"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME II.7

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1839.

[NUMBER LII.

Poetry.

THE CHILD TO HER MOTHER.

My mother, look not on me now With that sad earnest eye; Blame me not, mother—blame not thou My heart's last wish—to die! I cannot wrestle with the strife I once had heart to bear; And if I yield a youthful life, Full hath it been of care.

Nay, weep not! on my brow is set
The age of grief,—not years;
Its furrows thou may'st wildly wet, But ne'er wash out with tears And could'st thou see my weary heart, Too weary even to sigh, Oh! mother, mother! thou would'st start, And say,-"'twere best to die !"

I know 'tis summer on the earth,-I hear the pleasant tune
Of waters in their chiming mirth,— I feel the breath of June The roses through my lattice look,
The bee sails singing by; The peasant takes his pruning hook,—Yet, mother, let me die!

There's nothing in this time of flowers That hath a voice for me The whispering leaves, the sunny hours, The young, the glad, the free— There's nothing but thy own deep love, And that will live on high, Then mother when my heart's above, Kind mother! let me die!

JEWSBURY.

TRACTS FOR THE TIMES.*

Regarded merely as literature, these publications possess high interest, as coming from the University of Oxford. They are indeed the production of a few individuals, and have no claim to any sanction from the University itself. But they are the natural produce of its institutions, and indicate, like a float on the water, the setting and force of the current of its studies. In this point of view, without any reference to the opinions which they contain, they exhibit a return, and a very vigorous return, to sound principles of education. Every one will allow, that if a century back the University was comparatively torpid, yet the last fifty years have seen a great revival of activity. But its first movements, as generally happens in such cases, were irregular and even mischievous. Original thinking was the ob. ject professed. Clever men, too indolent or too conceited to inquire what other men had written before them, sat down to think out subjects by themselves, and what was still worse, threw out their thoughts as they came uppermost, with a boast that no authority had been consulted, and just as has. tily as if the welfare of the world depended on the publication of some crude fancy.

By this class of writers the Greek philosophers and our own deep school of Platonism in Cudworth, Smith, Berkeley, Norris, and More, were set aside as mystics; and Locke, the man who, of all others, has done most to corrupt our ethics, unsettle our politics, and debase our metaphysics, was recommended with Paley and certain Scotch writers, as offering to young minds an easy and intelligible doctrine. As they had no supply of facts from experience and research, and the same indolence which would not read could not think, except very superficially, a kind of captious logic was the only field left for the exercise of ingenuity; and words, not things, formed the main end of their inquiries. In histhe subject was touched on, some novel German theory, half understood and uninvestigated, was seized on and put forward in a new dress. Of poetry (it is a remarkable fact, strongly indicating the poverty and shallowness of the prevailing principles) there was absolutely nothing. And in theology, to speak of the Fathers was to recall an antediluvian dream. Each man took his Bible, theorized on a text, discerned some new internal evidence, which was evidence perhaps to no one but himself, or offered to simplify a mystery by some rationalistic process, which ended in the unconscious revival of an exploded heresy.

Without any wish to depreciate the talents and personal worth of this school of writers, it is evident that such habits of mind, indulged in the presence of young men, must do harm. They strengthened, and, perhaps, in a great measure, originated the worst errors against which we are now struggling throughout the country. Men were sent out from the seat of their education with the belief that they were to think, not read, judge rather than learn, look to their own opinions for truth, instead of some permanent external standard, and pursue it indolently in their easy chairs, as if any real wisdom or goodness could be reached without toil. And the effects we now see before us.

Happily another school has succeeded of a different kind. One of the most prominent characteristics of the new publications from Oxford is, that they are really learned. They exhibit, indeed, far more depth and originality of thought, and far more of logical power and acuteness, than any writing of the former class; -but there has been added to this as a principle, that 'individual speculation is not to be substituted for solid learning.' And it is satisfactory to those who wish to see the English literature placed on a par with those manuments of labor and research which have been raised in Germany and by the Benedictine writers, that a commencement should have been made in this century, and made in the proper place—the University of Oxford. Already translations of the principal works of the Fathers have been undertaken, with a new edition of the original text. A translation of the epistles of ancient ecclesiastical writers, as the best basis of a sound church history, has also been

planned; and such a general interest in the subject has been thus revived, that the demand for ancient theology in Eng. land, coupled with a recent demand in America and other tion revived, but veneration for the Scriptures revived too. countries, not unconnected with similar circumstances, has While men are carried back to the study and imitation of entirely exhausted the market.

the other sciences, and classic literature. The latter, in. thers is urged, but the extent of their testimony restricted. deed, it can scarcely dispense with; but the former are in Mortification of self is imposed, but superstitious asceticism danger of being neglected for a study so much more elevated checked. The privileges of baptism are magnified, yet so and inspiriting. Of physical sciences especially, it should as to enhance the necessity of practical holiness. The debe remembered, that, having very little root in themselves, fects of the Reformation are pointed out, but this is coupled they require occasional encouragement; and that, however with a grateful acknowledgment of the blessings of which humble in their sphere, they may be made very useful ser- God made it the source. And many other instances might vants, when kept in their proper subordination: 'Principa- be added. If they are not insensible to departures in our arguing the question, or, even giving an opinion, whether tum non habent, ancillari debent.' They are a part, though own liturgy from the primitive models, they state broadly there ought, in all cases, or ought not, to be a sermon in the an inferior part, of the empire of human knowledge, and as that we must cherish what we possess, and that there afternoon. But we give our decided opinion that where tianized, like the rest.

ted in the ancient theology, the more they will become mo- ter, but rather a more strict adherence to it. themselves more as but one link in the great chain of na- ment. wise; and men must acquiesce patiently, though with the and in the presence of holy beings. learning there rises up a somewhat more stubborn and unfor political partisanship.

admitted to it.

tory nothing was attempted, because the very highest ration, but to do good; and this, not upon a principle of ex. its way into the country. ligious subjects.

see, and state what is startling; and then they are called the following meeting. We give this as a fact, and as a speopinions is no test either of truth itself, or of the prudence age which boasls so much of its gentle, tolerant, equitable, with which it is exhibited. There may exist a deep disease, and enlightened dealings, especially with theological opporequiring a strong medicine; and a strong medicine in a nents. weak body must cause a great shock. Thus, if an age has These calumnies, also, have been reiterated and believed they have not trenched on justification by faith. If they independent asserters of their own personal views.

see in it Him who is its Head. Self-examination is enforced, but self-consciousness deprecated. Respect for tradi-It is to be hoped that this restored theology will not be Church into which they were born. Rationalism is conallowed, either in the University or elsewhere, to supersede demned, but reason not stigmatized. The study of the Fasuch are not to lie unoccupied, but to be seized on and Chris- cannot be real alterations without a schism.' If the princi- there is no sermon, that is no excuse whatsoever, for being ple of the Apostolic Succession compels them to draw a absent from the prayers. Bingham, in the following passa-With this precaution, there is every reason to be pleased broad distinction between the Church and sectarians, they ges, tells us plainly, what was the judgment of the early with the new impulse given to theological studies. In them. speak of them, particularly of Presbyterians, with kindness, Church, as recorded by St. Chrysostom, upon this point. selves, apart from all higher considerations, they will give and most distinctly, in numberless passages, disclaim all unmen greater depth and solidity of mind; and accustom charitable conclusions, inconsistent with the just sense of still the common service of evening prayer; and men gene-

them: they must often see what men in the world do not determined to condemn, and the protest was postponed till public service."-Penny Sunday Reader. imprudent and incautious. Now, that we are startled by cimen how little we can trust the real temper of even an

waded far into disorder, insubordination, low materialistic in the face of the most positive denials from the parties ac. land]. Sunk in the grossest ignorance and superstition, the views, rationalism, neglect of forms, indolence, and self-in- cused, from disinterested by standers, and even from the bi- worshipper of deities whom he hoped to propitiate by sheddulgence, they must be roused by setting before them prin- shop of the diocese. Men are called Papists who are wri- ding the blood of human victims, the ancient Briton could ciples of order and discipline; high theories, which will be ting against Popery, with infinitely more of learning and of boast no higher place in the scale of civilization than the called mysticism; the law of faith; the value of externals; zeal than perhaps any of their contemporaries; traitors to islander of the Pacific Ocean in the present day. Had the self-denial, energy, and patience. And this cannot be done the Church of England, when their time, talents, and mo- eloquent writer, from whom we have received the earliest without a shock; and the violence of the shock proves, not ney, are devoted to support it; violators of the rubric, when account of the state of our country, been told that a time the incautiousness of the process, but the necessity of its ap- they are enforcing its authority; theorists and inventors of would arrive when the descendants of the despised barbaplication. Incautious it will be, if these new principles are novelties, in the same page which stigmatizes them as bi- rians whom he beheld, would become a great and powerful put forth alone, without reminding men that they are not to gots to antiquity and authority; upholders of human tradiabsorb them in turn—without balancing them by their countion, while they are blessing Gop that the Church rests on prising industry leave no corner of the globe unexplored; teracting tendencies; but with this, it must be confessed, no human names, but on the inspiration of the apostles; and and their dominion be extended over countries of which, after candid examination, the writers of the tracts are rarely, founders of a party, when their avowed object is to merge when he wrote, the existence was not even suspected;—had if ever, to be charged. If they have attacked ultra-Protes- all parties in the Catholic Church. And, after all, there is the Roman conqueror, when he first set foot upon the shores tantism, on the one hand, they have struck Romanism with no party in existence; since, with the exception of three or of our island, been told that such would be its future forthe other. If they have recalled man's thoughts to works, four friends, other writers in the same cause are evidently tunes, he might have been excused for receiving with an

of Papists and ultra. Protestants, who have condescended to read what they condemn, and finding the works contain neither Popery nor ultra Protestantism, but protests against each, and protests urged with a learning and a piety which antiquity, they are reminded, also, of their allegiance to the it is impossible not to respect, have fallen in their perplexity upon the hypothesis, that so much goodness, coupled, as they each suppose, with so much error, can be nothing else but the prophesied appearance of "the Mystery of Iniquity." All this idle violence is very sad.

PRAYER MORE IMPORTANT THAN PREACHING.

Many people stay away from their Church, pretending as a plea, that there is no sermon in the afternoon. We are not

"In such churches as had no evening sermon, there was them, in all their speculations, to the same careful and se- individual worth and piety, and the untoward circumstances rally thought themselves obliged to attend this, as a neces. rious habit of inquiry, which they are obliged to practise of former times, under which existing arrangements took sary part of the public worship and solemnity of the Lord's when treading on holy ground. They hold out a hope, also, place. If obedience to the king is revived, it is not stated day. Some, indeed, in these primitive ages, had their obof restoring a deep philosophy, without which a deep theo nakedly, as in Filmer's and other treatises, but is coupled jections against this, which St. Chrysostom, in one of his logy can scarcely be maintained, and a nation must soon with its own preservative against extravagance—the princi- Homilies mentions, and smartly answers, Why should we sink down into a general meanness of thought and action. ple of faith in God and obedience to His appointment, whose go to church, said they, if we cannot hear a preacher? The more, also, men are brought into contact with past authority he hath.' And if the system of mystical interpre. 'This one thing, says Chrysostom in reply, 'has ruined ages, and especially with the treasures of mind accumulatation is applied to the Bible, there is no sacrifice of the let- and destroyed all religion. For what need is there of a preacher, except when that necessity arises from our sloth dest and active and firm: modest, from a reverential feeling These instances may be sufficient: and if these writers and negligence? What need is there of an homily, when all towards their ancestors: active, from emulation; and firm, are to be fairly criticized, and especially if the panic-fear things necessary are plainly revealed in Scripture? Such from being supported by authority. It was a wise remark which prevails of rash innovation is to be allayed, attention hearers as desire to have something new every day, only of Niebuhr, that the French would scarcely become a great must be given to this their ordinary mode of stating truth. study to delight their ears and fancy. Tell me, what pomnation until their studies were closely connected with the Nothing can be more unlike than this to rashness or party. pous train of words did St. Paul use? And yet he converted history of past ages, and they had learned to consider spirit, or is a fairer test of their intentions and good judg. the world. What cloquent harangues did the illiterate Peter make? But the Scriptures are dark, and hard to be untions.' And how much of our own national greatness has One more remark must be made on the general tone of derstood, without a sermon to explain them. How so? are been lost, both morally and politically, by losing sight of our these writers. Their discussions are polemical, and directed they read in Hebrew, or Latin, or any other strange lanrelation to the past, we know from the experience of the against errors, grievous in themselves, and which evidently guage? Are they not read in Greek to you that understand present. As to the position of the Church, its whole safety shock their feelings as well as their belief. But even their Greek? What difficulties do the histories contain? You necessarily depends (humanly speaking) upon its learning; opponents acknowledge that they have written throughout may understand the plain places and take some pains about and its chief danger lies in the individual ingenuity of its as Christians should write, abstaining from bitterness and the rest. Oh but we have the same things read to us out of teachers. And if, politically (that we may take this low invective, and from censures on individuals, and with a deep Scripture. And do you not hear the same things every day ground also,) the Church is to be maintained as the very ark humility and reverence—becoming men who feel that, even in the theatre? Have you not the same sight at the horse. of the constitution, its learning must be maintained like- in disputing with men, they are disputing about holy things, race! Are not all things the same? Does not the same sum rise every morning? Do you not eat the same meat every This is the more remarkable, because they have for a day?' Hence he concludes, that all these were but pretence tractable adherence to principles than is always convenient long time been made the object of violent attacks. Even for idleness, or mere indications of a sceptical temper. So in the University of Oxford, where, personally, they are again, when some would have excused themselves from these In addition to the learning of the Oxford publications, deeply respected, they are, we believe, sometimes regarded prayers of the Church, by this frivolous plea, that they there is something very pleasing and striking in their gene- with a certain degree of suspicion and alarm, peculiarly could pray at home, but they could not hear a sermon in ral tone. Not that they are, for the most part, remarkable painful to earnest-minded men. We do not quarrel with their own houses; and therefore, they would come to seras compositions: for the style, particularly of Dr. Pusey, is this hesitation to adopt seemingly new views, in a place like mon, but not to prayers: he makes this handsome reply. at times harsh and perplexed, as if formed by an early ac. Oxford, or, indeed, any where—quite the contrary; and "You deceive yourself, O man; for though you may pray at quaintance with German writings; and in some, mostly of yet, it naturally would provoke irritation. But out of Ox- home, yet you cannot pray there in the same manner that the early tracts, the attempt to be clear and familiar, when ford there has been a violence of opposition far more easy you may in the church, where there are so many fathers tothe thoughts are deep, has produced a stiffness and primness, to bear with patience, but far more distressing and offensive gether, and where the cry of your prayers is sent up to God singularly contrasted with the ease and vigor with which to mere spectators. The most idle tales have been circula- with one consent. You are not heard so well, when you the language flows when a natural warmth of feeling is re- ted, publicly and privately: in journals of all classes; in pray to God by yourself alone, as when you pray with your Scotland, where it was found impossible to give a public brethren. For there is something more here, consent of But there is—what is so rare in the present day—an dinner without denouncing Dr. Pusey and Mr. Newman as mind, and consent of voice, and the bond of charity, and absence of self; a straight-forward, earnest-minded endea- enemies of the Church of England; and in Ireland, where the prayers of the priests together. For the priests, for this vor to communicate information and suggest thoughts, it is understood that the clergy with a national vehemence very reason, preside in the church, that the people's prayers, which are evidently felt to be of vital importance—which are anxious to rise, en masse, against them; though it is which are weaker of themselves, laying hold on those that are not to conciliate favor to the teachers or to excite admi- acknowledged that scarcely a single tract has ever found are stronger, may together with them, mount up to heaven." In another place, answering the same vulgar plea, that men powers of originality cannot invent dates and facts. Or, if pediency and calculation, as if the duty was to be measured Within the Church of England the greatest opposition has could pray at home, he tells them, "you may pray at home by its results, but as a message which the messenger is arisen from a class of religionists who avowedly take their indeed, but your prayers are not of that efficacy and power bound to deliver, whether men will hear or whether they views from garbled extracts in a party paper, and even ven. as when the whole body of the church, with one mind, and will forbear -- a message which has its own destiny to speed ture to confess, in the midst of their censures, that they have one voice, send up their prayer together; the priests assistit-which sooner or later will find its own-which will never read the works themselves, and do not intend to read ing, and offering up the prayers of the whole multitude in work its own way, defend its own cause, fulfil its own end, them for fear of contamination. Even bedies of clergy have common." This was the sense, which that hely man had by a living instinct of truth, whether other minds embrace been found to join in the same clamor, with the same igno. of public prayer on the Lord's day, though there was no serit or not. Probably much of the influence of these writings rance. Not very long since, the clergy of a whole district mon; and the method he took to show men their obligation has been derived from this right—but, unhappily, in the in the west of England met—and resolved unhesitatingly to to frequent the church for public prayer, which, when men present day, this novel -mode of addressing readers on re- enter a protest against the Oxford Tracts. The protest was had opportunity to frequent it, was always to be preferred on the point of being made, when some one suggested that before private devotion. They might both very well con-There is, indeed, a result, very common when men of re. it might be better to read them first; and, as it was found sist together, and both be performed as proper exercises for tired and contemplative habits thus resolutely follow out that this preliminary step had been universally omitted, the the Lord's day: but the one was not to jostle out the other, their own views, without reference to the world around society resolved itself into sections to read what they had or to be pleaded as a rational excuse for absenting from the

THE DESTINIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Let us carry our thoughts back for a moment to the period of our blessed Saviour's appearance upon earth, and consider what was then the situation of this country [Engincredulous smile a prediction which appeared so far to have insisted upon forms, they have endeavored to spiritual. Certainly, to lookers on, there is something very suspi. transcend the utmost limits of probability. Yet the time ize them all. If they have elevated the office of the clergy, cious in these ambidexter attacks. Either the Oxford wri- has arrived when we see every part of the above description they have laid on them an increased weight of moral re- ters are little short of lunatics, or such charges are not far fully realised, and when our national greatness will bear a sponsibility. If they have raised the Church before men's from libels. And in this dilemma, we should be inclined comparison with that of Rome in the plenitude of her eyes, they have taught them to look through always, and to take refuge with another class of critics, composed both power. But while we exult in the distinguished rank which

served, under the controlling hand of Providence, to pave vantage, and extension of our hallowed cause. ther conclude, that our power was given us for a nobler Bishop of Lincoln.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1839.

It must be a source of high gratification to every member of our Colonial Church, to watch the decrease of those prejudices which have so long and strongly existed against her, and to witness how faithfully-as may be seen by the clung to her communion, though deprived of the regular ministration of her services. A spirit, we rejoice to perceive, is abroad amongst our Laity,-which, there can be no doubt, the causeless persecution and malignant slander to which their Church has been exposed, has mainly served awaken. The angry discussions on ecclesiastical subjects that have agitated the Province, have had the effect of bringing the merits of our Establishment prominently before the public; and the quiet, consistent course which we have pursued, while turbulence and hostility were incessantly raging around and against us, have done much to convert many lukewarm and indifferent friends into zealous and admiring supporters.

The minds of Churchmen being thus favourably disposed into a great, a wide-spreading, and a lasting advantage.-Dismissing the armour of polemical warfare, and freed as they now happily are from any disputation regarding the that such "small things" would amount, in the aggregate secular possessions of the Church, they have, in the pre- to a great good, and prove to ourselves a welcom sent, a golden opportunity for fostering the growth of the agement in the prosecution of our laborious task. national religion, and making reparation for too much of past apathy and neglect. A field is now open to them, on nature, by which, in our opinion, new life might be infused Provincial Church is not altogether without some machi- however, warns us to a conclusion. We shall, therefore, nery to carry its objects into effect; nor have its devoted merely add that in all we do, unity of purpose and concen sons, anxious to extend its influence, to commence their tration of resources are absolutely requisite to success. Our labours on a soil as yet unbroken and untilled. There are own Church demands ALL that we can spare from our Societies in connexion with our Colonial Zion, into which he may throw whatever means a favouring Providence ena- it would be contrary to experience to hope for, were really this very journal, he has it in his power to make the voice destitute of the regular ministrations of our communion

lage church, the name of Canada is sounded; and the reappearance amongst us of several additional clergymen.lish and Irish publications, too, connected with the Parent which you are pledged to uphold; take not from the chillate, as far as possible, those generous exertions in our father-land.

propriate topic for the Editorial remarks of this the last sure we utterly disregard. From interested parties we may number of our second volume, than a brief consideration of anticipate the accusation; from honest and conscientious this Colony may, in some degree, be advanced.

formed auxiliary branches of the Society for promoting James, thus expresses himself,-"Attend regularly upon CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. The main object of these, is to the preaching of ministers of your own denomination. Sufprocure Bibles, Prayer Books, and Tracts, either for cheap fer not the truly delightful increase of spiritual religion in sale or gratuitous distribution. These, however, we fear the Church of England, to diminish your conviction of the are not generally in a very flourishing condition. In some importance of your principles. We may embrace, and ought instances, a considerable debt, we believe, is due from them to embrace, all opportunities to mingle with pious Church to the Parent Society; their operations are, comparatively, people in the operations of benevolence, and the intercourse upon a limited scale; and the very fact of their existence is of society: the more we do this, the better, as it tends to not generally known. These drawbacks to their efficiency soften the asperity of discordant sentiment, and to maintain may be ascribed to various causes. The Clergy are natu- the communion of saints in the parlour and the Committeerally the movers and mainsprings in these associations; but room ." - If this specimen of sectarian exclusiveness, but we are not sure that our brethren-we do not here exclude clumsily covered and ill-concealed by an affectation of libeourselves from a share in the neglect-have bestowed on rality, be not enough to prove to the unreflecting Church them that degree of attention and management which they man, that in all combinations with Dissenters he is merely ecution, something more is requisite than mere good inten- thing that we have space to add would have but little effect. our own most vigorous and persevering exertions are to be Churchmen are, by union with non-church societies, con has not been given to the proceedings of these Societies, nor tracts, the Congregational Board,-a Dissenting body,sufficient trouble taken in organizing the annual meetings, states the Rev. R. Meek, "have excluded certain Dissenting would infallibly advance the prosperity and influence of the Church of England?" Associations themselves.

The same remarks will apply to all our other Societies, especially to that for the Propagation of the Gospel amongst efficiently the plan and objects of this journal, those con-DESTITUTE SETTLERS. If we do but point to the tens of cerned in its management have resolved upon enlarging its

to us to inquire whether this envied distinction has not been these Societies, we are confident that such a reproach will to add about one-fourth to the amount of reading-matter London papers .- Western Luminary conferred for some particular end? If we look back to the not be long left undiminished. Combination, well-consihistory of the ancient empires, we shall find that each in its dered organization, episcopal sanction and advice, zeal and of the new series will be regularly devoted to the passing season of prosperity was made subservient to the accom- activity on the part of the clergy, and a corresponding spiplishment of some great plan which the Almighty had devi- rit among the lasty,—these are requisites which, if brought sed in his secret counsels. While the Roman generals to bear upon the religious Associations connected with the marched on from conquest to conquest, and thought only of Church, would, in a very few years, redound immeasureincreasing their country's power and glory, their victories ably to the disabuse of prejudice, and to the honour, ad-

the way for the easier introduction of Christianity into the There is also another way, already alluded to, in which different provinces which they subdued. Can we, then, sup- much benefit might be achieved, at a trifling expence and pose that God has raised this kingdom to its present pitch of with but little trouble, -we mean by the enlarged circulamaritime greatness for the mere purpose of advancing the tion of "THE CHURCH" newspaper. We may assert with interests of commerce, and facilitating the exchange of safety that no other denomination of Christians in the Pro. commodities between distant countries? Shall we not ra- vince possesses so many well-educated members as our own; and it is by persons chiefly of this description that our paend,-to be made the instrument of improving the moral per is supported. But necessary as such a journal as this and spiritual condition of our fellow-creatures, and diffusing may be to the better-informed amongst us, it is even more the light of revelation throughout the world ?-Dr. Kaye, requisite that it should find its way into the log-hut and shanty than into the mansions of the wealthy and well educated. It is in remote settlements and out of the way places, far from the neighbourhood of any of our Churches or resident clergy, that the arts of political religionists are exercised with the best success; and there is the field over which sectarian agitators walk unresisted in their warfare against the Established Religion. Now, if we had the means of furnishing our Travelling Missionaries, or any Churchmen of intelligence residing near such spots, with copies of this paper for distribution amongst those of his neighbours who cannot afford the expence of subscribing, consus so nearly completed-thousands upon thousands have the people would be armed with some preventive against the calumnies of our foes; and falsehood, or, what is just as bad, the suppression of truth, would not be so successfully practised. To enable us, however, to furnish such an antidote, it would be necessary that our wealthier subscribers should take one or more additional copies, -which they might either dispose of in the manner we have pointed out, or leave us to do as fitting opportunity offered.

We are warned in Scripture against "despising the day of small things;" and that caution will justify our introduction of the following suggestion. Some of our readers file their paper and have it bound up in an annual volume; but more, perhaps, after having read it, lay it aside as done with .-If, however, instead of this, they would give it to their servants, or to their poorer neighbours, or to persons coming to the good cause, is a circumstance that may be improved in from the country,-if, in short, they would obtain for each number as wide a diffusion as possible,-we may, we hope, assert without the appearance of egotism or vanity,

We could point out many other methods, of a secondary which a Wilberforce would have delighted to enter. The into the whole frame of our Provincial Church. Our space, worldly substance; and even if a pious munificence, such as bles him to contribute; and by extending the circulation of exercised, there would after all be waste places in Canada of the Church to be heard, to defend her from misrepresen. We are, therefore, called upon to be just before we are getation, and to exhibit her, in her beauty and truth, in places nerous; and ere we go abroad as it were, and unite with sepawhither the feet of her few and wearied Missionaries do not ratists on any common ground, it becomes us to take heed that the wants of our own family at home be adequately Never, we repeat, was there so auspicious a moment for supplied. Some most estimable and conscientious Churcha great and vigorous movement on the part of our Church. men, we are aware, are members of religious societies which In the Mother Country there is much to cheer our efforts. have no connexion whatever with the Established Church; Every parish in England is contributing its quota towards and with such we would not venture to expostulate for the relief of the religious destitution of the Colonies; and moment, if, in our own Societies, they could not attain the our wants and true position are becoming more generally same objects for which they unite with parties who are, in and accurately known. From many a pulpit of many a vil- general, hostile to our Episcopacy and our Ritual, and who never contribute a farthing where our Church is solely in. sults, we believe, will soon be practically manifested in the terested. "Come out from among them," we honestly and fearlessly say :-- " assist not in giving influence to individu-In Parliament also, our claims are not unheard. In Eng. als, who use it to the destruction of those sacred institutions Establishment, our interests are advocated with frequency dren that bread which they crave, in order to bestow it and earnestness; and it would be a double reproach to us, upon strangers; interfere with no man's religious liberty or if, while others at such a distance are active on our behalf, rights of conscience; but faithfully support your own we ourselves should stand with folded hands and not emu. Church, before you proffer aid to those who are perchance plotting its destruction."

These observations may provoke an outcry that we are Thus thinking, we feel that we cannot select a more ap- bigoted, exclusive, and intolerant; but such unfounded centhe means by which the interests of our beloved Church in Churchmen,—the persons to whom we are addressing our- the month of October next. selves,-we fear nothing from a calm prosecution of inquiry In several parts of the Province, there have long been and reflection. A dissenting minister of high standing, Mr. would so well repay. In carrying the best of plans into ex- used as a tool for the subversion of his own principles, any gle purpose of doing good in his vocation. He was for many tion: in humble dependence upon the blessing of Providence It may probably, however, be of use to tell him that, while employed. We repeat our opinion that sufficient publicity tributing perhaps to the circulation of Mr. James's own or sustaining an interest by periodical assemblages of the ministers from membership, and from the privileges of that Managing Committees. On such occasions, a full atten- body; for the crime, not of immorality of conduct-that dance and a few animated speeches would be productive of could not be alleged: not for holding false doctrine—that nearly twenty years conducted alone, one of the most valuimportant benefit; and the zealous services and influential could not have been the objection; for Socinians who deny able monthly publications for the religious and otherwise assistance of the laity would not fail to be commanded, by the Godhead of the Saviour, are recognized by these mema previous personal exposition on the part of the clergy of bers of the Congregational Board, in the Red cross Street | Monthly Visitor. With the highest benevolence of disposithe advantages to be derived from their hearty co-operation.

The dumb-show of many religious meetings would thus be offence of these pious ministers, which subjected them to recter and ardent piety. It is when we see such men promoconverted into an animated and refreshing scene; and a the excommunicating edict of the Congregational Board, is, ted to the highest offices in the Church that we augur well jesty on Thursday, a difference of opinion arose with respect

We have already stated that, in order to carry out more

which our paper now supplies. From three to five columns events of the day. It is proposed also that it shall appear in a new and handsome type, ordered from England expressly for the purpose; and a large supply of paper of British manufacture-equal to that on which the leading London journals are printed-has already been received.

We are happy to state—and we do so with much gratitude to a kind Providence, and many thanks to our obliging patrons-that the large and steady increase of circulation which this journal has experienced, during the last twelve months especially has, in a great degree, induced its conductors to determine upon the enlargement of its size; but chosen. while they are about to carry these improvements into effect, without any addition to the former terms of subscription, they look with confidence to the renewed and vigorous exertions of all the friends of the Church, to increase its circulation and promote, as far as practicable, punctuality of payment. Without a large list of punctually-paying subscribers, it would be impossible to conduct a paper-such as " The Church" is about to be made-without a serious pecuniary loss.

For our own part, esteeming the patronage with which we have been favoured as the best proof of the public approbation, we do not conceive it necessary to make any fresh exposition of our principles, or furnish any new detail of our plans. To our principles as Churchmen-on scriptural and consistent grounds-it is our solemn determination, through evil and through good report, to adhere; and our best exertions, aided by all the resources within our reach, we shall continue to employ in subservience to the great objects which we have always endeavoured to promote,-the prosperity of the Church and the welfare of the country; the conjoined duty to "fear God and honour the Queen."

We beg to apprize our readers that the first number of the new series will not be issued until Saturday the 29th instant. On Saturday next, the 22d inst. it is our intention to issue a supplemental half-sheet,-which, with an index and titlepage of the present volume, will be sent, as a gratuity, to all our subscribers.

We have been favoured with the following religious census of the Johnstown and Eastern Districts. In the latter is contained the populous county of Glengarry, which is inhabited almost exclusively by emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland -

Church of E	ngla	nd.	, .												10,374
Presbyterians,	_K	Cirl	3 01	. 5	Sco	tlar	ıd,					15	244		
	τ	Jni	ted	S	yno	d,	&c.	3				4	45	3_	-5,697
Methodists,-	We	sle	yan	,						10		3	820)	Seizin.
	Epi	isco	pa	1,								1	843	3	specife!
	Car	ad	ian	,					000				25	9_	-5,922
Roman Catho	lics,														3,985
Baptists, .															
Quakers, .							100	70	n.	14					357
Independents	and	C	ong	gre	gat	ion	ali	sts.							33
Mormonites,															71
Universalists,								.(1)							113
Christ-ians,															
Nazarenes,															6
Deists,															17
Turks,															3
No religious p	ersu	asi	ion,												5290
															32,664
Church of En	glar	ıd,													4,281
Presbyterians,	Kin	k	of S	Sco	otla	nd	and	1 S	ec	ede	ers	,			11,293
Roman Catho	lics,	111													9,200
Methodists,-	We	sle	yan	,								1	79	2	
states and back	Epi	sco	pal	,									7	4-	-1,866
Lutherans, .															1,338
Baptists, .															434
Independents	and	C	ong	re	gat	ion	alis	ts,							49
Quakers, .															14
Universalists,										1					25
No religious p	ers	uas	ion	,											308
															28,808
															,

The Venerable the Archdeacon of York left Toronto for England on the 5th instant, and was to have sailed in the Great Western from New York on Thursday last. We unnicle, April 30. derstand that he may be expected to return in the course of

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.—It is with the sincerest satisfaction we announce the promotion of Dr. Da- therefore, employ the space usually allotted to a record of vys, the Dean of Chester, to the see of Peterborough. This passing events in presenting to our readers some of the opielevation, we have reason to know, comes to Dr. Davys, nions of the leading London press on the subject of the refrom the most honourable source, as a reward for his long cent ministerial changes. It is well known that all impresand valuable services in the education of our youthful sove- sions unfavourable to the Conservative leaders, have been reign, and it is therefore a distinction totally unconnected completely dispelled by the manly and straight-forward exwith party politics - something of a novelty in these times, planations of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and quite refreshing in this place above all others, after our and of Sir Robert Peel in the Commons. We content ourexperience of late, when patronage has been but too fre. selves with the publication of that portion of his Grace's quently conferred from the exclusive consideration of election services. We believe that Dr. Davys is not attached to any the household, and with the letters upon the same subject particular party, his whole powers being directed to the sinyears a Fellow of Christ's College, in this university, and afterwards long a curate in this neighbourhood; first in the parish of Littlebury, then of Chesterford, and last of Swaff. in regard to the acceptance of office, and his recommendaham, in all of which he was almost idolized by the poor, to tion of Sir Robert Peel to her Majesty as premier, saidwhose instruction he gave himself up with a zeal and effect rarely equalled, and never surpassed. Since he has been engaged in a higher sphere of duty, he has not been unmindful of the humbler classes, having set on foot, and for useful instruction of the poor-we allude to the Cottager's my right hon. friend has stated in his letter; and he waited more extensive diffusion of the result of such proceedings, —That in their chapters they use the Liturgy of the for its future prosperity, and its extended efficiency to the Cambridge Chronicle, May 10.

we hold among the nations of the earth, does it never occur the few, very few hundreds of them, that contribute to the commencement of the third volume, it is our intention ship is in his 77th year, not in his 87th, as stated in the

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE .- Oxford, May 15th .- In a convocation holden yesterday it was agreed (after a division in which the placets had a considerable majority), that a Professorship of Logic should be established, the stipend of the Professor to arise from a small payment made by all persons under the degree of Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Law and Medicine. The election of the first professor to take place next Term.

In a convocation holden this day to elect a Professor of Anglo-Saxon, that office being vacant by the lapse of five years since the last election, the Rev. Henry Bristow Wilson, B. D., and fellow of St. John's College, was unanimously

His Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia visits this university on Tuesday next.

Cambridge, May 14 .- On Thursday the Rev. Thomas Crick, B. D., was elected a Senior Fellow and President of St. John's College, in the place of Mr. Satham, now Master of that Society.

On Thursday last the Rev. John James Blunt, B. D., of St. John's College, was unanimously elected Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, in this University, in the room of the late Right Rev. Herber! Marsh, Bishop of Peterbo-

After the chemical examination held on Thursday last, in Gouville and Caius College, in this University, the Mickleburg scholarship was adjudged to Charles John Hare.

Mr. Alfred Leeman, B. A. of St. John's College, in this University, has been appointed Second Master of Oakham Grammar School.

Pious Munificence .- The Earl of Stamford and Warrington has, with his accustomed liberality, undertaken to restore, at his sole expence, the fine old parish church at Ashton, which has fallen into great decay. As one of the conditions of the restoration of Ashton church, the inhabitants are to form a cemetry (the ground for which Lord Stamford gives), and erect a suitable chapel .- Lancaster

At a meeting of the requisitionists to the Duke of Beaufort, on the subject of the intended vicarage house at Monmouth, an intimation was, we understand, given that his Grace would grant a piece of ground on the Castle Hill, as well as subscribe £200 towards the object in view.

W. R. C. Stansfield, Esqr. M. P., is about to commence the erection of a church, capable of accommodating 300 worshippers, at a short distance from his residence, Esholt Hall, in this county .-- Leeds Intelligencer.

BIRMINGHAM TEN CHURCHES .- The amount of subscriptions on the 22d of April, for that object, had reached the handsome sum of £21,813 4 1 .- Birmingham Advertiser. GRASPING CLERGY .-- We are happy to find that the very clever little College of Christ, at Cambridge, is charitably contending against the truth of the heading of this article. The amiable late Master of that Society (now Bishop of this Diocese) contributed the little sum of £800 towards the building of a new church in the neighbourhood of Holbeach .--The Rev. Mr. Fraser, the Prebendary of Stowe, in Lincolnshire, a late fellow of the same Christ's College, has recently given up a fine amounting to £800 for the purpose of assisting the vicar of Stowe in defraying the expenses in building a Vicarage-house. We must just add, that the liberal-minded friends of the Church seem to be unconsciously attracted towards each other. The present residence of the Bishop of Lincoln is only about four miles from Haniton Hall, the mansion of Mr. Heneage, who, it is supposed, paid £400 or £500 towards the erection of the Vicaragehouse at Six Hills, in this county .- Lincolnshire Chronicle.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND .-- We understand it to be in contemplation, among members of this Church, to deliver, at an early period, a series of public lectures in Edinburgh, which shall embrace and illustrate all the great leading principles connected with the doctrines, discipline, worship and government of Episcopacy .-- Conservative Journal.

COLONIAL NEW BISHOPS .- At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel last week, it was announced, that the Government had agreed to appoint a Bishop for Newfoundland and Bermudas, in the place of the two Archdeacons of those islands. The Archdeaconry of Newfoundland is at present vacant; and it is understood that Dr. Spencer, the Archdeacon of Bermudas (brother of the present Bishop of Madras) will be nominated to the new see. The allowance from Government will be the same as that granted to the two Archdeacons, which amounted together to £700 per annum, and the Society have agreed for the present to vote £500 per annum in addition .- St. James' Chro-

Summary of Civil Antelligence.

The shortness of the passage made by the Great Western. leaves us without any later intelligence from England: we. Speech which bears upon the misunderstanding in regard to which passed between Her most gracious Majesty and Sir Robert Peel :-

House of Lords, May 14. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, after detailing his sentiments

After I had this interview, my right honourable friend also waited by command upon her Majesty. He certainly did state, my lords, that all who were present upon that occasion, my noble and learned friend behind (Lord Lyndhurst,) and several others, gave an opinion exactly in conformity to what upon her Majesty the following day with the view of submitfor its future prosperity, and its extended efficiency to the gested, I believe, that I should be sent for, in order that her great ends for which it is endowed, the promotion of true reMajesty might have my opinion on the subject. The right igion and virtue among all classes of the community. hon, baronet came up to my house and informed me what had occurred, the discussion which had taken place on the subject, We have pleasure in informing our readers that the Bishop of Bath and Wells is much better. He is now conwith him to Buckingham Palace, and after a short time I was thousands belonging to our communion in this Province, and size: we have, therefore, the pleasure of announcing that, at sidered by his medical attendants out of danger. His lord- introduced to her Majesty's presence. It is not necessary, thing passed on my part inconsistent with the principles 1 have already stated—which I maintain are the correct principles to govern a case like the present, and most particularly that part of the subject which related to the administration of ty's service, to adhere to the opinion which he ventured to the influence and control of the Royal household, supposing her Majesty should think proper to call me to her government. My right hon, friend has stated correctly that part of the conversation which related to the interpretation and decision to which her Majesty had come—"that the whole should continue as at present, without any change." This was her Majesty's determination, and accordingly I did, as before stated, immediately communicate to Sir Robert Peel, who was in the next room, the decision of her Majesty to that effect. I do not know, my lords, that it is necessary for me to go any further into this matter; we afterwards had a communication of the purpose may be most conducive to your Majesty's personal comfort and happiness, and to the promotion of the public welfare."

It is stated by a London prove of the public welfare. ther into this matter; we afterwards had a communication with other noble lords and right hon. gentlemen, and we found it impossible for us to undertake the conduct of her Majesty's government unless this point was put to rights. (Hear, hear.)
The noble viscount has stated that he gave her Majesty advice
upon the subject—to write a letter on a statement which he
admits was erroneous. (Hear, hear.) I don't mean to draw
any conclusion from this, except that possibly it might have
been better if the noble viscount had taken some means to
ascertain what the right statement was before he gave the adascertain what the right statement was before he gave the advice. (Hear, hear.) Whether the statement was erroneous or not, the noble viscount had a right, if he chose, to act on the principle that our advice was erroneous; that our demands were such that they ought not to have been made; but it would be well for noble lords not to be in so great a hurry in future as to give their opinion and advice upon such important matters without well assuring themselves that they have a really correct statement before them. (Hear, hear.) My lords, l cannot but think that the principles on which we proposed to act with respect to the ladies of the bedchamber in the case of a Queen regnant were the correct principles. (Hear, hear.) The public will not believe that the Queen holds no political conversations with those ladies (hear, hear,) and that political influence is not exercised by them, particularly considering who those persons are who hold such situations. (Hear, hear.) I believe the history of this country affords a number of in-stances in which secret and improper influence has been exercised by means of such conversations. I have, my lords, a somewhat strong opinion on this subject. I have unworthily filled the office which the noble viscount now so worthily holds; and I must say, I have felt the inconvenience of an anomalous influence, not exercised, perhaps by ladies, but an anomalous influence, undoubtedly, of this description, and exerted simply in conversations; and I will tell the noble viscount that the country is at this moment suffering some inconvenience from the exercise of that very secret influence. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I believe I have gone further into principles upon this subject than may, perhaps, suit the taste of the noble viscount; but this I must say, that at the same time we claimed the control of the Royal household, and would not have proposed to her Majesty to make any arrangements which would have been disagreeable to her, I felt it was absolutely impossible for me, under the circumstances of the present moment, to undertake any share of the government of the country without that proof of her Majesty's confidence. (Hear, hear.) And now, my lords, in conclud-ing this subject, I hope with a little more moderation than the noble viscount (hear, hear,) I have only to add the expression of my gratitude to her Majesty for the gracious condescension and consideration with which she was pleased to listen to the counsel which it was my duty to offer; and I must say I quitted her presence not only impressed with the feeling of gratitude for her condescension and consideration, but likewise with deep respect for the frankness, the intelli-gence, the decision and firmness, which characterised her Majesty's demeanour throughout the proceedings. (Hear.) House of Commons, May 13.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, in allusion to the causes which led to his abandonment of office, said-

I said to those who were intended to be my future colleagues, that with respect to all those ladies of the household who were below the rank of a lady of the bedchamber, I should suggest no change to her Majesty (cheers from the opposition benches; but with respect to the superior class of ladies holding office, I expressed a hope that those of them who were in immediate connexion with my political opponents would immediately relieve the new government from any further trouble on the question by voluntarily resigning. (Loud cheering from the opposite side of the house.) At the same time I stated that I did think it of much importance, as conveying an intimation of her Majesty's entire confidence and support, that some change should be made with respect to some of the higher offices of the household filled by ladies, and I did express the ladies of the bedchamber. I said, that even in some instances of these, where there was not any strong political connexion, I did not think any change would be necessary. This passed on the Wednesday evening: and I mention it merely as an indication of my willingness that any blame arising from any imperfection of my explana-tion, or from any misconception as to that explanation, should attach to me only. I saw her Majesty on the Thursday—and here I repeat, I shall confine myself, unless pressed to it, to the letters that passed between her Majesty and me. Early on the Friday morning, May the 10th, I had the honor to receive the following letter from her Majesty:—

"Buckingham Palace, May 10, 1839. "The Queen having considered the proposal made to her vesterday by Sir Robert Peel to remove the ladies of her bed chamber, cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings.

In three hours after the receipt of her Majesty's note, I addressed the following letter to her Majesty:

"Whitehall, May 10, 1839.

"Sir Robert Peel presents his humble duty to your Majesty, and has had the honor of receiving your Majesty's note of this morning.
"In respectfully submitting to your Majesty's pleasure,

and humbly returning into your Majesty's hands the important trust which your Majesty had been graciously pleased to commit to him, Sir Robert Peel trusts that your Majesty will permit him to state to your Majesty his impression with respect to the circumstances which have led to the termination of his attempt to form an administration for the conduct of

your Majesty's service.

"In the interview with which your Majesty honoured Sir R. Peel yesterday morning, after he had submitted to your Majesty the names of those whom he proposed to recommend to your Majesty for the principal executive appointments, he mentioned to your Majesty his earnest wish to be enabled, with your Majesty's sanction, so to constitute your Majesty's household, that your Majesty's confidential servants might have the advantage of a public demonstration of your Majesty's full support and confidence, and that at the same time, as far as possible, consistently with that demonstration, each individual appointment in the household should be entirely acceptable to your Majesty's personal feelings.

"On your Majesty expressing a desire that the Earl of Liverpool should hold an office in the household, Sir Robert Peel, requested your Majesty's permission at once to offer to Lord Liverpool the office of Lord Steward, or any other which he might prefer.

"Sir Robert Peel then observed, that he should have every wish to apply a similar principle to the chief appointments which are filled by the ladies of your Majesty's household; upon which your Majesty was pleased to remark, that you must reserve the whole of those appointments, and that it was your Majesty's pleasure that the whole should continue as

at present, without any change.
"The Duke of Wellington, in the interview to which your Majesty subsequently admitted him, understood also that this was your Majesty's determination, and concurred with Sir Robert Reel in opinion that, considering the great difficulties at the present crisis, and the expediency of making every effort, in the first instance, to conduct the public business of the country with the aid of the present parliament, it was es-

"Having had the opportunity, through your Majesty's gracious consideration, of reflecting upon this point, he humbly submits to your Majesty that he is reluctantly compelled, by a sense of public duty, and of the interest of your Majesexpress to your Majesty.
"He trusts he may be permitted, at the same time, to ex-

press to your Majesty his grateful acknowledgments for the distinction which your Majesty conferred upon him, by requiring his advice and assistance in the attempt to form an administration, and his carnest prayer that whatever arrangements your Majesty may be enabled to make for that purp

When Sir R. Peel came away from the house, he was fol-

lowed by the whole mob about the house, and cheered to an immense extent. When they reached the turn to Whitehallgardens, he bowed and thank them. Not satisfied with that, they followed, notwithstanding the police, who tried to keep Sir R. Peel free from them, as far as his house, and then gave him three tremendous cheers. It is further stated to us, that Lords Melbourne and Normanby were violently hooted, and came away only under the protection of the police.

We subjoin, after the above official explanations, the following opinions of the press.

From the Standard, May 11.

The farce is now over-and the country may read by a light to which none but the utterly blind can be insensible, the whole scheme of Lord Melbourne's policy since the accession of Queen Victoria. It is to be remembered, in the first place, that Lord Melbourne formed the Queen's household; and it is to be remembered also that he did not form that establishment of the "friends of her Majesty's youth," as has been asserted by the "enormous liars" who characteristically support the ministers, but of his own creatures and dependents. This was observed upon in 1837, in an article of the Quarterly Review, which, in imitation of the Times, we have re-printed. So far from the Melbourne household being composed of "the friends of the Queen's youth," the Duchess of Northumberland, the earliest-and, after the excellent Princess who had the first claim to the Sovereign's affections-the best and most beloved friend of the Queen's youth, was excluded -not merely excluded from office in the Royal Household, but even from the honour of receiving her pupil as a guest. The household of the Duchess of Kent would, with the Duchess of Northumberland, constitute the circle of the Queen's friends in the retirement in which her Majesty was educated. How the household of the Duchess of Kent have been treated by the Melbourne Royal household is too well known to the public. This is the answer to the lying pretence, that Sir Robert

Peel insisted upon changing the whole of the householdupon depriving the Queen of the society of all the friends of her youth. Could the gentlemanlike feeling and duteous loyalty of Sir Robert Peel permit him to make that demand, as assuredly they could not, the opportunity was not given to him-for he was plainly told that, so far from changing all, he should not change one member of the Melbourne-formed establishment-though that one might be the wife of a Cabinet minister and an expectant Premier, as the case of the Marchioness of Normanby -- or the sister of another Cabinet minister, as the case of the Duchess of Sutherland-or the sister-in-law of another, as the case of the Marchioness of Tavistock-or the daughter of another, as the case of Miss Rice. In short he was told that he must carry on the Queen's government in the Queen's name, leaving the Queen's person surrounded exclusively by porsons whose families would once more divide among them all the power, emoluments, and patronage of the State as the consequence of his failure-by persons every one of whom must regard him as an enemy, who had occasioned to them, and to their families, more or less of privation. Could any man carry on the government to his own honour, or to the public adjesty from the thraldom of the Melbourne household, and to restore to her some of "the friends of her youth."

man, if he had been accessory to retaining her in it.

they considered dishonourable to themselves, and dangerous to the people and the monarchy.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S EXPLANATION. From the Morning Herald, May 16.

The speech of the Duke of Wellington will be read with the deepest interest in every part of the country.

The illustrious duke's statement proves that perfect unanimity prevails amongst the leaders of the Conservative party, as to the course adopted by Sir Robert Peel, in regard to the household appointments. * * *

The illustrious duke approves most cordially of every portion of Sir Robert Peel's conduct. His Grace would seem, indeed, to have settled, in his own mind, the expe. diency of that course of action which Sir Robert Peel adopted, even before Sir Robert Peel was required by the Queen to form an administration.

Not merely did the Duke of Wellington lend the sanction of his unrivalled authority to all the steps taken by his right hon. friend; but the illustrious Duke, in a mode indirect indeed, yet not to be misunderstood, condemned, with

time, most grossly in his duty to his Sovereign, and to his Transcript. country. His Grace observed, moreover-and the observation will make a deep impression on the country-that "he had not conceived it possible that the Sovereign should insist on the stipulation which had been insisted on by the

Such were the conclusions at which, after much reflection, the Duke of Wellington had arrived, before he was sent for by her Majesty. What took place at his interviews with the Queen the illustrious Duke did not feel himself at liberty to declare; but nothing, his Grace assured the House of Lords, did occur "inconsistent with the principles laid down" by him, as indispensable for the guidance of a new administration.

Already do the effects of Whig treachery begin to re-act injuriously upon its Royal victim. Lord Melbourne and his fellow conspirators have betrayed the Queen into a false position. The statement of the Duke of Wellington that, during his interviews with her Majesty, nothing occurred 'inconsistent with the principle," that the new minister ought to regulate the household appointments; -this state. ment, we say, will go far to convince the country, that during the first interviews of the Duke and of Sir Robert Peel with her Majesty, no opposition was offered by her Majesty to the principle in question-and that the objections which were subsequently stated by the Queen were prompted by Lord Melbourne himself, or by his agents in the royal household! * * *

The loathsome hypocrisy of the pretexts under cover of which the Whigs have sneaked back to office has no parallel, so far as we are aware, in the annals of political meanness. The Whigs cannot endure that anything "repugnant to her feelings" should be pressed upon the Sovereign! How long, let us ask, have the Whigs approved themselves so chivalrous in their loyalty? Did they regard what was 'repugnant to the feelings" of William the Fourth when they forced themselves back upon that monarch, as his advisers, in April, 1835? Did they regard what was " repugnant to the feelings," not of a queen regnant, but of a queen consort, when they denounced Lord Howe's connection with Queen Adelaide's household? Did they, and their organs of the press, regard what was "repugnant to the feelings" of the Sovereign, when they denounced Queen Adelaide as " a German woman," for no other reason than because that illustrious lady's partialities were presumed to

Lord Melbourne and his confederates, we repeat, have, for their own most despieable purposes, betrayed their young and inexperienced Sovereign into a false position. Lord Melbourne admitted, a week ago, that he had forfeited the confidence of the representatives of the people. He returned to office, as he assures the world, simply in order to gratify the Queen: -in other words, he represents lively thankfulness, because my Government has recently been the Sovereign as being desirous to conduct the affairs of the untry, by the agency of ministers who do not enjoy the public confidence! Whether the inevitable results of such an unconstitutional course on the part of her ministers offenders-whilst towards others, I felt that a free and unconmust not prove bitterly "repugnant to her Majesty's feel- ditional pardon might be extended. ings," the lapse of a very brief period will determine !

WHAT WILL MINISTERS DO? From the Times, May 16.

The Whigs are trying to put the broken-down coach again into motion, either on its old wheels, or with the help vantage, under such circumstances? But another conside- of new ones. What their hammering and shouldering may ration pressed upon Sir Robert Peel, and would have left effect it would be idle, in the present darkness, to guess; him greatly criminal if he had not insisted upon a modifica- though we believe it quite safe to say, that at present they tion, at least, of the Melbourne household, had the opportu- are still in the slough of despond. But suppose the machine no less to the Queen than to the country, to rescue her Ma. what are the roads that lie open to it, and who are to be the conductors of the "turn-out"?

It has been truly said that the monarch of a party is sove- from the Radicals. Can the future recurrence of such will be to me a source of unbounded satisfaction—IF IT reign of but half a people, and such must grow to be the concrashes be prevented? No doubt it may be, by throwing off PROVE UNSUCCESSFUL, WE MUST CAST ALL dition of a sovereign gaoled and dungeoned within a selected the noble author of the late "letter to the electors of Stroud," FURTHER THOUGHTS OF DIPLOMACY INTO circle of party-keepers. In this position Lord Melbourne and all that section of the Cabinet who concur with Lord THE ST. LAWRENCE, AND TRUST TO THE has fixed the Queen; and Sir Robert Peel would have failed John Russell in the opinion that the time is come when any HEARTS AND HANDS OF HER MAJESTY'S in his duty as a good citizen, a loyal subject, and a gentle- further organic change must be resisted, and that "England LOYAL SUBJECTS TO BRING ABOUT CONCIcannot afford to have a revolution every year." Protest LIATION BY A DIFFERENT PROCESS-and, in He might have taken office, leaving the Queen in her against these Tory doctrines; eject those of the ministry that operation, I am very confident, there are no men more thraldom-he might, perhaps, have carried on the govern- who mince their treason to the constitution, and replace entirely to be relied upon, than the inhabitants of the Eastern ment in defiance of the Melbourne household; and he cer- them by resolute fellows, who for the fatted calf will go the District. tainly would have done so with more ease if he published whole hog: the entire force of the Radicals will then supthe obstruction offered by the Court, as a Whig-Radical port you, and you may start as a thorough-going ministry. would certainly do. All this he might have done; but do- But then what becomes of those among your supporters who ing so he would inflict a blow upon the monarchy, and the agree with Lord John and the finality sect? Why, as your the Township of Manvers in this district, which has become fatal than that which the sordid, selfish, heartless person your own veterans file out at the other, and the whole-hog who fills his place has dealt. The effect of the late proceed. government begins in a state even weaker than its predecesing upon the monarchical principle is, we own, something sor left off. What Lord Melbourne and Lord John, in alliwhich we dread to contemplate. We have the consolation ance with the rank and property of the Whigs, could not to reflect that the Conservatives have done their duty, and achieve, Lord Normanby will hardly effect in opposition to that nothing worse can be said of them, even by their ene- that force, even though to the Irish tail he add the offscourmies, than that they refused to take office upon terms which ings of every prison, gaol, penitentiary, compter, bridewell, and house of correction in England, Scotland, and Wales. On the balance, the renewed Cabinet's whole gain is a

Some of these speculations suppose a continuance of the Melbourne and Russell dynasty; others the intromission of fresh experimentalists in their room. But seriously, is there any possible combination of Whig and Radical materials which the country will tolerate in the form of a ministry? Will the radical constituencies allow their representatives to go on in the liveries of the Finality Whigs? Will the Finality Whigs allow the remnant of their influence and importance, and the yet entire mass of their property, to be annually pared, plucked, and broken up, by hungry Radicalism? Will the bulk of this great conservative nation allow its sterling institutions to be melted in the crucible of Lord have no such tradition among them .- Star. Durham, or snipped into stage tinsel for the Marquis of Nor-

LOWER CANADA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE JOHN BULL STEAMER.

We regret to say that the destruction of this noble vessel,

and indeed I have not permission, to go into the details of the conversation which passed between her Majesty and me on that occasion. All that I shall say on the subject is, that nosure of the Queen, by serving her Majesty in any way she gineer, who was on watch at the time, being missing. We might desire at the present perilons conjuncture. The il- entertain little or no doubt that all these persons have pelustrious Duke declared that, in his opinion, no stateman rished, although the river is not very wide where the fire could have abstained from claiming the privilege which had broke out, and good swimmers might have reached the shore. been claimed by Sir Robert Peel-the priviledge to remodel All the other passengers, and the crew, were saved by the the household appointments-without failing, at the same boats and hands of the ships she had in tow .-- Montreal

MONTREAL MARKETS,

MONTREAL, Friday, June 7, 1839.

A number of Upper Canada Merchants have been in town for the last fortnight, and have bought freely. Business, in general, is now considered to be in a more healthy state, than it has been for many years.

Ashes .- The quantity in store is very great; several smalllots have changed hands as low as 26s for Pots, and 31s a 31s 6d for Pearls; which is a reduction of 1s 6d a 2s per cwt. upon our last week's quotation. Shippers have not been buying very freely, even at that rate, as they anticipate further decline.

FLOUR .- This article has been rather dull for the last few days; in the beginning of the week some large sales were effected at 37s 6d for Superfine, 35s for Fine, and 32s 6d a 33s 9d for Middlings. The general impression seems to be that a reduction of 1s 3d a 2s 6d per barrel will take place before another week.

Provisions are also dull, as the first demand has been supplied. No variation, however, has taken place in the price of either Pork or Beef. The retail market is a shade lower than it was last week.

BUTTER has been sold in Market this week as low as 81d 9d for salt, and 9d a 10d for fresh.

Sugars.-Muscovado has been sold at auction 2s a 2s 6d lower this week than last; but Refined is rather looking up. By the last accounts from Glasgow it had advanced 1s a 2s per cwt. in that market.

Money .-- Since the Banks resumed Specie payments, the 'Shin Plasters" have been disappearing fast. Exchange on New York has fallen & per cent this week, but remains steady on London at 10 per cent premium.

The Flour and Corn Market in New York has been dull, and a farther decline in both articles has taken place.

The average price of Beef in the New York Market, \$11 er 100lbs.

We are happy to perceive from papers from all parts of the Union that there is every appearance of an abundant harvest. From the South favourable accounts are received of the Sugar, Cotton and Tobacco crop .- Ib.

UPPER CANADA.

ANSWER OF SIR GEORGE ARTHUR TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF CORNWALL.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you most cordially for this loyal address.

I receive this manifestation of your support with a more placed in the most trying circumstances.

It has been my painful duty to cause the extreme sentence of the law to be carried into effect in the cases of many desperate

I am quite aware that there are many excellent, loyal persons amongst you, who consider that this last course is impolitic, and that their families will be subjected, by it, to fresh aggres-

Your kind disposition towards me personally, is therefore the more gratifying; for it assures me, you are convinced, if I have erred, that it has proceeded from an incorrect judgment, and by no means from indifference to, or unconcern for, your safety and protection.

I frankly avow to you, that it has been with me, an object of nity been allowed to him, which it was not. He owed it hauled out of the mire, and again set upright on its axle, great anxiety to call forth a generous feeling from those who have acted towards this country with cruel treachery and wanton violence. If the endeavour be successful, (and I still shall The immediate cause of the Whig downfall was the shock leave no honourable effort unattempted to accomplish it,) it

ANCIENT INDIAN BURIAL PIT .- An interesting discovery was made a short time since in one of the rear concessions of honour and happiness of the reigning Sovereign, only less irregular auxiliaries march in at one end of your camp, an object of general curiosity and inquiry. Some three weeks ago, a settler of the neighbourhood, walking through the woods noticed a singular looking hollow or pit of circular form, about twelve feet in diameter, and two feet or so below the general surface of the land. It was surrounded by a high bank of earth, which evidently had originally been thrown up from its bed, though at some very remote period, for upon the bank had since grown up a fine beech-tree, and in the hollow itself a bass-wood tree, both of large dimensions, (they have since been cut down, when the beech was found to be 147 years old by its rings, and the bass-wood 137!) Looking closer at the Pit, he noticed to his astonishment lying in it partially covered by the soil, several large bones apparently human-which they proved to be, and on a subsequent examination the pit has been found to be fully eight feet deep and filled with human skeletons thrown promiseuously in and numbering it is supposed at least seven or eight hundred. How long they have lain there and what their history is matter of interesting inquiry for the Antiquary. The most natural conjecture seems to be that some great battle has been fought near the spot; but we are told the Indians of the present day

> DIED .- In the town of Hamilton, on Monday morning, the 27th May, Mr. Joseph William Bull, aged 20 years, eldest son of Mr. George Perkins Bull, Editor of the Hamil-

List of Letters received to Friday, June 14:-

Rev. E. Cusack, rem.; J. Burwell, Esq. rem.; Mr. A. unsparing severity, the course adopted by Lord Melbourne and of the present parliament, it was especial to the success of the commission with which your Majesty had honoured Sir Robert Peel, that he should have that public proof of your Majesty's entire support and confidence which would be afforded by the permission to make some which would be afforded by the permission to make some "who had served the Sovereigns of England 50 years,"

We regret to say that the destruction of this noble vessel, and his reputable associates. His Grace spoke in reference by fire, occurred at three o'clock yesterday morning, off Lato these points with great solemnity of manner. He spoke as one "who had served the Sovereigns of England 50 years," to be feared that this accident, as yet not satisfactorily example 1. Creen. Menzies; Rev. G. Archbold, rem.; Mr. S. Fry, add. subs.;

Original Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH. ENGLAND.

"She is not dead, but sleepeth."

O England, England, must we mourn for thee, And o'er thy daily mouldering greatness weep? Through the dark vista'd future, dim, we see The tempest gathering that shall o'er thee sweep. Low moan the winds of fate, with prophet voice, As o'er life's threatening surge they darkly creep,-Nerving their strength to burst and howl o'er thee,-Thy proud mein humbled, and thy puissance fled, And gathering o'er thy Queen-like brow the gloom that

O how the wrung heart mourns its country's woes, How to redeem her shame 'twill proudly yearn, How, when around her press her deadliest foes, Like lava streams the blood will thrill and burn !-Think on her ancient glory—her proud name-Ye to whose hearts her cause is still the same! Lo, as when dark the mantling ivy grows
O'er the grey tower and the embattled wall—
Ruined, obscured and dim, and tott'ring to their fall!

In vain, in vain, O, all in vain the fire That burns unquenched in each true Briton's breast! Once could no nobler theme the heart inspire,— Who now can rouse her from inglorious rest? Mark, amid her sacred altars and her throne, How the rank weeds of faction strong have grown; How flaunts the Romish church in gay attire, While triumph flashes from her haughty brow And, grappling with her foe, she bids the world before her bow

Deem ye our Church's martyrs bled for nought, When from her neck she cast the Papal yoke? Or, that the victory their blood hath bought Will long be borne by her whose power they broke? No more the spoiler's hand doth court disguise: On every side she calls—awake, arise! Again her martyrs' blood flows free and fast, Where, in the sister isle—devoted land— Her children dread to meet the midnight murderer's hand!

And wilder, higher, brighter than at first, The bigot's zeal shall bid those fires arise, That, o'er her firm, her dauntless martyrs burst, When passion roused had reft earth's holiest ties, And desolation filled th'affrighted land, As swelled to Heaven their agonizing cries! Yes! by the deadly faggot—torch in hand— I see the demon's spirit waked again, With hands that thirst for blood, and glory in the stain!

CLAUD HALCIO.

CHURCH CALENDAR. June 16 .- Third Sunday after Trinity. 23 .- Fourth Sunday after Trinity.

24 .- St. John the Baptist. 29.—St. Peter's Day. 30 .- Fifth Sunday after Trinity.

THE HEATHEN VILLAGE AND ITS CHRISTIAN INMATE.*

A SIMPLE RECORD OF FACTS. By a Yorkshire Vicar.

stanced. Its extent is great, but its population scanty and widely-scattered. Between the church and one of the hamlets a broad common intervenes, which in winter is impassable. And this obstacle, added to their distance, four miles, from the sanctuary, had, from time immemorial, rendered the dwellers at E--t perfect strangers to its walls, save when compelled to have recourse to its services for the purposes of baptism, marriage and interment. This state of things seemed fraught with evil; and an early opportunity was taken of inspecting the distant outpost. The sun shone brightly in the firmament, The breeze blew freshly across the common. The herbage was luxuriant beneath my feet. The cattle seemed, after a long and biting winter, to revel in the abundance that teemed around them. The lark sang his gay and happy carol in :nid-air, as if inspired by the life and light of the scene beneath him; and all things, methought, spoke of the goodness and beauty of simplicity and sagacity. A separation of endowments so One who "giveth all things richly to enjoy, and whose ten- opposed to each other might have made a complete writer,

The children were noisy and squalid; the cottages dark, times vehement as the most enthusiastic orator; now laughdirty, and unwholesome. The language and demeanor of ing with the abandonment of Farce—now weeping the the people were harsh and bearish. The sabbath was little tenderest tears of Elegy; at one moment breathing the soul for. The plague spot of ignorance was painfully visible in oriental metaphor. Some of his expressions are actual syevery direction. It was a heathen settlement in a Christian

ference, with which they met every suggestion which had ever was brought in by the common sense. It digs, he said, brethren at Babylon, and casting a longing look towards for its object the introduction of a better state of things without spade, sails without ship, flies without wings, builds the land of their imprisonment, for some little cloud, as it amongst them, surpassed belief. They were the "living without charge, fights without bloodshed; striding in a modead." One exception there was, and only one, to the pre. ment from the centre to the circumference of the world, vailing torpor, in the person of a decrepit, feeble, and very and creating and annihilating things by the motion of its ken is seen to arise on the hills that stand round about Jepartner, almost as infirm and helpless as herself, maintained the sciences and the arts, never weary, never asleep-be-

I'm poor-and I'm aged-and I'm infirm-and I'm af. for future service. Every one has heard of his bringing flicted—oh, how deeply and heavily afflicted !" and the tears, home a sermon verbatim, and of his marvellous enumeraas she spoke, coursed down her furrowed cheeks, "but, tion of the names and signs in Cheapside. But an anecdote blessed be God, I'm superior to them all! I've a Bible, and more characteristic and interesting has been related of him. praised be his holy name, I can read it! I had a son, such Happening to visit the Committee of Sequestrators, sitting a one as falls to the lot of few. He was the joy of my heart at Waltham, in Essex, they began to commend his surpris and the delight of my eyes. While he lived, I never knew ing memory. "'Tis true, gentlemen," replied Fuller, "that want. I loved him too well, and God took him. Yes! 'he fame has given me the report of a memorist, and if you took away the desire of mine eyes at a stroke.' He left me please, I will give you an experiment of it." The Commitone morning in perfect health, and the next was brought to tee readily assented. "Gentlemen," resumed Fuller, "I act inverse proportion to that of religion; and consequently my door a stiffened corpse. I trust he has found mercy with will give you an instance of my memory in the particular we ought never to be surprised if men who are without relihis heavenly Father, for he was one of the best of sons to instance in which you are employed. Your worships have gion, and who are actuated only by the principles of honour, his earthly one. Ah! you look as if you thought I was thought fit to sequester an honest but poor cavalier parson, should yield to any great and trying temptations. Honour praising him too highly. But no! faithful and true was he my neighbour, from his living, and committed him to pri. appeals to time; religion looks to eternity. Honour origiin every relation of life. What he was as a servant, you son; he has a large family of children, and his circumstannates with the caprices of man; religion is founded on the may guess from the fact, that from the hour of his death ces are indifferent; if you will please to release him out of attributes of God. Honour is partial in its dictates, referring his master and mistress adopted the little one he left behind prison, and restore him to his living, I will never forget the only to the rich and the fashionable; religion is universal, him, took him into their service, and promised to provide kindness while I live."-Church of England Quarterly and has no respect of persons. Henour is capricious and for him. 'Tis a sad story, told in few words; but somehow, Review. sir, if you'll have patience with me-I think it relieves me to repeat it and weep over it. 'Twas madam's [mistress's] birth-day; and as usual, it was kept. All the servants had a holyday; and my poor lad, as gardener, was invited to make merry with the rest. He'd a good mistress; and right might please the Lord to send her. His own, poor lad, were

* From the Church of England Magazine.

found on the common in the morning, stiff and lifeless .-Poor lad, he was starved [frozen] to death! And now," she sively, "that mine may be 'a godly sorrow that worketh repentance; pray for me, that I may 'not sorrow as those that have no hope.' I am calmer now," she resumed, after a pause; "but you may judge what I have suffered. Had I not been able to read, I must have gone mad !"

"But the consolation of prayer, under all and any circumstances remained to you."

"No; I tried to pray, but in vain. My prayers, strive as

"Still, the service of the sanctuary would have comforted; and some church there must have been within your reach?" of King Edward the Fourth, a citizen in Cheapside was "None," replied she, mournfully; "and as for these people-Kilhamites they call themselves-the noise they make, the shouting, the crying, the roaring, would have been ing a crown for the sign; more dangerous it is to wit-wan. agony to me. They think to 'be heard for their much ton it with the majesty of God. Wherefore, if without

speaking? while I feel that I must 'commune with mine thine intention, and against thy will, by chance-medley own heart, and in my chamber, and be still.' The truth I must and will speak. The power to read kept me from madness. My Bible alone saved me. Nothing that man can say to me could sooth me. But God can, and did, when I read, 'as many as I love, I rebuke and chasten; be zea. his own crutches! Neither scorn any for his profession, if lous therefore and repent." [Rev. iii 19.]

"May his consolations abound towards you more and more, to your last hour !"

"Amen, amen," said she fervently. "But you mentioned somewhat of having a service here. Ah, let me hear the good old Church prayers once more. We are a careless, drunken, heathen hamlet. But there are no hearts so stony God's word cannot soften, and no understandings so dark which his grace cannot enlighten. Peace be with you, sir; and for me, I go to read and pray."

I began to retrace my steps homeward. All was energy and industry around me. The ploughman was whistling gaily to his team. The sower was carefully casting seed into the furrow. The shepherd was thoughtfully tending his fleecy charge. All were employed. Every object, animate and inanimate, seemed to say, 'Occupy till I come!" Labour diligently in the vineyard of the mighty Master .-Redeem the time -bear the cross -run the race -brave the fight-win the prize."

As I pursued my long homeward walk across the common, the scene changed sensibly yet slowly. The shades of evening closed around. The bustle and the hum of labour altogether ceased. Gloom and darkness fell around me, and shrouded each surrounding object. There was The parish committed to my charge is singularly circum- tarily owned the depression of the hour. The "night comsomething dispiriting in the change, and the heart involuneth when no man can work." But nothing appeared to me so sad as the spiritual darkness of that benighted hamlet, relieved only by the hope and faith of her to whom the power to read her Bible had been so great a blessing-whom it had cheered in the time of sorrow, strengthened under the pressure of infirmity, consoled under the agonies of bereavement, and guided in that gloomy hour when her "feet stumbled on the dark mountains."

A---- Vicarage, June 4, 1838.

FULLER, THE CHURCH-HISTORIAN.

A writer, we may venture to affirm, unparallelled in the literature of the world, for capacity and acuteness of intellect, for variety and quickness of fancy, for the combination of pathos and humour, of learning and bon-mots, of but their union composes a more extraordinary genius .-I reached the hamlet. Neglect was everywhere apparent. Sometimes fantastic as the most volatile dreamer; somenonimes to phrases in eastern poetry, and fulfilled his own admirable definition of fancy, which he affirmed to be an of Jerusalem, their harps unstrung, and their voices un-The apathy, the extraordinary and insurmountable indifinward sense of the soul, retaining and examining what. an air of activity, cheerfulness, and kindly feeling, which longed to Fuller. He, who had bestowed upon him so amstrangely contrasted with the sullenness of those around her, ple a genius, accompanied it with the faculty of memory to "Tis a rough sea I am riding on," was her reply, when an extent enjoyed by few in any age of society. Pages pas-I adverted to this circumstance, "but I'm buoyed up within. sed from his eye or his ear into his mind, there to be laid up

The Garner.

REPENTANCE.

willing was he to wish her as many years of happiness as it a cleansing virtue; but these penitential clouds must be still sent duties and realizes its future prospects by withdrawing

to be but few !" and again she wept long and bitterly. "I native hue and colour, and to make it white; and afterweary you; but I've not much more to add. He left the wards it must be ever and anon washed, to preserve and to hall for his home towards the dark hours, and the night was keep it white. In like manner, the soul must first be cleansed bitterly cold. Whether for once he had exceeded -or whe. from a state of sin, by a converting repentance, and so ther the sharpness of the season had brought on any fit-or made pure; and afterwards, by a daily repentance, it must undersigned, on or before the tenth day of July next en. whether from the darkness of the night he had lost his way, be purged from those actual stains that it contracts, and so and was unable to regain it, we could never learn. He was be kept pure. It is an enjoyment and privilege reserved for heaven, not to need repentance; and the reason of this is, convenient, may be made to the Editor of the Church. because the cause of it will then be taken away. But here, continued, in an agony of distress with which it was im- this pitch of perfection is not to be hoped for. We cannot possible not to sympathise, "pray for me! You are a man expect that God should totally wipe these tears from our of prayer and praise; it is your duty, your calling, your oc- eyes, till he has taken all sin out of our hearts. Till it be cupation. Pray for me," and she wrung her hands convul- our power and privilege not to sin, it is still our duty to repent .- South.

JESTING.

Harmless mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirits; wherefore jesting is not unlawful, if it trespasseth not in quantity, quality, or season.

Jest not with the two-edged sword of God's word. Will nothing please thee to wash thy hands in but the font? or I would, became murmurs. It was long before I could pray, to drink healths in but the church chalice? And know, the whole art is learnt at the first admission, and profune jests will come without calling. If in the troublesome days executed as a traitor, for saying that he would make his son heir to the crown, though he only meant his own house, havthou hittest scripture in ordinary discourse, yet fly to the city of refuge, and pray to God to forgive thee.

Scoff not at the natural defects of any which are not in their power to mend. Oh, 'tis cruelty to beat a cripple with honest, though poor and painful.

He that relates another man's wicked jest with delight, adopts it for his own

He that will lose his friend for a jest, deserves to die a beggar by the bargain.

We read that all those who were born in England in 1349, wanted their four cheek teeth. Such let thy jests be, that they may not grind the credit of thy friend, and make not jests so long till thou becomest one .- Fuller.

FOLLY OF REJECTING EPISCOPACY.

If any man be so dull or so affectedly ignorant as not to ee the reason of the case, and the dangerous consequences of rejecting this ancient form of discipline; if any be so overweeningly presumptuous, as to question the faith of all history, or to disavow those monuments and that tradition, upon the testimony whereof even the truth and certainty of our religion, and all its sacred oracles, do rely; if any be so perversely contentious, as to oppose the custom and current practice of the churches through all ages down to the last age; so self conceitedly arrogant, as to condemn or slight the judgment and practice of all the Fathers, (together also with the opinion of the later most grave divines, who have judged episcopal presidency needful, or expedient where practicable;) so peevishly refractory as to thwart the settled order of that Church, in which he was baptized, to. gether with the law of the country in which he was born; apon such a person we may look as one utterly invincible and intractible; so weak a judgment, and so strong a will, Johnstown District School, Brockville. who can hope by reason to convert? - Dr. Isaac Barrow,

SCRIPTURE IMAGERY.

The imagery of Scripture is not merely adventitious or. nament, calculated to captivate and delight-the exuberance of a pen of some ready writer. Beautiful as it is, it is no less perceptive than descriptive, and speaks more to the heart and understanding than to the imagination and eye. In each vivid picture with which the pages of holy writ abound, we recognize the illustration of some important article of faith—the development of some holy mystery—the ropre. sentation of some essential doctrine, or of some edifying

Take for instance the remarkable passage which I have just read, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salva. ing people of God sitting down and weeping amid the ruins were, no bigger than a man's hand, the indication of the returning consolation of Israel! Suddenly the desired toand every eye is intently fixed on the coming messenger .-How beautiful are his feet leaping upon the mountains!-God reigneth!" How radiant his countenance, while he declares the gracious tenour of his commission, and speaks comfortably to Jerusalem, and tells her afflicted children of the accomplishment of their warfare, in the near approach

Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stock of their returning countrymen.—Dr. Summer, Bishop of of which they have always on hand, consisting of

RELIGION AND HONOUR.

impure, sanctioning many vices, and deriding many virtues; religion is altogether amiable and consistent-she recommends whatever is good, and she restrains us from all appearance of evil. Honour defeats its own intentions, by allowing and encouraging its votary to rush into every kind Repentance hath a purifying power, and every tear is of of luxury and dissipation; religion at once secures its prekept dropping; one shower will not suffice; for repentance us as much as possible from the temptations of the world, land, to the Editor of 'The Warder,' Dublin. is not a single action, but a course. We may compare the and by proclaiming the necessity of continually mortifying soul to a linen cloth; it must be first washed, to take off its our corrupt affections and desires .- Rev. W. Grinfield.

Advertisements.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS, are requested to pay to the suing, Five PER CENT on the amount of their respective shares, or five shillings per share. Remittances, when more H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, June 8, 1839.

WANTED, by a subscriber to "The Church," Nos. 1 10, and 16 of Vol. I, and Nos. 13 and 33 of Vol. II. Any person transmitting the above to the Editor of the Church, shall receive a full compensation for the same. 51-4w

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

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Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid]. M. C. CROMBIE.

Toronto, May 24, 1839.

Principal. 50-tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A ND for sale at Messrs. Graveley and Jackson's, Cobourg; at Mr. Rows:ll's, Toronto; and at Mr. McFarlane's,

A SERMON

Preached before the Queen, in the Chapel Royal, BY THE REV. DR. HOOK,

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