"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME III.]

lay

itso

rom

Vos.

to

nore

La-

XES

kmen

ffice,

ster8,

iving

num

or at

rear-

iblin.

NADA

eacon

horn

The

King-

muni

ett, to

ns for

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1839.

NUMBER IX.

Poetry.

CORN-FIELDS.

In the young merry time of spring, When clover 'gins to burst; When blue-bells nod within the wood, And sweet May whitens first; When merle and mavis sing their fill, Green is the young corn on the hill.

But when the merry spring is past, And summer groweth bold, And in the garden and the field A thousand flowers unfold; Before a green leaf yet is sere, The young corn shoots into the ear.

But then as day and night succeed, And summer weareth on, And in the flowery garden-bed The red-rose groweth wan, And holly-hock and sunflowers tall O'ertop the mossy garden-wall:

When on the breath of autumn breeze, From pastures dry and brown, Goes floating, like an idle thought, The fair, white thistle-down; O! then what joy to walk at will, Upon the golden harvest-hill!

What joy in dreamy ease to lie
Amid a field new-shorn,
And see all round on sun-lit slopes, The piled-up shocks of corn, And send the fancy wandering o'er All pleasant harvest-fields of yorc.

I feel the day; I see the field; The quivering of the leaves; And good old Jacob and his house Binding the yellow sheaves; And at this very hour I seem To be with Joseph in his dream.

I see the fields of Bethlehem, And reapers many a one,
Bending unto their sickles' stroke,
And Boaz looking on;
And Ruth, the Moabitess fair,
Amid the gleaners stooping there.

Again, I see a little child, His mother's sole delight; God's living gift of love unto The kind, good Shunamite; To mortal pangs I see him yield, And the lad bear him from the field.

The sun-bathed quiet of the hills; The fields of Galilee, That eighteen hundred years agone
Were full of corn, I see;
And the dear Saviour take his way, 'Mid ripe ears on the Sabbath-day.

O, golden fields of bending corn, How beautiful they seem !— The reaper folk, the piled-up sheaves, The sunshine and the very air

The sunshine and the very and Seem of old time, and take me there!

Mary Howitt. 1839.

CONSEQUENCES OF A SEPARATION BE-TWEEN CHURCH AND STATE.*

This divorce of religion from government will proceed upon the principle that men of all religions, or none, are alike to be considered competent for the duties of citizenship. If, however, a man is competent for public, is he religion learn our duties to our parents, brethren, families, friends, where we are aided, by natural instincts, and where the return, in the shape of enjoyment, is more certain, immediate, and abundant, as well as the corresponding penalty of failure to perform them? In this view the argument, which is good to prove that religious differences have no bearing upon the discharge of political duties, is equally good to prove, that they have no bearing on private life, and, consequently, asserts the possibility and propriety of a social system founded on atheism, in its real and substantial sense of the denial of a providential government of the world. Is not this assertion, conveyed through the most authentic organs which are at human command, an issue awful to contemplate? Let him who is tempted to acquiesce in the doctrine which thus disconnects belief and conduct, remember the precept of St. Paul, "Speak every man truth with his neighbour, for we are members one of another." He could scarcely think that relative duties were independent of religious creed, who thus expressly grounded them on the high Christian doctrine of union in the body of the Re-

Let us beware, in this part of the subject, of being seduced from the truth, by observing in the midst of society certain persons, it may be, who do not believe the catholic faith, or who disavow the name of Christianity, Perhaps even any of the forms of Theism, and yet whose discharge of public and domestic duties is equal or su-Perior to that of the average of persons who are members of the church. Nothing can be more false than a sup-Position that their present conduct is a measure of the natural effects of their creed. To estimate those effects aright, and to compare them with the moral working of the church, we must take the mass of the professors in each. But, further, we must consider whether these be educated persons, aware of the value of good opinion and of the enjoyments of society, and of the consequent necessity of keeping on good terms with society by conforming to many of its approved practices. And yet again, we must consider how all individuals are naturally affected by an extensive system into the midst of which they are cast, which surrounds them like an atmosphere, and from which they cannot help inhaling and assimilating some, at least, of its properties. And we must not infer that, because society can bear a few of any class or butions of subject isles and cities. Communities of men character in its composition, it could therefore bear to be composed of such throughout. The law can dispense with the oaths of Quakers and other small communities while they are small; but would the general administration of justice remain secure, if the whole nation were to pass into Quakerism? But the character of the system, in each case respectively, is to be tried by considering what results it must produce if it were dominant and universal. From certain truths, stolen out of Christianity, has been compiled a structure, under the name of natutal religion, which nature did not discover, but which, how that they have been established for her, she can heathen writers of the Roman empire reached a higher tone of morals than their predecessors, from the insensible

* From The State in its relations with the Church, by W. E. Gladstone Esq. M. P.

they came.

but it is also an effect. America, I believe, is influenced | curacy of Hanworth. ples and sympathies.

we see a change which seems to indicate the progressive who, while they deprecate the political views of the ripening of those harvests which are in preparation, the other party, were yet strongly attached to Episcopacy, one for the love, and the other for the vengeance, of the and to the formularies of the Church. Lord. Firstly, because it asserts practical atheism, that is a human agency, knowingly, deliberately, and permaterian form of discipline was established, many retained nently divested of regard to God. Secondly, because it a strict adherence to the Episcopal Church; and it was asserts that atheism in the most authentic form, namely, not until the events of 1745 that the Episcopal cause by casting out its antagonist, religion, from what are most began to decline. Heavy penalties were attached to the permanent and most authoritative among men, their public politics. Thirdly, because the assertion is not made by individuals alone but by masses, invested with politiwere erected in which ordained ministers of the Church cal power, and, under the most wretched infatuation, of England and Ireland officiated. Mr. Sandford's conclaiming it as a right of freedom thus to banish themselves from the divine protection and regard.

looked upon these awful prospects, which appear palpa- and was therefore under no Episcopil jurisdiction:—an bly to lie at least before some nations of the world, we anomalous state of things; for though the ministers of turn to the blessed Scriptures and observe the strong such chapels might have been episcopally ordained, there yearnings of affection wherewith the world's great King was no one to whom they were required to render canonwrought for our deliverance, and the exultation with ical obedience. In process of time the penal statutes which His prophets and His saints foretold a friendship were removed; the political principles of the old nonjubetween earthly thrones and His spiritual body, and a rors rendered them no longer objects of suspicion; and consecration of earthly powers to His glory, which has there was a growing desire that the two sections of Episappeared already, so far as to identify the description, but copalians should be united. While some of the English of which it seems as though the obstinacy of human madness would yet struggle to intercept the glorious fulfilnistered, strongly opposed the measure, Dr. Sandford, ment,—"He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, (for he had now taken his D. D. degree) decidedly favorand from the river unto the ends of the earth. The ed it, and was in a great measure, instrumental in bringkings of Tarshish and of the isles shall bring presents: ing about the union. He drew up at address to his own the kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts. Yea all congregation on the subject in November 1804, in which kings shall fall down before him: all nations shall serve he fully enters into the imperfect and anomalous situation Him. His name shall endure for ever: His name shall of the English chapels, as they were ermed; and thus be continued as long as the sun; and men shall be blessed concludes it: "I have studied this important subject for markable consistency in the whole process of that stupendous plan; in Him; all nations shall call Him blessed.*" "And concludes it: "I have studied this important subject for a considerable length of time with the atmost attention. try and our laws and authorities, can we not also without the light of it: and the kings of the earth do bring their glory and honour into it.1"

> consequences of the great change we have been discus- cese of Edinburgh, is my diocesan), that I can satisfy my If Christians are a peculiar people in their hopes and privileges, to an office is, to render more glaring and offensive any responsibility which I bear, as a minister of the Gospel, to and the practice of their lives. But to implant these princiirreligious conduct in it, but upon the whole also to ren- our blessed Lord and Saviour; or discharge my duty to- ples and to promote their growth, to be "renewed in the spirit of der that conduct rarer. The removal of those sanctions wards those for whose spiritual welfare I am bound by our mind," and to become "new creatures in Christ," we shall ciety at large. Even the high and delicate feeling of honour which is now entertained by many men regardless of God, is, in its main and better parts, the growth of Christianity; of Christianity, not as cherished here and there in the secrecy of individual breasts, but as recognised and established in public institutions. As her light recedes into sequestered places, the selfishness of men will become colder, and ruder, and harder, and the false refinement which, without religion, may for a while present a varnished surface, will soon crack and disappear.

But if such be the result upon the general tone of nanners, how will it be found to operate in regulating the most serious and trying circumstances of life? Yet the part of the case which refers to individual character, is too palpable even to need a statement. What, then, will be the social consequences? How will occasions of discontent be borne? How will visitations of God be undergone? The lower classes are the great object of solicitude with the patrons of the system in question. How will their case be considered? Will the streams of charity flow more largely in communities where the name of Christ shall not claim or receive honour from the mass, and where it shall be deemed a thing indifferent in common society whether a man profess himself a believer in revealed religion, or the contrary? We must recollect this great fact, that we owe to Christianity alone the institutions which afford systematic relief to the sick, the wounded, the widow, the orphan, the lunatic, and which acknowledge and meet the claim of the poor to be supported from the land. This has been shown with great force during the present year by an eminently learned minister of our church.§ He seems induced to consider it a solitary exception to his general statement, that the infirm citizens of Athens were entitled to support. But the citizens of Athens were, in fact, an oligarchy; and then had no bowels of compassion for their fellow-men before Christianity pervaded them. And should society be thrown back into unbelief, do we flatter ourselves that the old and holy influences would very long survive? No, rather the latter state would be worse than the first; the case would be that of truth rejected, as well as of false-

DR. SANDFORD, BISHOP OF EDINBURGH.

Daniel, the subject of this memoir, was the second son of the Rev. Dr. Sandford, of Sandford Hall, Shropshire, and Inetimes receive and appreciate. So it was that the was born at Delville, near Dublin, in 1766. He was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1784, and was appointed, through the influence of the Duchess of Portland,

* Ps. lxxii. 8, 10, 11, 17. † Is. xlix. 23. ‡ Rev. xxi. 24.

public opinion is stable and unmoved. It is a cause; London's death. Mr. Sandford at this time served the

by the public opinion of Europe; but when the religious Mr. Sandford removed to Edinburgh, in 1792—a step institutions of Europe are assimilated to those of Ame- to which many of his friends were opposed. It was rica, the waters will have found their level, and the cur- thought that it would materially hinder his preferment, rent must cease. Where religious ministrations are of which there was a fair prospect. Whether or no he crippled and contracted, individual character will suffer ever received the offer of any important preferment in the sound public opinion will no longer exist, but will be re- in Scotland at that period was divided into two sections, placed by others, representing a different set of princi- -the members of the old Episcopal communion, the staunch adherents, or their descendants, of the house of In the separation, then, of religion from government, Stuart; and those members of the Church of England, Divine power by which the good old man was strength-

At the period of the Revolution, though the Presbyand it was owing chiefly to this circumstance that chapels gregation, which was at first very smill, afterwards assem-Surely it must touch the heart, when, after having supposed, not connected with the old Episcopal Church, bled in Charlotte chapel, in 1797. It was, as may be Let us also consider shortly what would be the civil of Aberdeen (who during the present vacancy of the dio-One of the effects of attaching religious sanctions own conscience; that I can act agreeably to the awful it is right that they should be so also in the temper of their minds the strongest obligations to be solicitous."

On the retirement of Bishop Abernethy Drummond, was made. The bishop continued to officiate in Charlotte chapel until the congregation removed to St. John's Princes Street, which was consecrated by him; and which, as a building, reflects the highest credit on the taste of the architect whose design it was, and on the liberality of those by whose contributions it was erected. Here the bishop continued to officiate—generally, however, with the aid of an assistant minister—until early in the month of January, 1830, when he resigned his spirit into his Saviour's hands.

There are many points in the character of this excellent man which deserve our consideration. I speak not now of his scholarship, though he was a sound scholar.-The first point which strikes the writer, not only from the perusal of his memoirs, but from personal acquaintance, was his conduct as a parent. No man could be more attached to his children, and none was ever more anxious for their best interests. His three sons-Erskine D. Sandford, advocate, Edinburgh; Sir Daniel, professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, and D. C. L. of Christ Church, Oxford; and the Rev. John, of Balliol College, Oxford, and vicar of Dunchurch, in Warwickshire—were much blessed in having such a father. His published letters to them are delightful; and when he spoke of their progress in life, his countenance was pecu-

which are really most affecting. How true is the decla- same yesterday, to day, and for ever." ration made to all God's servants, "As thy day is, so In the confession which follows, how appropriate a subject a night of much pain, I rise to a day of anticipated suffering. May I be strengthened to endure it! May the * Rev. T. T. Biddulph.

but real diffusion of the balmy influences of Christianity. a student of that society. He here endeared himself to love of God be evermore kindled in my heart; for in the not fall to the ground without our heavenly Father's observation And just so it is that there are now some individuals many by his amiability and gentlemanly manners; he midst of judgment there is mercy. I pray to be enabled and permission? Surely then his children may infer the universawhose characters are beneficially modified by the Gospel, distinguished himself in college by his excellent conduct humbly to wait the appointment of Divine Providence. lity of his superintendence over them and their concerns." At but who yield it not their acknowledgments, and cite its benefits against itself, denying the channel through which hour of his life to have had a most affectionate recollection.

This is, at present, hard to my feebleness; but God will the return of every morning, says Dean Comber, "it will be a benefits against itself, denying the channel through which hour of his life to have had a most affectionate recollection. Save me, O Lord!" Again: Dec. 1. tion of the days spent at the university, and to have re- - "I am ill in body and in mind; I have but one resource the darkness of the night which we have passed; and now to re-But some may be inclined to say, public opinion will garded them as among the happiest he had passed. He and that is in the confession of the penitent people of member that though we were folded in the arms of sleep, the bronot endure these excesses and extremes. Doubtless in had many opportunities of mixing in the highest circles Israel. May He who knows my distress be pleased, in ther of death, and were insensible of danger, and incapable of its present state it would not do so. Public opinion is ge- while very young; and the influence of this was percep- his infinite goodness, to cause that, in this severe chas- resistance; yet have we gone safe through those dismal shades, nerally above common practice, but seldom very greatly tible through life. Having been ordained deacon by the tisement, I may find the means of spiritual improvement, which are the image of hell, the emblem of death, the opportuabove it, and in the long run sure to be sympathetically Bishop of Chester, he married, in 1790, Miss Douglas, of and may hereafter meet with the peaceable fruit that his nity of mischief." Well, then, may the language of the Chrisaffected by it, and deteriorated by its deterioration. The the family of Douglas, of Kelhead, in Dumfriesshire, word promises to those who are exercised thereby."— tian be, "I have laid me down and slept in peace, for it was thou, prevailing opinion of the nation now exercises a beneficial (who died early in the present year,) and was, in 1791, Again: "My sorrows are enlarged indeed. The seve- Lord, only, who madest me to dwell in safety." And as we have influence. The individual is affected by it. The secta- ordained priest by Dr. Porteus, bishop of London. In rity of my sufferings is most overpowering. May I have before us all the perils of the day, - and who can tell what a day rian body is affected by it, and is thus unconsciously but the interesting memoir of his life, edited by his son, it is patience and submission to the will of God! What a may bring forth,—how well does it become us also to pray that powerfully modified by the very institution from which it recorded, that he was so affected during the celebration comfort it is to have a ruler, a will to which we must subhas departed, and which commands, in a great degree, of the service that he fainted. The kind bishop took mit." "My health is more uncertain and distressing It is right that our petitions should be directed to those bodily the formation of public opinion. But let no man con- him home in his carriage; and a friendship arose between than can be told. I beseech, most humbly beseech, the wants and personal dangers which, in the course of a day, may

the formation of public opinion. But let no man course of a day, may ceive that, amid the general fluxion of human affairs, them, which remained until the Bishop of Almighty, through our blessed Lord, to give to me a occur, that we may be defended from all the adversities which spirit of true pious submission to his holy will. In the may overtake this mortal tabernacle; but more especially does it midst of my various sufferings and trials, O may faith in become us to supplicate our heavenly Guardian and Protector, him, and in Jesus Christ whom he has sent, support and that therein we MAY FALL INTO NO SIN. This is the danger guide me, and render my unworthy meditations and which, as affecting his immortal part, will ever engage the Chrisprayers acceptable in his sight!" "I passed a night of tian's chief anxiety: his deliverance from it, from its sting and tremendous suffering. But I humbly commit myself unto thee, O God, to dispose of me as thou thinkest fitting, the jailer, whose prison-walls the carthquake shook, he will cry out in a proportionate degree, and the materials for forming a south, he never left Edinburgh. The Episcopal Church

It is very pleasant to one who was no stranger to Bishop Sandford to be able to bear his testimony to that ened in many a lingering hour. It is very pleasant for him to record that, as far as he believes, the bishop departed this life a decided advocate for the preaching, in all their freeness and fulness, of the doctrines of grace.-These doctrines cheered and supported the dying bishop: the outward man was perishing, but the inner man was strengthening day by day. It is his heartfelt prayer, as a strong and warm friend of Scottish Episcopacy, that the preaching of a flimsy morality, however eloquent, and of a clouded Gospel, however specious, may for ever be excluded from the pulpits of that Church. Let her ministers preach, in all its purity, the everlasting Gospel; and "peace, then, shall be within her walls, and prosperity within her palaces." Nothing short of this will prepare her members for God's everlasting kingdom. New congregations of Episcopalians are forming in Scotland; the boundaries of that apostolical Church are enlarging; let her ministers be faithful to their trust; let their preaching be "Christ Jesus the Lord, the same yesterday, and to-day, and for ever;" then shall she be the instruvary; and then will it be the privilege of her ministers to present many before the throne perfect in Christ Jesus. -Church of England Magazine.

HORE LITURGICE.

NO. XIX. THE COLLECT FOR GRACE.

In the operations of the Spirit of God, conjoined as they so Son in the work of our redemption, we cannot but discern a rerious and settled conviction, that it is only by my sub- Ghost who, by his influence upon the heart of man, fulfils this mission to the primus of the Episcopal college, the bishop purpose, of that gracious plan,—that we may become "a peculiar

confess at once the need of some holy and heavenly influence to counteract the native depravity of our hearts, and oppose a barrier Dr. Sandford was consecrated a bishop at Dundee, on to the fatal enticements of the devil and the world. If by nature the 9th of February, 1806. The appointment to this we too truly verify the picture which the great Head of the Church office, though it brought not much emolument, was a proof has drawn, of being "wretched and miserable, and poor and of the estimation in which he was held by his brethren in blind and naked," it is not the strength of man which can corthe diocese of Edinburgh, by whose election, subject to rect these deficiencies or supply these wants. When therefore the approval of the Episcopal college, the appointment the flesh entices, and the world allures, and Satan spreads his snares, there is graciously vouchsafed in the Spirit of God a strength which will enable us successfully to resist them all, and render us more than conquerors through him that loved us.

> The Liturgy of the Church of England is very pointed in the recognition of these important truths,—the native depravity of man, and the necessity of his renewal by divine grace; and although, throughout the service at large, these are doctrines constantly inculcated and placed, as it were, in the foreground, we have amongst our stated prayers a special collect for the Grace of God. Here, too, the Church, as upon all other occasions, manifests her reverence for the usages of earlier and purer days,this Collect being borrowed from an ancient form in the Eastern Attributes which are introduced to the petitions that are offered

space of time experienced more bodily anguish; and yet that his abode is in heaven; yes more, this same gracious Pa-

shall thy strength be!" Thus, in the Diary, 22d May, have we for the Christian's daily acknowledgments to the throne of Judah possessing its most fertile division, now more commonly 1828, we have the following remark: "Let us have no of grace, -Who hast safely brought us to the Begin- called the Holy Land, as there the ministry of Christ was exerishes, but commit ourselves entirely to the disposal of NING of THIS DAY. "The senseless doctrine of chance," ob-Him who so well knoweth how to order all things right.' serves a late pious writer, "occupies no place in the creed of a cension of our Redeemer took place for our eternal salvation. These were the words of a dying Christian. May God true member of the Church of England. Are the hairs of our

is that, too, which does "most easily beset us"; its snares are spread in all our daily paths; and the preventing grace of God is necessary to "direct our steps and uphold us that we may live."

And who, animated by a due conviction of God's previdential care, and by a sense of his own weakness, will withhold this daily prayer,—that ALL OUR DOINGS MAY BE ORDERED BY HIS GO-VERNANCE TO DO ALWAYS THAT IS RIGHTEOUS IN HIS SIGHT? Following our own ways, we shall fall into error and at last into ruin; but directed by his guiding Spirit, we shall be followers of Him as dear children in this world, and in the world to come be partakers of his glory. "Commit thy way unto the Lord," says the Psalmist; "trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass."

Too many, in the ranks even of professing Christians, are selfpleasers, -content to appear righteous before men, -and satisfied with the applause of the world; but the aim and the prayer of the true believer on the Lord Jesus is, that all his doings may be righteous in the sight of GOD. Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to manifest this holiness and obedience; but we look to the efficacy of faith in him "who of God is made unto us wisdom, and RIGHTEOUSNESS, and sanctification, and redemption." For any worthiness of our own we could not hope to be heard; but when we present our petitions, as the Church never neglects to instruct us, THROUGH JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD, we can look ment of bringing perishing sinners to the cross of Cal- for the fulfilment of this promise of the Saviour himself, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you."

The third Collect appointed for the Evening Service corresponds in substance to the Prayer we have been considering; with this difference, that as in the Morning, we implore the heavenly guidance and protection against the evils and dangers of the day, so in the Evening we pray to be defended from the perils of the night, which might assault us under the cover of darkness, and when we lie unconscious of what is passing around us. We commit ourselves to repose, and trust to the watchful care of that eye, to immediately are with the gracious dealings of the Father and the which darkness and light are both alike, and which never slumbereth nor sleepeth. The shades of night which are to close us round, the helpless state in which we are to be laid, (were it not for our unwearied Protector) naturally suggest to us the spiritual kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their queens thy properties they shall be a considerable length of time with the itemst attention. I shall be happy to converse with any ofmy congregation to that which the Father devised and the Son in his own person to the smith drawn and the deadly and powerless sleep in which the ship. If, however, a man is competent for public, is he not also competent for private duties? If without religion we can learn and discharge our duties to our country and our laws and authorities, can we not also without try and our laws and authorities, can we not also without try and the kings of the earth do bring their in God, amid the darkness and slumbers of the night, to say, "Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord?" Lighten es with knowledge, and faith, and hope, and love; then we fear no

Conscious of "the perils and dangers" which pertain to this seaon,-when no witness nor accuser can espy us, and our souls are open to all dangerous temptations,-when accident, disease, or death may overtake us without warning. -how should we fly to our heavenly Father, that his grace may defend our souls, and his ministering angels guard our bodies! And well may we ask with a pious writer, " How dare you suffer your eyes to sleep in the midst of such armies of perils, before you have besought Him that "never slumbers nor sleeps" to save you from them? If any be confident without prayer, it is not courage, but desperate stupidity and inconsiderateness that makes him so daring.'

And, to borrow the sentiment from the writer just quoted, as the Molossian king was by law obliged to grant any petition offered by one that brought his son with him, so the king of heaven cannot deny us, when we truly and humbly disclaim our own merits, and prefer our petitions in the name and "FOR THE LOVE OF HIS ONLY SON OUR SAVIOUR, JESUS CHRIST.

Penny Sunday Reader.

THE EAST.

The Christian, when he thinks of the East, remembers "the Man of sorrows, who was acquainted with grief"-follows him in his wanderings in the Holy land-gazes on that bright star of division of the Church. And while we cannot fail to observe in Bethlehem, which led the Eastern sages and the Eastern shepthe prayers in general, the peculiar suitableness of the divine herds to a stable and an infant-listens to the sayings of him "who spake as never man spake," on the Sea of Galilee, on the up, this characteristic will be particularly discernible in the Collect Lake of Gennesaret, on the Mount of Olives, and in the Temple of Jerusalem-weeps at the Cross of Calvary, and in the Garden of It may here be observed that the persons who address the admirable words of this prayer to God, are supposed to be real be- with sacred rapture those mountains, which were once gazed on lievers; that this, in short, is the judgment of charity by which by that eye which ever beamed love and mercy, and which was itthe Church is directed in all her valuable formularies. We are, self moistened with tears, when He wept at the grave of Lazarus, or upon this supposition, instructed to address Almighty God as the over the then future fate of the Holy City. The pious Jew, when LORD, OUR HEAVENLY FATHER; for none but a child of his be thinks of the East, remembers that there the first man was crecan address him in this strain of filial confidence; only they who ated-that there dwelt the first long-lived patriarchs, and the deliarly animated. His feelings when told that Sir Daniel through the influence of the Spirit can cry, "Abba, Father," scendants of Noah till long after the Deluge—and that there the was in the first class of classical honours were quite over- may, without presumption, look up to the mercy-seat and regard great monarchies of Assyria, Babylon, and Persia, were founded him that is enthroned upon it as a Parent. Yet to distinguish and flourished. He remembers the land of Judea or Palestine. The bishop also presented a rare example of patience him from "fathers of the flesh,"—to increase our reverence for Syria, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Chaldea, Assyria, Arabia, and under bodily suffering. Perhaps no man ever for such a his majesty and our confidence in his might,—we are reminded Egypt. Palestine is pre-eminently dear to him. There the kingdoms of Israel and Judah flourished—there the temple of God was murmur did not escape his lips. It is needless to enter rent, so willing to hear and to grant the desires of his penitent erected by King Solomon—there most of the inspired Scriptures into particulars on this point; but the writer can bear and believing children, we are instructed to call upon as the AL- were written—and there, in after ages, One arose who accomtestimony to the bishop officiating under circumstances MIGHTY AND EVERLASTING GOD. In the contemplation of plished the all-important work of human redemption, and the in which most men would have been incapable of attend- his omnipotence, we feel, while we are offering up our petitions, Apostles of the Saviour were supernaturally qualified to go forth ing to the ordinary business of life. There are some of that nothing is impossible with him; and regarding his eternity, among all nations to preach the gospel of eternal salvation to a lost his expressions of resignation recorded in the Diary, we cannot doubt the immutability of his promises, that he is "the and ruined world. In the East, also, lay the land of Canaan, the land of promise to Abraham and his family, the land of Palestine, named after the Philistines, and that land of Judea, from the tribe

What Christian can hear of Syria, and think of Antioch, now give me grace to make them the rule of my heart! After head all numbered? Is it true that an insignificant sparrow does Antachia, without remembering that it was there that the Christians were first so called after their Divine master?

There were the mighty Babylon, the humble Bethany, the cele-

remembered Capernaum, the rivulet Kedron, the lamented Chorazin, the distinguished Corinth, the famous Damascus, the cities of Decapolis, the beloved Emmaus, the adored Galilee, the awful Golgotha, the destroyed Gomorrah, the often mentioned Jericho, the four-hilled Jerusalem, the dear and worshipped Nazareth, the ancient and venerable Nineveh, the Patmos, so interesting to our earliest astonishment, the Samaria, whose daughter's history has mons is not and cannot be restrained by any law, treaty, so often been perused with delight, the Sarepta, with whose widow we are so familiar, the Siloam, whose healing waters we have heard of from our infancy, the Sheba, whose Queen has surprised us by her unbounded riches, the Sinai and the Horeb of another dispensation, the Zion, whose children's songs shall constitute the music of heaven, the Sodom, whose destruction we mourn over, the Tarsus, whose Saul afterwards became the glorious apostle of the Gentiles, and the Mount Tabor of Palestine, on which, in very deed, as such foreign states may or may not require the alliance, transpired the scene of the Transfiguration.

The philosopher, whether natural or moral, the poet, the linguist, the lover of arts and sciences, the antiquarian, the painter, the sculptor, the historian of ancient days and of bygone centuries, all seek in the records, monuments, and recollections of the East, materials for their minds, tastes, and occupations; and drawing from those vast storehouses of knowledge and of facts, they enrich our libraries, adorn our galleries, and excite a livelier piety in our houses and in our temples. - Blackwood's Magazine: July, 1839.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1839.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT has now become the theme is a subject which affects our existence as a British Colony, we shall, we trust, be excused if we bestow on it a all responsibility must be owing and discharged. greater degree of attention than we usually devote, in one impression, to a single topic. We shall endeavour to express ourselves in the calmest and plainest manner; and, though the feelings of men must always have a great and legitimate influence in the decision of any political question, we shall, on this occasion, confine ourselves exclusively to an appeal to reason.

The question of Responsible Government,-which appeared to be set at rest by the late elections, upon a specific reference to the constituency of the Province, is now revived, and will probably form the principal theme of political contention for an indefinite period.

When it last occupied the public mind, it was recommended to popular favour, by its being the doctrine of those who called themselves Radical Reformers,-which party was composed of many who have since declared themselves in favour of American institutions, and who have openly ridiculed the notion that the obtaining Responsible Government was any thing but a step towards the achievement of Independence. It also contained many who professed, and continue to profess, that they only sought for the enjoyment of the British Constitution. To the latter, as a class, it is not intended to deny sincerity and honesty of purpose. But we cannot be blind to the fact, that all those who joined in the late rebellion, and who were forced to leave the Province, or who abandoned it voluntarily, acknowledge, without exception, that their object, from the beginning, was to produce separation, or, in the language of Mr. Hume, to be relieved from the baneful domination of the Mother Country.

Those, on the contrary, who chose to remain in the Province, and who were permitted by the clemency of the Government to do so unmolested, notwithstanding their participation in the rebellion, have universally asserted, that they only sought for reform. It seems but fair therefore to question their sincerity, and to suppose that the mask of reform is only used to cover the ultimate design, which those who have no further interest in con-

cealment openly avow.

From these premises we may reasonably conclude, that the party who call themselves Reformers, are not altogether free of the stigma of disloyalty. Our object is, to shew by calm and dispassionate deductions from fact, that, however treacherous and guilty such persons may be, they are in truth the most correct reasoners. They pursue an object which can be attained by the means proposed to be used; others are pursuing a phantom towards the gra tual,-but the result will be of all things the farthest

A Covernment, responsible to the Provincial Assembly now comes recommended upon the high authority of the Earl of Durham. All imputations of disloyal purpose, all suspicions of sinister designs are readily evaded by an enlistment under the Durham banner: the name of this great reformer of the Colonies, covers alike the plots of the traitor, the ambition of the selfish disturber of the public peace, and the dream of the enthusiast. In the splendour of this great luminary, treasons, murders, and all the miseries of civil war, vanish from the sight: Mackenzie, and Rolph are forgotten: it is no longer "Bidwell and the glorious minority," but "Lord Durham and Responsible Government.'

The late adherence of many of respectable name, and unimpeachable loyalty, to the cause of the Reformers,the name of the Earl of Durham, the new hands in which the powers of Government are expected to be placed, so as to accord with every man's individual notions of policy,-the favor with which all extensions of popular power are generally regarded,-all make no difference in the question under discussion. It remains the same now, that it was in 1836. The same arguments which seemed to decide it then, can be urged with irrefutable cogency now.

The question of local responsibility of the Government may be fairly stated as follows :-

Its advocates allege, that the people are the source of all power, and that all government should be conducted according to the popular will. They say, that this will is declared by the majority of

the popular branch of the Legislature That the will thus declared can only be carried into

execution by those who sincerely accord with the views of the body who declare it.

They say, that public servants should, therefore, be those only who fully accord with the views of the majority of the House of Assembly.

That these functionaries ought therefore to be responsible for their opinions to the House of Assembly, and that this constitutes Responsible Government. They allege that this is the British Constitution.

On the other hand, the opponents of local responsibility, readily admit that this is the British Constitution, as its working is felt in England; but they allege that such a state of things is incompatible with the condition of a

The necessity for concurrence in opinion between the advisers of the Crown and the Representatives of the people in Parliament, arises, in England, from the power over the resources of the Empire being placed in the House of Commons. Such concurrence is required by no law; it is no part of the legal constitution of England. The Sovereign is there under no pledge to choose ministers agreeable to the people; but, practically speaking, they must be so chosen, -because, without the concurrence of the House of Commons, Armies and Navies cannot be raised or paid, and the whole machine of Govern-

ment must cease to act, and all things fall into anarchy. Therefore, whether the people be right or wrong, they must prevail; by the people, being meant that portion

Thus the electors of the United Kingdom constitute the supreme power in practice; and to this power every other, being practically subordinate, must of necessity be practically responsible.

Now this practical supremacy of the House of Comcompact or understanding; it applies to all things, domestic, public, private, colonial, and foreign; and is only limited in its extent, by the actual limit of the power and resources of the Empire.

Not only the Colonies of England, but all foreign States, in proportion to their strength or weakness, are influenced by this power, which is more or less supreme, protection, amity, or assistance of England, or may be subject to aggression or injury from her.

All weak states, requiring the protection of powerful mes, must be subject to the influence of the protecting power: the condition of being protected is inseparable from that of being influenced: a state not able to protect itself may be nominally independent, but it cannot be so

When a colony, from its own resources, is capable of raising an army and navy, of defending itself from foreign aggression, and of asserting its rights against the world, its colonial condition is dependent upon compact, -it is nominally dependent, but not so actually.

But, so long as it is actually dependent, requiring the protection, and assistance of the Mother Country, it of general discussion, both public and private; and as it that country, whether it be vested in the people, or in the colony independent. the Sovereign, -and to the power which is thus supreme,

> So that the first position of the advocates of Local Responsible Government falls to the ground, and with it the whole argument, -- because,

The people of a colony are not the source of all power. But it is said that by compact, or pledge from the Imperial Government, Responsibility to the people of the Colony may be secured, the people of England retaining the right of directing foreign relations and matters of interest to the Empire at large; leaving to the people of and right to interfere to prevent the oppression of that the Colony the whole direction of local affairs.

Thus the public servants in the Colony, though appointed by, and during the pleasure of, a Sovereign, who is under the necessity of regulating her policy, according to the will of the Commons of England, must be amenable to another body,-namely the Commons of the Co-

To illustrate the impracticability of such a system, it is necessary to follow it into its workings. Nothing is easier than to make a sweeping definition of local affairs, to use her influence to maintain Colonial public servants and of those of national interest. Let us, therefore, suppose the thing done, and that either by a declaratory self management and local responsibility is established.

cal direction and responsibility.

of those excluded.

Then let us suppose the British Parliament exceedingly desirous to preserve peaceable relations with the United States of America, and to be strongly of opinion that neither justice, honour, or policy requires war.

Thez let us suppose the people of a Colony of a different opinion, loud in their complaints of wrong and aggres- no defence against a charge of neglecting Colonial intersion suffered at the hands of the citizens of the country, with which England desires to be at peace, clamorous for war, or for retaliation, or for a course of policy which may lead to exasperation and hostility.

responsible, and adopting, without reserve, every mea- Crown, and dos away with the authority of the Queen all right of passing judgment on the internal policy of the British Parliament to whom they would ultimately be sure which could tend to preserve peace, and allay con- and Parliamen, by making the will of the inhabitants the colony, when they are reckless of their approval, and tention. This may be extended to speeches in Parlia- of a province a conclusive judgment in all cases without seek the means of enforcing their own measures in oppoment, advice as to the treatment of prisoners, as to acts exception. To sustain that side of the argument it is sition to those of the ministers of the Crown supported of reprisal for injuries received, correspondence with necessary to naintain that there are no cases whatever in by the people of England, and when they desire to place ing the action of the Local Government.

policy on the part of the Local advisers of the Crown | the question of interference must remain, as at present, public confidence, in the Province. How then, in the to interfere, or to forbear from interference; and the densome and expensive, but powerless, and uninfluential face of such a feeling in the majority of the Assembly, could they conduct local affairs?

upon any local question whatever. The excluded topic | Parliament, must be responsible to the same body, and and the policy prevailing in the nation of which we are a need not be excluded from debate; it could not be excluded from the public press; it could not be obliterated from men's minds, nor could they prevent it from influencing their motives.

have been given—the members of a government, strictly and avowedly responsible for their conduct to the Impetion, would be rendered incapable of conducting any public affairs whatever by a rigid performance of their duty towards the power to which they were responsible. A vote of want of confidence on any question would make resignation necessary: no inquiry could take place: no appeal be made: no protection held out: all would have visers of the Government must possess the confidence of the Local Parliament.

Let us suppose a strong party in the British Parliament determined to abolish slavery in all the dominions of the British Crown, and a large majority of that body determined to adopt a series of measures in a colony, preparatory to the enfranchisement of the slaves.

This may or may not be treading on the forbidden ground of interference with the internal affairs of the colony, but for the sake of argument let us suppose it to be an excluded question and of national and general con-

Could any servants of the Government conduct . the local concerns of a colony where the electors were generally opposed to the enfranchisement, if they were cordially to act with the Imperial Government on this question? Local responsibility would inevitably overthrow them; and the servants of the Government must either secure their popularity in the colony by thwarting the policy of the House of Commons, or they must subject themselves to a vote of want of confidence, by opposing the policy of the Colonial Legislature.

Let us recollect the case of the British population of Lower Canada complaining, as a minority, of the policy of the majority of the people of that Province as exclusive, anti-commercial, and anti-British. This is the colony should have dared to advise interference by the succumbed to the enemies of their sovereign, and their country, and seen them placed exclusively in authority? Few loyal men will answer this question in the affirmative, -and yet the affirmative is the only answer consistent with the notion of a Local Responsible Government.

can be no such thing as divided Responsibility, separated | would be far worse, liable to its influence, or exposed to merely by the nature of political questions,-it is only necessary to take up any important subject, upon which the Imperial Parliament and Provincial Legislature may happen to differ, and to trace the effects of such difference upon the popularity of, and the confidence reposed in, the public servants in a colony. It will be found that in any such case there will arise an impossibility of retaining majorities on the side of Government in the Provincial Legislature, unless we can entertain the absurd supposition that members of Parliament will in all cases forbear to use the obvious means of accomplishing their ends. The plan of Responsible Government, to be revenue. worth anything, must be inviolable and consistent .-After its adoption, it will admit of no compromise or question,-it can then no longer be considered as open to enquiry how far it may be wise in the Imperial Government to interfere with local politics, or to forbear from interference. After the establishment of the system, they cannot interfere at all; and it is most plain that any house of Assembly can, at its pleasure, bring the unquestioned power, which they would then possess upon local questions, to bear upon any general one of peace or war, intercourse or commerce, taxation upon imports, or any other point in which the general interests of the Empire may be considered as involved. The consequences of such a collision must either be a violation of the pledge of Responsible Government on the part of the Imperial Government, or its yielding up the whole management of local and national relations to must accommodate its policy to the supreme power in the Provincial Legislature, or, in other words, making

But to bring the consideration of the question still nearer, can it be denied that, so long as England is called upon to preserve internal tranquillity in a colony, and to maintain an army therein for that purpose, she has no right to pass a judgment upon local politics? Can it be supposed that she will use her troops, and expend her money merely to uphold and advance the views of a majority, without any enquiry into their propriety or justice? A British Minister and Parliament may concur with a minority in the colony; they may think it just minority by the majority, or they may think it right to prevent discontent and disaffection on the part of the loan of £50,000 to the Welland Canal Company minority by refusing to assent to measures peculiarly distasteful to them. It may be argued that such cases would not arise; but experience shews the contrary; and however those happening to be in the majority may exclaim against it, al' parties in their turn have claimed such interference.

It is truly said, that it is not the interest of England | quite insensible. in office; but it may be as truly averred that it is not always the interest of England to disregard the repre-Law, or by a pledge from the Government, the system of sentations of even aminority of her Colonial subjects, and to use her power to uphold in all cases the policy of Then let us suppose the occurrence of a few of the a majority, with which policy she may totally disagree. cases which may be acknowledged by all, to belong to It is the necessary consequence of the British Minister those included in, or excluded from, the operation of lo- being independent of the Colonial Legislature, that he feels bound to examine affairs with his own judgment, to All will admit the question of peace and war, to be one look beyond the opinions of a temporary majority, to consider measures according to their intrinsic merits, so that he may answer to his Parliament for advising her Majesty's assent or dissent respecting them. For, aling for the wisdom of Colonial measures, and it can be if to separation from England. ests, that he acted in accordance with the views of a Colonial majority.

people of a Colory, are entitled to great deference, and der dependence upon England essential to their happi-It is admitted on all hands that the local advisers of ought to weigh most materially in the consideration of ness, when they profess hatred to and disgust at republithe Government are not locally responsible on this ques- any subject in which their interests are involved. But can institutions, and above all things desire to remain if such cases be possible, each case, as it arises, must matter of what party, the power of dictating to the Bri-There is nothing more certain than that this course of be the subject of investigation on its own merits, and tish people upon what terms the connection with Engwould destroy their popularity, and deprive them of the one of degree. The enquiry must be, how far is it wise decision after all must rest with the British Minister, ac- either for good or evil? countable to the British Parliament. And it follows The most obtuse politician that ever entered a legis- that all persons advising the measures of the Governmust look for its approval, or dread its censure.

It is untruly said that in the colonies we have not the image and transcript of the British constitution. The fact is, we have it so, perfectly; but it does not, and But the flat would have gone forth—the pledge would cannot, work in the same manner, so as to produce responsibility to the local Parliament, because that Parliament, in a Colony, does not represent the source of porial Government and Parliament exclusively in this ques- litical power, as in England; and it cannot do so with-

out separation and independence. The representatives of the people in this Province have the power of passing laws, and of granting and withholding money; but these laws cannot be enacted without the assent of the Sovereign. That sovereign must be advised to act by ministers who are responsible been settled by the previous agreement that the local ad- to the people of England, and who cannot remain in office without the confidence of the Imperial Parliament .-But how can they maintain that confidence, if they are forced to follow blindly the dictates of a Colonial Legislature? The refusal of the Legislature to proceed with public business, or to grant supplies, does not involve the same consequence as in England; it does not make the colony less a Province of England; it may produce rebellion, and a suspension of the constitution as in Lower Canada: but, unless such rebellion be successful, the popular will would not prevail.

But if the popular will be made to prevail in all cases of local concern, by agreement; and if the power, thus conceded, can be brought to bear upon questions of national concern; what remains to England except the expense of protecting and defending a place nominally a colony, -of seeing the enactment of laws which her parliament disapproves, and a course of policy contrary to her own prevailing in a Province still called a possession of the crown? Why should England be bound to protect and guarantee the political existence of such a colony? It neither extends her power, or increases her resources. All her interest in it may just as well be continued if the Province were independent. The Governor becomes an ambassador in a foreign court: he alone stands bound by official duty to look after British interests: all the public servants must reject them when they come in opposition case of a majority appealed from in matters purely do- to what the majority of the Assembly consider the intemestic. Is it to be said that no public servant in that rests of the Province. The colony, in such a case, stands alone,-independent in every thing but the name,-and British Parliament? Ought they all to have quietly a nation in every thing but the power of sustaining itself. And it is not difficult to see how soon that power would be put to the trial, -when England, -wearied with provincial restlessness, with the struggles of faction in a country where she had no longer the power to allay discon-To prove the correctness of the conclusion which To prove the correctness of the concl

insult and injury at its hands, without the political weight which a connection with the councils of that country would

The advocates, in England, of self government in the penditure, they deny the necessity of any protecting force at the expense of the Empire.

They have, most consistently with the same doctrine, recommended the giving up Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands. They can see no interest that England has in maintaining garrisons in places which produce no

The same persons have most loudly cried out against the protecting duties upon timber from the north of Europe, and profess that they cannot see why the people of England should be obliged to use Colonial timber.

The same class of politicians declare that the trade with independent nations is more advantageous than colonial commerce,-they prefer the friendship of the United States, to the dependence of Canada.

They desire the self-government of the colonies because they care nothing about them—they say, What is it to that has been striking them?

"Do her Majesty's Ministers afford this unheard-of protection"

They are consistent in these opinions, but they all point at independence of the colonies and separation from

Mackenzie, and his partizans in the Provincial Parliament, thought the presence of British troops, an insult and an infringement upon Canadian liberty.

They desired the introduction of a population from the

United States; they continually made comparisons to the disadvantage of British institutions, and endeavoured to the utmost of their power to introduce those of the Uni-

They did not thank England for protection,-they decried her authority, and claimed local self-government. They were consistent and reasonable—they sought for eparation from England.

Even Mr. Hamilton Merritt,—the great champion of the cause of local responsibility,—(though he cannot be supposed indifferent to the continuance of the connection with England,) in his letter to the Quebec Gazette, confines his account of the benefits we receive from it, to a

He professes not to know wherefore the Rideau Canal was constructed; its value as a means of defence and military communication is altogether lost sight of; it may indeed, according to his account of it, be of some use for the accommodation of a neighbourhood, but of its IN OUR COLONIES, but have twice assisted in assailing value in preserving this Province to England he seems

He also cannot perceive that we are in the least indebted to England for the immense expenditure which has taken place in the suppression of the rebellion, and in maintaining a strong military force in the country for its protection against foreign invaders. No! all he can see is, that England lent the Welland Canal £50,000, which he says will be repaid when we have a Responsible Government.

The preservation of British connection at the expense of British treasure and blood is apparently of little importance, -not worthy of notice in fact when compared with the Welland Canal!

All this is consistent, though Mr. Merritt may not see though he is 4000 niles distant from the Colony, this the tendency of his arguments. They point to responsiwill not remove fron him the responsibility of answer- ble government, it is true, but they also point beyond

But are those politicians consistent or reasonable, who profess to feel the connection with the mother country of paramount importance, when, as a question of interest, It is not denied hat the opinions of a majority of the or of loyal sentiment superior to all interest, they consition. Let us suppose them then cordially agreeing with this is not sufficient to maintain the system of local responsibility, which abolishes that of the Ministers of the when they deny to the British sovereign and Parliament which the will of the majority need be questioned; for, in the hands of the majority of a provincial assembly, no land is to be maintained,—when they aim at making British Government in the Colony a mere pageant, bur-

If British connection be worth any thing, it is surely of sufficient value to produce a desire to accommodate the ment, which are ultimately to be answered for to that politics of the country to the sense of right and justice, colony: without this accommodation the connection cannot be preserved. But if the connection be of no value. why aim at a secondary object? why adopt measures tending to separation, and still profess to decry the thing

> Let those who seek for a Government in this Province-managed without reference to, and regardless of, the approval or disapproval of the British Government, weigh well what they ask for, and consider whether they in reality desire to be dependent upon England, or upon the United States,-for unless this Province is strong enough to stand by itself, a self-armed and self-protected power, one of these alternatives must be their lot. They cannot choose their political condition. They cannot be really independent and continue nominally otherwise. They cannot be republican and English, or have a monarchical Government at the will of the United States. Nor can they have a supremacy of popular will and remain a Colony.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Supplemental Chapter to SIR FRANCIS HEAD'S Narrative, which is preceded by a Preface to the third edition, and from which latter we extract the following most animated and just observations. Sir Francis, it should be premised, is defending himself against the blame laid on him by Lord Melbourne for publishing his Despatches; and, in doing so, he not merely satisfactorily justifies himself, but distinctly charges Her Majesty's Government with crouching to the American Republic, and betraying the honour of England to shame, and her colonies to injury and in-

"Why, the individual whom her Majesty's Government have assisted in assailing before both Houses of Parliament is the man who on the continent of America humbly maintained monarchical who on the continent of America numby maintained monarcinear principles against democracy; while, on the other hand, the in-dividual whom they shield is Her Majesty's Under Secretary for the Colonies, declared, on respectable evidence which it has been offered to produce, to have assisted in our colonies the progress of Republican institutions!!

But not only do her Majesty's Government protect this individual, but they declare their intention to protect democracy itself and although twenty-two pieces of artillery of the United States were fired during a fortnight upon Upper Canada while I com-manded there—although the Americans, after having set a price ipon my head, shamefully invaded the Province in all directions shot down thirty of our brave soldiers,—cruelly murdered and blundered the Queen's subjects,—brutally insulted several ladies board the British steamer (the Sir Robert Peel), which they burnt,-barbarously mutilated the corpses of our officers, one of whom, it is said, they hung up by the heels as a mark for their rifles. Although on relinquishing the government of Upper Canada, I was pursued for upwards of forty miles by these Americans, who hunted me like bloodhounds to murder me, for no other ways having generously contributed to their relief:

brated Bethsaida, the hill of Calvary, the Cana in Galilee, the well- of them which elects representatives to the House of would follow from these premises,—namely, that there become a new accession to the American Union, or, what 'Generals commanding' had insolently called upon her Majesty's subjects of Upper Canada to exchange British institutions for de-mocracy. Notwithstanding all these provocations, and notwithanding these infamous aggressions have already cost the country nearly two millions of money, I am to be censured by lajesty's Government for having, after they had agreed to the publication of my despatches, made the country and the civilized world aware that I had called 'shame' upon those institutions of colonies are consistent; they complain of military ex- the United States which their citizens had vainly endeavoured, by bayonets and artillery, to force upon the people of Upper Canada, hether they liked them or not. "If her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the old-

fashioned custom, which in British history has ever been maintained, of indignantly resisting insult and aggression, is hence-forward to be abolished, why, instead of first inculcating the new doctrine upon an humble individual like myself, did they not venture at once to rebuke the Duke of Wellington when, on the 6th It., his Grace, in a speech which men of property in the United States will both appreciate and admire, compared the unjustifiable invasion of the Canadas 'to a system of warfare known only among the most lawless of the most barbarous states of the East

"Do her Majesty's Ministers conceive that the plain-dealing veomen, farmers, merchants, and manufacturers of the British Empire are to be called upon to pay two millions of money for a secret war with America, which no man is to dare to mention; and that our public officers, smarting under the indignities they have received from the American Republic, are to be publicly censured, unless, with the servility of spaniels, they lick the hand

to our own revered institutions? No! Every fault which conflicting Commissioners of Inquiry, one after another, can ingeniously point out in the Monarchical institutions of the Canadas have been printed with eager alacrity; every recommendation from friend or foe to subject the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Upper House of the Provincial Legislature to the will of the people, has been listened to 'with the utmost possible respect,' and published in detail. Lord Durham's censures against my policy, his Lordship's allegations against the Executive Council w appointed, against the Legislative Council, and even against the representatives of the people of Upper Canada, by the advice of her Majesty's Ministers, have been all 'laid before both Houses of Parliament by command of the Queen.

"Neither the private nor the public feelings of the supporters of British institutions have been spared; but the moment (availing myself of Lord Melbourne's motion, that a portion of my desatches be printed) I tell the country the real truth—the moment, a defence of our monarchical constitution, I utter a word against those republican institutions of the United States, which have assailed and insulted it, her Majesty's Government defend democracy, and frown upon me for having disclosed the resistance I offered to its attacks!"

It is but just to state that Sir Francis completely exonerates Lord Normanby and Mr. Labouchere, for both of whom he expresses respect, from any unworthy conduct towards himself. "They (he adds) since their appointments, can have had no time to consider my case; but THE INSANE MANNER IN WHICH HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT ONLY ENCOURAGED REBELLION me, can only to my humble judgment, be accounted for by the proverb,

Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

We hope next week to draw still more copiously from the pages of this interesting supplement.

The letter of Mr. Attorney General HAGERMAN, which we give to-day in part, is deserving of a deliberate and attentive perusal from every Churchman. One third of the letter, being the latter part, we have thought fit to omit; because it is not necessary to the learned writer's vindication of himself, and touches, in the main, on a subject to which we have already appropriated an unusually

large portion of our columns. We are not at all surprised at Mr. Hagerman's being called "an obstinate bigot," and, indeed, in these licentious and spuriously-liberal days we think it is the highest compliment that can be paid to a consistent Churchman. According to modera acceptation, a person who believes, with the brightest ornaments of the Christian Faith in every century since the Crucifixion, that there is but one outward Church in the world, and that to support any body of men dissenting from it, is to commit the sin of schism,—such a person, however exhaustless his private and public charities, however unsullied and phianthropic his life, is "an obstinate bigot." And who are the men that so heedlessly and reproachfully attach this designation to their neighbours? They are those who exclaim that no man is accountable to society for his religious belief. Taking them on their own argument then, how inconsistent is it for them to declare any Churchman in Upper Canada "a bigot," because he is faithful to his Church, and will not by his vote in Parliament surrender what he believes to be her sacred and in

But Mr. Hagerman, it seems, -whatever may be his individual opinion, -has consented to a division of the Clergy Reserves among various religious denominations in the Province—yet, in Mr. Fergusson's opinion, he is "an obstinate bigot" still. Mr. Hagerman, we believe, has also been a large contributor, on various occasions, to the subscriptions for building sectarian places of worship-yet with sectarians Mr. Hagerman is "an obstinate bigot" too!

Will not this teach the calumniated members of our Church a wholesome lesson? Will they, with an unreflecting and much-abused generosity of mind, continue to support forms of faith different from their own, and be content with receiving a shower of abuse in return? If they cannot be convinced of the unscripturalness of their yielding any support to Dissent, they may surely perceive that nothing is to be gained by an indiscriminate liberality, such as that into which Mr. Hagerman's bountiful and unsuspicious temper must have frequently led him, but the imputation of being, "a dogged," "resolute," "mischievous bigot," - and how can they justify the giving of any assistance to a Christian sect, claiming to itself the most unrestricted liberty of conscience, but denying it to members of the Church!

When we state that the members of the Established Church of Upper Canada, are the most tolerant Christians in the Province, and singly contribute more to the various sects, than those sects altogether contribute to the Church, -we do not apprehend that we shall be contradicted by any intelligent and impartial man, although belonging to a denomination differing from our own. And when we go further than this, and assert, that among Canadian Churchmen there is not one with less of uncharitable gall in his composition, -not one with a more liberal hand, than Mr. Hagerman, -we as little dread being met with a negative by any one who has had opportunities of form ing a fair opinion.

Will Mr. Hagerman,-to whom we are so deeply in debted for his able and unwearied advocacy of the rights of our Church, and for his munificence in always adminis tering to her wants, -permit us to suggest to him, whe ther this charge of bigotry may not be regarded by him as a warning for the future not to attempt to change the Leopard's spots, to make the Ethiop white, or to purchase peace for the Church of England, either by yield ing one inch of ground to her inveterate enemies,offering that incense on strange altars, which the Church has a right to demand exclusively for her own?

We find the following in one of our latest London Papers. It is another proof to be added to the many nu merous instances which it has been our pleasing office to record, of the growing interest which the people of Eng. land feel in the spiritual condition of their Colonial Brethren. We can easily imagine how eloquently and persuasively our cause was pleaded by the Chief Justice, he himself being well aware of our painful wants, and all

NADA, Quebe PARSON in the s cons, in duties at Que Mr.

ian Kno

Parts, to

Scotia, a

ciety, an

rous asse

sionary Hous laid on t years 18

The Petition the peti Knowled of high reference colonies tion from began by religious situated obligatio Petition granted colony n for religi sentime

ligent th

for Chur

we look

should fi Catholic ligious ir by as to For man colonies Nor was elergym Propaga number not less stated in he had showed t in July

time the the mos to the sa to the prayed,

tralia for

the chur an equi Church Church and he fi and he fi to estable to

ian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, took place in the Town Hall, under the presidency of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Berks. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the Rev. W. Spencer Phillips, Incumbent of St. John's Church, Cheltenham, attended as a deputation from the latter soour colonies made a deep impression on the meeting. The numerous assembly was also seasonably affected by a most eloquent address from CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, OF UPPER CAlay, who appeared on the platform. A considerable sum was col-lected at the door, and the annual subscription list much increased."

On Sunday, the 28th July, Mr. J. TORRANCE, of Quebec, late Theological Student in U. C., and Mr. Montreal.

Mr. Torrance remains for the present assisting in the duties connected with St. Paul's or the Mariner's Chapel,

Mr. Maning is appointed as second Travelling Missionary in the District of Montreal.

Civil Antelligence.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Years 1835-1838.

STATE OF THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES. The Archbishop of Canterbury said, he rose to present some Petitions to their lordships on a most important subject. One of the petitions was from the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. The other petition was from a distinguished prelate of high character in Australia. The subject of the petitions had reference to the interests of the Church established in our distant colonies in connection with the Church of England. The petition from the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge began by asserting that it was the duty of the state to provide religious instruction for the people wheresoever they might be situated. It stated also that this country had not fulfilled the obligations due from her to her subjects in the colonies. The petitioners prayed that means of further instruction might be appeared that in Upper and Lower Canada, in Nova Scotia, New resistance to the third reading of the bill. Brunswick, and Van Diemen's Land, there were no less than 300 Mr. Leader objected to the bill for several reasons. In the first clergymon wanted, besides those employed by the Society for the place, he looked upon it as a continuation of the Coercion Bill of

and to the dissolution of the same.

would not be continued, and the grant had ceased since 1830.

divide the house against it. The hon, gentleman then moved that divide the house against it. then the system followed in New South Wales was that of divide the house against it. The non-granishing religious instruction to all persons in proportion as the the bill be read a third time that day three months. population required it, the state supplying one-half of the expense;

Mr. O'Connell thought that the government could not have and the money supplied by New South Wales for this purpose done more than they had done, unless they had agreed to restore done more than they had done, unless they had agreed to restore done more than they had done, unless they had agreed to find that the the constitution of Lower Canada. He regretted to find that the constitution of Lower Canada. In both the Canada is Canada had taken a religious turn. In both the Canada is Canada had taken a religious turn.

the

e to

ng-

tor on the part of the government of New South Wales, ism openly cherished by the government of the principle by which persons of all denominations were things existed emigration could not go on, and the consequences of the they count all feel would be most disastrous. aced on the same footing.

The Bishop of London could not allow the principle enounced by the noble marquis, that it was the duty of the state to afford religious instruction in proportion as it might be required, to pass unnoticed. That instruction should be imparted, not in proporciety, and their forcible statements on the spiritual destitution of tion as it might be demanded, but in proportion to the destitute condition of the population.

The motion for papers was then agreed to.

CONCLUSION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S SPEECH OF THE LOWER CANADA GOVERNMENT BILL.

Once more he would tell the government, that unless they set to work clearly and seriously to establish the authority of her Parsons James Maning, who has recently been engaged in the same preparation in England, were ordained Deacons, in the Cathedral at Quebec, by the Lord Bishop of selves and the country for no reason and no use whatever; that they must begin by declaring their intention to establish her Majesty's government, and to form a fleet and army accordingly, and until they did that they would do nothing at all. (Hear, hear.)—He thought he had now gone through the whole question, or at least as far as it was necessary for him to go on the present occasion. He was perfectly aware that besides her Majesty's regular they must begin by declaring their intention to establish her Matroops employed in this colony there was a large body of volunteers done so.

Mr. Hume said, that although her Majesty's government might and militia formed from among the people of both the provinces, and militia formed from among the people of both the provinces, but particularly of Upper Canada; and he must say that he could not sufficiently applied the spirit with which those men had come forward in her Majesty's service. (Hear, hear.) The labours and privations which they had undergone in support of the rights of privations which they had undergone in support of the rights of HOUSE OF LORDS, 22 July.—The Marquis of Normanby had on the table returns relating to the Church in Canada for the abandon such men, to leave them to their fate, or to do otherwise over without any attempts even to put an end to the anarchy which by them than to make every effort which it was in the power of this country to make to re-establish peace among them, and to establish in the country such a government as would afford them protection, and give them tranquillity, and peace, and happiness for the future. (Cheers.) That was what he wished to see. He really felt the highest respect for those people on account of the very valuable services they had rendered to her Majesty, not only throughout the recent disturbances, but on all occasions. (Hear,

House of Commons, 18th July.

LOWER CANADA GOVERNMENT BILL. Lord J. Russell moved the third reading of the Lower Canada

Government Bill.

Mr. Hutt said, before the bill was read a third time he was granted to all our colonies; and they further prayed that no new anxious to say a few words to the house. Although he did not colony might be established without making sufficient provision support with his vote the resolution proposed by the hon. member for religious worship. In all these particulars he agreed with the for Leeds with respect to this measure, he sincerely lamented the sentiments expressed by the petitioners. We had been more neg- determination, on the part of the house, to put off to another sesigent than any other country in the world in making provision sion any legislation for the general government of Canada, and he for Church establishments in the lands which we had colonised. If was not without fear that this course might be followed by another we looked at Spain, at Portugal, at France, and Holland, we should find, especially where the religion of the state was Roman Catholic, that ample means were smalled for the number of the more farmed that not one subject to which he wished to draw the attention of the noble Catholic, that ample means were supplied for the purposes of re- lord opposite (Lord J. Russell). He thought that some measure ligious instruction in their colonies. But no such care was taken ought to be adopted for regulating the disposal of land, and promoby as to provide for the spiritual wants of our extended empire. ting free emigration to the colony. He considered it expedient For many years we had actually sent out convicts to the penal that the noble lord should inform the house whether it was the intention of the government, at an early period in the next session, Nor was this all. The resistion which in 1791 was made for the Nor was this all. The provision which in 1791 was made for the to bring the subject forward. All the materials for legislating clergy of the Established Church in Canada, was now threatened upon it had been placed within the reach of the government by the with abolition. With respect to the wants of our colonies, it Earl of Durham. He would not at the present moment offer any

Propagation of the Gospel; and there were at present a great last year; and, secondly, it was not the measure which the governaumber of elergymen employed by this society, at an expense of ment ought to have introduced for the regulation of the affairs of not less than £30,000 or £40,000. Thus much for the facts Canada, because the measure that was required was one that gave stated in the first petition. He now came to the petition which a permanent regulation to the affairs of that country. He obhe had presented from the Bishop of Australia. This petition jected to the bill, because it contained a clause so highly objectionshowed that instructions were issued under the Royal sign-manual, able that any bill containing such a clause ought not to meet in July 1825, to set apart a seventh portion of the lands in Auswith the sanction of parliament. He alluded to the clause giving Noes 10, Majority for third reading 100. tralia for the support of the Established Church; that such lands to the governor the power of permanent taxation against the wish were accordingly set apart for that purpose, and that since that of the people of the province. In the present case there were four time the lands had been used for other purposes (as we understood had been used for other purposes (as we understood parties—Lord Durham and those who agreed with him, the gothe most reverend prelate), but that they still continued subject vernment, the people of England, and of Canada. In his opinion to the same liabilities of providing churches and schools according two former had greatly neglected their duty towards the two latter. to the principles of the Church of England. The petitioner The conduct of Lord Durham was to him quite incomprehensible. prayed, therefore, their lordships would take this matter into their Why had he not, according to his promise, done something in anostrious consideration. With respect to Van Dieman's Land, the ther place? (Hear, hear.) The noble lord had made promises and there also, but that system was originally established there also, but that system pompous declarations of disclosures which he had never brought be permitted to be held on the 12th of July. (Hear.) and been since changed, and 400 acres of glebe had been alotted forward. The noble lord had stated in Canada that he would exwere held, not only by clergymen ert himself to the utmost on his arrival in this country on behalf of of the Church of England, but by members of the Presbyterian the Canadian people, and he would defy hon, members to point out and the Roman Catholic church. Now, here was a point to which what he had done. He must say that the people of Canada, if he he wished to call their lordships' particular attention. He apprehended that the policy now pursued with respect to the colonial expect from the noble lord or those who agreed with him. Far church was to put all religions in the colonies on an equality. He more culpable, however, was the conduct of her Majesty's government.

held in his hand a letter from a very distinguished Governor of ment. They had made many promises of legislative measures, yet hew South Wales, in which he said that the recent dissolution of nothing had been done. If the consequences were not so serious, nothing had been done. the church corporation afforded him an opportunity of placing on it would be laughable to see such a mountain in labour, for all their it would be laughable to see such a mountain in labour, for all their the equitable footing the principal churches in the colony—the promises had ended in that miserable abortion of a bill for continu-Thurshold footing the principal churches in the colony—the promises had ended in that instance and the country ing the Coercion Act. The delay had already cost this country ing the Coercion Act. Rome. The writer, therefore, recommended her Majesty's Goupwards of a million sterling. The further delay proposed by the The writer, therefore, recommended her majory and upwards of a minion stering.

upwards of a minion stering.

present bill would cost the country another million: perhaps the to adopt measures which would give satisfaction to the colony; expense might reach two or three millions. (Hear, hear.) The and he further observed, that in a new country it was impossible great sufferers, however, were the people of Canada. They were to establish a dominant and endowed church without giving great suffering from a total depression of trade and an uncertainty of life which a dominant and endowed church without giving great sunering from a total depression.

Now, he (the Archbishop of Canterbury) knew very and property. An extract, which he then held in his hand, was well, that with respect to Canada, great difficulties were to be taken from a Toronto paper of the 17th of April, from which it taken from a foronto paper of the people of appeared that then, upwards of three months ago, the people of appeared that then, upwards of three months ago, the people of Australia there was no such difficulty. Three-fourths of the Canada were expecting that the Great Western would take out Population of Australia were members of the Established Church, the bill which was to be founded upon the report of Lord Durham: and therefore there was no objection to the Establishment of the so confident were they of this that the editor promised, in case of Church of England in that colony. He had no objection to the state affording assistance to large bodies of Christians differing edition. How miserably disappointed, then, must they have been. hom the Church of England; but what he maintained was, that What was the state of the Canadas at the present moment? There the Church of England; but what he maintained was, that What was the state of the Church ought not to have been deprived of her revenues. He was a complete stagnation of trade—there was a total cessation of was a complete stagnation of trade—there was a total cessation of would maintain also, that the Church ought not to depend upon emigration to the colonies; and the Canadians the subjects of Toluntary contributions. He trusted that a concern of so much her Majesty, were fast crossing into the United States, where they importance to all our colonies might not be settled without the into all our colonies might not be settled without the inhad security for the and property.

had crossed within 10 days, driven from their homes by the negdiscretion of one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of lect of the government to give them security. Every one admitted State, who had so much on his hands that he could not give it his that delay was an evil. Lord Durham said so, and so did the own. deliberate attention. The most rev. prelate then presented the right hon baronet the member for Tamworth; and yet the go-Petitions, together with one on the same subject from the minister and inhabitants of Clapham. At the same time he moved for bill of last session for another year. It was an insult to the peotaken of or extracts from, any correspondence that might have ple of those colonies to leave them without a permanent governtaken place with the government relative to the institution of the porati. coporation for managing the school lands in New South Wales, desirous of doing was to devise means for getting through the ses-The Marquis of Normanby said, it was not his intention to country was slurred over and neglected, and he could only now resion, no matter how. For this object the real business of the age this important question incidentally on the presentation of a gret his own forbearance in not having brought the grievances of the petition of the presentation of a gret his own forbearance in not having brought the grievances of the petition of the presentation of a gret his own forbearance in not having brought the grievances of the petition of the petition of the presentation Petition, and he should therefore confine his observations to the tapers moved for by the most rev. prelate. It was true, that in session. He had trusted to the government to bring forward pro-1825 a corporation was established for managing the lands appropriated for managing the lands appropri histed for the purposes of national education; but an alteration been deceived, and could trust them no longer. There was but one been deceived, and that was that they had grossly and the purposes of national education; but an alteration of opinion about their conduct, and that was that they had grossly opinion about their conduct, and that was that they had grossly opinion about their conduct, and that was that they had grossly opinion about their conduct, and that was that they had grossly opinion about their conduct, and that was that they had grossly opinion about their conduct, and that was that they had grossly opinion about their conduct, and that was that they had grossly opinion about their conduct, and that was that they had grossly opinion about their conduct, and that was that they had grossly opinion about their conduct, and that was that they had grossly opinion about their conduct, and that was that they had grossly opinion about their conduct, and that was that they had grossly opinion about their conduct, and they had grossly opinion about their conduct. lands was not the best mode of furnishing support to the Church.

In 1829: In 1829 it was intimated by his late Majesty that the grant of ever mischiefs might arise in the course of the ensuing winter. He ads would not be continued, and the grant had ceased since 1830. ever misenies angular as intimated by his late Majesty that the grant of ever misenies angular as intimated by his late Majesty that the grant of ever misenies angular as intimated by his late Majesty that the grant of ever misenies angular as a subject of the property of the subject o

or the there existed no disposition on the part of the government of England religious instruction from the members of the Church quarrel in Canada had taken a religious turn. In both the Canada had taken a religious turn. In both the Canada had taken a religious turn. Rengland. £17,943 had been given to the Church of England, das, but especially in Upper Canada, the Irish and Scottish Roman £5,400 to the Church of Scotland, and £5,650 to the Church of Catholics had received the approbation of the governors for their Catholics had received the inother country, and it would appear The Archbishop of Canterbury did not complain of want of that the way in which they were rewarded was by having Orangethat the way in which they were rewarded of that the way in which they were rewarded of that the way in which they were rewarded of that the way in which they were rewarded of that the way in which they were rewarded of that the way in which they were rewarded of that the way in which they were rewarded of that the way in which they were rewarded of that the way in which they were rewarded of the they wer

giving encouragement to Orange lodges, the government were most anxious, by all the means in their power, to discourage secret soci-eties of all kinds. From the information which had been received eties of all kinus. From the information which has been teat the Colonial Office he had every reason to believe that the Orange lodges, if not already dead, were fast dying away. It was much better that they should die a natural death than that any inmuch better that they should the a hatural destribution quisitorial investigation should take place on the subject. He must, however, say that he had seen with surprise a statement respecting the increase of Orange lodges in a Canadian newspaper nd he could only assure the hon, and learned member for Dublin that the attention of the government should be directed to the mat timony to the loyalty of all Roman Catholies, and their determination to defend the connection of Canada with the mother coun-

proved of Lord Durham's report, and thought the should have brought in a measure in accordance with it, for prooppose this bill, and support the motion that it be read a third time that day three months,

Sir G. Grey rose on account of the charge brought by the hon.
member who had just sat down against Lord Glenelg's administramemoer who had less as the against Lord offeners a administra-tion of the Colonial Department, with reference to the conduct of Sir F. Head. The hon. member stated, that no despatch had been sent out with reference to these matters. That was altogether a mistake—it was a mistake which he (Sir G. Grey) had corrected before, but, notwithstanding the correction, the hon. corrected before, but, now mastanding the correction, the hon-member always persisted in re-asserting the same thing. A des-patch was sent to Sir F. Head, and that despatch had been twice patch was sent to Sir F. Head, and that despatch had been twice laid upon the table of the house, (Hear.) Contrary to the practice of the house, it had been twice printed for the satisfaction of the hon member. (Chaors and laughter.) This was not the only instance in which the hon, member continued to bring charges against the government after documents had been produced which utterly refuted those charges. There was nothing to which Canada, conducted upon principles different from those to which the Crown and the House of Commons were pledged, and which the government in this country was making the most strenuous Church of Scotland.

But dismissing for

Mr. C. Buller thought that the hon, and learned member for Dublin had been misinformed, because Orangeism in Canada was a very different thing from the Orangeism which had existed in this vening after they had dined they made speeches breathing nothing out liberality, and actually drank the health of the Roman Catholic bishop. He, however, believed that the system existed solely from the circumstance of its tending to keep up the influence of certain individuals, but that, as it could only lead to dan-

ger, it ought to be discouraged by the government.

Mr. Langdale could confirm the statements which had been made respecting persons in office taking part in Orange processions. He held in his hand a letter written by a lady in Upper Canada, giving an account of one of these processions, which went about shouting, "Death to the Pope," and committing various outrages.

Mr. Labouchere said, that if the statements contained in the letter were communicated to him, they should receive every attention.

The house then divided, when there appeared—Ayes 110, The bill was then passed.

In answer to a question from Mr. Langdale, Mr. Labouchere stated, that a despatch from Sir G. Arthur had been received that day at the Colonial Office, stating that Sir George had written a circular letter to the magistrates in Upper Canada, discountenancing Orange processions, and directing the magistrates to discountenance them by every means in their pow-

COLONIAL.

From the Toronto Patriot. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE HON. ADAM FERGUSSON, Toronto, 8th August, 1839.

Dear Sir,—In "the British Colonist" newspaper published in this city, I have read a speech said to have been delivered by you at a public meeting held a short time since at Hamilton, in which are reported to have made the following remarks: "We have all heard and read God knows more than enough upon the Clergy Reserves. Nor are you to flatter yourselves that the

late act of investment will extinguish the flame

"I shall suppose a case, and that not a very extravagant one; I shall suppose the official legal adviser of the Executive to be an obstinate bigot; Methodist, Presbyterian or Episcopalian, I car not a straw which, only let him be a dogged resolute bigot, determined that not one morsel of either loaves or fishes, so far Suppose further that this mischievous bigot is a pet of the Execucare is taken by the individual in question to steer clear of any formal grounds of impeachment, while at the same time the whole country is under his curse. Is it to be tolerated that no remediately

should be found except by the process of impeachment or paralyzing the province by withholding the supplies?"

It would be sheer affectation to pretend that these offensive ob-It would be sheer affectation to pretend that these offensive observations were not directed against myself, and coming from a gentleman occupying your station in society, I confess they have greatly surprised me; but however strongly I may feel their injustice, I shall for the present refrain from any comment upon them and content myself with making a request which I am sure your companiety will induce the strongly thank hesitation to comown sense of propriety will induce you without hesitation to com-oly with, viz. that you will inform me upon what grounds you we felt justified in ascribing to me the character of "an obstinate -and as such that I am determined that not one morsel of either loaves or fishes [referring to the Clergy Reserves], so far as I can prevent it, shall be dispensed to any other sect than my

I have the honour to be, dear Sir, Your obedient humble serva C. A. HAGERMAN The Hon. Adam Fergusson, &c. &c. Woodhill.

Woodhill, August 13, 1839. Dear Sir,—I have this day received yours of the 8th, and I trust ou will do me the justice to believe that I feel most sincere regret f by any expressions of mine, however unpremeditated, I should

Without admitting or denying the inference you adopt, in my supposed case of a confidential adviser of the executive, I can honestly assure you that I contemplated nothing dishonorable in the supposed conduct of such an individual. My presumption was that a conscientious conviction regulated

his conduct, and by the term "an obstinate bigot," I distinctly meant a person acting from honest, but (in my opinion) erroneous To follow up your idea of applying the case to yourself, I can

only say that universal rumours, public speeches and acts, have always led me to understand that you considered the Clergy Realways tea in a serves as exclusively the due of the Episcopal Church, and if I have erred in forming that opinion, I not only shall regret the injustice done to you, but shall derive very great gratification from being assured that I have been wrong. I have the honour to remain, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant, ADAM FERGUSSON. To C. A. Hagerman Esq.,

I have now been engaged in the performance of official public duties for more than a quarter of a century, during which time, I have been censured or praised according to the fancies, if not the

Mr. Labouchere entirely agreed that nothing could be more lamentable than that religious animosity should exist among the people of Canada, because the only tendency it could have was to complicate the difficulties of that country. So far, however, from well disposed persons, who conscientiously entertained political views opposed to mine—and when men of this description expressed their dissent, however much I might regret that I was unable to obtain their approbation, I was nevertheless gratified by courtesy of treatment, and a frank avowal of the grounds on which they differed from me—general denunciations I have of course been subject to—but confined, as in most cases they have been, to persons whose censure or praise were equally indifferent to me, I have seldom thought them worthy of notice. And in the present instance, had I consulted my own inclinations, I should have suffered Mr. Fergusson's ungenerous remarks to pass unheeded, fully convinced that they would cause me no injury whatever with any honorable man of my acquaintance; but I felt that there was something due to a large class of my loyal fellow subjects whose confidence I am proud to possess, and who were entitled to claim the xposure of misstatements made with respect to the principles and onduct of a public officer, occupying the situation I do, especially hen those misstatements proceed from a gentleman of acknow edged intelligence, and who has been lately elevated to the highly honourable station of Legislative Councillor in this province.

I accordingly addressed the above letter to Mr. Fergusson, to which I received the reply that follows it.

It will be perceived that the question put by me to Mr. Fergusson was, that he would inform me on what grounds he ascribed to me the character of "an obstinate bigot," and "that as such I was leformined that not one many leforther have a "that as such I was pensed to any other sect than my own?" Mr. Fergusson's answer is, that by the term "an obstinate bigot" he distinctly meant a luct of such an individual : he adds "that universal rumor, public speeches and acts, have always lead him to understand that I ed the Clergy Reserves as exclusively the due of the Epis-

Now I am not disposed to quarrel with Mr. Fergusson about his interpretation of the word bigot, but I must be permitted to say, that it is generally regarded as a term of reproach, and that on the occasion of its being used by him, it was evidently employed for the purpose of casting odium on the person he referred to, and who was not present to defend himself; and I shall be excused for adding, that the denunciation of absent individuals is no evidence of fair treatment, and under no possible circumstances can be justified, unless the attacking party be perfectly assured of the truth -on the contrary, had he given himself the trouble (as in justice the ought) to inquire into facts, he would have spared me the necessity of vindicating myself from his aspersions, and he would have at least escaped the trouble I have unwillingly given him, of

replying to my questions.

If in reality I honestly entertained the opinion that the Clergy fess I do not understand by what process of reasoning or fair inter-pretation of words I could be deemed "an obstinate bigot." It appears to me, with every deference to Mr. Fergusson's superior judgment in such matters, that I might, with just as much propriety, denounce him as "an obstinate bigot" because he consci-entiously maintained (if such were the fact) that the Clergy Reserves were exclusively the due of the Episcopal Church and the

But dismissing farther criticism of Mr. Fergusson's peculiarity one morsel of either loaves or fishes, (referring to the Clergy Reserves) so far as I can prevent it, shall be dispensed to any other sect than my own." I confess myself not a little surprised at this assertion being made by Mr. Fergusson: I do not believe another thought of advancing it for the purpose of increasing popular excitement, or for any other purpose; and to prove the injustice he has done me, I will simply ask Mr. Fergusson to state publicly whether I did not adopt, and to the best of my ability advocate, the measure he himself voted for, and used his influence to pro-cure to be passed, by the Legislative council last winter, by which it was intended to give to other sects, besides "my own," a share of the Clergy Reserves? 'The bill for placing this property at the disposal of the Imperial Parliament for religious purposes, without restriction as to sect, originated in the Legislative Council, of which Mr. Fergusson is a member-he voted for it there-I voted for it in the Assembly; this Mr. Fergusson well knew—and knowing it, how happened it that he did not state the fact, instead of denouncing me for a contrary policy? What liberality has Mr. Fergusson exhibited in his public or private capacity on this question, that ex-

If, as he insinuates, the "act of in restment" will not put an end to the discord that has existed on this subject, why did he and his colleagues vote for it, and procure its adoption by the Legisla-tive Council? I have hitherto supposed that when Mr. Fergusson supported this measure he conscientiously believed that it was the best that could be obtained. I concurred with him in this opinion, Mr. Fergusson that, although reluctantly, I have long since come to this conclusion, and further, that I was no more liable six years to to be charged with a determination to retain the entire of the eserves for the use of the Church of England than I am now. dy views and exertions have long been limited to securing two ther than religious purposes; and 2ndly. When distributed, the distribution should not be confined to the churches of England and scorland, but should extend to other denominations of Christians. In the session of the year 1837, I moved the adoption of the following resolution.—"That it is desirable that the lands commonly called the Clergy Reserves, and the proceeds arising from the sales thereof, be appropriated for the promotion of the religious and moral instruction of the people throughout this province,"—which was carried by a majority of FOURTEEN. This is an historical feel of the value of £50, as a mark of their late Commanding Officer. The Plate is of the manufacture of our fellow townsman Mr. Stennett, and consists of a silver Vase and the charge of having hastily, ungenerously, and erroneously as-sailed an absent individual, upon any plea he has or can set up?

carefully abstained from embarrassing any measure brought in by any party or member of the Assembly, having for its object a setthement of this perplexing question, whether in accordance with my own opinions or not, being willing that every proposition should be fully and fairly discussed; and I can sincerely declare that I most anxiously desired, and so expressed myself, that whatever measure might be finally adopted, it should originate in the Lower

I did not give a preference to, and never have PREFERRED the cinvestment bill.—I voted for it because it was found impossible o induce the two branches of the Legislature to agree on any other or better measure. I can make the same assertion with res pect to some of my leading political friends, and the time may come, when we shall feel it our duty to undeceive the public in a manner the most effectual as to the part we have desired to take in this matter-at present I have done

But I am unwilling to close my observations on Mr. Fergusson's peech, without offering a few remarks on that part of it, in which he is pleased to suppose or intimate that I am "a pet of the Exe-He has prefaced this information with various discourteous insinuations, that prove him to be as ignorant of the principles by which my public conduct on general subjects is guided, as he is of those which have influenced me, with respect to the Clergy Reserves—and he further most clearly establishes the fact -that his political and confidential associates could not by possibility be men possessing any correct knowledge of me in any relation of life;—with Mr. Fergusson himself, although a gentleman for whom I entertained great respect, and whose acquaintauce I should have been pleased to cultivate, I am not aware that I have during his whole residence in this country held two hours conversation. But with respect to my being "a pet of the Executive"—I beg to say, that highly as I estimate—and I feel I could not estimate too highly—the confidence of my Sovereign,and however gratifying to me, to enjoy the good opinion of those represent the Royal authority in this Province, I wholly deny having been the object of special favor, either with the Imperia or Colonial Governments; common justice from them is all I have received, and all I desired. The only parties to whom I admit myself to be indebted for any public favor, ARE THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF KINGSTON—the companions of my early youth, and the friends and patrons of my maturer years. youth, and the richus and patrons of my maturer years. It is now nearly twenty years since they first entrusted me with the high honor—and I have ever felt it such—of representing them in the Provincial Assembly—and during the fourteen years that I have, through their favor, occupied a seat in the Legislature, I have never once been censured by them for any political vote giver by me. It has been my pride and boast, that I was the Representative of a loyal—intelligent—independent and generous consti-tuency. And now, that in pursuance of my own inclination— and a pledge voluntarily given by me, at the last general election—when I was returned without opposition—I am about to sever the political connection that has so long united me to them—I may, without subjecting myself to the imputation of unworthy motives—not only make the acknowledgment I have made, but assert my conviction, that no man, will ever be received into their confidence—who will not fearlessly, and in despite of threats, or sneers, or taunts or revilings-come from what party they maypursue the straightforward course that every man is bound to foljust respect for his own character.

In concluding the statements I have felt called upon to make

in my own vindication, it will, I trust, not be considered out of

party questions, to prevent the restoration of that peace and harmony among all classes, so indispensable to this noble, and, in spite of all the efforts that have been made to arrest its prosperity, till flourishing Province.

Mr. Fergusson says, "we have all heard and read more than enough upon the Clergy Reserves"—in this I fully agree with him, but why should he affirm that we are not to flatter that the late act of investment will extinguish the flame? have long and for the greater part of the time happily lived, this property was set apart for the support of a particular description r denomination of Christians: we are also aware that of late years, a clamour has been raised against the appropriation, and that three parties have been raised in the Province with respect to it, each contending for a distinct and separate measure,—The first—That the entire property should be appropriated to the support of the Church of England. The second—That the Church Scotland should receive an equal share with the sister establishment—and a third—That the whole property should be diverted from its original object, and be appropriated either for the advancement of education, or for public improvements, such as canals, roads, &c. Now every one will admit that each of these propositions has found supporters among intelligent and by all mere and it was the —and it was therefore unreasonable to require, that any one of the parties should wholly surrender their opinions to the others. ands of the country, who alone are competent to find a legal re-medy for the dispute,—after years of ineffectual attempts, found t impossible to agree on any final measure that they believed just itself, or that would prove satisfactory to the whole population the country: at length in the spirit of patriotism and honourme-serving, or popularity-hunting authority—but the most ex-ted, the most disinterested, and the wisest and most just that IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF HER REALMS. An appeal was made to that power from whom we derive the constitution under which we live, and which extends to us day by day, that protection essential to our peace, and without which, all that we value in our social and political condition would be destroyed and lost.

Can it be said with truth by any one that such an umpire is not to be trusted to settle any dispute that the loyal subjects of the British Crown in this Province may have fallen into, and which they find they cannot satisfactorily settle among themselves? And is it to be believed that the Representatives of a loyal people are to be censured by any right minded man, in concurring with the other branches of the Legislature in making such a selection f an arbitrator? I entertain no such opinion, -on the contrary -I am well convinced that when calm reflection resumes its influence, as ere long it assuredly will—approbation and applause will follow the clamorous denunciations that have so unjustly and ingenerously assailed a body of men, who have been influenced their public conduct as I well know, by the most sincere and rdent desire to perpetuate the happiness of their country of every good man of every sect or party in it. Neither do I en-tertain the most remote doubt, but that the Imperial Parliament will dispose of the deeply important question referred to it, in such a manner as will give satisfaction to a great majority at least, of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province.

C. A. HAGERMAN.

In last Tuesday's number we attempted to account philosophically, for Lord Durham's perfidy, to Canada, and the ground we took, was, that "he is governor of a company, whose trade consists in the purchase and sale of lands in New Zealand, and whose profits must entirely depend on the number of people they can by any means induce to emigrate thither from England, Ireland and Scotland." And "here," said we, "is the whole secret of Lord Durham's perfidy to Canada;" and so it is. Little did we think, when thus we wrote, that the proof was so near at hand, but we have since learned that a letter was at that very time in town, from a gentleman in England to a friend here, whom he had counselled to come out to Canada with a family, at the same time ex-pressing his determination to follow them as soon as he could settle been prepared to leave England for Canada, but that previous to Upper Canada, which was in a miserable state of distraction and ot likely to be otherwise, but to turn his thoughts at once to New Zealand!!!!-Patriot.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT .- The first fruit of "Responsie Government" begins to develope itself in this neighborhood. On Thursday night week, a large party of Durhamites assembled West Flamboro', and proceeded to the newly erected Toll-Gate, mashed it into pieces, and most wantonly destroyed a fence addining the same. The Trustees have offered a reward of £10 for the discovery of the perpetrators-Hamilton Gazette.

CENSUS OF THE TOWN OF HAMILTON FOR 1839. 1st Ward 648 Decrease from 1838 2nd Ward 1270 Increase " 3rd Ward 425 "
4th Ward 979 Decrease

3322 The above does not include the Military, at the wharf Barracks.

fellow townsman Mr. Stennett, and consists of a silver Vase and ct, and I humbly ask whether it gives evidence of my being the Stand superbly chased, (having a suitable inscription) and is highly obstinate bigot" Mr. Fergusson has been pleased to say I am, or the there that gentleman can be permitted to shelter himself from which the 2nd Provisional Battalion was brought, by Col. Thorne, during the short period that they were embodied, reflected the highest credit on that officer.—Toronto Herald.

> Postscript.—We were not, as the Star asserts, "a little in announcing that a Court Martial was to be held in this town on the prisoners implicated in the Cobourg Plot. It was voluntarily and unreservedly stated in Toronto, on very excellent authority, that such a Court was to be held; the v on which it was to have opened was fixed; and the names of several of the members who were to have composed it were distinctly mentioned.

> > MONTREAL MARKETS

For the Week ending Friday, August 23d, 1839.

Ashes—No alterations to note this week in prices: Pots re-nain as last quoted, vize—25s @ 25s 6d, and Pearls 30s 6d @

Fine has been sold at 35s 7 d p barrel, cash, in the beginning of the week; 37s 6d is asked by some holders, which may be conidered to be the nominal price for Fine; but no transactions of any importance have transpired at that rate.

Grain—No Wheat has been offered for sale this Week.

OATS-Are now 2s @ 2s 3d p minot, which is a reduction of bout 100 p cent. upon our last quotations. BARLEY of the best description is dull at 3s 9d av minot, and Peas at 6s @ 6s 3d. No alteration to note in Provisions.

TEA-Is still on the advance. - Montreal Herald.

On the 6th instant, at Goderich, the lady of Morgan Hamilton, Esq. of a daughter. In Hamilton, on the 13th inst. the lady of J. O. Hatt, Esq.

9, at Effra-grove, England, the lady of the Rev. Evan Edward Rowsell, of twin children, a girl and a boy.

At Coombe Wood, on the 16th inst., the lady of Col. A. Car-

At the Carrying Place, on the 25th inst., the lady of the Rev. In Port Hope, on the 16th instant, Mrs. Samuel Hatten, of Protestant Hill, of a Son.

In Cobourg, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., the lady of F. P. Rubidge, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On July 19th, by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Rector of Richmond, Mr. Thomas Cathcart, Farmer, of Goulburn, to Mary Wilson Also the same day, Mr. John Blair, of Osgood, Farmer, to Ann Wilson, daughter of Mr. James Wilson, near Richmond.

DIED. At Brockville, on the 11th inst., John Hunter, youngest Son

of Ogle R. Gowan, Esq. M. P. July 20, of scarlet fever, making three of the same family within ten days, Arthur Beaufin, youngest son of J. Æmilius Irving, Esq., of Jamaice, half-pay 13th Light Dragoons, and lately resident at Stamford, Niagara District.

LETTERS received to Friday, August 30th :-Rev. S. Armour, rem.; Rev. W. Dawes, with enclosure; Rev. -and will follow-who is loyal to his sovereign, and has a Dr. Bethune, rem.; W. Hallowell Esq. rem. in full vol. 3; J. B. Breakenridge Esq.; Miss Murney, rem.; J. White Esq. P. M., rem.; Rev. S. S. Strong, papers; Mrs. Col. Sibbald, rem.; J. M. Strachan Esq., with enclosure; Rev. R. V. Rogers, add. sub. and have been censured or prized according to the funcies, if not the judgments, of different political parties. I do not feel that I have any just reason to complain of the treatment I have experienced from men of honor and intelligence of all classes. It was not to

Louth's Department.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S CATECHISM. PART I.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. [CONTINUED.]

Q. 46. Who succeeded Elizabeth?

A. After her long and successful reign, James VI. king of Scotland and the first of England, came to the throne; a weak prince, whose errors and measures paved the way for the miseries of the following reigns. By attempting to place the Presbyterians, who predominated in his dominions, on the footing of the Episcopal Church, he raised them against himself.

Q. 47. Did the Papists decline any further attempts against the

nation, after the disastrous circumstances you have related? A. In the reign of James I. the most monstrous of all their efforts, the very master piece of infernal policy and cruelty was produced, namely, the Gunpowder Plot in the year 1605. Perceiving that King James did not coincide with their projects, they devised a scheme to destroy at one blow the very strength and flower of the kingdom, the King, the Lords, and the Commons, when sitting in Parliament, by gunpowder.

Q. 48. With whom did this diabolical scheme originate?

A. With one Catesby, who communicated it to Percy, a descendant of the illustrious house of Northumberland. These having cantiously developed their views to a few individuals, sent over to cautiously developed their views to a few individuals, sent over to Flanders in quest of Guy Fawkes, an officer in the Spanish service, of whose zeal and resolution they entertained no doubt.—
They hired a house adjoining that in which the Parliament assembled, and finding a cellar to be let under the Lords', they rented that also, and forming a communication between them, deposited there 36 barrels of gunpowder, covered with faggots and billet-wood. The doors of the vault were then boldly thrown open to prevent any appearance of danger: and nothing remained

A. The internal fury had extinguished in their breasts every proper motive and correct feeling, but Sir Henry Percy, one of the conspirators, wishing to save the life of his intimate friend, Lord

Monteagle, sent him an anonymous letter by an unknown hand, which was laid before the King. From its serious style, it was conjectured that something dangerous and important was implied. In consequence, the diabolical contrivance was frustrated, and many of the conspirators punished for their treason: the hand of God being especially evident in the discovery.

Q. 50. Was it the hope of destroying the British constitution

and the Protestant religion which gave birth to this horrid plot? A. It certainly was, and therefore this memorable deliverance ought never to be forgotten by those who love religion, especially the Protestant reformed religion and liberty.

Q. 51. Were these alarms and struggles for public liberty fre-

A. They were, and from the political and religious fermentation created in this and the succeeding reign, arose a powerful sect of Independents, who obtained the ascendancy in the house of Commons, and drove the Lords from the upper house. A convulsive state of disorder ensued, which ended in civil war, and at length with the beheading of the sovereign.

['In the days of King Edward VI. nonconformity was con

ceived, which afterwards in the reign of Queen Mary was born, which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was nursed and weaned; which under King James grew up a youth or tall stripling; but towards the end of King Charles' reign shot up to full strength and

towards the end of King Charles' reign shotup to full strength and stature of a man, able, not only to cope with, but to conquer the hierarchy its adversary.—Fuller's Church Hist. of Britain.]

Q. 52. Did the Presbyterians get into power?

A. They did, and it is remarkable they were as great enemies to liberty of conscience, as they had accused others of being; proving that they have no objection to arbitrary power when they can get it into their own hands. The constitution also was dissolved, and the Manarchy changed into a Componwealth. and the Monarchy changed into a Commonwealth. Q. 53. How long did this state of things continue?

A. For some years; when Charles II. who had been long in exile, was recalled, and Monarchy restored. The king, however, unhappily favoured Popery in secret, and professed attachment to Q. 54. Did his successor follow his example?

A. In the reign of James II. such open and violent advances

A. In the reign of James II, such open and violent advances were made on both civil and religious liberty, that the Reformation daily lost ground; and that comely structure which had been upwards of one hundred years in rearing, was in a short time nearly demolished. Popery every where appeared openly, and the Protestant religion itself was on the point of ruin.

Q. 55. Were not the hearts of all serious and thinking Protesticated at this state of things? tants grieved at this state of things?

tants grieved at this state of things?

A. Deliverance appeared to them impossible, but God put it in the minds of the chief persons in the nation, to implore the assistance of the Prince of Orange, the King's Son-in-law, who carried in his breast, as Bishop Burnet said, the words he ordered to be put on his standard. 'The Protestant Religion and the Liberties of England.' The generous enterprise was blessed, with deties of England.' The generous enterprise was blessed with desired success, and all Protestants filled with lively joy.

Q. 56. Was he then made King?

A. The Lords and Commons of England, regularly conven A. The Lords and Commons of England, regularly convened, did in gratitude place him on the throne, as the guardian of British liberty, and the defender of the Protestant faith. From this period we date the Revolution. The Prince of Orange became hills which overhang it on the period we date the Revolution.

r William III. of immortal memory. (Feb. 13, 1689.)

Q. 57. Was King William averse to persecution? nued a Prince of known justice, honour, clemency and goodness If the dissenters did not enjoy all the advantages they expected, this was owing more to the times than to any inclination in the

Q. 58. Did the spirit of popery and rebellion continue to work? Q. 58. Did the spirit of popery and remember continue to work?

A. The papists used all their arts and influence to restore the abdicated King, and replace him upon the British throne. A plan was laid for that purpose which had the appearance of succeeding, but was however happily defeated. After this, various methods were tried. Falsehoods were contrived and spread, seditious libels scattered in every direction, and large sums of money artfully applied to gain over such as loved the wages of unrighteous-

Q. 59. Has Divine Providence ever since watched over this na-

d. 59. Has Divine Providence ever since watched over this hatton, and guarded our privileges civil and religious?

A. The wisdom, power, and goodness of God have been gloriously displayed in our salvation. Invasion and conspiracies have been unsuccessful. Four years of confusion in Queen Anne's reign were a trial of men. Disturbances in the reigns of George Land Course II. without any though the results of t I. and George II. without any thanks to the authors of them, tended to promote our union, and render the government more se cure. At length George III., of happy memory, came to the

Q. 60. How did he begin his reign? A. By this memorable speech in parliament: 'Born and eduated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton, and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people, whose loyalty and warm affection for me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my inviolable resolution to adhere to, and strengthe this excellent constitution in Church and State. The civil and re ligious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most valuable prerogatives of my crown; and as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance the practice of true religion and virtue.'

[When the royal patronage was intreated in support of an establishment for the education of the poor, he replied, 'He hoped to see the day when every poor child in his dominions should be able to read the Bible!' A sovereign cherishing these benevolent sentiments is emphatically the father of his people.]

Q. 61. Did he fulfil the pledge he thus made at the commence-A. He did, and that nobly—and after having set an example of every public and private virtue, was "in a good old age gathered to his fathers."

Q. 62. By whom was George III. succeeded?

A. By his son George IV., a Prince who breathed the spirit of his royal ancestors of the Brunswick family, and who continued to guard our rights and privileges, both civil and sacred, to the

Q. 63. Is the Royal seat of Britain still exclusively a Protes-

A. It is, and while so many crowns are placed on the head of Antichrist, as Protestants we are bound to rejoice that the most splendid earthly diadem of modern times is associated with the pure and scriptural principles of the Reformation. May our gra-mead of green, relieved by rich clumps of shrubbery, would cious monarch, Victoria, long live to sway over us her mild and

SCENES IN OTHER LANDS.

No. XLII. JOURNEY TO BELFAST.

tance to the unjustifiable demand made upon him, despite noble grove. Handsome houses, churches of modern witness of this, than our Saviour himself, who heard Hosanna in the very eloquent importunity of the porter, and the and highly tasteful construction within the town of Hillsshower of abuse which he well knew would attend the borough, and gentlemen's seats accompanied with every sevennight. Saint Paul's was yet shorter; for he was first a murknowledge of his determination not to yield! As the mark of taste and refinement, the white-washed cottages therer, and suddenly a God and no less,—in a manner with one disputation was approaching its close, a rumor suddenly of the farmers, the fields and groves in its environs, espe- breath. There is their constancy; this, the hold you can have spread that the passenger thus assailed was the relative | cially as we pursue our journey to Belfast, all evince a | of it. No lock nor key to shut up our reward in. No tenendum of a Bishop; upon which a tirade of invective flowed state of cultivation to which hardly any other part of Ireagainst the whole prelatic bench,—their boundless wealth land can bear a parallel. The contrast which all this much esteem it?—Bishop Andrewes. of which they were such niggard almoners, and the su- beauty and prosperty affords to the decay and dreariness percilious pride by which their whole demeanor was cha- and wretchedness so generally visible in the southern racterized! These were at the time common-place to- parts of the kingdom, will cease to surprise when it is repics, which the present most respectable crowd of por- membered that this is a Protestant portion of the country; ters, and beggars, and carmen, discussed with remarka- and while this exemption from the fetters of the mind ble volubility; in this only following the tide of a much seems to leave the body also more free and enterprising, perverted public opinion, which condemned without exa- the influence of a purer faith is still more strikingly obmination and reviled without being able to specify the of- served in the comparative unfrequency of those crimes, fence. Of course six times the annual income was by of dark and fearful character, which so frequently deform these voluble disputants, ascribed to the bishops that they the moral aspect of the southern and western counties. actually possessed; and it was evidence of selfishness enough, a proof sufficiently convincing of their worldly pride and devotion to mammon, that they did not sacri- ken the place, like a Phoenix from its parent's ashes, of as the flesh of the roebuck, or the milk of the kine, the marrow fice their lawful income, such as it was, at the bidding the old town of Lisnegarvey, accidentally burnt some of oxen, or the thighs of birds? If it were not for labour, men of political agitators and for the maintenance of a wi- time before. We drive along the banks of the Lagan, neither could eat so much, nor relish so pleasantly, nor sleep so thering bigotry. Public opinion has received a more the valley of which is fertile and well-adorned with elesane direction since then; a better spirit pervades even gant residences, hedge-rows, woods, and copses. The the masses of the empire; and these, with few exceptions, have learned to speak of and to treat with respect view as we travel onwards, and the handsome mansions owes to labour many degrees of its worth and value. And therethe Bishops of the Church. Pity it is that, in scanning of the linen-merchants betoken the thriving character of fore I need not reckon, that besides these advantages, the mercies open to prevent any appearance of danger: and nothing remained but to watch the opportunity of rendering their malice complete.

Q. 49. Did no remorse, fear of punishment, or hope of reward, induce any of the conspirators to abandon the enterprize, or make of England and Ireland on the side of that ill-judged, and near it one of the perpetually recurring Round and as regards the political peace and religious weal of Towers. The sun sank to his repose in a bed of gloomy rest: and things are so ordered, that labour is become a duty, and the Empire, fatal measure which gave the right of le- clouds, but nature smiled refreshed from the showers and is not so apt to turn into sin as its gislation for a Protestant country to its sworn and irre- which had fallen; and about nine o'clock, enveloped in contrary; and is therefore necessary, not only because we need it formation suffered and died that Protestantism should Belfast.

alone and for ever enjoy.

It was a hazy and lowering morning on which we started for Belfast, and frequently during the day we had heavy showers; but sunshine claimed divided empire with the gloom, and we had those interchanges of weather-of brightness and cloud and shower-which are so appropriate an emblem of human life. We halted for half an hour at the neat village of Ashbourne, and breakfasted in its comfortable inn; and from Ashbourne we drove on to Drogheda, a large town containing about 20,000 inhabitants, situated on the river Boyne. This town has some historical celebrity,—having gallantly resisted the powerful attack of Sir Phelim O'Neil in 1641, but soon after it was stormed and its brave defenders put to the sword, by the pharisaic usurper Cromwell.-About two miles from Drogheda, in what is termed the valley of the Boyne, is the scene of that glorious battle which Protestants, from its momentous consequences, the blighting policy of England's present administrators, treat with repulses the descendants of the gallant men not in us." who achieved that memorable victory; and from an affectation of concern for the tender consciences of their quondam persecutors, to frown upon every hilarity which is wont to accompany the celebration of the day. Be this as it may; let the outward commemoration of this really glorious event be checked, if they will have it so; let it even be frowned into oblivion,-yet one thing is certain: the principle of loyalty which prompts to such commemorations will never die; it is twined about the heart-strings; and if it be true that the name of Calais would have been found engraven on the heart of England's bigot queen after its pulses had ceased to beat, we can as well believe that when the heart of the genuine Irish Protestant could throb no more, there would be found engraven there the touching watch-cry of "Church and Queen" and "No Surrender!" On an eminence near the battle-field, stands an obelisk which commemorates the victory here achieved by the blessing of heaven upon the brave hearts and strong arms of the Protestant army

Drogheda is a handsome town, and from the range of hills which overhang it on the north, the view of its nouses and spires, as they rise and glitter from the valley A. He began his reign by attempting to repeal those laws which | below, is fine and imposing. The Boyne is navigable to enjoined uniformity of worship, and a toleration was granted to such Dissenters as should take the oath of allegiance. Many were the blessings enjoyed under his reign, for he always conticastle, once the residence of the learned Archbishop Usher, are still to be discerned within about three miles of the town. About the same distance, near the northern road, is the celebrated Round Tower of Monasterboice, 110 feet high and 51 in circumference; at the foot of which are two sculptured crosses, one of them called Boyne's Cross; and not far from this is a spacious cavern, evidently formed by the hand of man, which is supposed to have been a Heathen temple or antrum, dedicated to superstitious rites. The discovery of some Ro-

man coins at the spot, seems to justify this inference. From Drogheda we proceeded to Castle Bellingham, a handsome post town on the banks of the Lagan, not far from a spacious though shallow indenture of the Irish This town is very celebrated for its ale, which the traveller has always the opportunity of tasting, as he passes through; and in a little area about the centre of the town, is a venerable elm, standing, with its expanded boughs and extensive shadow, like the presiding genius

Through vallies of smiling and picturesque beauty and over hills majestically wooded, we pursued our way to Dundalk, a considerable town, with a population of about 10,000; once the bulwark of what was denominated the "English Pale," and formerly surrounded by the strong castellated mansions of English barons. The Sessions' House, a modern structure, is built after the model of the temple of Theseus at Athens; its broad fluted Doric columns, in a double row, affording a classic stateliness to the edifice not generally possessed by buildings thus appropriated. Not far from Dundalk is the seat of the Earls of Clanbrassil, since transferred to the noble Earl of Roden, with a spacious and finely planted demesne.

We drove on to, and dined at Newry; a populous and thriving town situated in a valley on the Newry-water and near the Bay of Carlingford. The scenery around is varied and beautiful, and the neighbourhood is enlivened by the bustle and enterprise of a commercial population. It possesses a handsome new Church built in the Gothic style, and near it are the remains of an Abbey founded by MacLaughlin, an Irish monarch, in the 12th century, and endowed by the celebrated Hugh De Lacey. At Newry we enter the county of Down,-presenting the best specimen of agricultural improvement and rich rural scenery of any in Ireland. Hill and dale meet us in our do credit to some of the most fertile spots of England; while the perpetual recurrence of Loughs and Bays of the county is distinguished.

After a stop of probably an hour at Newry, we drove When we were upon the eve of starting from Dublin on to Hillsborough,—nigh to which beautiful place, ex- knew why they were come together, nor why they cried so: And on our journey to Belfast, one of those altercations arose hibiting all the advantages and improvements of modern then, what judgment is there in them? No sure: out of lightbetween a passenger and a porter, which the unceremo- enterprise, is the park and seat of the Marquess of Down- ness of mind, out of passion it is, they praise or dispraise, magnious and extravagant exactions of persons of the latter shire. Amongst the venerable trees which the park nify or vilify a man, for the most part. But is this (be it passion, class render by no means uncommon. The young gen- contains, are numerous-nests of rooks and cranes,—per- or what it will) of any endurance? will it hold? No indeed: he Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.

After Hillsborough, our next stop was at Lisburn; a

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

cant. Even now we continually hear, in the American his country. - Bishop Jeremy Taylor. public orations, about the stern virtues of the pilgrim fathers. Stern indeed! The fact is, that these pilgrim fathers were fanatics and bigots, without charity or mercy, wanting in the very essence of Christianity. Witness their conduct to the Indians when they thirsted for their ter- life, the sanctity of his manners, and his perfect obedience to the ritory. After the death (murder, we may call it) of law of God, -in the vast powers of his mind, intellectual and mo-Alexander, the brother of the celebrated Philip, the latter ral; intellectual, in his comprehension of all knowledge; moral, in prepared for war. "And now," says a reverend histori- his power of resisting all the allurements of vice, and of encounteran of the times, "war was begun by a fierce nation of ing all the difficulties of virtue and religion, despising hardship and Indians upon an honest, harmless Christian generation of shame, enduring pain and death. This was the beauty with which English, who might very truly have said to the aggres- be was adorned beyond the sons of men. In him, the beauty of sors, as it was said of old unto the Ammonites, 'I have the divine image was refulgent in its original perfection; in all the not sinned against thee; but thou doest me wrong to war sons of Adam, obscured and marred, in a degree to be scarce disstill rejoice to commemorate. In correspondence with against me." Fanaticism alone—deep, incurable fanaticism—could have induced such a remark. Well son weak, the passions rampant! This deformity is not externally it may be fashionable to look upon with coldness and to may it be said, "We deceive ourselves, and the truth is visible, nor the spiritual beauty which is its opposite: but, could

of the noble-minded, high-spirited Philip; when the insensible of his goodness, fearless of his wrath, swelling with the Christians had slaked their revenge in his blood, exposed passions of ambition, avarice, vain-glory, lust. Yet this is the innocent child of nine years old, would it be credited, that there was a council held to put this child to death, and that the clergy, [not of the Church of England] were summoned to give their opinion! And the clergy quoted Scripture, that the child must die! Dr. Increase Mather compared it with the child of Hadad, and recommended, with his brother apostles, that it be murdered. But these pious men were overruled; and, with many others, it was sent to the Bermudas, and sold as a slave. Stern virtues!! Call them rather diabolical vices. God of Heaven! when shall we learn to call things by their right names? The next time Governor Everett is called up for an oration at Bloody Brook, let him not talk quite so much of the virtues of the pilgrim fathers. - Captain Marryatt's Diary in America.

ECCLESIASTICAL BIOGRAPHY.

If there be a strange and delightful charm in treadi upon ground consecrated by Piety and Learning; in pon ground consecrated by Flety and Bearing, the period of the philosophers, who deditating over the memorials of the philosophers, who have increased the fund of human enjoyment; or the cholars who have traced the footsteps of Providence in the have increased the fund of human enjoyment; or the scholars who have traced the footsteps of Providence in his works,-the Newtons, the Bacons, and the Boyles; or in keeping green the poetic graves of those who, in early days, conducted our minds "Through nature up to nature's God;" if such be our sensations, surely they will deepen into an intenser interest and a more solemn delight, when the ashes by which we linger belong to the Nurses of our spiritual life,-when the tombs we dress are those of a Donne, a Taylor, a Hall, and a Hammond. The memories of Spenser, of Shakspeare, and of Milton, have been enshrined in the most precious and enduring Criticism: but in wandering through the Burial Ground, if we may so speak, of the great masters of Sacred Eloquence, the thought involuntarily forces itself upon us, how few of their sepulchres are beautified with the offerings of love and veneration; how many are overgrown and hidden by the rank fertility of successive ages; how many want even a pillar of remembrance—even a siste viator! to arrest the footstep of the passer-by; but we may expect at least, the sympathy of our readers in taking upon ourselves, for a season, the office of Old Mortality. Nor s this labour one of love only; it is also one of gratitude and of duty. What Goldsmith said of poets is true in every particular of the preachers of the Gospel-living to the public only in their works, they glide away unregarded; and when their fame is enlarged by distance and by time, we seek in vain to investigate the peculiarities of their dispositions. We have, indeed, as he said of the poets, a meridian splendour to guide us, but the traces of their footsteps have vanished with the dews of the morning. Who does not regret our absolute ignorance of the private life, the manners, the feelings, the conversation of Shakspeare and of Spenser? How many treasures of beautiful thoughts might we unlock with that key .- Church of England Quarterly Review.

The Garner.

POPULARITY. What is the popularity, but a sort of men nothing judicial? Not one among a hundred. Not praising, but out of passion (lightly) if that; and not constant in that passion neither.-Praise, if it be judicial, is somewhat worth, and so worth the desiring. The popular is not so. Christ saith, They have always spoken all good of the false prophets: as for the true they have ever followed them with all disgrace: and then what judgment is there in them? Christ himself, will ye hear their verdict of Him? Some there was said, He was a good man; but some other (and sea, deeply indenting the land and overlooked by bold the greater sum) said, No, but a very seducer, a cozener of the highlands, adds much to the picturesque and beautiful people: And then, who can think there is any judgment in them? character of the scenery by which this fine and thriving In the XIX of the Acts, the whole multitude was together, and when Demetrius had set them in for two hours together they never left crying, Great is Diana; and the most part of them never

tleman was, however, most laudably firm in his resis- mitted to revel undisturbed in the rich shadows of this Every new moon, a new mind; nay, every quarter. No better

THE SWEAT OF THE BROW.

God hath sent no greater evil into the world, than that " in the sweat of our brows we shall eat our bread;" and in the difficulty and agony, in the sorrows and contentions of our souls, we shall "work out our salvation." But see how in the first of these God hath outdone his own anger, and defeated the purposes of his wrath, by the inundation of his mercy: for this labour and sweat of our brows is so far from being a curse, that without it our very bread would not be so great a blessing. Is it not labour that makes the garlic and the pulse, the sycamore and the cresses, the cheese of place famous for its linen manufactories, and having ta- the goats and the butter of the sheep, to be savoury and pleasant so noble nor so untempted. And as God hath made us beholder to labour for the purchase of many good things, so the thing itself rest to alleviate our burdens, and days of religion to procure our concileable foes, and which bids fair to lift up Roman- mists through which the light of the lamps hardly pene- for making provisions for our life, but even to ease the labour of ism into that ascendancy which the fathers of the Re- trated, we were deposited at the "Donegal Arms" in our rest; there being no greater tediousness of spirit in the world than want of employment, and an inactive; and the lazy man is not only unprofitable, but also accursed, and he groans under the load of his time; which yet passes over the inactive man like a dream, or the feathers of a bird, while the disemployed is a I do not know anything that disgusts me so much as disease, and like a long sleepless night to himself, and a load unto

That image of God in which Adam was created, in our Lord appeared perfect and entire, -in the unspotted innocency of his the eye be turned upon the internal man, we should see the hideous And when the war was brought to a close by the death shape of a will at enmity with God; a heart disregarding his law, his head in triumph on a pike, and captured his helpless picture of the unregenerated man, by the depravity consequent upon the fall, born in iniquity and conceived in sin. Christ, on the convenient, may be made to the Editor of the Church. contrary, by the mysterious manner of his conception, was born without spot of sin; he grew up and lived full of grace and truth, perfectly sanctified in flesh and spirit. With this beauty he was "adorned beyond the sons of men."-Bishop Horsley.

Advertisements.

RATES.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7 d each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line, each subsequent insertion.

per line first insertion, and Id. per line, each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post paid,) inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of "The Church," in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, and other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, it will be found a praftable medium for the calvertising of Real Fatata. e found a profitable medium for the advertising of Real Estate, &c The space allotted to advisements will be limited to three

A one mile of the Town of Cobourg. There is a new Fram Division Street, Cobourg, August 12, 1839.

FARM FOR SALE.

EDUCATION.

MR. HUDSPETH, Classical Teacher in the U. C. there on the 15th Oct. next, open classes in Cobourg, for the usual branches of a liberal Education.

In the mean time, Mr. H. will take a limited number of Boarders, and will be happy to meet with intending day-pupils, privately, mornings and evenings.

Board, exclusive of Washing, £30 per Academic year, for Young Gentlemen under 14 years of age, and £40 for those above that age.

Book-Keeping, the Classics, Mathematics, and higher branches charged extra. Students can also be accommodated with Board, &c., in one or two respectable families in the village.

Further particulars may be known by application to Mr. H., if by letter, post paid. Cobourg, 20th August, 1839.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COMMITTEE of this Institution, have just received a large supply of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and other Books and Tracts, which they offer for sale, at reduced prices, at their Depository, at Messrs. Graveley & Jackson's,

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

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. HIS Institution is now in successful operation. An additional number of in-door pupils can be conveniently received and comfortably accommodated. TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &c.

For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-

For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do. Cards of particulars may be had on application to the Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid].

Principal.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Toronto, May 24, 1839.

Cobourg, July 16, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Tuesday July 24th. A few boarders in addition to the present number can be received. The terms 'are £30 per annum, always payable quarterly in advance. Theological Pupils, £50 per annum. Each Boarder is to insertion in the paper (post paid) are to be address provide his own Washing, Bed and Bedding, Towels and as well as remittances of Subscription. Silver Spoon. For particulars apply to the Principal,

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

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

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

VO

THI

It wa

some da

and that

by som

ground.

of the t

court it

phel too

ple: an

perhaps of these

Sharp r

ously, i

Andrew

crossed

Isabel.

noway,

anxious

house of

rators,

mornin

that his

marked

ate and

and mo

if he ha

ful end

ing wa Monro

mornin

growth

had be

so sati

her, ab

Terms for Boarders, comprehending the ordinary branches of education, £40 per annum, exclusive of washing. Bedding and towels to be furnished by the pupils. Terms for Day Scholars, in the ordinary branches of

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

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

HENRY ROWSELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

HAS just returned from England with an extensive and varied assortment of Books, comprising Pictorial, Historical and Scientific works, and several of the most recent popular and useful publications. He has also a large stock of the Church of England, Saturday and Penny Magazines, and of the Penny Cyclopædia, besides a variety of Theological works, and Church of England Tracts, to which the attention of the Clergy is respectfully invited.

His stock of Account-Books, and of Stationery, plain and ornamental,—is large and diversified: and to this he has added a collection of Engravings, including portraits of Her Most Gracious Majesty by several dif-

His assortment of Bibles and Prayer Books, is also very large, and consists of handsomely bound and gilt copies, as well as others of the plainest and cheapest description.

Toronto, 28th June, 1839.

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

N. B .- Sleighs of every description built to order.

ANTED, by a subscriber to "The Church," Nos 1, 26, 42 and 47, of Vol. 1, and Nos. 1 and 13, of Vol. 2. Any person transmitting the above to the Editor of the Church, will oblige.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS, are requested to pay to undersigned, on or before the tenth day of July next ensuing, 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.

JUST PUBLISHED, A ND for sale at Messrs. Graveley and Jackson's, Cobourgi at Mr. Rowsell's, Toronto; and at Mr. McFarlane's Kingston,

A SERMON

Preached before the Queen, in the Chapel Royal, BY THE REV. DR. HOOK, Price 3J. each, or 2s. 6d. perdozen: Orders for copies from distant places will be promptly attended to at this office.

48-tf.

WANTED.—In a Private Family, on the first of May next, a Gentleman duly qualified to teach Greek, betin, Mathematics, &c. and fully qualified to prepare pupils for either Oxford or Cambridge. Apply personally, letter post paid, to the editor of the Church.

> CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. TORONTO,

Importers of Hardware, &c. &c. HAVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock of Sha Goods suitable to the country trade, which they will st Wholesale for CASH, or approved three months Paper, their usual low prices. They have also a large Stock of Academy, will, at the close of his engagement on the 15th Oct. next, open classes in Cobourg for Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly pro ferred before any others in the Province, it is only necess to state that Champion's are made by the same workmen and from the very best material, to insure for them the continued preference.

C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trade) Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stock of which they have always on hand, consisting of

Cooking Stoves, Six Plate do. Parlour do.

Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, July, 1838.

The Church WILL for the present be published at the Star Office Cobourg, every Saturday. TERMS.

To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighb hood of the place of publication and to Postmas TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annual postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or a least half-yearly in adverse.

No subscription received for less than six months nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrest 3-3m ages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher Subscriptions for 'The Church' in England, may

paid to Messrs. Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London and in Ireland, to the Editor of 'The Warder' Dublin COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE UPPER CANADA The Lord Bishop of Montreal; The Hon. and Legscon

The Archdeacon of York; The Ven. The Archdeac of Kingston; Rev. G. Mortimer, M. A. Rector of Thornal hills, the P. hill; the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg King Rev. R. D. Cartwright, M. A. Asst. Minister of of St. ston; the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Asst. Minister James's Church, Toronto;—to any of whom commission cations referring to the general interests of this paper may be addressed.

SECRETARY and Treasurer the Rev. H. J. Graseth, be whom all communications relating to the Press are to addressed

EDITOR of "The Church" for the time being Rev. A. N. Bethune, to whom all communication

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

daugh was Jo pose. murde

cess.

and he for do Not f he ser