"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

STAND YE IN THE WAYS, AND SEE, AND ASK FOR THE OLD PATHS, WHERE IS THE GOOD WAY, AND WALK THEREIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS.—JEREMIAH VI. 16.

VOLUME III.]

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1839.

INUMBER IV.

Boetry.

THE POOR MAN'S DEATH-BED.

Tread softly !- bow the head -In reverent silence how No passing bell doth toll, nortal soul Is passing now.

Stranger! how great soe'er, With lowly reverence bow! There's one in that poor shed, One by that wretched bed, Greater than thou

Beneath that pauper's roof, Lo! Death doth truss his state; Enter—no crowds attend; Enter—no guards defend This palace-gate.

That pavement, damp and cold, No whispering courtiers tread; One silent woman stands, Clasping with pale thin hands, A dying head.

No busy murmurs sound : An infant-wail alone-A sob suppress'd—again
That short, deep gasp—and then
The parting groan.

O change !-- oh, wondrous change ! Burst are the prison-bars! This moment there so low In mortal pangs—and now Beyond the stars!

O change! stupendous change! There lies the senseless clod; The soul from bondage breaks, The new immortal wake

Wakes with his God. CAROLINE BOWLES (now Mrs. Southey).

THE LOVER OF NATURE.

A watcher I, by bush and stream,
A loiterer by the field and fold;
A lover of tradition's dream,
And peasant tales of days of old.

A gazer on each flower that springs,
And bud that grows on heath, and wild:
A questioner of hidden things,
Nature's unwise, but loving child.

A follower of the bee and bird, As to their secret homes they hie; A listener when the voice is heard, That wakes the shrouded butterfly.

God of the wonders that I love, Let me each day know more of thee; Till in Thine unfall n world above, Through no dark glass Thy face I see-

Give unto one, who nothing knows, Through this dim earth thy steps to trace, Thy might, O Lord, each atom shows,

And every flower displays Thy grace.

If nought I know, Thy wisdom more
May, through Thy grace, beam forth in me;
Sun! shine, whilst I the page explore
Of Thine own nature's mystery. Scenes in our Parish,

DR. JOHNSON.*

vices of that form of polity-adventurous, original, independent, but at the same time rash, extravagant, unchastised, and always rapidly tending to the repose offered by more settled rule. When society has advanced in manners, institutions, and intelligence, when individuals regularly fall into prescribed stations and the various branches of knowledge are cultivated almost exclusively by professional men, literature presents the image of an aristocracy. But let a man of unusually powerful parts or genius arise, who, by his surpassing talents, or from his being the representative of opinions or feelings to provinces are usually subject to a single master.

The establishment of a literary monarchy has perhaps in most instances been effected by violence and faction, and has often been characterized by the worst features of an act of usurpation. Yet it has not unfrequently been introduced by unexceptionable means, and has sometimes exercised a most favorable influence on the interests of mankind. The dictatorship enabled Cincinnatus and Fabius to save, though it was abused by Sylla and Cæsar to destroy, their country. The malignant effects of the influence exercised in France by Voltaire were scarcely more remarkable than the happy results

The high principles and great abilities of this eminent man, fostered as they were, and enjoying free scope for their exercise, in our happy institutions, placed him for the last twenty years of his life at the head of English literature. His success was honorable alike to himself and his country. With scarcely a friend, and without a party, he rose, without any adventitious advantages, from the lowest depths of obscurity and indigence to the greatest distinction which can be procured by letters. After having spent the earlier part of his life in attempts to gain a scanty subsistence, when the royal bounty had placed him in easier circumstances, in spite of uncouth manners and a rough and independent bearing, he became the companion of nobles and senators, and dictated the laws metropolis.

In power and independence he pursued the course which he had followed in obscurity and poverty. At the splendid tables and in the brilliant circles to which he was admitted in his latter years, he asserted the same truths, and maintained the same opinions on the great points of life and literature, as he had defended when his lot was very different. He was conscious of his vocation. It was a noble one. He was called by Providence to

* From the British Magazine for May 1839.

bear his testimony to the principles which alone could ever agitated the world. Some may think that he enunthe convulsion which devastated France.

More than fifty years have now elapsed since the death of Dr. Johnson. The interval has been filled with great the bond of union between the past and the present, and serve to perpetuate national identity. But rightly to es- receive the deep things of the Gospel. timate any particular period, we must always make due allowance for these secret or less obvious causes. After all the great events which have been crowded into the last fifty years, we cannot duly estimate our present position without taking into account the influence which was exercised upon English society and literature by Dr.

The admiration with which Johnson was regarded by his contemporaries has long given place to a very different view of his merits. It has of late become the fashion to depreciate and despise him. He has been ridiculed as a vulgar pedant, and a narrow-minded bigot. His style has become a by-word for what is labored and pompous. His criticisms have been pointed as exhibiting the very dotage of an obsolete school. His works have been represented as destitute of taste and feeling, and as burying good sense and truth under a load of verbose forma-

dertake the advocacy of Johnson, or even to attempt an comes her to maintain cannot vary; for the excellence of estimate of his intellectual and literary character. In it consists in conformity to the spirit of Him who is "the the study of the writers of a very different school he has same yesterday, to-day, and for ever." The degree of become abundantly sensible of his faults and deficiencies. | conformity which she manifests is always a good test of He is willing to admit that the extravagant estimate the state of her spiritual health. formed of him by his contemporaries was characteristic of the state of things which prevailed at the period, and a formal and superficial age. He is well aware that much critics have discovered the true philosophy of literature, and given better views of the principles of art and critieism than were ever taught by the modern classical and ascertain how far we possess the mutual like-mindedschools. But he would have justice done him for what he effected among his contemporaries, and for what we ought to acknowledge ourselves indebted to him even now. In directing attention to undoubted historical facts, to afford us in our intercourse with mankind. To be conhe will be rendering the highest praise to the memory of tent with saying, that the Church of England is built

Johnson as having corrupted our language by his free use of words of Latin origin, it may seem strange to repremen in general are awake and active, when they are hur- style negligent and inaccurate till the middle of the last regarded as a proof of vulgarity and ignorance. No one will consider this as a small service who duly estimates guage and manners.

This was not the only service which he rendered to our literature; but his services in matters of literature and philology are of small account, when compared with the which the age is already disposed, becomes an object of prove the national character. The political convulsions general attention; and it frequently happens that he is of the seventeenth century had produced a most injurious laity and clergy. ifted by his comrades to the seat of empire, and hailed effect on the public morals. The reign of Puritanism by the acclamations of the multitude as the monarch of had been followed by a dreadful reaction. Freethinkers, literature. Such, indeed, is the natural disposition of politicians, and the latitudinarians had brought about a mankind to subordination, and such the force of superior melancholy relaxation of principles and manners; and minds, that though the whole reals of letters has really been united under one man its various departments and general profligacy. The most successful works or our sight of God of great price." Although the whole reals are really been united under one man its various departments and literature were, with a few admirable exceptions, sceptitions refer immediately to domestic and private life, yet cal and licentious. Literature appeared to be entirely dissociated from religion. All classes were more or less infected with gross vices. There was no earnest attention given to great principles; the most exciting and awful subjects were treated with coldness and levity. As the century advanced, there was a manifest improvement. There was still little real philosophy, little originality or deep feeling; but men became more serious and regular, more thoughtful and reflecting, more willing to attend to and examine serious subjects. Aid yet this was the very period when an opposite process was going on elsewhich in England attended the literary supremacy of where. France was becoming infield, and a spirit of profane scepticism was spreading over al the rest of Europe.

This memorable result was chieff due to the influence of Johnson. It was he who reclaimed the truant spirit of literature, and brought her back to the service of religion. He formed a link between the world and the Church. Even the admirable example of George the Third would, as far as we can calculate, have operated much less beneficially, if the great pinciples of morality and religion had not been maintaine, and vice and pro-

faneness rebuked by this great man. The author of "Rasselas" and "he Rambler" must have exerted a powerful influence spon mankind if he had been a retired student. But was not merely, or chiefly, as a writer that Johnson aed upon his generation, and, through his generation, con posterity. His of morals and criticism in the intellectual circles of our respect and attention to people who ould not have been affected by books. His eccentricits made him an object of curiosity. He was university courted and listened to. Wherever he came he culcated his principles. He put down what was nox as with a high hand. Vice and sophistry cowered before a modern Socrates. His vigorous and eloquent talk pured and elevated the minds of his hearers. Filthy commication and profane swearing, which had so long been tldisgrace of English society, fled from his presence. very company which he entered became a school of mor.

for religion and royalty, which calculating men might cation or complaint. It is not the time to point out the sneer at as superstitious, she would scarcely have escaped deficiencies of his moral system, or to show how that love injuriously upon his own character, and led him to take up with views which came far short of the purity and eleevents, and by nearly two generations of men of letters. vation of Christian morals. He taught all he knew. sults from the well-proportioned union of all." The progress of society in the meantime has been unusu- We have to be thankful that he was brought to know so ally rapid. The tumult of war and change has torn us much. His vocation did not extend further. What is from our ancestors, and in fifty years the world has, as it highest and holiest cannot profitably or safely be exposed were, lived a century. The consequence is, that we think indiscriminately to all. Pearls must not be cast before very little of what immediately preceded the mighty swine. His was an honorable duty. If any in these events which are even still in the course of developement. | times are called to a duty still more honorable, let them Material and visible changes engage more of our atten- not forget that he has made it easier for them to perform tion than the subtile and delicate influences which form it. The unclean spirit must be cast out, and the man be brought to his right mind before the soul is in a state to

> ON THE QUIET SPIRIT OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.* BY THE REV. ABNER W. REOWN.

> > No. I.

Few persons will hesitate to own, that the present day is characterised by uneasy excitement and restless change throughout society. It is our privilege to look beyond immediate agents and second causes, and to bear in mind. that "the Lord is King, bethe people never so impatient;" that "he sitteth between the cherubim, be the earth never so unquiet." It shows ca'm our minds to remember, that commotions in the human family happen only by his permission, and are, in his providence, overruled for good to his Church. Under such and other changes of time and circumstance, the duties of the Church of It is not the object of the writer of this paper to un- Christ will more or less alter; but the spirit which it be-

We profess and call ourselves Christians; and as our union with the Holy Catholic or universal Church is that his criticisms and learning could only be admired by through that branch of it which is planted in this kingdom, we ought often to contemplate those rites, instituof his direct influence is gone, since the great German tions, and formularies, by means of which we have that union. Thus may we compare our habitual character with that which becomes members of the body of Christ, ness which, as such, we ought to lave. Thus, also, may we learn to draw from the Church the aid which her suitableness to the exigencies of every passing time is able upon the foundation of the apostle: and prophets, Jesus To those who have been in the habit of regarding | Christ himself being the chief corner-stone, is to rest satisfied with barely affirming that to be true of her, without which, as she would not otherwise be part of the sent him as the writer who first rendered the English | Church of Christ, so otherwise we could have no warrant tongue perfectly correct and grammatical. Yet this was to belong to her. We are in general familiar with the most certainly the fact. Poetry with us, as among every truth and soundness of the Church of England; her hoother people, was correct and elegant, when prose was liness, fervour, and spirituality; he apostolical anti-The republic of letters is a community exposed to scarcely cultivated at all; and we had undoubtedly great quity; her elasticity and adaptation to the circumstances constant changes of government. It presents at different models of prose from an early period of our literature; and necessities of human nature. But there are other times the appearance of a wild democracy, of a stern oli- but Englishmen generally wrote loosely and ungrammati- points of character which we are less ap to observe, and garchy, of a stringent despotism. When the minds of cally, and some of our most eminent authors were in their amongst the rest that peculiar temperanent—one might perhaps call it a spirit of quietness rying headlong into new fields of knowledge, and are en- century. Johnson effected a complete and permanent on all her intercourse as a Church with mankind. Nor gaging in fresh pursuits without concert or subordination, reform. His extreme accuracy banished solecisms and is the subject unimportant. Surrounded, as we now literature is a democracy, exhibiting all the energy and vulgarisms from the written language of his country. are, with an atmosphere of party, threatened and assailed, And from his time negligence in composition has been through error or malice, by enemies, anong whom is displayed every grade of malignity agains, the truth, the members of the Church should identify themselves with the connexion which must always subsist between lan- the spirit (and it is the spirit of our Head) which breather through her, in order that they may be united as an army; which, when in good discipline, moves and acts as if one spirit, the spirit of its general, were infused into every soldier's breast. Nor ought these subjects to be consi influence which he exercised upon the state of English dered appropriate only to the clergy, as though the Church society and morals. We have had no man of letters who consisted of them alone; for the Church—the body of has contributed in any thing like the same degree to im- Christ-comprises all the members, is complete only in him, and thrives only so far as this spirit pervades both

> St. Paul commands Christians that they "study to be quiet, and to do their own business; with quietness to work, and eat their own bread." St. Peter directs them the substance of them appertains to all the ordinary circumstances of the Church at large. In reference to ministerial duty, St. Paul varns the servant of the Lord not to strive, but to be "gentle to all men, apt to teach, patient; in meckness instructing those that oppose themselves." The spirit which these Scriptures describe as becoming God's "household, the Church," breathes remarkably through the Church of England. We perceive it in her manner of professing doctrines, of conducting worship, and of applying religion to daily life; in her ecclesiastical institutions, her ministerial requirements, and her operation upon society. If her children or her ministers forget her principles, or forsake her spirit, and she is evil spoken of on their account, the blame rests not upon her, but upon them. There is in all she does, as a Church, a placidity and calmness, a gentleness and peace; like the tranquillity of one who "walketh with God, and goes softly all his days." It is not that she is inert, or secret, or ready to shrink from arduous duty, but that she is quiet. With the mighty energy of a giant's strength, and the unyielding firmness of conscious truth, she combines the simple cheerfulness of a little child and the composure of one that leaneth habitually upon God. She has no bustle nor restlessness, no excitement, nor any thing to feed excitement. She urges forward "the instruction of wisdom," "earnestly contends for the faith once delivered to the saints," labours to "turn the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just," and stirs up the affections of the soul towards God: but all is done in a manner so chastened and subdued, so reverential and filial, as keeps before the mind that God is in heaven and we on earth; and avoids setting on fire our unsafe excitability, lest it should cause languor and reaction, or end in aversion and deadness of soul. She aims not at satiating the appetite for novelty. and has nothing to gratify "itching ears," or persons who would "heap to themselves teachers:" she resolutely

* From the Church of England Magazine.

We still feel the effects of his influence, though his re- refuses to feed in her worshippers the pride of human In a Christian parent this joy is rational and consistent. For enable his country to weather the greatest storm which putation has decayed. It is thus the world treats its nature, or to encourage "that fermentitious religion though he is aware that his child inherits from him a corrupt nabenefactors. These few words are written by one who which quickly degenerates into self-pleasing." Many ture, he knows also of a sure remedy. Though he believes that ciated them in a form somewhat exaggerated. But if reveres his character, and who would have it estimated as of her enemies have become so because they cannot en-England had not been under the influence of a respect it deserves. This, therefore, is not the place for qualifibear the equalising, humbling principles upon which she may be washed away; and he takes his child to the baptismal font acts in public assemblies, in social worship, and in private in the firm belief, that he is using a safeguard against sin prescribed of society which led him so much into the world acted devotion. Not a few of her maligners resemble those by God himself. He believes, without reservation, that, by virtue "whose diseased eye can only be pleased with a single of God's promise, his "child is made," then and there, "a memray of colour, and are dazzled with the light which re- ber of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of

> conspicuous in the tenour of our Lord's actions: as, for God's covenanted mercy, instance, when he rebuked those who sought to call fire Thousands and tens of thousands, we doubt not, are the souls of down upon his contempers,-when he withdrew himself those happy infants, who, being washed in their Saviour's blood, because the multitude wished to make him a king, - are spared the temptations of an evil world, and early taken to when he seized passing occurrences to convey instruction their kindred paradise. For children thus snatched away in the almost unconsciously into the learner's mind. It ac- dawn of infancy, a few natural tears are due, -- a few flowers scatcompanied the zeal and energy of St. Paul, and the tered on their grave. But our thoughts of regret are mixed with 'Sons of Thunder,' and is evident wherever it was per- cheerful submission to the will of the Almighty Ruler. We exmitted to appear by their peculiar situation as bearers of claim with Eli, "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him miraculous power to astound and awaken the slumbering good;" or with Joh, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken world. It made the apostles become all things to all men, that they might win some, and led them to do their work without clamour or noise, without partiality, without hypocrisy. It made them, among the flock, "gentle as a nurse cherisheth her children;" warning all "not to think more highly of themselves than they ought to think." The like spirit will be found operating more or less evidently in all Christians, according as they grow in grace, and as their spiritual views enlarge. And it has been justly observed respecting the Church of England. which so remarkably evinces that spirit, "that although there have been holy and conscientions men in other mmunions, she has produced saints of the highest order-a numerous class of divines, to whom a body completely parallel could hardly be discovered elsewhere ince apostolic ages,-men in whom the energy of Divine grace is so united with the ease of nature-in whom there is such a combination of reason and piety, liberality and strictness, true philosophy and childlike faith, deepest seriousness and happiest cheerfulness."

But however readily the excellence of such a character may be conceded, it must be owned, and the admission is sorrowful, that the meek and quiet spirit shewn by our Church is practically little approved and little cultivated at this day. Through the good hand of God upon us, our attention has of late years been awakening to sound ness of doctrine and the value of active zeal: but, it may be asked, whether we have not been often forgetting the temperament which becomes the members of Christ's body, and losing sight of the importance and power of that precious spirit. Our great enemy has not been slow in seizing the opportunity thus afforded; and has been insidiously introducing amongst us a counterfeit of that spirit, and one which exactly suits his purposes Mark the springing up and fearful extension, in late years, of a false and destructive principle of quietnessone that is external and not inward, -a specious meek. ness, under the various seductive names of candour, liberality, enlightened views, religious freedom, forbearance, charity; -names which entirely delude, because, in their modern and conventional acceptation, they do not stand for what they literally express. The consequences which are evidently resulting from this dangerous substitution would be most alarming, did we not know that the gates of hell cannot prevail against the Church of Christ. But we are painfully taught by their progress, that, as often happens, the Church militant, by not walking carefully, has been preparing for herself difficulties which she might not otherwise have had to encounter; has stirred up enemies, and given them new weapons; has placed a rod in the hand of her foes for her own needful chastisement.

When the world is delirious after novelty, true wisdom will be more than usually watchful to "hold fast that which is good." It is our wisdom in such changing times to adhere to the spirit which our Church manifests, because proceedings conceived and conducted in such a spirit are well suited to meet the wants of our fallen nature. Amid the sin and debasement of our ruined state, in which nothing is perfect, and nothing perfect can be expected, we need not hope to prevent man from meeting with emptations or encountering spiritual danger; for, until the times and seasons shall be altogether changed, the adversary will go about seeking whom he may devour. True wisdom lies in choosing, of two paths, that which is likely, on the whole, to present the smallest amount of temptation; or that method, among several, which will probably elicit the least degree of evil. Of two alternaives, it will accept whichever seems the less dangerous to individual souls, and the more conducive to the ultimate spread of the Redeemer's kingdom: it seeks to avoid inducement to hypocrisy, yet fears to encourage neglect of religion: its medium point is selected at the greatest possible distance from unbelief on the one side, and from superstition on the other. Such wisdom is evident in the Church of England, as she quietly and circumspectly uses the means within her reach, leaving the issue with God, and letting her "moderation be known unto all

HOLY BAPTISM.

"Mysterious to all thought A mother's prime of bliss, When to her eager lips is brought Her infant's thrilling kiss. She joys that one is born Into a world forgiven, Her father's household to adorn,

And dwell with her in heaven So have I seen, in Spring's bewitching hour, When the glad earth is offering all her best, Some gentle maid bend o'er a cherish'd flower, And wish it worthier on a parent's heart to rest."

We read of certain heathen nations, amongst whom it was the ustom to make great lamentation at the birth of a child; deeming that another wretched being was born into a world of misery, But such is not the voice of nature, nor the language of true re-

ligion. "Lo, children and the fruit of the womb are an heritage and gift," "says David, "which cometh of the Lord." The voice of joy and gladness is heard, and cheerful faces are seen, when a new member is added to a family. Fond looks and warm welcomings await the little stranger. The thankful mother "remembereth no more the anguish, for joy that a man is born into the world;" and hard indeed must be that father's heart, who does not feel a glow of affection, when his helpless offspring smiles upon him. It is a remnant of our better nature, -a reminiscence of that bles- baptize, nor marry, nor bury, nor teach school, no, nor so much as

increase and replenish the earth.

heaven;" that the precious privileges, purchased by the blood of The quietness of spirit so characteristic of our Church Christ, are signed and sealed to him; insomuch that, if his child belongs to genuine Christianity. It was constantly were taken from him that moment, he would be a sure partaker of

away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Great, however, as are the benefits of Holy Baptism, they are, I fear, received by many with little thankfulness. The prevailing want of seriousness, with which the ordinance is attended. shows too plainly the absence of right religious principle. The holy sacrament of Baptism, which is nothing less than grafting the child into the body of Christ, and signing and sealing a cover nant with God, whereby the highest privileges are conferred, and the most solemn engagements entered into, -this holy sacrament is sometimes called "maming the child!" Sponsors are chosen without any reference to their fitness to perform their solemn duties legacy,-a legacy of wee perhaps; and the whole affair is looked on as a mere family festival. When the hely ordinance is performed in the house of God, it is not unfrequently even then marked with levity. What then shall we say of that most indecorous habit which prevails amongst the highly respectable, but not very highly educated, persons, who constitute the middle classes in our great towns, of preferring their parlour or drawing-room to the hallowed font in God's holy temple. Whence can have arisen this most irreverent and unchurchmanlike practice? If any persons think it refined and fashionable, let me assure them they are quite mistaken. It requires a very moderate knowledge of the world to observe, that the most refined persons are above the mere modes of fashion when inconsistent with propriety. In religious matters, nothing can be more preposterous than to consider whether a thing is fashionable or not. The question should be, "Is it right? is it according to Scripture, and the ordinances of the Church?" Persons of real refinement, and unpredjudiced by vulgar notions about fashion, will make this their principle. - Rev. W. Gresley's Portrait of an English Churchman

THE STATE SEVERED FROM THE CHURCH.

Will it be said, "all this anxiety is very much disproportioned to he case, if you are sincere in your belief, that there is safety within the church as an ark which shall float on the waters when the ountains of the great deep of human desire are broken up?" It is true that we have nothing to fear for her, who bears a charmed life that no weapon reaches. She pursues her tranquil way of confession, adoration, thanksgiving, intercession, and divine communion. concentrated alike for the present and the future, upon one object of regard, her Lord in heaven. This of the Church of Christ .-And in the Church of England we find all the essential features. unimpaired, which declare her to be a fruit-bearing tree in the vineyard of God. The scriptures faithfully guarded, liberally disthe faith, the creeds, and the sound doctrine of catholic consent, maintained; the apostolical succession, transmitting with demonstration of the spirit, those vital gifts which effectuate and assure the covenant; the pure worship; the known and acknowledged fertility in that sacred learning which, when faithfully used, is to the truth what the Israelitish arms were to the ark: and the everywhere reviving and extending zeal, courage, love: these are the signs which may well quiet apprehensions for the ultimate fate of the Church of England in the breast of the most timid of her

But we need not be ashamed, with all this, to feel deeply and unciously for our country. For that State, which, deriving its best energies from religion, has adorned the page of history, has extended its renown and its dominion in every quarter of the globe, has harmonised with a noble national character supporting and supported by it, has sheltered the thick-set plants of genius and arning, and has in these last days rallied by gigantic efforts the energies of Christendom against the powers and principles of national infidelity, bating no jot of heart or hope under repeated failures, but every time renewing its determination and redoubling its exertions, until the object was triumphantly attained. For this State we may feel, and we may tremble at the very thought of the degradation she would undergo, should she in an evil hour repudiate her ancient strength, the principle of a national religion.

I do not dream that the pupils of the opposite school will gain heir end, and succeed in giving a permanent and secure organization to human society upon the shattered and ill-restored foundations which human selfishness can supply. Sooner might they pluck the sun off his throne in heaven, and the moon from her silver chariot. What man can do without God was fully tried in the nistories of Greece and Italy, before the fullness of time was come, We have there seen a largeness and vigour of human nature such as does not appear likely to be surpassed. But it does not comfort us that those opposed to us will fail. They are our fellow creatures; they are our brethren; they bear with us the sacred name of the Redeemer, and we are washed for the most part in the same laver of regeneration. Can we unmoved see them rushing to ruin and dragging others with them less wilful but as blind? Can we soe the gorgeous buildings of such an earthly Jerusalem, and the doom impending, without tears? Oh, that while there is yet time, casting away every frivolous and narrow prepossession, grasping firmly and ardently at the principles of the truth of God, and striving to realise them in ourselves and in one another, we may at length know the things which belong to our peace!-The State in its relations with the Church, by W. E. Gladstone, Esq. M. P.

OLD CHURCH OF ENGLAND ROYALISTS. From Dr. South's Sermons.

When a violent, victorious faction and rebellion had over-run all, and made loyalty to the King, and conformity to the Church, crimes unpardonable, and a guilt not to be expiated, but at the price of life and estate; when men were put to swear away all interest in the next world, to secure a very poor one in this; (for they had then caths to murder souls, as well as sword and pistol for the body;) nay, when the persecution ran so high, that that execrable monster Cromwell made and published that barbarous, heatbenish, or rather inhuman Edict against the poor suffering Episcopal Clergy, That they should neither preach nor pray in public, nor sing which God pronounced to his creatures when he bade them live in any gentleman's house, who, in mere charity and compassion, might be inclined to take them in from perishing in the

ex-officio, and, being turned out of their churches, take possession only of the church-yard, as so many victims to the remorseless and Cromwellism were at that diabolical pitch, tyrannizing over everything that looked like loyalty, conscience, and conformity; so that he, who took not their engagement, could not take anything else, though it were given him; being thereby debarred from the very common benefit of the law, in suing for, or recovering of his right in any of their Courts of justice, (all of them still following the motion of the high one;) yet even then, and under that black and dismal state of things, there were many thousands who never bowed the knee to Baal-Cromwell, Baal-covenant, or Baal-engagement; but with a steady, fixed, unshaken resolution, and in a glorious imitation of those heroic Christians in the tenth and eleventh Chapters of the Epistle to the Hebrews, endured a great fight of afflictions, were made a gazing-stock by reproaches, took joyfully the spoiling of their goods, had trial of cruel mockings; moreover of bonds and imprisonments; sometimes were tempted, sometimes were slain with the sword; wandered about in hunger and nakedness, being destitute, afflicted, tormented. All which sufferings surely ought to entitle them to that concluding character in the next words, of whom the world was not worthy. And I wish I could say of England, that it were worthy of those men now. For I look upon the old Church of England Royalists (which I take to be only another name for a man who prefers his conscienc before his interest) to be the best Christians, and the most merito rious subjects in the world; as having passed all those terrible tests and trials, which conquering, domineering malice could put them to, and carried their credit, and their conscience, clear and triumphant, through and above them all, constantly firm and immoveable, by all that they felt either from their professed enemies, or their

And, upon my conscience, if we may assign any other reason or motive of the late mercies of God to these poor kingdoms, besides his own proneness to show mercy, it was for the sake of the old suffering Cavaliers, and for the sake of none else whatever, that God delivered us from the two late accursed conspiracies [1685] for they were the brats and offspring of two contrary factions, both of them equally mortal and inveterate enemies of our church; which they have been, and still are, perpetually pecking and striking at with the same malice, though with different methods.

In a word : the old, tried Church of England Royalists were the men, who, in the darkest and foulest day of persecution that ever befol England, never pleaded the will in excuse of the deed; but fundamental verity, and to remind the ministers and proved the integrity and loyalty of their wills, both by their deeds,

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1839.

From the proceedings of a late meeting of the Society FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, reported in the Ecclesiastical Gazette, we are happy to extract the subjoined very gratifying announcements:-

"An application forwarded by Lord Teignmouth, was made by Mr. G. Leith, of Helensburgh, Scotland, in behalf of the town-ship of Binbrook, near Hamilton, U. C. This district, in which Mr. Leith has settled, contains full 3000 souls, among whom great spiritual destitution exists. The distribution of Bibles. on Prayer Books, and Tracts would be attended with excel-

"The Board agreed to grant Books amounting to £20. "Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart., applied by letter in behalf of the Rev. F. L. Osler, who in June 1837 was stationed by the Bishop of Montreal as Minister of the townships of Tecumseth Disnop of Montreal as Minister of the townships of Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, U. C., the geographical extent of his charge being an area of 240 square miles. The labors of Mr. Osler, who is the first elergyman ever stationed in these townships, have been unwearied and abundant. He officiates in two churches seven miles apart, and in a school-room at a village where he is now building another church. He has also established six schools, which were in a deviction good title until the late redullings and which were in a flourishing condition until the late rebellious out-breaks occurred in the province. His wife instructs the girls in sewing. No clergyman being located for many miles arou he occasionally visits three stations, distant ten, fifteen, and thirty seven miles respectively. The present application was made to the Board for a supply of useful Books and Tracts for a lending Library, which, in addition to other good objects, this indefatigable n has set on foot.

"The Board agreed to grant Books to the amount of £25."

These are not the only marks of the interest evinced in our spiritual welfare by the Venerable Society abovementioned. At a Special General Meeting held on the 19th March last, and at which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, a Petition to Parliament, on behalf of the Colonial Church was agreed upon, and numerously signed, by the members present. In recording these proceedings, the British Magazine, -which is the leading monthly periodical of the Church, and is, moreover, conducted with indefatigable industry and consummate ability,-has the following pertinent remarks, evidencing an intimate knowledge of the politico-religious position of the North American Colonies:-

"The clergy reserves of the American colonies have in part been sold by order of the Government, and while the proceeds remain, as at present, in hand, the society has determined that they shall not be alienated for the purpose of maintaining schismatical pre ing-houses, or non-religious school-houses, without raising her ast it. It is heartily to be rejoiced that she has done so, and doubtless this petition will serve as a model for similar ones all over the country; for really it is intolerable that the civil government should be allowed to tyrannize over the colonial church, suspend the conditions of t nd the appointment of her bishops, and squander the provision-her clergy, and all this in silence. Some there are at home who think it bad enough that the state should lord it over us, and make us wear its fetters, gilded though they be; but abroad, where it may be done quietly, and in a corner, one sees that the State not only would enslave our brethren, but starve and beet them into the hargain. Of course, the religious detriment which this wicked oppression causes to our colonies will be the paramount con tion in the eyes of churchmen; but it appears that its social effects are no less injurious. It is said that Sir George Arthur has written home, urgently requesting the appointment of a Bishop of Upper Canada, on the ground that he finds serious evils m the vacancy of the see. Can we doubt that the deon of the church forms part of that systematic encouragement off traitors and demagogues against the monarchical principle, which appears from Sir F. Head's despatches, and by which the Colonial office has disgraced itself, and made its policy odious to every loyal subject of the Queen ?"

These defensive movements on the part of our friends in England have been, by no means, premature or unprovoked. Early in the present year, a newly-formed body styling itself "The Protestant Society for the protec- at large. tion of Religious Liberty," charitably designated the Church of England as the established superstition, and, among other objects which it has in view, proposed to direct "prompt, combined, and energetic exertions for the prevention of the misappropriation to Episcopalians in Canada of the National lands, and of New Episcopalian Sees in our Colonial Possessions." It is superfluous to add, that this Association is composed of individuals inveterately hostile to the National religion, and that its main strength is, doubtless, to be found amongst those who would cast these colonies adrift from the mother country, and whose sympathies, like those of Mr. Hume, are exclusively bestowed on Messrs. Papineau and Macken-

We cannot close these brief observations, without calling attention to the great amount of good which may be effected, by even a single individual interesting himself, on behalf of the Canadian Church, through his connexions at home. Mr. Leith, who is a private gentleman, the son of a Scottish Baronet, by his individual exertions obtains a grant of books, of the value of £20 sterling, and at the same time helps to make our general wants known to a most influential and munificent Society. If others would imitate the zeal of Mr. Leith, who has been some time known to us as a staunch and energetic supporter of the Church,—either in a similar, or in vari- Adolphustown,—the object of which was an elucidation been drowned, some having had their limbs broken, and

streets; that is in other words, that they must starve and die cessities of the Canadian Establishment more frequently remarks, evincing considerable research, were made upon that similar injury has been done by the freshet, espeand effectually brought before the religious Societies of the customs of the ancients, both Jews and heathers, at England. The share which we are occupying of public funerals; and some account was also given of the usages rage of a foul, ill-bred tyrant, professing piety without so much attention at home, is daily becoming more conspicuous; as common humanity: I say when rage and persecution, cruelty and all that is now required to crown our past exertions with success, is a simultaneous and unremitting contribution of aid, however slender or diversified, from every the marked attention of the audience during a discourse turn, and it will lead us on to success.

> Out of the attempts made throughout the British Empire, to degrade the Established Apostolical Church to a level with Infidelity and Dissent, one great and lasting benefit has been educed. It had been too much the custom, since the Revolution of 1688, for Churchmen to vindicate the peculiar form of religion which they professed, merely on the grounds of its being well adapted to monarchical institutions, and of its being sanctioned by the legislature of the land. While they admitted, besides, that it was in no way repugnant to Scripture, they descended from the high position which had been maintained by the Halls, Hammonds, and Taylors of the preceding century, and failed to insist on that which is necessary to entitle the Church of England to be called a true branch of the great vine of Christ,—the DIVINE RIGHT OF EPISCOPACY.

> This fundamental doctrine, handed down to us from Apostolic times, and which is the sole preservative of Christian Unity throughout the world, has at last emerged from the partial obscurity in which it was too long wrapped, and, amid the clashing and conflict of sects, is a pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, to those who Church. Among the episcopalians of Scotland, and the United States, who, -long since deprived of the fostering care of kings and rulers, have had no temptation to lean on the secular arm for support, and to lightly value the divine origin of their ecclesiastical polity, this doctrine has long been more prominently set forth, and more universally acknowledged. We do not mean to say that there ever was a time, when the doctrine of the Apostolical succession was not an article of belief with a great body of the English clergy: all that we wish to advance is, that it was not for a considerable period, sufficiently dwelt upon. It was reserved for the hour of state-persecution and aggressive sectarianism to recall attention to this champions of our Holy Spiritual Mother that to defend her successfully, they must fling away the crutches of human and fallible devices, and rest on the divine and infallible staff of a truth sufficiently bodied forth in the holy scriptures,-confirmed by authentic records of the apostolic age, and unquestioned in the world for fifteen hundred years.

It has been frequently asserted in England and in this Colony, that the Apostolical Commission is a tenet confined to what is usually designated the High-Church Party, and repudiated by their Evangelical, or Low-Church, Brethren. That such might in some degree have been the case a few years ago, we are not altogether prepared to deny; but to say that it is the case at present, we have no hesitation in asserting to be incorrect. The distance between these two religious divisions is rapidly diminishing, and the line of demarcation between them has grown so faint as to be barely visible. The High-Church are becoming more Evangelical-and the Evangelical, more High-Church. The alarming strides which schism has been making of late, has driven good men, of all shades of opinion within the Establishment, to study the question of Church-government more attentively, and the result has been on the part of the Clergy, a more open and decided profession of the Divine Right of Episcopacy, and a bolder exposition of it in their pulpits and publications. Even, within the walls of Parliament, it has been promulgated without cavil or contradiction. In a recent debate, in the House of Lords, on the Church Discipline Bill, while the Bishop of Exeter was delivering himself with his accustomed eloquence against the measure, the following interlocutory conversation occurred between him and the Archbishop of Canterbury:-

"The Bishop of EXETER.—He would now turn to the ight rev. prelates and ask them whether they did not believe that bishops had by divine right a jurisdiction over their clergy? He had ventured to hope, in putting that the Clergy to the spirit of our Articles and Liturgy, will question, that he should have received the ordinary indi- always exclude the possibility of such a calamity in the nly given to a truism. painful to him that it should seem to be doubted.

"The Archbishop of CANTERBURY.-No one can doubt it.

"The bishop of EXETER.—He rejoiced to hear the right rev. prelate say no one could doubt it."

ism assented to unhesitatingly by the Primate of all England, and tacitly acquiesced in by his right reverend brethren, the bishops present. We now briefly advert to it, in the hope that the laity of our communion will devote some portion of their reading to this most interesting and important question,-that thus they may learn how great a privilege and good fortune it is, that they were born or have become members of a Church, which dispenses the sacraments with an efficacy that, as a general rule, can abundantly poured upon both. only attend them when administered by authorized hands, -and that thus, also, they may be led to entertain more scriptural notions on the subject of schism, and to perceive that by countenancing it in the slightest degree, they are acting in opposition to the Word of God.

It has been our good fortune, since the first establishment of the MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION, to be absent on only one occasion of its very interesting and profitable meetings; and every renewed participation in these assemblages of the brethren, serves but to confirm recreation, combining profit with pleasure, to the clergy themselves, and as a benefit collaterally to the Church

The tenth session of this Association was held at Peterborough on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th instant; and to heighten the gratification derived from a visit to so pleasing and picturesque a spot, at a attractions, the presence of twelve clergymen very agreeably contributed

The Service for the Ordering of Priests was read as usual, and the discussion-of a practical character chiefly-to which that admirable formulary led, was long and animated. Much interest was also excited by a critical consideration of the parable of the Pharisee and the publican, and a lengthened comment upon the first few verses of the 8th chapter of the Romans.

Divine Service was held, according to custom, on the evening of each day. On Wednesday, Prayers were read by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, and the Lessons by the Rev. S. Givins. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Cochran, Rector of Belleville, from Ephesians ii. 8.-"By GRACE are ye saved;" and in the course of a long and able discourse, some remarks were introduced upon the 17th Article of the Church. On Thursday evening, Prayers were read by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, and the Lessons by the Rev. G. C. Street. The Sermon on this On the same spot, Mr. Bentley the Distiller has lost seoccasion was preached by the Rev. J. Deacon, Rector of

of the early Christians, in the performance of this last and solemn duty. The Burial-Service is justly esteemed the most beautiful of all our admirable formularies; and Churchman in the Province. Let us take the tide at its of nearly an hour's length, bespoke the interest which was felt in the illustrations offered by the preacher.

The congregations on both these occasions were highly respectable, yet we cannot but regret that the attendance is not in general more numerous at such times, -when so good an opportunity is afforded of instruction upon points of doctrine and discipline, which are not often so directly considered in the ordinary course of ministerial service. It is true that the holding these services on week days offers some impediment to a numerous attendance, as interfering perhaps with the usual avocations of life; but the sacrifice of so little time, at the close of the day especially, cannot generally be a cause of objection, and by earnest Christians it should be freely yielded in obedience to the spirit of the thankful David, which would not allow him to "offer unto the Lord of that which cost him no-

Peterborough, although the first tree was felled on the spot on which it stands as lately as the summer of 1825, is a considerable and a thriving town—beautifully situated on the banks of the rapid Otonabee, by which it is intersected-and containing a population probably of 1000 souls. The Church is a very handsome stone building, erected in a commanding situation—on a ridge skirted with trees which runs parallel with the river; and believe in the existence of but one visible universal on the same height of land, in a position equally conspicuous and beautiful, a Gaol and Court House is in progress. When this is completed, the new District of Colborne will be portioned off, and Peterborough become the county town. The society of Peterborough and its vicinity is highly respectable, chiefly from England and Ireland; and the clergy who had the gratification of attending this meeting will be unanimous in expressing their warm sense of the hospitable kindness with which they were uniformly received. There are, both in the town and neighbourhood, a large proportion of members of our venerated Church; and the estimation of the services of our esteemed friend, the Rector of this promising parish, can in some degree be inferred from the fact. which we have heard very generally asserted, that the congregation has nearly doubled during the short term of his incumbency.

> We learn, with sincere gratification, that the handsome and commodious Church recently erected in the flourishing town of Hamilton, was opened for Divine Service on Sunday last. The dedication of this house of prayer to the worship of God, was made under circumstances very cheering to the heart of every Churchman who shared in the solemn service, and particularly gratifying to the worthy incumbent, the Rev. J. G. Geddes, to whose unwearied exertions the completion of this sacred edifice thus early is, we believe, in a great degree ascribable. We are aware, at the same time, that Mr. Geddes has been sustained with much zeal and spirit in these praiseworthy efforts by his congregation at large; and the Church just completed-one of the handsomest in British North America-will be a lasting credit to their piety and liberality. The necessity of this increased accommodation to the members of our communion in Hamilton, is strikingly evidenced by the fact that about 1200 Churchmen are included in is population; and we are gratified to learn that fully seven hundred persons were present on the occasion of this its first appropriation to the service of God. The preacler on this occasion was the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, Assistant Minister at Kingston, who undertook this journey and rendered his valuable services, as a testimony of regard for his friend and fellow-townsman, the Rector of Hamilton; and nothing but the shortness of the lotice prevented several others of his fellow-labourers fom being present and assisting in the gratifying duties of the day. The text was taken from Genesis xxviii. 1/, 17,—the object of the preacher having been chiefly to prove that false doctrine is the true cause of templedesecration, as evidenced in the history of Bethel; andthat a faithful adherence on the part of Church of Engand. Erroneous doctrine in the pulpit meets with a standing contradiction in the spirit of the prayers which are statedly rehearsed in the desk.

In the afternoon, the Church was again opened for Divine Service, and a congregation of upwards of 300 assembled. The sermon was preached by the Rector of From this it will be perceived that the Divine Right of the parish, from Psalm exxvii. 1,-inculcating the duty Episcopacy is not a fiction, springing from the brains of of ascribing the success of every human undertaking to a few enthusiastic, cloistered priests, but that it is a tra- the blessing of God, and recognizing his gracious hand in the prosperous issue of the present labour of love.

The collection at morning service amounted to £25 17s. 4d., and in the evening to £5 9s. 6d.—making a total of £31 6s. 10d. in aid of the building fund.

We trust that this auspicious commencement is but the harbinger of a long and Christian enjoyment both to pastor and flock; and unfeignedly do we add our humble prayer that "the dev of God's blessing" may be

We observed in a late Hunilton Gazette a short, but able letter, on the subject of Iducation, under the weldistant date we intend making on the subject, hope to Randle Wilbraham, Esq., of Rode Hill, in his usual gentlemanly fortify our arguments by the authority of this clear and intelligent writer.

It may possibly be new to Scorus, to be told that his letter on the claim of the Church of Scotland to be coordinately established with our own throughout the Emour antecedent impressions of their utility, -both as a pire, which first appeared in the Hamilton Gazette, and subsequently in this paper, has been transferred to the columns of the Episcopal Magazine and Church of England Warder, published in London.

A contributor to this Journal is meditating a series of papers on the History of the Scottish Episcopal Church since the Reformation. If Scorus could furnish him with, or direct him to, any sources of information within season of the year too when nature displays her richest reach, he would greatly assist in throwing light upon a most interesting page in the annals of Christianity; or would he himself favour us with an outline of the present condition of the Church in Scotland, or even with partial sketches of it, we should be glad to avail ourselves of his local and general knowledge, and of his attachment to Scottish Episcopacy.

The very heavy rains, that fell in torrents during the greater part of Wednesday, in the course of the night produced a Freshet, which has done much mischief to property in this neighbourhood. Between Cobourg and Port Hope the bridges have been mostly swept away. In the vicinity of the Court House several mill-dams have been destroyed. Mr. McKyes has lost both his mill, and dam. At Hore's Pail Factory, the brick-kiln, used for drying timber, together with the material it contained, sufficient for the making of 1500 pails, has been carried off by the flood; besides which the dam has been broken. veral hogs, which were being fattened,-some having ous ways,—we should have occasion to observe the ne- of our beautiful and pathetic Burial-Service. Several others having strayed away. In every direction, we hear bly of the Church of Scand, signed by the moderator on their Morpeth would have us believe he disdains to hold his

cially to the mills; and we are much afraid that our own District will not be singular in this respect.

We have been kindly furnished with several of the any copies of Nos. 6, 9, and 26 of volume first, and of Nos. 4, 5, 6, 26, and 28 of volume second, which any of our subscribers who do not preserve their files, may have it in their power to send us.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE REBUILDING OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, TORONTO: CONTINUED.

J. Boucher, Esq. £ s. D. (through the Rev. M. Burnham,) - - 15 0 Rev. Dr. Bethune,

Collection in Christ Church, Montreal - 43 10 0 £44 5 0

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISHOPS AND THE NATIONAL EDUCATION SCHEME.-The Bishop of Salisbury-whose promotion affixes no shame to the choice of Lord Melbourne's government, although his exposure of the "Privy Council Scheme" is a sufficient condemnation of the present conduct of his patrons-delivered himself at a meeting or Tuesday with manly force and candour against this anti-Christian experiment upon the souls of their humbler countrymen. We have reason to believe that all the prelates of England (even Dr. Maltby,) save only the geologist of Norwich, whose heart, we fear, has made some progress towards petrifaction, as Shakspeare's grave digger assures us the hide of a tanner is hardened by his calling,all the prelates of England, with that one solitary exception, have protested strongly against this unworthy scheme. - Times.

CHURCHES IN THE POTTERIES .- The public will rejoice to her that the proposals for the erection of five more new churches in the Potteries will soon assume a definite form. At a meeting held at the Vestry in Newcastle, on Thursday, the 15th inst., a sub-committee was appointed to obtain exact statistical information respecting the amount of population in the various districts, and other points which may determine the most eligible sites for the churches in contemplation. When the public have obtained accurate knowledge of the present imperfect state of church accommodation in this neighbourhood, we have little doubt that we shall show the same alacrity as our neighbours at Birmingham, in providing the necessary funds .- Staffordshire Gazette.

THE NEW DEAN OF ELY.—The Rev. George Peacock, M. A. F. R. S., just appointed to the Deanery of Ely, is son of the Rev. Thomas Peacock, of Denton, near Darlington, and brother to Thomas Peacock, Esq., of Bishop Auckland, and to the ladies of the Rev. James Raine, Rector of Meldon, and John Fogg Elliott, Esq., of Elvet Hill, near Durham. The Dean of Ely was educated at Richmond, and was a favourite pupil of the Rev. J. Tate, who alwas predicted that the splendid talents of young Peacock would raise him to fame and high station. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and became a fellow and Tutor of that eminent and learned society; he was one of the most distinguished men of his year, and was contemporary with Herschel, and Whewell, and an illustrious galaxy of the most brilliant scholars of the day, who are the ornament of their Alma Mater, and an honour to English science and literature. As a mathematician, Mr. Peacock has few equals, and still fewer rank superior to him either in this country or in Europe. - Newcastle Journal. The living of Cottenham having become vacant by the demise

of the Rev. Dr. Davy, the inhabitants of that parish have pre sented a memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on behalf of the Rev. A. Fitch, the present curate, praying his Grace not to remove him from that parish; where he has resided for the last seven years, and where he had effected a great moral improvement, both as regards the increase in the number of worshippers in the church, and the flourishing state of the school in connection with it. The memorial had the signatures of 470 of the inhabitants of the parish, besides the two Dissenting ministers .- Cambridge

The Earl of Dartmouth has most liberally offered a piece of land near Hill Top, in the parish of West Bromwich, for the site of a new church, and also the sum of £1200 towards the erection of the edifice, and £300 to be invested as a fund for keeping it in repair. His lordship's offer has been accepted, and a subscription

has been entered into to carry this desirable object into effect .-Wolverhampton Chronicle.

The British residents at Boulogne-sur-Mer have presented to the Rev. R. J. Meade, of Balliol College, now of Frome, Somerset, a piece of plate value £100, in testimony of their regard and esteem for him, and of their high sense of the zeal and ability with which he discharged all the duties of Minister of the Protestant at Jamaica. Chapel, during a period of three years.

The friends and congregation of the Rev. E. Dix, late Rector St. Mary's, Truro, have presented him with plate to the value of £110, as a testimonial of their regard, on his removal to the Vicarage of Newlyn. We understand that the teachers and children belonging to the Sunday-school over which Mr. and Mrs. Dix presided, also presented the rector and his lady with gratifying marks of their affectionate regard.

A public mark of affectionate regard has been manifested by the inhabitants of Arundel towards their late curate the Rev. George Ross, upon his resignation of the cure, after only fifteen months residence. A deputation waited upon him on Monday last, to present a costly tea service, and a pocket Communion service, subscribed for by 182 of the inhabitants.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The congregation of the Rev. F. Ford. M. A., late Rector of Church Lawton Cheshire, have, in gratitude come signature of Scorus. In he views there laid down for his labours of love among them, presented him with a valuable we decidedly concur; and, in some remarks, which, at no tea and coffee service of plate. The presentation was made by and friendly way.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.—Active preparations were in progress at the Palace, for the reception of the affianced bride of the estimable diocesan; but the happy event has been deferred for a short time, by the teath of W. F. Webber, Esq., of Hamble Cliffe, Hants, a near relation of the Seymer family. It is generally understood that the ceremony will take place in July. The clergyman selected to fficiate is the Rev. Mr. Drury, who was tutor to the right rev. pelate and to other members of the Denison family .- Dorset Chronile

The Rev. T. Gisbore, M. A., Prebendary of Durham, has given £200 towards the endowment of Holy Trinity Church,

We are happy to least that the Rev Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, has recovered from the series injury he has sustained in consequence of being thrown out of its gig.

The school-house wich was built by Lady C. Greenly, near Kingston, has been whin the last few days endowed by Mrs. Greenly, of Titley Cort, with the munificent sum of £1000, to be invested in such a wy as will be most useful in procuring the blessings of education in the tenets of the Church of England to the children of the poor-Hereford Journal.

On Monday, as the ev. Rice Rees, Professor of Welsh in St. David's College, Lamper, was returning from Cascob, Radnorshire, where he had beeon a visit for a few days to his respected uncle, the Rev. W. J. es, he called at Newbridge, about six miles from Builth, tout his horse, and complained of illness, but left apparently stroi and hearty; he had, however, scarcely crossed the bridge into ecknockshire, when he fell dead in the road from his horse's bac The reverend gentleman was an accomplished scholar, a mt amiable, worthy man, and an ornament and honour to the aurch of England .- Hereford Journal. In the House of Comons, on the 7th June, Sir G. Grey, presented a Petition, frothe ministers and elders of the Assem-

the Holy Scriptures by any persons but the Universities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY .- THE AUCHTERARDER CASE .- At the meeting of the General Assembly, on Thursday, Dr. Cook and the Earl of Dalhousie expressed their intention not to act on numbers of this Journal advertised for on our last page: the committee to be appointed under Dr. Chalmers's motion. The we should be much obliged by the transmission to us of Earl of Dalhousie said-"I shall not again consent to sit in the judicatories of any church which, gloss it as you may, has resolved doggedly, but virtually, to set at defiance the law of the land. The knell," said he, "has now rung of the Establishment of the Church of Scotland."

Civil Antelligence.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, VERY LATE FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Two o'Clock. By this arrival we have received files of papers, London and Liverpool to the 5th, and Bristol to the 6th July. Our previous advices were London to the 13th and Liverpool to the 14th June. The news is consequently twenty-two days later.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

London, July 4, 1839. RELEASE OF THE CANADIAN PRISONERS. John G. Parker and the seven other Canadian prisoners who pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against them in Upper Canada, were in the hope of receiving her Majesty's pardon.

Lord John Russell sent to them on Monday, demanding whether they would enter into security not to enter the province of Upper Canada, or to approach near its borders, provided the gorernment should release them. Yesterday the prisoners returned an answer. They say, that having no desire to enter Upper Canada, they are willing to enter into the required bonds; but ask to be permitted to enter the province at any future period, provided either of them can obtain the permission of the colonial government to do so.

Up to 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst., no order for their discharge had been received.

Let me call your attention to the debate on the affairs of Canada, which took place in the Commons on the 4th. Mr. Buller, yon will perceive, was quite severe upon Sir George Arthur. Nothing will be done of any consequence for Canada this session. THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

It is more than probable that before this will reach you, you will have heard that the Bank of England has increased her rate of interest to five and a half per cent. A serious riot occurred at Birmingham on the 4th. The meet-

ng assembled at 8 o'clock, and in a few minutes after the police made their appearance, and made an effort to arrest the leaders, They were overpowered and driven from the field, after receiving ome severe wounds. The fourth regiment of dragoons were then called out, to which was added some infantry, and the rioters were in turn driven from the ground. Lady Flora Hastings died on the 5th inst.-The Queen had

ordered Buckingham palace to be closed.

The great Chartist petition was presented in the House of Comnons on the 14th ul'. by Mr. Attwood. It was literally rolled nto the House, being a cylinder of parchment, about the diameter of a coach wheel. Mr. Grote's motion for the ballot was brought forward on the

18th. It was lost by a majority of 117, the vote being, for the notion 216, against it 333.

On the 19th the Jamaica bill was passed in the House of Comnons by a majority of 10-vote 260 for, 250 against.

The government education bill was passed on the 20th, by s najority of only 5-or rather Lord Stamley's amendment was rejected by that majority. On the 24th Lord John Russell's motion for a grant of £30,000, to carry out the modified plan of education was carried by a majority of only 2-the vote being, for the grant 275, against it 273.

Ministers were defeated in the House of Lords on the Jamaica bill, July 2nd, by a majority of 69. Lord Lyndhurst moved to strike out the first clause, and the motion prevailed, 149 to 80.

On the 4th, the bill now containing only one clause was carried In the House of Commons, on the 4th, the Canada Bill had its

econd reading, and was ordered to be committed on the 11th. Important intelligence had been received from the east, of the actual declaration of war by the Sultan against the Pacha of Egypt. This was on the 9th of June; and at the same time the Sultan despatched a fleet and considerable reinforcements to the rebels in Syria, where the insurrection against the Pacha was rapidly extending.

Sir Lionel Smith has been transferred from the government of Jamaica to that of Mauritius. Sir Charles Metcalf succeeds him

The British Queen .- This vessel has been making a pleasure our to some of the important sea ports. She was at Liverpool on the 1st inst., and at Black Wall on the 5th, having made her run from Liverpool in 64 hours. One who was on board said she made most of the way 173 evolutions. She brought 100 passengers, a pleasure party. Ten thousand persons visited her in one day at Liverpool. She is positively toleave Portsmouth on the afternoon of the 11th, or early on the 12th inst.

Half-past 1.- Consols which were in the morning 931, are not quite so good, owing to some Reduced having been sold; money Quarter before 3 .- Consuls for the Account, 93 3-8 1-2.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JULY 2.

The duty on wheat and flour from foreign ports was, as anticipated, increased last Friday to 13s 8d per quarter, and to 8s 21d

Oxford Politics .- At a Convocation, recently holden at Oxford, when Honorary degrees were conferred upon the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, and Prince William of the Netherlands, the high conservative spirit of that ancient and noble University manifested itself in the most animated, and unequivocal manner. For an hour or more previous to the arrival of the procession at the building where the ceremony was to take place, the members of the University beguiled the time by expressing their approval or disapprobation of public characters and public measures. The name of our beloved Queen was hailed with long and loud applause, and the joyous shout was oft repeated. Nor was the enthusiasm less loud of long when the names of Wellington and Peel were utter ed; but the mere mention of Melbourne, Russell, Rice, and Normanby, drew down the most discordant noisest "O'Connell and his tail" was given; loud laughter and long continued hisses, as may be imagined, succeeded the name of the "big beggarman" and his tools. We shall not either readily forget the simultaneous and unbounded cheering that burst from all sides when the name of Lady Flora Hastings fell upon the car. It was gratifying 11 the extreme, and told how many hearts appreciated her worth, and felt for all her wrongs. The names of all distinguished in the Conservative interest were greeted with loud cheerings, while those of opposite politics were saluted with marks of disapprobation.

When the degrees had been conferred, the Vice Chapcellor dissolved the convocation, and on leaving the thea tre was loudly cheered. The junior members of the University, however, would not depart without three cheers for the Queen, three for the ladies, three for Wellington and Peel, and three groans for the Melbourne administration.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the new Whig Speaker, is one of

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place, entirely "upon sufferance," the great majority of His Grace seemed in excellent health, and his deport- I will," observed the paste-pot Ajax. "I means to go singular circumstance that Mr. Lefevre's father was said once mild and dignified. to have withdrawn his support from Mr. Addington's administration on their refusing to propose him Speaker.

It is stated to be the intention of a body of the electors of Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, to invite Sir Robert Wilmot Horton to offer himself as candidate. Sir Robert represented this borough previously to his appointment to the Governorship of Ceylon .- Wolverhampton Chronicle.

Q. Why are the present ministers like the dealers at whist?—A. Because they shuffle to the last, but never cut.-Hoyle, Jun.

Mr. O'Connell's Reception by the People Last Evening .- As Mr. O'Connell, immediately after the adjournment, was leaving the house last evening, he was decided majority of whom hissed and hooted him most heartily. There were those who cheered, but their cheers were faint and few. Several epithets were applied to him-such as, "Big Beggarman," "Betrayer of the Factory Children," "Papist," "Monk," "Trappist," but that with which he was most generally assailed was "Turn-coat," an allusion, I suppose, to his recent apostacy and prostration before the altar of Whiggery. His partisans said those who hooted him were Chartists; but on inquiry I found that persons of no party did so, on account of his late un-English declaration that "if the Tories were in office, before six months they would poison the Queen!" I heard several persons express themselves with unmeasured disgust and indignation at such a fiendish declaration. The agitator looked savage, but there was cowardice mingled with the ferocity of his countenance. He spoke not a word. He took refuge in the Reform Club House, Pall Mall, where he was soon joined by the younger and more bony joints of the tail .body of about 30 of the police soon arrived to keep them at a civil distance. Mr. Joseph Parkes was the bearer of several missives to and from the Treasury. I waited among the crowd for three hours, but during that time Daniel had not departed from his den.

Mr. O'Connell has tacked to his notice of a motion for a Romanist Chancellor a notice of a motion for the admission of Romanist practitioners in the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Protestant Establishment. After these 'reforms' shall have been effected there would seem to be but one step more to take, namely, to give up the Churches and the Church property to the Romanist priests-and to that no doubt it will come in the end .-St. James's Chronicle.

O'CONNELL AND THE QUEEN. From the Morning Herald.

The infamy of O'Connell's atrocious charge against the English Conservatives of an intention of poisoning the Queen, which was only frustrated by the conduct of the bed-chamber heroines, who, by driving Wellington and Peel from the Palace, did not merely defeat the Tories, but saved her Majesty's life, must attach to the whole Whig party, if they continue to cherish and encourage the ruffian capable of giving to political warfare the taint of such revolting barbarism.

Gracious Heaven! what is to become of English civilization if such a being is to continue to hold any influence over the inmates of the Court, and the councils of the nation? A wretch capable of conceiving such an idea, and giving utterance to it for political purposes, puts himself out of the pale of civilised intercourse. A mind so foul and feetid ought to have a circle of its own to move in, upon which none but characters congenial with his own should intrude. Good and loyal people of England, only think of the sort of man who constitutes himself protector of your youthful Queen—protector of her life from the poisoned bowl, which was to have been her portion, or rather her potion, if her Majesty, after having asked the advice of the Duke of Wellington to form an administration, had not been induced by bed-chamber intriguantes to slight his advice and decline his services.

Though her Majesty has lost the Duke of Wellington's services, she has secured O'Connell's praise and obtained O'Connell's protection. There are not many Englishwomen, we believe, that would be proud of either. But the Queen is young and inexperienced, and will yet learn to appreciate, better than her Majesty appears to do at present, the relative merits of the hoary impostor that would dismember her empire, and the aged warrior who preserved it from the conqueror's sword. The Queen will yet learn to distinguish truly between the sordid, heartless flattery of an unprincipled demagogue, who would make her the tool of his base ambition, and the sage and disinterested counsel of the veteran defender of her throne—the benefactor of her illustrious race—the soldier and the statesman, whose splendid genius, inspired by the noblest devotion, was, in the hour of national gloom and peril, the stay and safeguard of England's monarchy.

There are still men of gentlemanly feeling among the Whigs. The contagion of O'Connellite barbarism has not yet contaminated them all. What would such men have thought if a man looked up to and fawned upon by the Conservative party, as O Conneits among the Whigs, had charged the Whig party with a design to poison the late King William IV. when they agitated the country against the exercise of the Royal prerogative, and forced themselves back upon him not a great while before his lamented death? Would they not express their indignant astonishment that any political party in England could be so lost to decency, to shame, to all the feelings that should characterise men and gentlemen, as to tolerate the savage libeller, or avail themselves of his monstrous lies for the purpose of operating on the mind of the Sovereign to the prejudice of their political opponents?

PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY TO ST. JAMES'S PA-LACE.—The weather being very favourable on Thursday, an unusual number of persons were assembled in St. James's Park to enjoy the pleasing sight of the nobles, gentry, ambassadors, and the judges of the land, proceeding in their splendid equipages to congratulate our oung and gracious Sovereign on her twentieth natal day. It was not in numbers merely that the body of people assembled was so remarkable, but also because their dress and conduct proved that they were chiefly composed of the very respectable classes of society. At about a quarter before two o'clock her Majesty's carriage was observed approaching St. James's from Buckingham Palace, and a few voices were heard endeavouring to get up a cheer for the Queen, but the sounds died away, for the vast multitude assembled did not join in or encourage them. At various times during her Majesty's short progress the same thing was attempted, but with no better success, as the whole body of respectable people preserved a dignified silence as the Royal cortége entered the garden-gates of the Palace. In about 20 minutes from that time the sound of many voices westward proclaimed the approach of some great favourite of the people, and in a few minutes the Duke of Wellington's equipage approached, and his Grace, as he advanced, was recognised at once, and the cheering was continued up" for his right, as the people expressed themselves, along the line, like the rolling fire of a dense military This cheering continued until this veteran soldier

his constituents being decidedly Conservative. It is a ment did not betray any particular feeling; it was at on, and no mistake, I can tell you. (Loud cheers.) Oh!

PENNY POSTAGE. -Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of an uniform Penny Postage is to be carried into full effect.-Ministerial Morning Paper.

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS.—The number of petitions presented to the House of Commons, between February 6 and May 7, for the extension of the elective franchise in Ireland, was 188. In support of the Church of Scotland, 537: and against any further endowment, 70. In favour of the Church Establishment in Wales, Against the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, 77. In support of the Church Establishment in Canada and the other colonies, 156. In favour of the Jamaica Government Bill, 11; against it, 4. For the repeal of the corn-laws, 400; against their repeal, 3036; followed and hemmed in by a large crowd of people, a and for their alteration, 13. For the penny postage, 696. Against any further grant to Maynooth, 59. Against the Beer Bill, 44; in favour, 112.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Shrewsbury, hereby declare that we are restrained by dutiful respect to the Crown from entering upon the public discussion of transactions in which the Sovereign has been personally engaged. We should have been wholly silent respecting the late ministerial overtures, which have ended in the temporary disappointment of her Majesty's faithful subjects, were it not for the eager effort of a few partisans in this borough to revive their decaying influence by a dexterous but dishonest use of the present conjuncture. We cannot allow them, unreproved, to assume for the first time the virtue of loyalty, nor, uncontradicted, to carry to the foot of the Throne their own dangerous opinions, as possessing the general sympathy of their townsmen. We therefore owe it to ourselves and to the town of Shrews-A large crowd assembled round the club house, and a bury to declare that we regard with strong indignation, but with still stronger contempt, the false and calumnious assertions by which it is sought, for factious ends, to fix the charge of disloyal insolence on those statesmen who are, under a gracious Providence, the mainstay of the monarchy, and, as we humbly trust, will yet become its preservers. We assert, on the contrary, that the conduct of the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel in the late negociations was eminently distinguished by constitutional principle, disinterested honesty, and genuine loyalty; and we shall be prepared to unite with those illustrious men in defending the just honour and dignity of the Crown, and the integrity of our constitution in Church and State. - May 20.

Gentlemen,—You could not have transmitted the declaration which I have this day received from Sir Richard Jenkins through any channel more acceptable to me than the hands of a gentleman, our representative in parliament, who has recommended himself to the favour of his Sovereign by his conduct in public trusts of reat importance, and has received the highest distinction, specially riated to the reward of civil services.

I have a strong conviction that in expressing your opinion that yo conduct in the recent transactions to which your declaration my conduct in the recent transactions to which your declaration refers has been in conformity with constitutional principles, you are anticipating the judgment which after the lapse of a very short period will be pronounced by a very large majority of that portion of the community whose deliberate sentiments ultimately prevail ver misrepresentation and calumny, and constitute public opinion

Be this, however, as it may, you may depend upon it that I shall steadily adhere to the principles of which you have approved and that I shall never accept office upon any conditions or under standing which may appear to me incompatible with the consti-tutional authority of a minister of the Crown, or which would restrain me from advising such an exercise of that authority as I might deem necessary for the efficient performance of the great public trust for which a minister is responsible.

I am firmly persuaded that the constitution of this country does

not recognise any distinctions in respect to public appointments provided for by an act of parliament, and instituted for purposes of state, on account of the sex of the parties holding them, and that no minister would be justified in divesting himself of all control or responsibility in respect to a particular class of such appoint-

If I deemed certain changes in that class necessary for public surposes, it was as clearly my duty to advise them as it was the tuty of Lord Grey and Lord Grenville, in 1812, to require "that connection of the great officers of the Court with the political dministration should be clearly established in the first arrange-

having acted on public grounds; and they assigned as the justifi-cation of their conduct the very same ground which is the justification of mine-namely, their firm conviction "that it was necessary to give to a new government that character of efficiency and stability, and those marks of the constitutional support of the Crown, which were required to enable it to act usefully for the public services.

If the constitution does recognise a distinction between public ppointments on account of the sex of the parties holding them, he example of Lord Grey and Lord Grenville in 1812 is certainly no authority. If the constitution does not recognise such distinc-tion, there is no difference between the principle for which I ntend and that upon which Lord Grey and Lord Grenville

At the same time no one can feel more deeply, nor admit mor fully, than I do, that the constitutional right to advise changes in the household is a perfectly different question from the exercise of that right, and that the exercise of it, particularly in respect to those appointments in the household which formed the chief subject of recent discussion, should be restrained by every possible deference to the wishes and every possible consideration for the

elings of the Sovereign.

But I must contend, that if I deemed it necessary to advise any hanges in those appointments, I am much less responsible for the cessity than those ministers who had not merely given to this department of the household a political character, but who had stablished its immediate connection with the administration committing their nearest female relatives to occupy the chri

With respect to the various calumnies at which you expres our indignation, I have a perfect assurance that they will mately recoil upon the authors of them, and that the course I have pursued in public life for the period of 30 years will effectually protect me from the imputation of having acted with "disloyal dence" towards my Sovereign.-I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most faithful and obedient servant.

The Duke of Wellington, on being requested to become a Vice President of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society, founded on the total abstinence principle, replied, that, however much he might approve of temperance, he declined to become a member of the Temperance Society, or bind simself by any written engagement, or to accept the ofice which the Society had een pleased to offer him.

LORD WESTERN'S SHEEP .- Lord Western has thrown ut a bold challenge to any Suthdown breeder to show against his Anglo-Merino shep at the next exhibition of the East Essex Agricultural Association at Colchester. -Essex Herald

THE VIRTUES OF CHARTIM.—We find the following paragraph in a neighbouring newspaper :- "At a Chartist meeting at Bolton, last reek, Bronterre O'Brien addressed the assembly, and the chairman expressed a hope that their visitor 'would lie to show that he possessed the same virtues as Robespirre.' "

SPECIMEN OF CHARTIST BATORY .- At the Chartist meeting held on Kenningtor Common on Monday, Little Waddington, the bill-sticer, addressed his "fellowcountrymen." Some of th leading democrats made several attempts to pull him y the skirts of his coat from the side rails of the van or which the little patriot had perched himself; but it ws useless; they might as well have attempted to "dissolv the solid earth." He "stuck like bricks." "Go on, 'said the "20,000 people"of 50 years' service had entered the Palace, into which ragged rascals amount to be tween this number and 150,-(the Chartist evening lumiary will no doubt make the the sounds of his welcome had no doubt penetrated. O00) "Go on, little 'm' said the mobocracy. "So Representative of the Crown.

my fellow-countrymen, I won't go a round about way to placard my busting feelings; no, I'll paste 'em up plain little fellow was so overcome that he was near pitching eadforemost into the sympathising people.)

Fellow countrymen, oh! what a proud position I now stands in. It's jist 20 years ago come next August since I was fetched away from this werry common for windicating those glorious, Oh, fellow countrymen, those are refulgent and never-dying principles as is embodied in the werry charter as we are now majestically carrying out to its noble and magnificent consimmation. (Cheers) Ah, illegal, as tending to a breach of the public peace. If one set of I told them as much as 20 years ago, that they'd never put out the glorious light of life and liberty. (Cheers.) No, and they never shall. (Cheers.) They thought as how it was nothing but a rush-light, (no, no,) a rushlight, fellow countrymen, that was to be put out; but I be able to distinguish, if distinction there be, between those who always told 'em that it was the glorious sun of liberty-(cheers) a sun as would never set (cheers), a sun, fellow countrymen, as might be bescured at first, but one as would soon git right over our heads and shine right down upon us for ever." (Loud cheers) Waddington then gave the "people assembled" an account of the manner in which he and a number of "patriotic Englishmen" had been unwarrantably, and in direct violation of Magna Charta, apprehended by the police, and carried before Sir Frederick Roe, at Bow-st. He boldly accused his oppressors of perjury, and resented in a very dignified manner the "charge" made against him that he was "an insignificant and harmless old man." After warning the people to beware of the police, who, he said, were disguised as "countrymen, sailors, and cadgers," he sat down by quoting Latin.

UNITED STATES.

From the Rochester Daily Democrat we glean the following

MR. HENRY CLAY, who seems to be on a tour of pleasure of politics, or perhaps both, has been publicly welcomed by the citizens of Buffalo. In replying to their congratulatory Address, he took occasion to deliver himself thus ;-- "After proceeding to detail the events which have succeeded the last war-alluding to the prosperity of the country-its present tranquillity, &c. he closed this division of his remarks, by saying that this satisfaction would be complete if we were not compelled to remember that there yet remains one violation of our territory—the destruction of the Caroline-yet unatoned for, "The thousands, at this remark, broke out into one universal and spontaneous huzzaclearly demonstrating, that however the government may neglect its defence of the honour of the country, the people will not."

We, in Upper Canada, may take warning from this incident, and not be too ready to hug ourselves in the belief that American Sympathy is extinct. It is as strong as ever, but has grown more vary and secret.

W. L. MACKENZIE. The Inhabitants of Rochester are petitioning the President for the release from imprisonment of this notorious character. We are divided between disgust and ridicule at the perusal of this unprincipled document. The subjoined paagraphs, as well as Mr. Clay's speech, prove our assertion with egard to American Sympathy: while the flattering delineation of the felon's character gives lamentable evidence of the unblushing falsehood into which hatred to Great Britain can hurry a population; professing itself to be the most enlightened upon the face of the earth. The Petitioners thus very truly allude to Mackenzie's reception in the States, and thus very falsely paint him as a nobleminded, but unfortunate patriot, as well as a model of private and domestic worth :-

"Mr. Mackenzie was welcomed with unlimited enthusiasm one of the leading representatives of exiled liberty, and he was acouraged to expect, that what he witnessed in feeling, and what he heard uttered of principle and purpose, with the means spontaneously accumulating under his eye, would soon bear him back in triumph to his former residence, and assist, at least, in making his country one of the most honored dwelling places of human They claimed for themselves the credit, which I claim, of rights upon earth. It was amid such scenes and under such cirnstances, that he unwittingly offended against our laws. can scarcely admit that, independent of positive enactment, he offended against right.

"Some of us have known Mr. Mackenzie long and intimately. We have studied his character in the calm seclusions of private life, and amid the agitating conflicts of civil commotion-when peace and hope exerted their bland influences upon his deportment and when strong provocation and deadly peril beset him: and we aver that, to our convictions he has uniformly manifested a beneficent disposition, and a genuine attachment to freedom. He has been compelled to take an active part in affairs of the highest conequence, involving the greatest difficulties. He may have acted legally wrong, but never from malicious motives, never as a foe to

"He has passed the meridian of life, and his health is much impaired by toil, solicitude, and suffering. He has an amiable and numerous family dependent for support and education upon his exertions, in a foreign land. And his domestic attachments, abilities and honorable industry give assurance, that with the eniovment of his personal liberty that dependence would not be vain." It is sickening to record such a prostitution of language, and such a wilfully gross violation of truth!

THE LAST OF THE HUGUENOTS, Mr. Stephen Thomas, died at Charleston, S. C.. on the 17th ult., in the 89th year of his age. Mr. T. was born in the village of Eymet, department La Dordogne, France, on the 19th of August, A.D. 1750, and fled with an elder maiden sister to London, in 1764, to join the Rev. Mr. Gibert, who, with his congregation, had also been compelled to seek an asylum from the persecutions which they endured in their native land. This congregation of exiles consisted of nearly one hundred individuals; and by a kind Providence, they arrived here in safety on the 12th of April, 1764.

COLONIAL.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. From the Sherbrooke Journal and Gazette.

The argument, if it deserves the name, is this, "England has Ministers responsible to the people," which is granted on all hands. From this solitary premise the conclusion is, "Upper Canada must also have responsible officers." In other words, the principles of the revered British Constitution must be applied to Upper Canada. But an Established Church with its array of Bishops, and Archbishops, Vicars, and Curates, and tithes, is no less part and parcel of this British Constitution. Take this equally revered principle however, and transplant it to Upper Canada, and the people will cry out again, as they have often exclaimed already ;-"We wish not for an Established Church; it would not work well in a Colony."-Responsible Government would be no less inapplicable. To transfer such a system to these Colonies, vithout giving, also, the checks on popular will which the English Constitution has wisely provided in a Hereditary Nobility, nd a numerous and influential Aristocracy, would be to render the Executive and his Council mere weathercocks, to be blown about by every popular breeze. Even the habitants would laugh at the idea of such innovation, could they be made to understand it. Their refugee leaders are doubtless at this moment congratulating themselves on the prospect of what they would consider better times, when Canadians, leagued with the advocates for Responsible Government, shall be able to give laws to the Provinces, in a United Legislature, without fear of control from an Upper House, or a

The "Responsible Government" journals in Upper Canada are will exceed 1,250 tons burthen and 450 horse power, and are to making the most of the Cobourg riot, and the dispersion of those who met to make a demonstration in favour of Lord Durham's Report. "The attack on the meeting," they say, was got up by afore you at once, so as you shall know 'em as well as if the "Family Compact," countenanced by the magistrates, and is you was reading a play-bill. (Cheers, and cries of You're a flagrant violation of the rights of the people. We do not, exthe ticket for us.) Oh! my fellow-countrymen, those actly, know what may be the rights of the people in Upper Canacheers pours wigger into my werry heart. (Cheers.)— da, in this respect, but we know that in England men have a God bless you all. (Renewed cheers, and the sensitive right to meet peaceably, for the furtherance of objects peculiarly affecting their individual interest. Bodies legally constituted, have a right to meet according to the laws or rules of their institution. The people at large, of a local division, have a right to meet, under a notice from some public authority, for taking into consideration specific objects, affecting the locality or the general interests of the country. Agitation meetings, got up and called by one or more individuals, are more things of sufferance than of right. In times of public excitement, such meetings are clearly men in Upper Canada is not able to distinguish between the British Constitution as applicable to the Government of a sovereign and independent Kingdom, and the British Constitution as applicable to a dependent Province, it is not to be presumed that others will joined in rebellion in support of M'Kenzie's "Responsible Government," and those who support Lord Durham's "Responsible Govertment." Under whatever name they muster, they are liable to be taken for rebels; and it is supposing a degree of endurance which is contrary to experience, to believe, that those who have been so lately engaged in defending the Province against rebellious utbreaks and the consequent attacks on the Province from the United States, will be able to resist the provocation and preserve the public peace.

If public meetings are deemed necessary for any legitimate purose, they ought to be held under public authority. These agitation meetings, so soon after the recent events in Canada, can hardly fail to lead to breaches of the peace, and those who protote them are answerable for the consequences. - Quebec Gazette,

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. - In the Christian Guardian of the 3d. inst. we find the following statements in reference to the late Clergy Reserves, re-investment petitions.

"3. The next point which deserves notice is, the pretence that the "United Empire Loyalists and their children took refuge in this Province after the American revolution" "under the impression that they possessed the same constitution as that of the mo-ther country, which includes a decent provision for the ministra-tions of the Word and Sacraments according to the forms of the Church of England."

"But the statement itself is as untrue as the claim is absu and shameful.— 1. The Episcopal Church was not the Established of any of the old British Colonies except Virginia; and therefore no other than Virginia loyalists could have had any idea of its establishment in Canada; and the Episcopal Church and State oyalists of Virginia seemed to think more of their native land of very than of the British Province of Canada,-for we never heard of their emigration to this country.

How far this broad assertion of Mr. Ryerson's corresponds with the fact, we leave our readers to judge, after perusing the two following short extracts, from the works of an eminent writer, published nearly 90 years ago.

"About 30 years since, it was proposed in the General Assem bly, to call a Synod of the Congregational Churches, of the Province of Massachusetts Bay; this was refused or dropt, because by the Act of Union of Scotland and England, it is provided that the Church of England government, in all the English Colonies. was for ever established." Vide-" A Summary Historical and Political, of the first planting, progressive improvements, and present state, of the British settlements, in North America; by William Douglas, Esq, M. D. Boston, New England, Printed, and LONDON reprinted, for R. Baldwin, in Paternoster row, M.DCC. LV. Vol. 1. Page 440.

Again, at Page 443, same Volume, read as follows. "By the Articles of Union, of the two nations of Great Britain, May 1707, the Church of England is established in perpetuity, in all the Territories, at that time to England belonging; but before this period, in all Charters and Governor's Patents, a general toleration, for all Christian religious Communities. (Roman Catholics excepted,) was the Eclesiastical Constitution of our American Colonies, without any preference."-Statesman.

THE IRISH IN UPPER CANADA. I am glad that it occurred to you to enquire of Sir Francis Head what had been the conduct of the Irish settlers during the late unhappy tumults in Upper Canada, for I am sure it must have given him sincere pleasure to bear testimony in their favour regretted that it did not seem to attract, in this country, such paralar notice as it certainly deserved. There was somethin markable, and most honourable, in the whole bearing of the Irish population throughout these troubles; and I have no doubt it connes to this hour, when the danger that threatens Upper Canada is of another and more formidable description. In the winter of 1838-9 the population generally behaved well; there were numerous examples of men of every origin—English, Scotch, and natives of the Province, and some who had come from the United States of America—doing every thing that could be done by them n defence of the country; but I think it was universally throughout the Province that the conduct of the Irish, as a body was pre-eminently good. They seemed not only to acknowledge promptly their obligations to support their government and the aws, but they discharged their duty with an eager forwardness, and a fine hearty warmth of feeling, that it was really quite affect ting to witness. Hundreds of these poor fellows came at the first nons, from remote settlements, in the depth of winter, clothed, without other arms than hoes, pitchforks, axes or clubs and, in order to reach the seat of government, which they heard was attacked, they had to pass through the rich old settlements of the very persons who, under the influence of a feeling hardly to be redited or accounted for, had abandoned their homes and taken up arms against their Sovereign. These people had lived in one of the very finest parts of Upper Canada, and had enjoyed, for thirty years, the protection of good laws and a mild government; compared with the rugged wilderness these poor Irishmen came from, the land they inhabited is like the Garden of Eden: and to see these faithful emigrants pouring in from the woods to support the overnment against the wicked attempts of the others, was a spec cle really affecting. It did honour to Ireland, and it shewed that, whatever may be the vices and errors inherent in the Irish peasantry, hatred of their Sovereign, and ingratitude to their govern are not among the number.—Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson to Sir R. W. Horton, Bart., published in adian, British American, and West Indian Magazine for

We rejoice to find from the Sandwich Herald, that the magistrates of the Western District, at the recent general Quarter Sessions, have re-elected Col. PRINCE their Chairman; and also that an address is in circulation in the county of Kent, requesting this deservedly popular gentleman to offer himself as a candidate to that

In the libellous and scurrilous attacks upon Mr. Manners, of Haldimand, in Upper Canada, which have been put forth by his memies, we find it stated that he was, until lately, a Whig. This statement is totally destitute of foundation; for Mr. Manners has throughout his whole life been a steady and consistent Tory. We have enjoyed an intimacy with him for the last twenty years, during which his politics have never varied. We make this statement, not with any view of taking part in the dispute between Mr. Manners and his opponents-for he is abundantly able to defend himself-but as a matter of truth, and of justice to the accused, who is charged with changing his politics for mercenary considerations. Mr. Manners is a gentleman of very superior talent, and of the most kind and generous nature: no man has fewer enemies, or nore sincere and attached friends; nor has the Queen a more loyal ubject in her dominions .- N.Y. Albion.

RAYMOND BABY Esq. was duly sworn in as Sheriff of the Wesern District at the late court of Quarter Sessions, and is fully authorized to transact business in the duties of that office. - Sand-

STEAM FROM LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX AND BOSTON. Mr. Cunard has associated with himself a party of influential nerchants in Glasgow, and the vessels will be much extended beyond the sizes and power stipulated for by the Admiralty, so that the whole will be completed on a scale corresponding to the magnitude of the undertaking. The vessels which are being built acknowledgment of his poem was omitted at the proper time.

sail from Liverpool for Halifax twice every month; and, as there will be corresponding steam communication regularly from thence to Boston, and to Quebec, (viu Pictou) the route will afford the utmost facility and comfort to passengers travelling between the United States and British North America." - Glasgow Const.

The American fishing schooners Rattler and Hyder Ali, which vere lately captured for fishing in our waters, have been conemned by the court of Admiralty at Halifax, and the Shetland, of Boston, Eliza of Bristol, and Mayflower, had been released. in payment of all expenses .- Mont. Transcript.

Intelligence has been received that the trunk of Mr. Thompson, of Nepean, has been found by the workmen employed in taking out the machinery of the John Bull. The trunk contained £2900 in bank notes. - Ib.

MAIL ROBBERY

Mr. George McKelvey, the Mail Contractor who had returned rom Watertown on Thursday evening last, informs us that he has been successfully employed in bringing testimony against the robbers of the mail, last spring. He states that he has furnished such proof as has led to their committal, and that they are now in custody at Watertown until such time as our authorities formally demand them, when he has no doubt they will be delivered up. They are the same three villains who were at first suspected of having committed the robbery, viz: Washington Millis alias Kelly, Robt. Smith (two of the Sir R. Peel gang) John Farrow, and a young lad named Runions, who is also committed for aiding and assisting in the robbery, and distributing the money taken from the Mail. This young man acknowledged to have been with Kelly on Grenadier Island,-that he was one of those who fired on Mc-Kelvey's party while employed in pursuit of the villains last spring -says that Kelly, Farrow and himself all fired at them, and he was in Kelly's employ as a servant. The Judge committed him on the grounds that he went on the Sisters, a British Island, and fired on British subjects while in discharge of their duty.

Maxim Greenwood, the stage driver, who had charge of the mail when robbed, gave clear and positive testimony against the prisoners, and Messrs. Rice and Root fully identified them as being the persons who called at their house making inquiries about what time the mail passed &c. the evening previous to the robbery; there were other persons examined whose evidence formed a chain of circumstances, all showing the accused to be the perpetrators of the deed

Mr. McK. says that much praise is due to Geo. C. Sherman, Eso the District Attorney, for the able and fearless manner with which he conducted the examination, and for promptly discharging his duty in bringing round the conviction of these villains When the witnesses were all examined, Mr. Sherman addressed the Court in a very forcible and eloquent manner, stating the importance of bringing to justice persons guilty of the crimes alledged against the prisoners, and pointed out the many abuses the Canadas have suffered from such lawless freebooters. He boldly affirmed that it was the duty of the U. Sfates Government to assert the majesty of the law in delivering up these robbers to Canadian justice. The Hon. Judge Allen after making a few appropriate remarks on the subject, stating the clearness of the evidence produced, committed the prisoners, and took cognizances of Mr. McKelvey and the other witnesses to appear when called on.

Mr. McCullogh, the Deputy Marshal of Sacketts Harbor, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Eddy the Sheriff of French Creek were very active in their endeavors to bring these out-laws to justice: much attention and civility was shown by the authorities of Jefferson County to the persons from this side who went over to the exami nation .- [Communicated .- Kingston Chronicle,

A Durham and Rebel Meeting was attempted at the Trent this week; it was a sorry business-there were scarcely a hundred persons present, and they mostly the same as those who had formerly met at Brighton, Haldimand and Cobourg. They were not interfered with, the loyalists thinking them too insignificant .- Kingston Chronicle, 20th July.

It appears that the lucrative situation of Bursar to King's College, Toronto, which we were correct in stating had been presented by His Excellency Sir George Arthur to John Kent, Esq. is again vacant; that gentleman having declined the appointment .- Cobourg Star.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING

Ashes.-Owing to an increase demand prices have slightly advanced, Pots bringing 26s to 26s 3d for small, and 26s 6d for shipping parcels, Pearls may quoted at 31s 6d to 31s 9d per cwt.

FLOUR.—The demand for Fine has been limited to the wants consumers, and has brought 35s per brl., with the exception of a parcel of about 250 brls. which was bought by retailers at 34s per brl. each. Superfine, Fine and Middlings are now all at the same value. which is an anomaly in the trade. There is no Farine Entiere in the market; at Quebec it is selling freely at 20s to

will not long be maintained, although the stock on hand is small and the demand pretty active at Quebec. Provisions.—The sales of Pork exceed 1000 barrels during the week, of Mess at D18. These rates and D161 for Prime are freely given by the buyers, and sellers look forward to an improve

20s 6d per quintal. Holders being now anxious to sell before the

new Flour comes into the market, it is probable that these prices

CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.

THE Subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Upper L Canada, that he is carrying on the business of ma CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS.

in Lower Lockport, N. Y.; and that he has now, complete, for sale, one very powerful, fine toned Church Organ, containing seven stops, with pedal-bass. Also, a

very fine toned Church Organ, containing four stops. Any Society wishing to purchase an Organ would do well to embrace this opportunity of securing one. As the subscriber wishes to leave the States, he will offer them much below cost.

Lower Lockport, July 18, 1839. The Church, Patriot, and Colonist, will please give the above ne insertion each, and forward their accounts to this office.

On the 19th inst., in Hamilton, the lady of Captain Craddock, H. P. 15th regt. of a daughter. At Holland House, Toronto, on 22nd inst., Mrs. H. J. Boulton, of a daughter. At Toronto, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Charles Berezy, of a

BIRTHS

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 25th instant, in the parish Church of St. George, Kingston, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector of Hamilton and Barton, William Hallowell, Esq. M.D., to Sarah Hannah Boies, sixth daughter of the late Staff Assistant Surgeon Geddes, of the same place.

DIED. On Sunday last, 21st inst., at Kingston, Willis St. Leger, infant on of David John Smith, Esq., aged 5 months and 14 days.

LETTERS received to Friday, 26th July :-

Rev. J. Thompson, rem. in full (2 copies) vol. 3; S. Fry Esq. add subs.; Rev. T. S. Kennedy, add. sub.; Rev. G. R. Grou (2) add. subs.; M. C. Crombie Esq. rem.; Rev. H. J. Grasett. (2); Rev. J. Shortt, add. sub.; W. McKenzie Esq., rem. in full 12 ms.; W. M. Westmacott Esq. rem. in full (3d copy) vol. 3;-Rev. W. Dawes, add. sub.; Rev. R. H. Bourne, rem. in full vol. 2; Rev. G. Archbold; C. Scadding Esq. add. subs.; Rev. F. L. Osler, add. subs.; Rev. E. J. Boswell, rem.; Dr. G. R. Grasett, rem. in full vol. 3; H. Sinton Esq. rem. in full 12 ms.; Rev. S. Armour, add. sub.; Mr. Martin, rem. in full vol. 3; Rev. H. Patton (papers); Mr. W. P. Street, do.; Rev. Dr. Bethune, add. ubs.; Rev. M. Harris, rem.; Mrs. Spilsbury, rem.; J. Somerville Esq. add. subs.; J. Stevenson Esq. rem. in full vol. 3.

"Claud Halcro" has been received. Through inadvertence, the

THE LAY-READER.*

cut, in the year 1763, and baptized by a clergyman sustained by the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in openings for the Gospel and the Church. Foreign Parts." The war of the American Revolution suffered severely during the momentous period in question, and became, in many places, but a name; a name for the healing of the nations. The war having at length riod the village was visited most severely by disease. crated in 1784 by the Scottish prelates. Bishop Seabury was soon actively engaged in the great work of reviving the enfeebled parishes committed to his charge.the solemn ordinance of confirmation in the United this holy rite was the subject of our memoir, who had now attained the age of manhood, and had given unquestionable signs of a Christian character.

The parish of Waterbury was, at that time, without a clergyman, and Mr. Gunn, being a man of unimpeachable morals, was appointed a lay-reader. During the week he was engaged on his farm, but on Sunday he octhe Liturgy. Sometimes a clergyman visited the little flock; but such opportunities were not frequent, and for bours without fee or reward. But his family was now increasing, and his circumstances were greatly straitened. At length he determined to seek a home in the western country, which already presented a wide field to enterprise and industry. He first removed, about the year 1793, to Windham, in the western part of the State of New York. Here he established a small shop which vielded him a livelihood sufficient for his moderate wants. He soon found means to collect a few persons together, and to persuade them to unite with him in the performance of divine worship. He commenced, a second time, his vocation of lay-reader; and soon experienced the gratification of finding that his efforts were not in vain. The number of attendants gradually increased, until finally they organized a parish and obtained a clergyman. But Providence did not permit the subject of our memoir to enjoy the spiritual advantage of a pastor. He seemed destined to be a lay-reader; and by the silent influence of a blameless life, no less than by his direct exertions, he was to promote the truth among those who had few had recently been purchased by the inhabitants of Portsopportunities of hearing an official ambassador of God. | mouth, and the old man, with many others, was observ-

decided on removing into the fertile, but at that time, almost uninhabited region, bordering on the Ohio. Ac- the whole stream of water struck Mr. Gunn in the face. cordingly, having punctually paid his debts, he sallied crushing his right eye, and completely destroying its forth with a light heart, and a light purse, in quest of new toils and new means of usefulness.

It was in the autumn of 1805, that Mr. Gunn, with a wife and five children, commenced his long and fatiguing journey. An occurrence of a most distressing character soon wrung the affectionate heart of our layreader, and tried his faith to the utmost. While passing through the deep forest, one of his children fell from the waggon, and in a moment was crushed to death beneath the wheels. With his own hands the afflicted father dug a grave by the road-side, and having read the solemn burial-service of the Church, committed the remains of his beloved offspring to their kindred dust. In the month of November he reached the banks of the Ohio, and embarked with his family and little property on the noble river which was to bear him to his destination.

No steam-boat then ploughed the western waters; and it was only in long and narrow vessels, propelled by poles, and dragged by ropes, that the hardy boatmen could as- til a distinct building, of sufficient capacity, and easily cend the current. The passengers and goods destined accessible to all, had been obtained. He concluded for places down the stream, were conveyed in flat boats almost in the following words; "You know, my friends, of a temporary construction, which were broken up and that I am not rich, and that twice I have lost my all.sold when the voyage was completed In a vessel of this Yet Providence has given me enough, and my property latter kind, Mr. Gunn, with his little all, floated slowly

At length his boat was made fast near the village of Portsmouth, a place containing at that time not more than a dozen dwellings. There was, however, a dockvard in the vicinity, where a large ship was afterwards built, which descended the river 1500 miles to the gulph of Mexico, and was employed in the trade with Europe.

In so enterprising a neighbourhood Mr. Gunn was not idle. He purchased a small farm, and diligently employed himself in felling the trees, breaking up the rich soil, and sowing the seeds from which he hoped to provide his children's bread. And now the liturgy was heard probably for the first time on the shores of the Ohio.-Every Sunday, the lay-reader collected his family around him, and united with them in worship and praise. For many years none but his domestic circle attended on these occasions; but a providential circumstance soon enlarged his congregation. He thought it expedient to sell his farm, and remove into the village of Portsmouth, where he established himself as a cooper. He soon found that he was not the only churchman in the place; but that there were a few others who had been taught to believe in one Catholic and Apostolic Church. These gladly attended his reading, and assisted with their responses .-About this time, namely, in the year 1819, he received the grateful intelligence that a diocese had been organized in Ohio, and a Bishop elected and consecrated. To complete his gratification he learned that the new prelate was no stranger to him. The Rev. Philander Chase, the same missionary who, on more than one occasion, had slept under his roof, and dined at his table at Windham, in New-York, was now his bishop in the Far-West .-Mr. Gunn immediately took his pen, and wrote to his chief shepherd. He stated the importance of directly commencing regular services in Portsmouth. He mentioned the comfort which the few members of the Church in that increasing Village would derive from an Episcopal visit; and he concluded with earnestly requesting the hishop either to come himself, or send some clergyman to visit them at an early season. Bishop Chase was engaged in highly important busi-

ness when this letter arrived. He therefore sent the Rev. Mr. Morse, one of his most faithful clergymen, who was received at Portsmouth with unaffected cordiality. Once more, after an interval of fifteen years, our lay-reader was permitted to hear the word of life declared by a commissioned ambassador of Christ. In about a month afterwards the bishop himself arrived .-The court house was immediately prepared for religious worship, and a large-congregation, partly drawn by curiosity, and partly by a better feeling, soon assembled. The bishop delivered a plain and practical sermon, with that solemnity and that energy which seldom fail to produce a deep impression. Nor was this all. He remained in Portsmouth till he had gained the affection and respect of the people, had baptized and confirmed a number of

of which Mr. Gunn was elected senior warden. Having Samuel Gunn was born at Waterbury, in Connecti- regularly appointed Mr. Gunn to the office of lay-reader, he left Portsmouth, and went onward to discover new

For the third time our lay-reader occupied the desk; commenced while he was a child, and consequently, he but the people were, to a great extent, destitute of took no part in that fearful struggle. But the Church Prayer-books, and could not, of course, join in the responses. It was soon discovered that a printer in the village was in possession of a large number of these intoo, of obloquy and reproach. Yet Samuel Gunn con- valuable manuals of devotion, which he had long since timued faithful to his spiritual mother. He loved the laid away as unsaleable. They were immediately purvine which he believed the Son of God and his Apostles chased, and some at high prices. Money was then had planted; and though now broken and spoiled, he scarce, and one person actually gave twenty bushels of hoped to see the time when it would cover the land with corn for a single Prayer-book. For three years, Mr. its spreading branches, and when its leaves would be Gunn regularly performed the services. During this peterminated, the clergymen in Connecticut rallied their Many who had taken a deep interest in the church miliremaining forces, and elected a bishop, who was conse- tant below were removed to the church triumphant above; and after several unhealthy seasons, few of the little congregation remained. In the year 1823; a clergyman residing in Chillicothe, fifty miles distant, consented to He ordained pastors, and was the first who performed officiate once a month in Portsmouth. This was a great benefit to the people, and a great relief to Mr. Gunn, States. Among the numbers who hastened to receive who had now attained his sixtieth year. The latter, notwithstanding, conducted worship, and read a Sermon on the intervening Sundays; and after two years, when Mr. Kellogg, the clergyman, left Ohio, he again took the entire labour upon himself. All this, it must be remembered, was entirely gratuitous, and the only recompense was that of a good conscience.

The congregation, now exceedingly small, was often eupied the desk, and conducted the devotions of a few a subject of ridicule to the thoughtless and the preinzealous Christians, according to the venerable forms of diced. The members of other denominations also frequently importuned the few Episcopalians to unite with them, on the assurance that a Church minister could neten or twelve years Mr. Gunn continued his useful la- ver be obtained. But the little community, attached by conviction to the distinctive principles of Episcopacy, never ceased to persevere in what they believed to be the way of truth. In 1831 they obtained a convenient room for their worship. They fitted it up with commodious seats and a pulpit; and here, after his recovery from a through Christ, of being admitted into those blesses severe illness, the aged lay-reader, with a trembling voice, continued to conduct their devotions. In the month of July, in the same year, he officiated for the to bear, whilst the presence of God cheers my soul, and last time.

Having been just ordained a deagon by Bishop Chase, I was sent by him to Portsmouth, where I received and accepted an invitation to take charge of the feeble congregation. My compensation was fixed at 200 dollars (£45) a year, which, with an additional hundred from the Diocesan Missionary Society, was enough to support existence at the low prices which then prevailed. scarcely had I officiated once in my new sphere of labour, when a frightful accident befel the good Mr. Gunn, which hastened his departure from the world. A fire-engine His circumstances becoming again embarrassed, he ing its operations. The person who directed the jet unfortunately permitted the tube to fall, and in an instant power of vision. For some time his condition was extremely precarious; and it was feared that a total loss of sight would be the result. At length nature rallied, and that I dread-It is a prison that frightens me, a partner with whom he recovered strength to walk. One eye was spared to him, but his former health was never restored. hope of immortality brightened upon him, and his conversation became more and more solemn and edifying .-The Church, too, was dearer to his heart than ever; and it was not long before he gave a proof of his sincerity which was the last crowning act of a life devoted to the service of God.

During the winter following the accident, he one day requested as many of the parishioners as could attend, to meet him on important business. A number of them accordingly assembled, and the old man, rising from his seat, represented to them in strong terms the importance of building a church. He showed them that no considerable accessions to their number could be expected, unis now a little more than two thousand dollars. Of this. I will give one-third towards the erection of the proposed edifice, on condition that you will contribute the remainder of the necessary amount." This offer was accepted with admiration and gratitude, and a sufficient sum was promptly subscribed.

But the lay-reader lived not to see the Church erected, nor even its corner-stone laid. A few months after his generous gift, his form became emaciated, and he was soon confined entirely to his bed. Religious services were sometimes held in his room, which evidently afforded him great delight. On one of these occasions his children and grand-children were present by special request. I took for my text, Eccles. xii. 1. "Remember ow thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them." At the conclusion of the service, the pious veteran raised himself a little on his pillow, and spoke a few words in the most pathetic manner, labouring to impress upon his offspring a deep sense of the necessity of pure and practical religion. He represented the comfort which he felt in resting all his hopes on the great Atonement; and finally besought all his dear family to follow the narrow way of life, that he might ultimately enjoy the happiness of meeting them in heaven.

A clergyman, in priest's orders, visiting Portsmouth about this time, 'Mr. Gunn expressed his desire to partake of the holy communion. The sacred rite was accordingly administered to him, and he expressed the liveliest joy and consolation. Five days afterwards he breathed his last in perfect peace, having almost completed his seventieth year. Many hundred persons accompanied his remains to the burial-ground; for he had been a friend to all, and had been long regarded as an example of uprightness and integrity.

SUFFERINGS OF THE IRISH CLERGY.

Through what seas of trouble and deep waters of affliction have no small portion of the Irish clergy been of late years passing! I shall here relate a simple, and I think touching, anecdote of a clergyman's child, during the recent and severe trials of our Church. The family to which he belonged, were very highly connected. (I ention this circumstance, because it materially affects the interest of the case.) This little boy had lately lost his father, one of the brightest ornaments of the Irish Church: and his pious mother, with a family, of which he, about eleven years old, was the eldest, was thrown upon her brother, hinself a Clergyman, but reduced to much distress by the total withdrawal of his clerical income. One day he observed his mother apparently much afflicted, and in still deeper sorrow and dejection than he was accustomed to see. He gently approached her and said, "Mother, why are you so distressed? Is it about me and my brothers? Are you grieving because we cannot be bred as gentlemen? Ah! mamma, don't

as a carpenter?" Affecting as this picture may be, par-

servants of the Lord. They were withdrawn from the witness to the patience with which many a faithful Minister bore the hardest trial, perhaps, to which human

THE MOST INTERESTING SIGHT IN THE WORLD.

One day, the Rev. Henry Venn (Author of the New Whole Duty of Man) told his children that in the evenng he would take them to see one of the most interesting sights in the world. They were anxious to know what it was, but he deferred gratifying their curiosity till he had brought them to the scene itself. He led them to a miserable hovel, whose ruinous walls and broken windows, bespoke an extreme degree of poverty and want. "Now," said he, "my dear children, can any one that lives in such a wretched habitation as this be happy? Yet this is not all; a poor young man lies upon a miserable straw bed within it, dying of disease, at the age of only nineteen, consumed with constant fever, and afflicted with nine painful ulcers." "How wretched a situation!" they all exclaimed. He then led them into the cottage, and, addressing the poor young man said, "Abraham Midwood, I have brought my children here, to shew them that it is possible to be happy in a state of disease and poverty and want, and now, tell them, if it is not so." The dying youth, with a sweet smile of benevolence and piety, immediately replied, "Oh, yes sir! I would not change my state with that of the richest person upon earth, who was destitute of those views which I possess. Blessed be God! I have a good hope regions where Lazarus now dwells, having long forgotten all his sorrows and miseries. Sir, there is nothing whilst I can have access to Him, by constant prayer through faith in Jesus. Indeed, sir, I am truly happy and I trust to be happy and blessed through eternity and I every hour thank God, who has brought me from a state of darkness into His marvellous light, and has given me to enjoy the unsearchable riches of His grace!" The impression made by this discourse upon his young hearers, was never effaced .- Life of the Rov. H. Venn by his son, the Rev. J. Venn, edited by his grandson, Rev Henry Venn.

The Garner.

CONNEXION BETWEEN THE SOUL AND BODY.

Scarcely can I conceive, even to myself, this union between my body and my soul-how it is that I bear upon me the stamp of divinity, and that at the same time I grovel in the dust! Is my body in health, it wars against me-Is it sick, I languish with it in sympathy-It is at once a companion that I love, and an enemy I dwell. If I weaken it by excess, I become incapable of any thing noble; if I indulge it, or treat it with too much considera tion, it revolts, and my slave escapes me. It fastens me to the earth by ties I cannot break; and prevents me from taking my upward flight to God, for which end alone I was created. It is an nemy that I love, a treacherous friend whom it is my duty to distrust. To fear and yet to love! At once what union, and what discord! For what end, with what secret motive, is it that man has been thus organized? Is it not that God has seen it fit by this means to humble our pride, which might otherwise have carried us to the height of disdaining even our Creator, in the thought that, being derived from the same fount of being, we might be permitted to regard ourselves as on terms of equality with him? It is then to recal us incessantly to the sense of our entire dependence on him. that God has reduced our bodies to this state of frailty, which ex poses us to perpetual combats; balancing our nobleness by our baseness; holding us in suspense between death and immortality according to the affection which inclines us to the body or the soul; so that, if the excellencies of our souls should inspire us with pride, the imperfections inseparable from our bodies may brin us back to humility .- St. Gregory Nazianen.

HISTORY TEACHING BY EXAMPLE.

The store-house, and the very life of memory, is the History of time; and a special charge have we, all along the Scriptures, to call upon men to look to that. For, all our wisdom consisting either in experience or memory, experience of our own or memory of others, -our days are so short, that our experience can be but slender. We are but of yesterday (saith Job;) and our own time the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C. cannot afford us observations enough for so many cases, as we need direction in. Needs must we then ask the former age, what they did in like case; search the records of former times, wherein our cases we shall be able to match, and to pattern them all. Solomon saith excellently, What is that that hath been? That that shall be : and back again, What is that that shall be? That that hath been: and there is nothing new under the sun of which it may be said, it is new, but it hath been already in the former generations. So that it is but turning the wheel, and setting before us some case of antiquity, which may sample ours, and either remembering to follow it, if it fell out well; or to eschew it, if the uccess were thereafter. For example: by Abimelech's story, King David reproveth his captains for pursuing the enemy too near the wall, seeing Abimelech miscarried by like adventure, and so maketh use of remembering Abimelech. And by David's example (that, in want of all other bread, refused not the shew-bread) Christ our Saviour defendeth His disciples in like distress, and sheweth that, upon such extremity, Necessity doth even give a Law, even to the Law itself .- Bishop Andrewes.

CHRISTIANITY.

Wherever Christianity goes, civilization follows in her train wherever she goes, the duties and the rights of mankind are practised and recognized; the fetters of the slave are lightened and removed: the female sex are restored to their natural situation and their kindly influence in society; and the profession of godliness is shewn to be great riches, as contributing to the wisdom, the wealth, and the happiness of the nation which receives it .-Let us compare our present condition with that of our forefathers while the Gospel was yet unknown to them! Let us recollect that the poorest man who now hears me is more warmly clad, more comfortably lodged, enjoys a mind better stored with ideas, and greater security of liberty, life, and property, than a king among the wild Americans or the ancient Britons; and we shall feel and understand the blessings of a religion, which has been a principal agent in a change so beneficial, a religion by which the ignorance of man is enlightened, and his manners rendered gentle, which by protecting the fruits of industry, has encouraged every useful nvention, and which, even awid the increasing luxury of the rich, has lessened the distance between them and the poor, by calling the attention of both to that awful moment when all shall be equal in each other's eyes, as they are now in the eyes of their

A large part of the world are heathens. I call those heathens, who either have no God at all, or false gods. Whoever is living Principal, personally, or by ltter [post paid]. you remember that our blessed Saviour was brought up without God in this world, whoever is walking after his own heart's lasts, whoever is the servant of sin, whoever speaks a good word ticularly when we consider the family connexions of the for it, and says of it, "What can it signify? there is no great

persons, and had effected the organization of a parish, parties, yet with many of the Clergy the doubt was, not harm in it; it is a mere trifle;" though he knows that God has whether they could educate their children in their own forbidden it, -whoever has set up his idel in his heart, and is sphere of life, but whether they could give them food worshipping Belial, the God of debauchery and profaneness, or to eat, and raiment to put on. It would require a far Moloch, the god of revenge and hatred and all fierce passions, or different pen from mine, to describe the scenes which Mammon, the god of riches and worldly-mindedness, -all these were acted in the once happy dwellings of these suffering | are heathens in spirit. They may have been christened; but they are not Christ's: they have left him, and chosen another master. notice of the world, but they were not hidden from the They may profess to believe in God, and may even draw night to eve of God, neither were they lost on Him. He was him with their lips; but their hearts are far from him. They deny him in their actions, and in their lives: what part then can they have in Christ? It is the duty of the preacher to tell such men, frailty can be exposed, that of being obliged to refuse that they must be looked upon as heathers. "Let him be to you the bread which his children asked. - Rev. H. Woodward. as a heathen man," is our Saviour's own sentence (Matt. xviii. 17) against persons calling themselves Christians, yet persisting in an evil course of living .- Rev. A. W. Hare.

> Fancy not that you lose your pleasures when you lose your sins, and that living to God will be an irksome task .- No! blessed be God! thousands can declare, that they never knew what it was to be redeemed from misery, till they were reclaimed from sin.

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

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

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JUST PUBLISHED, by J. G. & F. Rivington, London, and for sale at H. Rowsell's, King-street, To-

AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH. By the Rev. Henry Caswall, (Principal of Johnstown District School,) late Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Kentucky. With Map and Plates. In small octavo, pp. 386; price 12s. 6d.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. MR. JAMES DUFFY has been appointed Collector, and is authorised by the College Council to receive all sums, which are or hereafter may be due to this College.

July 5th, 1839.

JOHN M'CAUL, Principal. 3-4w

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. HE Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Tuesday July 24th. A few boarders in addition to the present number can be received. The terms are £30 per annum, always payable quarterly in advance. Theological Pupils, £50 per annum. Each Boarder is to provide his own Washing, Bed and Bedding, Towels and

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

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Cobourg.

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

HENRY ROWSELL. BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

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very large, and consists of landsomely bound and gilt copies, as well as others of the plainest and cheapest description.

Toronto, 28th June, 189.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. THIS Institution is now i successful operation. An additional number of irdoor pupils can be conveniently received and comforably accommodated. TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &C. For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-

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Toronto, May 24, 1839.

Principal.

M. C. CROMBIE.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

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

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

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an English Education, - - £1 5 0 pr. Qr. do. to pupils learning music, 1 0 0 do. Music, with use of piano, extra, 1 15 0 do. French, extra, - - - 1 5 0 do. Dancing, extra, - - 1 5 0 do. As the number of the boarders will be limited to six,

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

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

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Toronto, June 8, 1839. JUSTPUBLISHED.

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AN TED. - In a Private Family, on the first of May next, a Gentleman duty qualified to teach Greek, Latin, Mathematics, &c. and fully qualified to prepare pupil for either Oxford or Camoridge. Apply personally, or by letter post paid, to the ednor of the Church.

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* From the Rev. Henry Caswall's "America and the American Church."