir R. H. Inglis's motion regarding "Church extension," which will be brought before the House of Commons this evening. The motion is well and forcibly worded, and cannot fail to be read with interest :-

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into consideration the deficiency which exists in the number of places of worship belonging to the Established Church when compared with the increased and increasing population of the country, the inadequate provision therein for the accommodation of the poorer classes in large towns, and the insufficient endowment thereof in other places, as such facts have been severally set forth in the reports of the late ecclesiastical commissioners; to assure her Majesty, that this House is deeply impressed with a just sense of the many blessings which this country, by the favour of Divine Providence, has long enjoyed, and with the conviction, that the religious and moral habits of the people are the most sure and firm foundation of national prosperity; to state to her Majesty the opinion of this house, that no altered distribution of the revenues of the Established Church could remove the existing and augmenting evil, arising from the notorious fact that an addition of more than six million souls has been made to the population of England and Wales since the commencement of the present century, and that the rate of this increase is rapidly progressive; that the grants made by the wisdom of parliament, on the recommendation of the Crown, in 1818 and 1824, have been inadequate to supply the national wants; and that, though private and local liberality has been largely manifested in aid of particular districts, the greatest wants exist where there are the least means to meet and relieve them; to assure her Majesty that this house, feeling that God has intrusted to this nation unexampled resources, is satisfied that it is the duty of the government to employ an adequate portion of the wealth of the nation to relieve the spiritual destitution of large masses of the people, by whose labour that wealth has been enlarged; and humbly to represent to her Majesty that this house will cheerfully make good such measures as her Majesty may be pleased to recommend, in order to provide for her people in guided, in its local operations, had been settled by mutual agree-England and Wales further and full means of religious worship and instruction in the Established Church .-

LOWER CANADA.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN AT QUEBEC .- Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning the repeating telegraph on Cape Dia-mond showed the signal for a steam vessel coming up the river, and the town was soon in a bustle with people proceeding to the wharves and other places where they would be likely to catch a glimpse of the vessel which was, correctly, pronounced to be the UNICORN, CAPTAIN WALTER DOUGLAS, from Halifax. In about an hour from the time she was first telegraphed this "pioneer" of direct steam communication between Great Britain and her North Amesteam communication between Great Britain and her North American Colonies, made her appearance round the point, gallantly steaming against a strong ebb tide. On coming abreast of the Steamer St. George lying at Gibb's wharf, a salute was fired from the Unicorn followed by three cheers from the people on board, which were heartily responded to from the shore. In a few minutes the Unicorn was moored alongside the Queen's wharf to which all the numerous spectators who had witnessed her arrival from other wharves in the Lower Town, repaired, and numbers went on board to greet their old friend Captain Douglas. From Captain D. we learn that the Unicorn model the recognition of the Market Policy and the Captain D. we earn that the Unicorn made the passage from Halifax to this port in the short period of eighty four hours. The Unicorn was again to have left Halifax on the 25th instant for Boston, but on the 23d instructions were unexpectedly received to proceed to Quebec, where, we understand, she awaits the orders of His Excellency the

Governor General.

The Unicorn, being ordered off from Halifax on so short a no tice, brought only 11 passengers, namely, Charles Felix Aylwin, Esq. and lady; Mr, Ford, R. E.: Mr. Nixon, R. A.; Mr. Brown, Miss Murison, Miss Tremain, Mrs. MacDonald and three children.

-Mercury, June 30. We perceive from a notice in the last number of the Church, We perceive from a notice in the last number of that the publication of that useful and respectable journal is to be removed from Cobourg to Toronto; and that the first number of the fourth volume will there be published by Mr. Henry Rowsell, the fourth volume will there be published by Mr. Henry Rowsell, the fourth volume will there be published by Mr. Henry Rowsell, the fourth volume will there be published by Mr. Henry Rowsell, the fourth volume will there be published by Mr. Henry Rowsell, the fourth volume will there be published by Mr. Henry Rowsell, the fourth volume will there be published by Mr. Henry Rowsell, the fourth volume will there be published by Mr. Henry Rowsell, the fourth volume will there be published by Mr. Henry Rowsell, the fourth volume will be fourth volume will the fourth volume will be dispensing threats and promises, engagement of the cessions, and all those other persuasives, which give to the party in office so manifest an advantage in cases of the kind.

This is a count of the debate and division then in have always admired the soundness of the political principles and ndependence of the spirit in which it has uniformly been conducted; and, as a fair and honourable adversary, we not only do not grudge to it the great success and extensive patronage which it has heretofore experienced, but sincerely wish that, under its new management, it may always receeive the encouragement which it so richly merits from those whose religious and political rights it so faithfully advocates.—Montreal Gazette.

UPPER CANADA.

GENERAL BROCK'S MONUMENT. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto, 30th June, 1840.

Amuch anxiety prevails regarding the reconstruction of the Monument built on Queenston Heights by the people of this Province, to the revered memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock; and as the Second Board of Officers, ordered to ascertain more than three or four years, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, cordially seconding the desire expressed at a public meeting of the District of Gore, held at Hamilton on the 4th inst., meeting of the Distriction and at Hammon and is pleased to request a meeting of the officers of the Militia—and such other inhabitants of this Province as may wish to unite in this object—to assemble on Queenston Heights, on Thursday, the 30th of next mouth, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M., in order to determine, in the most public many. influence of the executive. We do not, however, expect influence of the executive. We do not, however, expect determine, in the most public manner, upon the best mode of reconstructing the Monument, and with the view of taking such other steps as may be necessary for that purpose.

By Command, RICHARD BULLOCK, [Certified]

Signed] RICHARD BULLOCK. Adjutant General Militia.

UNITED STATES.

From the Washington Globe. THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY. The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. A. Van Buren, his Secretary.

TO THE SENATE: The importance of the subject to the tranquillity of our ountry, makes it proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to the information heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th of January last, the copy of a letter

by the United States, an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territory therein more particularly brought into view, would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision by them to enable the Executive to carry it into effect, will be necessary

Washington, 27th June, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, June 22, 1840.
The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordiary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honor to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States, by order of his the Secretary of State of the United States, by order of his Government, the accompanying printed copies of a report and map which have been presented to Her Majesty's Government by Col. Mudge and Mr. Feathersonhaugh, the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the disputed territory.

The undersigned is instructed to say, that it will of course become the duty of Her Majesty's Government to lay the said report and map before Parliament; but Her Majesty's Government have been desirous, as a rock of course, and consideration

ment have been desirous, as a mark of courtesy and consideration towards the Government of the United States, that documents thearing upon a question of so much interest and importance to the two countries, should, in the first instance, be communicated to the President. The documents had been officially placed in the the President. The documents had been officially placed in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, only a few days previously to the date of the instruction addressed to the undersigned.

Her Majesty's Government feel an unabated desire to bring the long pending questions connected with the boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America, to a final and satisfactory settlement; being well aware, that questions of this nature, as long as they remain open between two countries, must be the source of frequent irritation on both sides, and are liable at any moment to lead to events that may endanger the

existence of friendly relations.

It is obvious that the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States, must be beset with various and really existing difficulties; or else those questions would not have remained open ever since the year 1783, notwithstanding the frequent and earnest endeavors made by each Government to bring them to an adjustment. But Her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be

attended with success.

The best clue to guide the two Governments in their future proceedings, may perhaps be obtained by an examination of the causes of past failure; and the most prominent amongst these causes has certainly been a want of correct information as to the topographical features and physical character of the district in

This want of adequate information may be traced as one of the This want of adequate information may be traced as one of the difficulties which embarrassed the Netherlands Government in its endeavours to decide the point submitted to its arbitration, in 1830. The same has been felt and admitted by the Government of the United States, and even by the local Government of the contiguous State of Maine.

The British Government and the Government of the United States agreed, therefore, two years ago, that a survey of the disputed territory by a joint commission, would be the measure best calculated to elucidate and solve the questions at issue. The President proposed such a commission, and Her Majesty's Government consented to it; and it was believed by Her Majesty's Government ment, arrived at by means of a correspondence which took place between the two Governments in 1837 and 1838.

Her Majesty's Government accordingly transmitted, in April of last year, for the consideration of the President, the draft of a convention to regulate the proceedings of the proposed commission. The preamble of that recited textually the agreement that had been come to by means of notes which had been exchanged between the two governments; and the articles of the draft were framed, as Her Majesty's Government considered, in strict con-

ormity with that agreement.

But the Government of the United States did not think

roper to assent to the convention so proposed.

The United States Government did not indeed allege that the proposed convention was at variance with the result of the pre-vious correspondence between the two Governments; but it thought that the convention would establish a commission of "mere exploration and survey;" and the President was of opinion that the step next to be taken by the two Governments, should be contrast stimulations because the face of the face of the state of the to contract stipulations bearing upon the face of them the pro-mise of a final settlement, under some form or other, and within a

The United States Government accordingly transmitted to the undersigned, for communication to Her Majesty's Government, in the month of July last, a counter draft of convention, varying considerably in some parts, as the Secretary of State of the United States admitted in his letter to the undersigned of the 29th of July last, from the draft proposed by Great Britain. But, the Secretary of State added, that the United States Government did not deem it necessary to comment upon the alterations so made, as the text itself of the counter draft would be found sufficiently

Her Majesty's Government might certainly well have expected that some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined to confirm an arrangement which was founded upon propositions made by Government itself, and upon modifications to which that Government had agreed; or that if the American Government thought the draft of convention thus proposed was not in conformity with the previous agreement it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered

the boundary question, concur with the Government of the United States in thinking that it is on every account expedient that the next measure to be adopted by the two Governments should contain arrangements which will necessarily lead to a final settlement; and they think that the convention which they proposed last year to the President, instead of being framed so as to constitute a mere ommission of exploration and survey, did, on the contrary, con tain certain stipulations calculated to lead to the final ascertainment of the boundary between the two countries.

There was, however, undoubtedly, one essential difference between the British draft and the American counter draft. The British draft contained no provisions embodying the principle of arbitration; the American counter draft did contain such a

The British draft contained no provision for arbitration, because the principle of arbitration had not been proposed on either side during the negotiations upon which that draft was founded; and because, moreover, it was understood at that time that the principle of arbitration would be decidedly objected to by the United

But as the United States Government have now expressed a wish to embody the principle of arbitration in the proposed convention, her Majesty's Government are perfectly willing to accede to the wish.

The undersigned is accordingly instructed to state officially to Mr. Forsyth that her Majesty's Government consent to the two principles which form the main foundation of the American counter draft; namely, first, that the commission to be appointed shall be so constituted as necessarily to lead to a final settlement of the questions of boundaries at issue between the two countries; and econdly, that in order to such a result, the convention by which

many matters of detail in the American counter draft, which Her Majesty's Government cannot adopt. The undersigned will be furnished from his Government, by an early opportunity, with an amended draft, in conformity with the principles above stated, to be submitted to the consideration of the President. undersigned expects to be at the same time furnished with instructions to propose to the Government of the United States a fresh local and temporary convention, for the better prevention of accidental border collisions within the disputed territory, during the time that may be occupied in carrying through the operations of

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his distinguished consideration. H. S. Fox.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, 26th June, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive a note addressed to him on the 22d inst., by Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

tion of boundary, and as it differs essentially from the line claimed with success; and from the prospect held out by Mr. Fox, of his

Mr. Fox states that his government might have expected that, when the American counter draft was communicated to him, some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined accepting the British draft of convention, or that, if it thought the draft was not in conformity with the previous agreement, it would point out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

In the note which the undersigned addressed to Mr. Fox, on In the note which the undersigned advected to the 29th July of last year, transmitting the American counter draft, he stated that in consequence of the then recent events on the frontier, and the danger of collision between the citizens and subjects of the two governments, a mere commission of explorasubjects of the two governments, a mere commission of explora-tion and survey would be inadequate to the exigencies of the occa-sion, and fall behind the just expectations of the people of both countries,—and referred to the importance of having the measure next adopted bear upon its face stipulations which must result in a final settlement, under some form, and in a reasonable time. These were the reasons which induced the President to introduce in the new project, the provisions which he thought calculated for in the new project, the provisions which he thought calculated for the attainment of so desirable an object; and which, in his opinion, rendered obviously unnecessary any allusion to the previous agreements referred to by Mr. Fox. The President is gratified to nd that a concurrence in those views has brought the minds of Her Majesty's Government to a similar conclusion; and from this resh indication of harmony in the wishes of the two cabinets, he permits himself to anticipate the most satisfactory result from the neasure under consideration. The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to offer to

Mr. Fox, renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration

H. S. Fox. Esq., &c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Asnes.—The receipts of Pots this season have been unusually ght—say, not more than half the quantity that was brought to market up to the same period (1st July) last year. This falling off is not to be wondered at, considering the low figure that can be realized for them. In the early part of this week, small bills changed bands at 24s. per cwt and good parcels at 24s. 9d. @ 25s. Of Pearls, the receipts have been rather large; but neither description commands remunerating prices; sales of the latter have been effected within the last few days at 29s. @ 30s. per ewt. for shipping parcels; while small bills have been sold at 28s. 6d. @

FLOUR.—The quantity which has arrived of both American and Upper Canada has been very large; still prices have varied little for the past month; the former found ready buyers at 26s 3d for Fine, for immediate consumption and the lower ports, and the latter at 30s for shipping—the whole was mostly sold on time. In the early part of this week, one lot of 1000 barrels American Fine the early part of this week, one lot of 1000 barrels American Fine changed hands at the above figure (26s 3d) although we have not heard of any sales of Upper Canada under 30s; still there are more sellers than buyers at that rate. A reduction on these quotations is anticipated, and we would not be surprised to see American Fine 5 dollars per barrel before many days.

PROVISIONS.—There is a considerable quantity of Pork and

Beef in market; but very little doing in the way of making sales.

A few small lots of Prime Pork changed hands, this week, at 62s 6d per barrel, and Prime Mess at 75s. Butter has been sold at and Lard at the same figure; but very little doing in

Sugars.-A very considerable reduction has taken place on Muscovado since our last report; bright has been sold at 38s 6d @ 41s 6d; Middling, 37s @ 39s; and Dark, 32s 6d @ 36s; Refined has also declined, and can now be bought at 65s 8d for Single, and 7d @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ d for Double, at private sale. At Auction, however, the former has been sold at $6\frac{1}{2}$ d and the latter at $6\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb., which is

hardly the price it costs the importer.

Teas.—This market is well supplied with all kinds of Green, as far as regards quantity; the quality, however, of the greater part of the American is very inferior. Young Hyson, by public sale, has ranged from 2s 73d @ 2s 103d; although the most part has been sold at 2s 9d @ 2s 93d, at which rate some common was withdrawn a few days ago, which looks as if an advance was anticipated. Twankay has sold freely at 3s 1d @ 3s 3d p lb. Fine Black Teas are very scarce and much wanted; no Flowery Pekoe market, and little (if any) first rate Southong .- Transcript.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS WANTED OR a CHURCH to be built in Toronto, to accommodate 1000 persons-800 in pews, and 200 free sittings, with school-rooms in the basement-the cost of to exceed £2500. The plans and specifications (for he most approved of which a premium of £10 will be riven,) to be sent to F. J. Billings Esq., Court House, Coronto, on or before the 21st instant.

THOMAS CHAMPION. Secretary.

Toronto, July 7, 1840.

VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other Stoves, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the

Trade.

110 King St. Toronto. HENRY ROWSELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

TO U. CANADA COLLEGE, KING STREET, TORONTO.

AS just received from London a large assortment of Books and Stationery of every description, to which he respectfully invites attention. Among his new arrivals are the latest published volumes of the Church of England Magazine, Penny and Saturday Magazines, Penny Cyclopædia, &c.; likewise a great variety of Theological Works, as also Works of General

Having, as Publisher of the Church newspaper, added a Printing Office to his establishment, and imported a full supply of type &c. from London, he will be enabled to execute orders for every kind of Book and Job Printing, in a superior manner.

WANTED immediately, two boys, as apprentices to the Printing business. They must have received a good common education. Apply at this Office.

BIRTHS.

At the Rectory, Cobourg, on the 1st instant, the wife of the

Rev. A. N. Bethune, of a daughter. In this city, on Wednesday evening the 1st instant, the lady of missioners may not be able to agree.

The undersigned is, however, instructed to add that there are

John Durnford Esq. of a son, still-horn MARRIED.

On the 1st instant, at Springfield, Township of Toronto, by the Rev. J. Magrath, William Noel Fenwick Esq., third son of the Rev. J. P. Fenwick, of Framlington, Northumberland, to Emily Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert John Paget, Esq., M.D., of Trevane, Yonge Street, Upper Canada.
On the 2d inst., at the residence of John Hawkins Esq., by the Rev. B. Cronyn, John H. De Burgh, Lieut. H. P. Barrack Master, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Samuel Colerick, both of Lon-

At Montreal, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mark Willoughby, Trinity Church, Mr. Robert Read, of Belleville, Upper Canada, to

Miss Margaretta Campion, of Marmora, Upper Canada.
On the 4th inst., in the township of Trafalgar, by the Rev.
George Graham, Mr. John Howson, of the Township of Esquesing, to Miss Hannah Waterson, of the township of Trafalgar. DIED. At Chippawa, on the 30th ult., Douglass, infant son of Lieut.

G. W. Wilkie, Incorporated Militia. In this city, on the 6th inst. Thomas Bell, Esq., Senior, of the Royal Engineer Department.

LETTERS received during the two weeks, ending Friday, July

CHURCH CALENDAR.

July 12 .- Fourth Sunday after Trinity. 19.—Fifth do. do. 25.—Saint James the Apostle. 26 .- Sixth Sunday after Trinity

> ALBAN, A TALE OF VERULAM.* CHAPTER I .- THE PROCESSION.

Who would willingly be unacquainted with the Christian antiquities of his country? Who does not love to discern the first prints of the steps of the Gospel among us, and to see upon what a soil they were impressed?-If, in one view, we can command the church which rose over the first martyr, and the dykes of the camp of the first persecutor; is not such a spot precious to the eyes of every one who has his country, earthly and heavenly, at heart? Will he readily dismiss the scene from memory, or will he not rather cherish it, and bring to bear upon his mind all the glorious associations with things lovely and holy which its history supplies?

Proceeding upon these, how many a tale will his ruminating mind put together, and thus endeavour to transplant itself into the scenes and times which it is so delightful to contemplate! When after this he shall revisit the spot, how full is his enjoyment! There is freely. not a mound nor a stone to which he does not immediately assign a lively circumstance; and loose straggling heaps rise into walls and towers at the voice of the harmony which is within him. Cities and churches, with their attendant throngs, tower around him amid

open fields and pathless thickets. Such a revisit was made by the narrator of the following tales, to the church and neighbourhood of St. Alban's. He first beheld the place on a fine summer's evening, and as he approached it from the west, was struck with the exceeding beauty and singularity of the scene. On his right hand appeared the traces of the conquerors of the world, in the huge grassy mounds which still remain to point out their once flourishing colony of Verulam. In front, the venerable abbey, and to another race. But the recognition, on a nearer approach, of Roman brick abundantly worked into its by the authorities and persons of chief rank in the structure, reminded him that the ruined fortification and | colony.* the magnificent church were quite as intimately connected in history. He made on the spot a resolution of He was a youth of noble and commanding air, who rode revisiting it at greater leisure, and with fuller informa- next to Bassian. Every stranger enquired who he was, tion. It was then that different objects suggested or and was told that he was Alban, the son of Posthumus, revived in livelier colours to his mind, various portions and had lately returned home from Athens, whither he of the train of the narrative which he now commences, and induced him to examine that period of history wherein lie the foundations of the following tales.

It was the latter end of May, which suddenly comsky succeeding upon a long and tedious fit of boisterous, is in ill health, and was long kept in uneasy suspense led before the King of kings, the Holy One! Blessed be cloudy, and chilly weather. All at once the voice of concerning him, for he is an only son. You may esticomplaint was silent. The proud foreigners of Verulam mate his gratitude to the Gods on the return of his child it excited against me, is everlasting; whose fetters, ceased to sigh after the sun of Italy, and to rail at the by the magnificence of that portico which he has added were he to chain me, know no end; whose infliction of rude and barbarous climate of their adopted country.— to the Temple of Diana. He is truly attached to the death, were he to kill me, would be eternal; whom I can It was no longer the land of the gloomy deformity of worship of the Gods of Rome, and has diligently trained neither mollify with words, nor bribe with gifts. Morecontinual rain and mist. Its peculiar freshness took his son in the same belief. them quite by surprise, and wrung from the murmurers

and nearer to former innocence. Many a heart, no less of the colony, and the main pillar of our ancient rites than many a constitution, felt the wholesome change, and customs. See how warmly all greet him as he He answered, "O that it were as strong! for you know and listlessness and depravity lifted up for a moment passes. What a friendly recognition between him and that he that is committing a sin says within himself, 'I their yoke, to ease the necks of their victims. The the hoary-headed Caius, whose prayer to the Gods for must take care that no man seeth me." - From Akevaletudinarian, slowly recovering from the fever of his many a long year has notoriously been, that he may yet dath Itzchach, by R. Isaac ben Moses. native Italy, sallied forth into the green fields to meet | live to see the Christian superstition torn up, root and the fresh and uninfected breeze, and felt health pour in branch, from the soil of the empire. Among such at every draught of air. The veteran sentinel, as he remarks Alban passed along. sion of delicious and healing coolness upon his eyes, began, and went to attend upon the sick bed of his How many wise and impartial reflections does the preparation for which had been scorched by the tyrannous assault of father. many a Syrian sun. The Roman native exulted in the praises of his country, which its unexpected burst of beauty had extorted from mouths which had hitherto

been so eloquent in its abuse. Thus, satisfaction pervaded the whole colony. All hearts, both of native and of new-comer, of young and and somebody happening to mention the archbishop; is the habit of holiness improved by that spiritual pleasure, which of old, were tuned to the note of the enjoyment of the "That man," said the priest, "as great as he is now, the sensible assurances of grace and salvation work in us, by that mirth and revelry which accompanied the approaching festival of Diana.

It was among the last times that her showy procession was allowed to pace the streets of Verulam in all its ed of what the priest had said. A messenger was imglory. It came forth upon the present occasion with mediately dispatched for him, and he was lodged in the repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus, of brotherly more than its wonted splendour; for Paganism, now raising its head in insulting triumph, under the auspices of Diocletian, studied to win or maintain the popular favour, by all those appeals to the senses which a carnal religion so well knows how to make. And the spirit of religious party determined that the Christian should not espy the least sign of falling off and decaying zeal, but be cowed by the imposing appearance of the attachment of the Pagans to their ancient worship. On this account the ceremony may deserve a more minute description me, if you please.' than would otherwise have been necessary.

At daybreak, the gates of Verulam were opened, and instantly there rushed in a crowd of Britons, curious and eager, as into a theatre, who had poured in from all the country round. The throng almost overbore the sentinel's guard, and abuse was freely given and returned in all the languages of the confusion; in Roman and British, in Illyrian and Batavian, in Syriac and in Greek. Within the walls the scene was most singular. In one place barbarism and civilization were seen in direct contrast, in others it was amusing to observe the various proportions in which they were mutually blended. Along the main street was seen the Legionary sauntering with less. all the insolent ease inspired by the consciousness of being one of the dominant caste. Had he been a resident for any length of time, he declared it by a contemptuous want of curiosity amid a scene so strangely varied. Were he a new-comer, he was discovered by nothing more readily than by the admiring astonishment with which he regarded the depth of colour and snowy complexion of the British fair. The attention was next drawn by a group of Britons, arrived from some remote part of the province, and still retaining their painted skin, and but imperfectly clad. With wild bright eyes of wonder and curiosity, which glared from beneath their long shaggy hair, they looked round upon this humble image of Rome, nor could they imagine how it could be excelled by its prototype.

On coming to a corner, where two main streets intersected, as in a camp, the observer was entangled in a crowd of British peasantry, who stood listening to some legend of their country from the lips of a harper. A little farther on he encountered a group of Romans and foreigners, the centre of which was a mendicant Priest of Cybele, busy with one hand in offering a sacred image to kiss, and with the other thrusting down into a large pocket, with which his cloak was purposely furnished, loaves, cheeses, and pieces of money, shouting all the time with brazen lungs, "Kiss and give, for the honour of the Great Mother.'

* From "Tales of the Ancient British Church, by the Rev. R. W. Evans.

on the front of every house, until the principal street glowed from one end to the other with the richest dies in the main streets, and withdrawn into narrow alleys, where they were in no danger of being called upon to do public honours to Paganism.

In a short time the approach of the procession was pushing its masses with difficulty down the street. It was ushered in by a most grotesque company, which was hailed by the Briton with extraordinary admiration and delight. This was a band of masquers, whose motley characters, representing huntsmen, fowlers, fishermen, women, soldiers, and gladiators, came on practising the most absurd antics.

But what gave most satisfaction to the Briton, and excited his hearty laughter, were two especially, a Philosopher and a Roman Magistrate, dressed out in all their peculiar habits, and dancing hand in hand with the most extravagant and ridiculous gestures. Alas! this his approbation of the profanation of the dignity of Rome, was now the only vent for his vengeance, and he used it

After these had passed, the street was quite overflowed with white, which poured, in a stream that seemed endless, round a distant corner. This white-robed train occasion, left the temple, turned the corner. At that tion with which he ministered at the bedside of a protesinstant a deafening shout arose from all the length of tant Christian bishop.—Foster's Life of Bp. Jebb. the street, and as the Priest who bore it, raised and towering above the town in all the massive grandeur of turned it from time to time, the whole multitude bowed Norman outline, carried his mind away to other times in adoration crying, "Hail holy Diana!" The procession was closed by the chief magistrate Bassian, attended

> One among these attracted very particular notice.had been sent to study. He looks soldierlike for a student, cried the stranger. That may well be, it was body; whose infliction of death, were he to kill me, replied, for he made no small breach in his studious Augustus, whom may the Gods preserve. His father much greater is my cause for tears, now that I am to be

the institutions of his forefathers. Educated by such It was both morally and naturally in an earlier state, a father, yonder youth is looked upon as the rising hope

looked from the walls upon the long succession of To the procession succeeded the sacrificial banquet. downs, swelling one beyond the other in their pride of He did not spend over it the usual time of mirth and verdure, felt their hue of soft green come with an impres- enjoyment, but quitted it long before its noisy revelry

To be Continued.

ANECDOTE OF ARCHBISHOP CRANMER.

panions, over his beer, at the door of a country ale-house, these offered up with so much solemnity? And how much, finally, was once but an ostler, and has no more learning than awe and holy fear which the whole action leaves behind on our the goslings yonder upon the green." Cromwell, Earl minds, and the zeal, vigilance, and circumspection it obliges us to of Essex, who had his spies in every quarter, was inform- for the time following? Not to mention here, how the participa-Fleet. Some months elapsed, when the archbishop, who was entirely ignorant of the affair, received a petition from the poor priest, full of penitence for his impru- judgment; here we make an open profession of our holy faith, redence, and of supplication for mercy.

The primate having inquired into the business sent for him. "I hear," said he, "you have accused me of many things, and, among others, of my being a very ignorant man. You have now an opportunity of setting your neighbours right in this matter, and may examine

The priest, in great confusion, besought his grace to pardon him: he never would offend in the same way

"Well then," says the archbishop, "since you will not examine me, let me examine you. The priest was thunderstruck; making many excuses,

and owning he was not much learned in book-matters. The archbishop told him he should not then go very deep, and asked him two or three of the plainest questions in the bible; Who was David's father? and who was Solomon's?

The priest, confused at his ignorance, stood speech-

"You see," said the archbishop,, "how your accusation of me rises against yourself. You are an admirable judge of learning and learned men.-Well, my friend, I had no hand in bringing you here, and have no desire to keep you. Get home; and if you are an ignorant man, learn at least to be an honest one."

Soon after the Earl of Essex came to the primate, and with some warmth told him, he might for the future fight his own battles; that he had intended to have made the priest do penance at Paul's cross, but his grace's misjudged lenity had prevented him.

"My good lord," said the primate, taking him by the hand, "be not offended. I have examined the man myself; and be assured from me he is neither worth your notice, nor mine." - Gilpin's Lives of Reformers.

BISHOP JEBB IN SICKNESS. Effect of Scripture in soothing the mind in the midst of pain.

The life of such a man was one continual preparation for meeting the divine will concerning him. But it should not pass unrecorded, that when it pleased God thus suddenly to visit his faithful servant (by an attack of paralysis) he was found, within as without, in that

* The reader will perhaps think that the foregoing description has been drawn from the sight of the religious processions which appear on the Continent; I have, however, collected the particulars m Apuleius. The band of masquers still survives in those relics of our ancient religious processions, the annual shows of Shrewsbury and Coventry.

(St. Luke xii. 35, 36) has specially recommended and set time for the discovery of his mercy, and he will not stay a jot enjoined. For several days before the shock he had beyond it. What is this time? When they "eat ashes like bread, been engaged in the study (with him an early and fa- and mingle their drink with weeping." When they are most Christians had ever, on this very account, avoided living vourite study) of Bishop Hall's contemplations; and on humbled; and when the servants of God have most affection to the evening of the attack the book lay open upon his the church. When their humble and ardent affections are strong study-table ready to be again taken up had he returned even to the ruin and rabbish of it; when they have a mighty dein health. Accordingly, when first able to collect his sire and longing for the reparation of it, as the Jews in captivity thoughts they flowed naturally in their usual channel. had for the very dust of the temple: "For thy servants take plea-During the remainder of his continuance he gave him- sure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof." "For," there, window, and over every parapet, and by a vast crowd self wholly, at his waking hours, to hearing passages of notes it to be a reason why the set time was judged by them to be Scripture read, suited to his present state, to meditating, come. That is God's set time, when the church is most believing, or making short reflections, upon them. One night, most humble, most affectionate to God's interest in it, and most finding himself disturbed from sleep by uneasy dreams, sincere. Without faith, we are not fit to desire mercy; without as is usual (at times) in sleep procured by anodynes,* he humility, we are not fit to receive it; without affection, we are desired to have something suitable on a religious subject | not fit to value it; without sincerity, we are not fit to improve it. read to him. My brother proposed a Psalm, and was Times of extremity contribute to the growth and exercise of those about to begin the beautiful and appropriate 103rd, qualifications,-Rev. S. Charnock. when the Bishop said, "Read the Psalm that has 'who saveth thy life from destruction," (that is, Ps. ciii. 4.) He listened with the deepest interest and emotion; called for Bishop Horne's Commentary, which gave him much satisfaction, and, immediately after, settled into a obtain those views of our blessed Saviour, which are offered to us calm slumber, which lasted through the night. In the all, we may obtain a principle and power to resist all the difficulmorning he told the physicians of his anodyne, which, ties in our way; but this is absolutely essential. To know Christ, they cordially agreed, was far more effectual than any then, is the great lesson of our lives, to know him more and more thing they could have prescribed. At another time ex- is the single and grand lesson which every soul among us must patiating, in their presence, upon the matchless beauties desire on our way to heaven. For this, and this alone, St. Paul of Scripture, he called for the 104th Psalm, and, pro- counted all things but loss that he might be accounted of Him. nouncing it the sublimest ode that ever had come from This, and this alone, was that which seemed to him to sum up all harbingers flowers and perfumes. Next came an immense company, bearing burning links, candles, and might be read aloud. The effect none, who had the to St. Paul, and is most precious to each believer in exact proportorches. Then a band of music preceded a troop of happiness to be present, can easily forget: his animated tion to his experience of it, must be set before us all, as the grand the principal youth of the colony, who sang, as they eye seemed to nod a comment on each verse, and to immarched, the praises of the Goddess. A long line of part his own feeling of the divine original. None caught Priests, bearing different banners and symbols, now the spirit more fully than his two medical friends; while announced the approach of the Goddess, and in a few one of them, Dr. Carroll, a Roman Catholic, could not his holiness—to know more and more of his tender compassion to minutes her consecrated image, which never, but on this refrain from expressing the mingled pleasure and edifica- sinners—to observe his wise and merciful dealings with his people

DEATH OF A RABBI.

and on his death-bed, his disciples came to visit him. tions are too great, it will infinitely more than repay every effort When he saw them, he began to weep. "Light of Israel," said they to him, "main pillar of the right, thou strong hammer, why dost thou weep?" He answered, Were I led forth to judgment before a mortal king, who is here to-day, and in his grave to-morrow; whose anger, were it excited against me, would not be lasting whose fetters, were he to chain me, could but confine the over, there are two paths open before me, -the one lead-It is said that he has never so much as deigned to ing to bliss—the other to torments; and I know not a confession that, as it was a new world, so was it also a younger, uninfected as yet by the pestilential influences It is enough for him to know that they are contrary to can I abstain from weeping?" His disciples then said, "Our Rabbi, give us thy blessing." He answered, "May the fear of the Deity be as strong on you as the fear of man!" One of them said, "What no stronger?"

The Garner,

THE BEST MEANS OF GRACE.

Among all the means of grace, there is no one does so much corborate and nourish the soul of man as the Holy Eucharist .-How many wise and impartial reflections does the preparation for it occasion? What unfeigned humility, and what a profound awe of the divine majesty, does a previous self-examination beget in us? What a tender sense of the divine love does the contemplation of the whole mystery enkindle? What firmness and resolution do we derive from fresh vows and repeated engagements; and A priest near Scarborough, sitting among his com- tion do we derive from fresh vows and repeated engagements; and tion of this holy sacrament obliges us to a most solemn exercise of love and charity, and the hope of immortality and glory. Here, in a word, we prepare to meet God, as we would do in death and ounce the world and flesh, all our sinful or vain desires; devote ourselves to the service of Jesus; and learn to expect happiness from nothing else, but the merits and the imitation of his cross. So profound is the wisdom of this institution, that it evidently speaks God the author of it, and proclaims the too common neglect of it, in most parts of this nation, an inexcusable sin and folly. -Rev. Dr. Lucas.

CONFESSION NOT REPENTANCE.

It is a great imposition which, it is to be feared, many men put upon themselves, when they divide confession from the other important parts of repentance, and sit down satisfied, as it were, upon the first step of the ladder. God forgive me, say they, I am a sinner; and after this they flatter themselves that all is well with them: they have told their tale, they have owned, and then they reckon themselves qualified for the divine mercy. But never was there a grosser imposition upon our reason, than such a proceeding as this. What! do we think that God perceives nothing but the sound of our lips? that he does not look into the heart? Where is the deep sorrow for sin? where the taking due shame upon ourelves? where the confusion of face, and remorse of mind which true repentance brings? Does such a slight confession carry the least mark of all, or any, of these? Does it not look as if we thought ourselves sure of pardon for a word's speaking? or that our confession was more for form's sake, and a mere point of ceremony shewed towards our Creator? We may confess our faults to God every day of our lives, and twice, or oftener, every day, and still be as far from being forgiven, as he is, who never thinks about them. Unless we forsake them, all acknowledgments of guilt are but counterfeit. Such coin can never pass with God: it is base and adulterated: it has the stamp and inscription, indeed, of real penitence, but not the true weight and value. Let none of us then hope to deceive God with such a payment, as makes two faults of one; for to endeavour to pay a creditor in bad money, is not only not to pay him, but to attempt to cheat him too .- Bishop

USES OF AFFLICTION.

Trust in earthly things are the great checks of God's kindness. We hardly forsake this temper till we are forsaken by all those things we confide in. Times of extremity make us more humble; and humility, like the plough, fits us for the seed of mercy. The gardener's digging up the clods, is but to prepare the earth for the receiving and nourishing some excellent plants he intends to put into its womb. There is a certain set time for God's great actions. He lets the powers of darkness have their hour, and God will take his hour: "Thou shalt arise, and have mercy upon Zion,

* Medicines intended to sooth pain and procure sleep.

KNOWING CHRIST. Where does the Christian's strength lie? It lies in this alonein believing experimental views of the Lord Jesus Christ. If we prayers. To know the glory of Christ, the majesty of Christ, the power of Christ, the faithfulness and truth of Christ-to know he accomplishes them-to know how he loves us-to experience,

in our own hearts, the height and depth, and length and breadth of that love which passeth knowledge—this is the business of each one who would call himself a Christian-this is the grand spirit-When Rabbi Jochanan, the son of Sachai, was ill ual discovery, after which each of us must aim. For this no exer-

Advertisements.

that we can make for it .- Rev. B. Noel.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSUR-ANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of eight per cent per annum, on the capital stock paid in, would not be eternal; whom I could mollify with words for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this years, by serving in the Persian war under Diocletian or bribe with gifts;—even then I would weep. How day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 13th day of July, next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the first to the eleventh day of July, inclusive. By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office,) Toronto, 23rd June, 1840.

* * The Kingston Chronicle, Prescott Sentinel, Hamilton Gazette, London Gazette, Western Herald, and Niagara Chronicle, will please insert the above three times, and send their accounts T. W. B.

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THE Subscriber begs to announce to the community of Bytown and its vicinity, that he has opened classes for instruc-tion in the following Branches of Education, viz.: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History and

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F. Atkinson, of Bath; the Rev. J. Torrance of Quebec; and
the Rev. J. Mackenzie of Williamstown.

D. MACKENZIE. Bytown, June, 1840.

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Bytown, June, 1840.

4w52

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy 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 materials 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 Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. II. Caswall, M. A., Brockville.

Meanwhile hands were busy in spreading forth tapestry state of preparation which our blessed Lord Himself for the time to favour her, yea, the set time is come." He hath a BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. ALEXANDER DIXON,

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Distillery, Tannery, orotherworks 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 s 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. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises.

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DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

The Church

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