"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME III.]

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1839.

INUMBER X.

THE DEAD.

"Wherefore I praised the Dead more than the Living."

They dread no more the storm that lowers, No perished joys bewail; They pluck no longer thorn-clad flowers, r drink of streams that fail: There is no tear-drop in their eye, Nor change upon their brow; The placid bosom heaves no sigh, Though all earth's idols bow.

Who are so greatly blest? Who share such deep unbroken rest, While all things toil? The Dead! The holy Dead—why weep ye so Above the sable bier? Thrice blessed, they have done with woe, -The Living claim the tear.

Go to their sleeping bowers, Deck their cold couch of clay With early Spring's faint-coloured flowers,-And, as they fade away, Think of the amaranthine wreath, The bright bowers never dim,—
And tell me, why thou fli'st from Death, Or hid'st thy friends from him?

We dream-but they awake; Dark visions mar our rest; Through storms and snares our way we take,
And yet we mourn the Blest. For those who throng the Eternal Throne Lost are the tears we shed-They are the Living, they alone Whom thus we call the Dead.

THE MURDER OF ARCHBISHOP SHARP (OF ST. ANDREWS,) BY THE COVENANTERS, 3RD MAY, 1679.*

It was surmised by Government that the fanatics had

some dangerous projects in contemplation at this period,

and that they were encouraged in their seditious designs by some noblemen who kept themselves in the back blood upon themselves. ground. The Covenanters were merely, in the language of the times, the "under-spur leathers," while "in the court itself, there were then an Absalom and an Achito-Phel too, who were stealing away the hearts of the people: and they did not want many abettors, some of whom, Perhaps, were the king's own servants." To complain of these, and to warn the king of his danger, Archbishop Sharp resolved to make a journey to court. But previously, it was necessary for his affairs, to return to St. Andrews. On Friday, therefore, the 2nd of May, he crossed the Forth, accompanied by his eldest daughter Isabel. On the evening of that day, he reached Kennoway, where he remained all night. Two of the murderers came into that village about midnight, and made anxious enquiries whether the archbishop slept at the house of Captain Seton. Upon receiving the required information, they hastily rode off and joined the conspirators, who, it will be remembered, were on the alert next morning. Dr. Monro waited on the primate on Saturday norning, previous to his leaving Kennoway, and found that his spirits were very much depressed. It was remarked, that on Friday night and Saturday morning he ate and drank very sparingly. He was likewise longer and more fervent than usual in his private devotions; as if he had had a presentiment of his approaching and fearful end. His religious deportment on Saturday mornmg was so impressive that the learned and pious Dr. Monro said, he believed he was inspired. On Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, they continued their journey, and the primate, in his conversation, dwelt entirely on the vanity of life, the certainty of death and judgment, the necessity of faith, good works, repentance, and daily growth in grace; and, as if presaging sudden death, he gave his daughter such pious counsel and advice, as if he had been on his death-bed; her answers to which were satisfactory, that he embraced and formally blessed her, about half an hour before he was assaulted. As he passed a farm-house, called Magus, he remarked to his daughter, "There lives an ill-natured man: God preserve us, my child." The name of this ill-natured man was John Millar, and he was certainly in the secret of murderers' intentions. When the conspirators passed his house, they inquired of him, if that was the bishop's coach; but from fear he made no answer. His Servant-woman ran up to Russell, who made the enquiry, and assured him that it was. It was in Millar's house that the conspirators concerted their sacrilegious pur-Pose. Although he did not join them in perpetrating the murder, yet there is no doubt that he wished them suc-The conspirators, except Rathillet, dropt their cloaks at this man's house, when pursuing the archbishop, and he, like Saul, kept them till their return. This "illhatured man" was on the watch for their return, and dedivered their cloaks, remarking "Lord forgive you, sirs, or doing this so near my house, for it will harrie me."-Not for doing the bloody deed itself, but for doing it so near his house, and by consequence implicating him. As the archbishop's equipage drove past the Struthers,

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XES

he sent a servant to say to the Earl of Crawford, that it was not in his power to wait on him at that time. Soon after passing the farm-house at Magus, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the coachman, looking round, saw the conspirators riding at full speed, pistols in hand, and twords drawn, and hanging from their wrists. He immediately called to the postillion to drive on, for he suspected their pursuers had evil intentions. Finding his coach driven at such an increased speed, his grace looked out to see what was the cause. Russell was by this time to near, as to see and recognise the archbishop; and he The tribute of the rest to come up. The primate urged the coachman to drive on, and he kept on far. on for half a mile before they overtook it. On this, the have mercy upon me." "My poor child, I am gone!" During the pursuit, the murderers fired several shots without out any effect. Henderson was best mounted, and sot a-head of the postillion, wounded him in the face, and cut his horses' hams; by which means, the coach was stored. They then was stopped, and the conspirators came up. They then fired in the conspirators came up. ared into the coach, and wounded his grace two inches below the coach, and wounded his grace two inches below the right clavicle or collar-bone, the ball entering betwixt the second and third ribs. This pistol was fired the second and third ribs. This process, and was rule. was rubbed off by Miss Sharp. This shot, which alone would be would have caused his death, was fired by George Flehan, who saw his daughter rub off the wadding. Fleman then rode forward, and seized the horses' bridles on the near ride forward, and seized the horses' bridles on Ralfour had fired near side, and held them till John Balfour had fired into the coach. James Russell alighted, and taking

From Stephen's Life and Times of Archbishop Sharp.

das" to come forth, calling him "dog, betrayer of the the eulogists of this parricide are indignant at being ac- and children on moral and religious topics. godly! persecutor of Christ's church, &c." count published by the privy council, says, that one swallowing camels. wounded him with a small sword in the region of the or nineteen years in the blood of the saints, but especially James Learmonth; and they were sent by God to execute 'and prepare for death, judgment, and eternity."-They called to him to "come out, cruel bloody traitor," to which he answered, that he never wronged any man, and added, "Gentlemen, you will spare my life, and questioned for it." They told him there was no mercy Balfour again ordered him to come out of the coach .siasts; they threw her down, trampled on her, and wounded her. Seeing the brutal treatment of his daughter, the archbishop came composedly out of the coach, and calmly told them, "he did not know that he had ever injured any of them, if he had, he was ready to make reparation; beseeching them to spare his life, and he would never trouble them for that violence; but prayed them to consider, before they brought the guilt of innocent toms of unsoundness or decay. He had a fine capacious

riage, surprised and awed the villains, and one of them relenting, cried, Spare those grey hairs, but, their hot zeal consuming their natural pity, they replied, 'He must die, he must die, calling him, 'traitorous villain, Judas, enemy to God and his people (!) and telling him he must now receive the reward of his apostacy, and enmity to the people of Gon." He now said, "Well, then, I shall lice, and the system of enormous lying to which they expect no mercy from you, but promise me to spare my poor child."

Russell says, that the primate said to John Balfour, "I will come to you, for I know you are a gentleman and will save my life; but I am gone already, and what needs By this time his grace felt the pain of his wounds increasing, and that death would ensue even tho' the blood-thirsty murderers had done no more. The privy council's account says, that he directed his speech to spare his daughter's life to one whom it is supposed that he recognised as he looked him full in the face.-Reaching out his hand to him, the bloody villain started back, and by a mighty blow cut him more than half through the wrist. Russell says it was Henderson who cut his wrist. The villainous accounts given by Wodrow and Dr. Burns say, the archbishop could not be prevailed on to pray; and that there was no sign of contrition in But alas! their crimes against the state are such, that no exercise of prayer; notwithstanding, such was the compray, and that for his murderers too. The falsehood of their own heads. saving he refused to pray was fabricated for the purpose such teachers." of blackening his character, and keeping up the delusion in the public mind, that he was familiar with the devil, seeing all hope of softening the barbarians vain, he rerefused, exclaiming-"GoD would not hear the prayers of such a dog." "I hope," says he, "ye will give me some you; and presently falling on his knees, he said, LORD forgive them for I do: LORD JESUS receive my spirit."

While thus engaged in prayer, one of the traitors who was some paces off, called to the rest to "spare those gray mounted, but when the others threw away their cloaks, had formerly been his chamberlain, and whom he recognised. While his hands were lifted up to heaven, in the claimed, "Now you have done the turn." He then fell had been to compose himself for sleep. The murderers then cut and hacked the back of his head, as he lay exthe whole occipital part was but one wound." Some of

with the points of their swords. hard to escape. She screamed, and said, "This is mur-Gop's vengeance on him for murdering many poor souls cils and canons of the church: neither was he a stranger in the kirk of Scotland." In her efforts to save her fa- to the learning of the schoolmen." ther, she was severely wounded in the thigh, while she threw herself between the murderers and her father; but by whom it is not said. Likewise one of the assassins wounded her in one of her thumbs with his sword, while she was clinging to his bridle-rein, vainly beseeching him to spare her father's life. After this they rifled his considerable portion of his time to spiritual exercises. grace's pockets, in which they found some papers. They then robbed the coach, in which they found a dressingcase belonging to Miss Sharp, containing some gold and lege" for them. When in health he always conducted other articles. They carried off his grace's night-bag, the family devotions himself, but during his absence or bible, girdle, and some important papers. They disarm- ill-health his chaplain officiated morning and evening.ed and robbed his servants, one of whom named Wallace, He daily read the holy scriptures aloud to his family bein the face by Russell, and his pockets rifled by the pious | conclusion, he never failed to bring into conversation

The ac- cused of robbery. This is indeed straining at gnats and

"Thus fell," says the account published by authority kidneys. Russell, when he opened the coach-door, fu- of the privy council, "that excellent prelate, (whose chariously desired him to come forth, for the blood he had racter and worthy acts deserve, and no doubt will find shed was crying to heaven for vengeance on him, and some excellent pen,) by the hands of nine fanatic ruffians. thrust his shabel or hanger at him. It was Russell, That they were so is not to be doubted, their names therefore, that wounded him with the sword. According being all now known, and all of them denounced or interto his own account, he could not resist the temptation of communed, for frequenting field-conventicles, and the making a speech; he "declared before the Lord, that known champions of that party in the shire of Fife. Beit was no particular interest, nor yet for any wrong that sides, their bloody sanctified discourse at the time of their he had done to him, but because he had betrayed the bloody actings, shews what temper and spirit they were ed with great resolution made him dear to the clergy, church as Judas, and had wrung his hands these eighteen of. I have done with my relation (attested to me before and dreadful to their enemies. He was a firm friend, a famous witnesses, by my lord's daughter, and those of at Pentland, and Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Mitchel, and his servants that were so unfortunate as to be spectators of this execrable villainy) when I have observed, how rihis vengeance on him this day, and desired him to repent | diculous the author of the pretended true one is, when and come forth." John Balfour, who was still on horse- he endeavours to discover the occasion of that murder of gent father, and blessed with dutiful and obedient chilback, also commanded him to come forth, and fired his the Archbishop of St. Andrews; for what need was there pistol; James Russell desired him again to come forth of anything more to provoke them, than his being an archbishop, and the primate of Scotland; and the most active as well as the most reverend father of this church? Was it not for this reason that he was, on the streets of Edinburgh, shot at by Mr. James Mitchel, while in his whatever else you will please to do, you shall never be own coach? Was not this the reason that these fanatical books from Holland, both some time ago, and of late, for a Judas, an enemy and traitor to the cause of Christ. marked out his 'sacrum caput,' as they term it, and devoted him to a cruel death, and gave out predictions that Upon this, Miss Sharp sprung out, and falling on her he should die so? which they easily might, being so acknees, with tears and prayers, begged her father's life.

This tender appeal had no effect on the fanatical enthutheir own prophecies. 'O Lord, how unsearchable are

In stature the primate was of the middle size, with broad shoulders, a full chest, and strong limbs and arms, but not any tendency to obesity. When his body was opened the surgeons declared that he had every appearance of a strong and vigorous constitution, and no sympforehead; his eyes a little sunken, but full of vivacity. "The reverence of his person, and his composed car- He had a cheerful gravity of countenance, and a noble presence that commanded both respect and awe. His address was excellent, and he hat great tact in suiting it to the rank or condition of the party with whom he conversed. He was extremely temperate, and none of his greatest enemies have ever thrown out the slightest hint of any failing in that virtue, which considering their mawere addicted, they would not have failed, had there been the slightest tendency to that vice in their victim.

In point of charity he was far beyond the age in which he lived, and might have put his memies to shame, whose utter want of that virtue which is the very bond of peace and of all godliness, was notoriois. Although they had signed and kept and fulfilled al the obligations of the Solemn League and Covenant; yea, if they had given their bodies to be burned, vetbeing deficient of that heavenly virtue, which is superio to faith and hope, they were merely as tinkling brass and sounding cymbalsgood for nothing. The primat's usual sentiments of those who treated him with railing and malice and attempts at murder were, "Woe lam for these unhappy people, for they might live at ease and have the protection of laws, and differ as much from us as they will .-

necessitous, his benevolence was exensive. In the pracand practised necromancy. But so far was he from re- tice of this virtue, simplicity, prulence, and self-denial fusing to pray, as they falsely and maliciously allege, that were his regulating principles, and he avoided as much not confined to the household of faith, but was liberally extended to those who needed of the Covenanting sect. and ashamed to beg, and that too without the least respect of party. "I had it," says his biographer, "from a wise, aged, and reverend Presbyter, who had the ad-This was Haxton of Rathillet, who never dis- vantage of knowing him very well, that to his certain knowledge he hath caused to be distributed by his truswrapt his round the lower part of his face. By Wod- tees, fifty crowns in a morning to the orphans and widows row's account, it is said that the dying martyr addressed of the Presbyterian brethren, without their being acto him the words, "Sir, I know you are a gentleman, you quainted from what hand it came. And it is now very will protect me." He represents Rathillet as answering, | well known, that a certain Presbyterian lady (whose fa-Sir, I shall never lay a hand on you," and then rode a ther was the third and most eminent, except one that suflittle way off, for all this time he did not alight. By fered after the Restoration) was entrusted by him in dis-Russell's account, however, which agrees more closely pensing no small sums of secret charity to the most needful with that of the privy council, this personal appeal, as if of that party which differed so much from him. And his to a gentleman, was addressed to Balfour of Burley, who conduct in his family, and on other occasions to the poor. was suitable to discretion and the true laws of charity.'

He disapproved of pluralities, and considered residence attitude of prayer for himself and his murderers, they cut within his diocese one of the indispensable duties of a at him furiously on the hands. Balfour gave him one bishop. He himself was never absent from his diocese, tremendous cut above the left eye, on which his grace ex- except when his public duties either to the church or state required. He preached regularly on every Sunday, presence in Edinburgh he regularly preached there on all of the vacant See.* the anniversary fasts and festivals of the church, and tended on the ground, and gave him sixteen wounds on other holidays. "For that part of the evangelical functhe head, till they gashed it into one hole. "In effect, tion he was happily qualified; for his sermons were methodical, grave, and persuasive, altogether free from enthem, to make sure work, stirred his brains in his scull thusiastic flights and bitter invectives; which were then the most admired talents of those denominated a gospelheld fast by Andrew Guillon, from whom she struggled formances easy to the archbishop, was the great progress To whom Guillon replied, "It is not murder, but | the Greek and Latin fathers, the ancient liturgies, coun-

In his private and family devotions he was devout and regular, an instance of which we have already seen, as remorning and evening; and where he always devoted a

When he was at St. Andrews, and the clergy visited him, they lived in his house, which "was as it were a coloffered to make resistance, but he was severely wounded fore dinner and supper, and, "by way of preparative and and godly executors of Gon's vengeance. There was some excellent, useful, and agreeable remarks" in conno money found on the archbishop nor in the coach, save nexion with the subject which he had just read. After

He was very favourable to the public use of the Book

of Common Prayer; but was of opinion that the period Liturgy had been used by many congregations, especially is appointed to be read in the Prayer-Book.

"In the most tender sense he was a true father of the church, and her great support. His great wisdom backgreat encourager of learning and learned men, a sure patron of societies, particularly of the city and university of St. Andrews. He was a kind and affectionate husband, and happy in a virtuous wife; a tender and indul-

MAN BORN IN SIN.

When you see in your children of a span long their sin shew itself before their hair or their teeth,-pride, frowardness, self-love, revenge, and the like, then think upon your own infancy, and bewail Adam's image so soon in yourselves. "I have seen," says St. Augustine, "a sucking infant that was not able to articulate a word, look with a countenance even pale from envy upon his fellow suckling, that shared with him in the same milk." Upon which consideration the holy man breaks forth into this pious complaint, "Wherever was the place, O Lord; whenever was the time O Lord that I have seen a innocent creature?" Secondly. consider how continually it brings forth, even every day, Gen. vi. 5: or all the day long: as fast as the sun sends forth beams, or the fire sparkles. Thirdly, Consider how desperately it breaks forth. When thou seest a man dart out blasphemies against heaven, revile the gospel of salvation, tear the blessed name of God in pieces with abhorred and hideous oaths; Cain murdering his brother, Judas betraying his Master, Ananias lying to the Holy Ghost, Lucian mocking the Lord Jesus as a crucified impostor, Julian darting up his blood against heaven in hatred of Christ, the Scribes and Pharisees blaspheming the Holy Spirit: then reflect on thyself, and consider that this is thine own image, that thou hast the same root of bitterness in thyself, if the grace of God did not hinder and prevent thee. As face answereth unto face in water, renders the selfsame shape, colour, lineaments, proportion, so the heart of man to man; every man may in any other man's heart see the complete image, deformities, uncleanness of his own. Suppose we two acorns of most exact equality, planted in two several places of as exact and uniform a temper of earth; needs must they both grow into trees of equal strength and tallness, unless the benignity and influences of heaven do come differently upon them. Our case is the same; we are all naturally cast into one mould; all equally partake the selfsame degrees and proportions of original corruption; our hearts are equally by nature fruitful in evil. If, then, we proceed not to the same compass and excess of riot with other men, we must not attribute it to ourselves, or anything in our natures, as if we had made ourselves to differ; but only to the free and blessed influences of the grace of Christ, and his Spirit, "which bloweth where it listeth."

Consider, likewise, how unexpectedly it will break forth. Is thy servant a dog that he should do this great thing? It was the speech of Hazael to Elisha the prophet. As if he should have said, I must cease to be a man, I must put off all the principles of humanity, I must change natures with figrce and bloody creatures that him. This was rather an awful moment for the calm set of heretics, much less orthodox Christians, have at- are not capable of pity, before I can do such acts as these: Is thy tempted in any age of the churcl. Their punishments servant a dog? Yes, and worse than a dog; when pride, ambition, posure of this good man in his present peril, that he did are the natural issues of treason, and their blood lays on the engagement and exigencies of a kingdom, shall enliven and rouse up that original inhumanity that is in man, he will then be not a dog only, but a wolf, and a lion. I will not deny thee, I will Peter, thou knowest not thine own heart; it is but like a quiet from such a man as David, after such communion with God? Impatience from such a man as Jeremiah, after such revelations from time to pour out my soul to Gon, and I shall pray for When he did discriminate, his bounty was bestowed on God? Idolatry from such a man as Solomon, after so much wisdom those who having seen better days, were unable to dig, from God? Fretfulness and frowardness of spirit of such a man as man as Abraham, after so much protection from God? Cursing from such a man as Job, after so much patience and experience from God? O! in such examples learn thyself and fear thyself. The disciples could say, Master, is it I? that shall betray thee. Peter did not ask, Master, is it John? nor John, Master, is it Thomas? but every one, Is it I?—Bishop Reynolds.

A CHARACTER OF BISHOP CORRIE.

Several alleviating circumstances occur in the death of our honoured and beloved brother. He was not removed from us till after a long period of service, and wien from a gradual decay of health years in India, a period which very few Europeans reach. Still fewer have had so long and honourable a course of service. As chaplain at Chunar, Cawnpore, Agra, Benares, and the cathedral at Calcutta, he was long a blessing to his various flocks. As Archdeacon, for nine years he fulfilled the duties of that difficult office; and thrice was he called to the episcopal residence to supforward, and his head rested on one of his arms, as if he and when his duties as a privy counsellor required his ply, as far as he was able, for considerable intervals, the functions

> We are to remember, also, with gratitude, that during this long period he exhibited that peculiar cast of character which India most wanted. With all the sweetness of Bishop Heber, he had all the humility, meekness, gentleness. To this he added such generosity son's female schools, what at Mirzapore, what in the Church Missionary and Bible Society Committees, you all know.

His accessibility, also, his kindness to the young, his gentleness in reproof, his charitable judgment of others, his forgiveness of injuries, shed a soft brightness on this generosity of heart, which attached both natives and Europeans to him with an indescribable attachment. Every one feels that he has lost a father, a brother, a friend. I am not drawing a poetical picture of imagined perfection. No doubt he had his infirmities; but they arose so entirely on the side of softness of nature as to deduct little from the general

* After the deaths of Bishops Heber, James, and Turner.

Fleman's sword, opened the coach-door, and desired "Ju- what they stole from Miss Sharp. It is singular that supper it was his usual custom to converse with his wife weight of his character. He might often be imposed upon -- he might be wanting in habits of despatch in business—he might be irresolute and forgetful-he might be susceptible sometimes of prejudices which sunk the deeper into his feelings, because he said had not then arrived when it could be generally intro- little. But all this is nothing. Had his particular errors of duced into the church in Scotland. It is evident how- judgment been a thousand times more numerous than they were, ever, from various incidental circumstances, that the they would have been lost in the just admiration and love which a consistent, simple, benevolent, gentle spirit had excited during a in Edinburgh. And it was a general custom to read the life of thirty years in India. Such a character is more precious scripture in most of the churches in the order in which it than gold. The bold, the vigorous, the unbending, if adorned with piety, are deserving of admiration, and are at certain periods of essential service; but the meek, the amiable, the silent, are more We are again to remember with gratitude that he united in an

ninent degree the missionary and the chaplain. He was the last of that fine series of men with whom India was blessed in the last age. He stands on the same list with Brown, Buchanan, Martyn, Thomason, who were the ornaments of the Anglican Episcopa Church in India before the creation of the See. He gave himself so early and so assiduously to the cultivation of the native languages, that in Hindoostanee he was a very superior scholarwrote it with elegance, and spoke it with ease. He had a missionary's heart. Wherever he resided as a chaplain, he founded and sustained missions. The first eminent Bishop of Calcutta, mentions his labours at Agra, where Abdool Messeeh was his distinguished convert, with commendation. He was the parent of the Church Missionary Society in India, the centre of union, the soul of all its operations. And when he went home for his health in 1814, I well remember the affection with which he was every where welcomed. There is no one who filled at the period of his death so large a space in the public mind, both here and at home, as Corrie, from the juncture when he lived, the length of his servies, the cast of his character, and his union of the missionary's and chaplain's spirit. Confidence had gathered round him gradually, and from all quarters, and all classes of persons, and was rapidly

Nor must we forget the great goodness of God in raising him to the See of the newly-founded Diocese of Madras. Never did India feel a warmer joy than when she knew that her beloved Corrie was distinguished with this just mark of favour by the home goernment. He was sent out by the FIRST CHARLES GRANT; he was nominated Bishop, by THE SECOND.* He would indeed have been appointed Bishop of Calcutta in 1832, had not his distance from England and the uncertainty of life prevented. When at length he ascended the episcopal chair of Madras, it was with the warm approbation of all classes. Nor did he disappoint the high expectation formed of him. Never was a ruler in the house of God so beloved. Never did any one more successfully unite firmness in principle with suavity of spirit. The burst of grief throughout the diocese at his early death is indescribable. His rmons, his addresses at confirmation, his activity in founding a grammar-school, and a society for building churches, his corresnondence with his clergy, his settlement of doubtful cases, his real in missionary and benevolent institutions-his simplicity in all he did, had won every heart.

It is true all these considerations augment our loss and seem to deepen the dejection which our text is designed to dissipate. But they are topics of gratitude notwithstanding to the Author of all good, and they are testimonies also of what our unchangeable Redeemer will do for India if we wait upon him. We could not expect to detain Corrie from his reward, his rest, his crown.-We might have wished—I confess I had myself wished and hoped -that ten or fifteen years more of life might have been granted to him—that he might possibly have been translated to Calcutta and have presided over the Indian Dioceses with the mild and powerful weight of accumulated experience and age-I had hoped that the rougher natures of Bishops and Presbyters might have learned lessons of sweetness from his lips-but we bow before inscrutable wisdom. When God's will is once known in the events of his Providence, we must, and do, and will believe that all is ris

Yes, blessed saint, thy change has taken place. Thou art no In almsgiving and supplying the wants of the poor and die for thee; though all should be offended because of thee, yet will I longer amongst us. Thy frail body is saying to corruption, Thou never be offended: they were the words of a great disciple. Alas! art my father, and to the worm, Thou art my mother and my sister. Yes, thy venerable form, thy lofty figure, thy gentle sea, when the wind, the temptation, shall blow, thou wilt quickly voice, is no longer with us. But Jesus Christ is the SAME as possible all appearance of ostentation and vain-glory. be troubled and find an alteration, thy tide will turn, and an ebb of YESTERDAY, TO-DAY, AND FOR EVER. He never changeth. quested a short space for prayer. But this the assassins His charity was so universal that his benevolence was thy zeal will follow. Who could have expected or feared adultery Thou art with Him now in felicity; and at the last trump thy mortal remains shall be gathered, thy corruptible shall put on incorruption, thy body of dishonour and earth and decay shall become an honourable and spiritual and immortal one, "like unto Christ's glorious body, according to his mighty power which is able Jonah, after such deliverances from God? Fearfulness in such a to subdue all things unto himself." In the meantime, we will consider well thy conversation, crowned by its blessed end and termination-we will remember thee amongst those that have had the rule over us-we will adhere to thy instructions from the word of God-we will follow thy faith-we will labour to settle and establish our hearts in the grace of our unchangeable

And do thou, O merciful Lord, cast the bright beams of Thy light upon Thy Church in India, that it being enlightened with the doctrine and labours of a succession of Thy servants such as him whom Thou hast removed from us, may so walk in the light of thy truth, that it may at length come to the light of everlasting life .- [From a Sermon by the Rt. Rev. D. Wilson, D. D., Bishop his work might appear nearly accomplished. He had been thirty of Calcutta, and Metropolitan, delivered at the Cathedral, Calcutta, March 17, 1837, on occasion of the death of the Right Rev. Daniel Corrie, D. D., Lord Bishop of Madras. which took place on the 5th of February preceding, in the 60th year of his age, after a residence in India, as Chaplain and Archdeacon, of about thirty years, but an episcopacy of only fifteen months.]

* When President of the India Board-now Lord Glenelg.

THE CHURCH SERVICE.

It is indeed a solemn and animating service when performed and enlightened hold of Christianity and fixed simplicity of heart of joined in as it ought to be. There may be fervency in the secret Brainerd and Swartz and Henry Martyn. His cast of mind was prayer, but there is far more of enthusiasm and unction when the Churchman prays, in "the great congregation." He exults in the In the acting of this dreadful tragedy, Miss Sharp was gifted ministry. That which made all ecclesiastical per- as kept him continually poor, from the unlimited munificence of thought that the Church of God is lifting up its voice to heaven, his benefactions. There was nothing he was not ready to attempt and that the incense from ten thousand altars in the land is ashe had made from the days of his youth, in the study of and to execute, if possible, from his own funds. Wherever I passed | cending to the throne of grace; -that multitudes, besides himself during the visitation in the places where he had resided, Corrie's and those around him, are at that moment offering their united was the name constantly repeated. Corrie built the church and praises and petitions. Nay, the Church of the Fathers used the founded the mission at Chunar. Corrie built the chapel and same petitions, if not the same words; and after ages will use them school-house at Agra. Corrie built the two churches at Benares, too. 'The mind glances from the beginning of time, and far onand founded, or caused to be founded, the schools. At Buxar also ward to eternity, when, in that ancient form of words which fall corded by the prejudiced pen of Dr. M'Crie. For his it was the same. What he did in founding the High School at almost without meaning on the careless ear, we ascribe "glory to private devotions, his closet was his first and last resort, Calcutta, what as respected the Free Church, what in Mrs. Wil- God the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end."-What an undefined extent of mysterious meaning is involved in these too often carelessly uttered words! A deep impression of the holiness of the worship and the sanctity of the place affects the Churchman's whole demeanour with a serious yet animated devotion. It is not with him mere form and lip service, but the service of the heart and understanding-a sacrifice unto the Lord, boly and reasonable. And this feeling communicates itself around; for zeal, as well as apathy, is contagious. Alas! what a grievous drawback it is, when those near us at Church are seen with supercilious, apathetic, wandering looks; evidently taking no part in the sacred service. The sight paralyzes our efforts, and casts a close to us, the earnest, pious, and audible response of one who, the throne of grace, the earnestness of his devotion gives a stimuin the hearts of all around.

And so it is, or even more so, with singing. In this important department of common worship we are, I fear, sadly behind the Dissenters. This may arise in some degree from the fact, that singing is the only part of the dissenting worship in which the congregation joins; whereas almost the whole of our liturgy is adapted to united service. But I fear it must be attributed principally to the false delicacy, (to give it no harsher name,) of the upper classes. There is in this nation, owing to the closeness with which the different classes touch upon each other, a constant tendency in each class to imitate the manners of those immediately above them. Hence it happens that the silence of the principal person in the Church is sure to throw a damp on those below them; and so the sacred psalmody falls to a few hired singers; and the voices of the congregation, which used, in ancient times, to swell in solemn grandeur, so that the roofs of the sacred building and the very shore of the sea re-echoed with the sound, is now replaced by the sonorous organ-poor substitute for the outpouring of a thousand souls!

Will not the fair daughters of the Church, if any such should read these pages, strive to take away from us this reproach. Whence arises this ill-timed reserve? "Beautiful as the polished corners of the temple," why should your hearts also be as cold? Can it be right to confine to the social and domestic circle that delightful power which has often been acquired with so much assiduity?-Shall those lips which are cheerfully opened in song to obtain the thanks, and win the approval of human society, be closed when the praises of God are to be sung? shall the voice be mute only in the temple of Him who gave it its power to please?-Rev. W., Gresley's Portrait of an English Churchman.

THE REFORMATION NOT SCHISMATICAL.

We did not separate from Rome, but Rome separated from us. They denied us Church communion. We never denied it to them. On the contrary, they communicated with us for several years in Queen Elizabeth's reign, till the Pope by a bull ordered them to separate from us, and at the same passed a sentence of excommunication against us, which he had no authority from the universal Church to do, and of course we paid no attention to it. All this is very simple, and it is pure matter of history. But persons will say hope to continue. that this is not the whole account of the matter. We had a con nection with Rome before the Reformation, which we had not afterwards. By what right did we put an end to it, and how did we escape the grievous guilt of schism? The answer is very plain.-We do not believe that our Lord gave St. Peter any power or jurisdiction, which He did not give equally to all the other Apostles when He repeated the same words to them afterwards. The primitive Church did not believe it. It was a novelty of later times, an opinion which grew up out of the circumstances in which the Roman Church was placed. We say therefore that, although we doubtless owe a great debt of gratitude to Rome for what she did for us in barbarous times, she had no right to bring us under her power, seeing we had been, as we had been, a free British Church for a long while before. This however she did very cruelly, just as a strong man may tyrannize over a weak one. No length of time or custom can make that right which is in itself wrong. But we were very feeble, and could not help ourselves; so were content to groan under her oppression, till the days came when we were strong enough to throw her off and make ourselves free, as free as God intended all particular Churches to be. This was the main thing done at the Reformation-throwing off the Papal dominion.

But, whilst we were under her power, and could make no resistance, Rome had forced upon us many rites and ceremonies which were highly superstitious, and some doctrines for which there was no warrant in Holy Scripture or the early Church. These likewise were novelties-traditions of men, not commandments of God. These also we rejected, as soon as we were our own masters. We did nothing more than settle our faith, and order our own ceremo nies; and this we had a perfect right to do. Moreover, in doing it, we never departed from the Canonical Scriptures, or interpreted those Scriptures otherwise than as they were interpreted in the first pure ages of the Catholic and Apostolic Church. This was our Rule of Faith. Thus we read in the 20th Article, that "the Church hath power to decree Rites or Ceremonies, and authority in controversies of Faith:" and again, one of the Canons of 1571 that which is agreeable to the doctrine of the Old and New Testament; and which the Catholic Fathers and ancient Bishops have collected from the same doctrine." Thus, in opposition to Roman Dissenters, we say that we never did separate from the universal Church; neither did we reject and despise, but did most highly venerate, her teaching and her judgment, which they do not do. Neither can Protestant Dissenters find any thing in the principles of the Reformation to justify their separation from us. All changes were made by rightful ecclesiastical authority-by the Bishops and Convocation of the whole British Church lawfully summoned by the King. The words of the 34th Article are plain: "Whosoever, through his private judgment, willingly and purposely, doth openly break the traditions and ceremonies of the Church, which be not repugnant to the Word of God, and be ordained and approved by common authority, ought to be rebuked openly (that others may fear to do the like), as he that offendeth against the common order of the Church, and hurteth the authority of the magistrate, and woundeth the consciences of the weak brethren." Thus clearly does the Reformation look upon all dissent as direct schism, as the parent of political discontent and sedition, and as utterly destitute of the very chief of the Christian graces. Nor is it too much to say that English History since that period has been little more than a witness to the truth of that judgment .- Rev. F. W. Faber.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1839.

We have been much encouraged in the prosecution of our labours since the commencement of the present volume, by the kind commendations which our Episcopal cotemporaries in the United States have been pleased to bestow upon us. Those who have been so fortunate as to become acquainted with the columns of the Churchman of New York, the Gospel Messenger of Utica, the Chronicle of the Church of New Haven, and the Banner of the Cross of Philadelphia, must have been delighted to witness the learning and zeal so profusely exhibited in these most orthodox journals, and their happy combination of practical divinity with valuable ecclesiastical information. Whenever we open one of the papers which we have just mentioned, we are sure to meet with something to instruct and gratify,-with some noble extract from the treasures of our common ancient English Theology, or some original argument in defence of pure doctrine, or the Episcopal form of Church Government.-Add to which, our esteemed fellow-labourers seem to breathe the most fraternal and sincere affection towards trary, Sir Robert Peel, on accepting the appointment, the Church and religious institutions of old England. and to rejoice in recording every instance of their growing influence. Would that the same tranquil and Christian spirit which actuates the Episcopalians of the United States were common to the members of other denominations! we should not then be compelled to regard an peace, to see our frontiers guarded against the incursions Upper Canada, where would be the free choice of the of a nominally friendly neighbour by some of the choicest | Lieutenant Governor? troops of the British army! But Sectarianism in the ad-

benefit of united service. But, on the other hand, when we hear, principle of humanity, has, in too many instances, prosti-"with a pure heart and humble voice," offers up his petitions to projects of massacre and rapine. The extended influreciprocated, and conveyed onward, kindling new fires of devotion sense of justice; and, even as it is, we cannot imagine any American Episcopalian, who is thoroughly imbued with "the quiet spirit" of his own Apostolic Church, looking with aught but condemnation upon the crimes committed names of Liberty and Patriotism.

Having thus wandered a little from the object with which we commenced, we proceed to avail ourselves of the encomiums with which we have been greeted by a portion of the American Episcopal press; and, in laying them before our readers, we are not moved by any impulse of vain ostentation; but we do so to show that the doctrines which we have advocated in this Province with so much of substantial encouragement and approval from Churchmen, are cordially responded to by our fellow Episcopalians in the United States; and we moreover adduce these testimonials in our favour, as confirmatory of the judgment of those who have so far supported us, and as | ducted. likely to lead to a still greater diffusion of sound principles in Church and State.

We will now detain our readers no longer from the flattering notices which have given rise to these remarks:-

From the Churchman, 29th June, 1839. "The following extract will find favor with our readers. It is from the editorial columns of the Church, the ablest of our exchange papers, and that to which, in furnishing selected matter for ur paper, we have been under greater obligation than to any other. The Plague of Eyam and most of the short extracts from our standard divines which have so often appeared in our last page have been borrowed from this valuable repository of good reading."

From the Gospel Messenger, 13th July, 1839.

"The Church.—This estimable paper, edited by our valued friend, the Rev. A. N. Bethune of Cobourg, U. C., has commenced its third volume on an enlarged sheet, and in its accustomed neat style of mechanical attention. This paper has, from the first, been a great favorite with us, and we can readily adopt the language of our brother of the Churchman and say that it is "the ablest of our exchange papers." We open no one with more confidence that in it we shall find something either original, or selected, which we can transfer to our columns, with profit to our readers, and we regret often that we cannot take all we should readily adopt. The article found in our present sheet, in relation to the early history of the Church and the Reformation, is from this paper, and which we

From the Chronicle of the Church, 19th July, 1839.

" The Church .- This valuable paper comes to us much enlarged. We congratulate the conductors of it, upon that state of prosperity which enables them to add thus materially to its size. We have always regarded this paper as a very valuable one, not only for its sound principles, and the ability with which they are maintained, but also for the amount and variety of its gleanings from the choicest stores of Old English Theology; and we take pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to it, for matter of that kind."

From the Banner of the Cross, 13th July, 1839. "The Church, published at Cobourg, U. C., has recently been are charren, phousined at Conourg, C. C., has recently been issued in a large, handsome, and, as usual, well-filled sheet. It is an excellent paper, able beyond most others, and the estimation in which we hold it may be inferred from the frequency of our quotations. We cordially wish it the success which it deserves."

Such praise, and from such quarters, is extremely gratifying; it renders every toil pleasant; and spurs us on to sustain the character which it has been our good fortune to acquire.

Since the publication of our last paper, we have seen the Statesman, in which is contained an elaborate argument on the question of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, pearing the signature of O. R. Gowan Esq., M. P. P.

We feel rejoiced that our cotemporary has chosen to come to definitions and arguments,—that he has left his vantage-ground of popular by-words and empty declamation, and descended to the common field of argument, in full array for a pitched battle.

We confidently look to the friends of Responsible Government for a corroborative assent, when we assert that we have defined what it really is, much more favourably to their side of the question than their own advocate, Mr. Gowan, and we do not fear but that those who will take the trouble to read our last number, will find

But we have, at present, to do with Mr. Gowan's definition, which we give verbatim, as follows;-

"By Responsible Government then I mean that the Licutenant Governor should form his Executive Council, or Colonial Cabinet of gentlemen, having seats in the Colonial Legislature, and in whose adgment, ability, and discretion, the representatives of the people ould rely, so as to ensure to the Executive, in all the important questions of domestic government, the concurrence and support of the Legislature—the Governor not to be bound to take any partiular set of men, but to be allowed a free choice not only in the seection, but in the dismissal, of his advisers, also."

We do not know by what means Mr. Gowan proposes to preserve to the Governor the free choice of the men, or set of men, who are to form the Colonial Executive. But we do know well that such free choice is not practically open to the Sovereign in England, and that this is not the British Constitution as administered in England.

Does not Mr. Gowan know that when the Sovereign n England finds it necessary to change the Administration, the leader of the party, which possesses the majority in Parliament, -a person as well known in general, as if ne was appointed under the great seal,—is invariably sent for, and to him the choice of colleagues is always given, -and, not only this, but that the whole patronage of the Government is at once placed in the hands of the cabinet so chosen by him?-There is no unlimited discretion, then, exercised by the Crown in the choice or dismissal of ministers, or even of subordinate functionaries; and it is difficult to conceive how it could be so; for when once the responsibility for the management of public affairs falls upon any man, or set of men,-it would be an act of insanity in him, or them, to leave the patronage in other hands, or to become accountable for the conduct of men, in whose appointment they had no share, and over whom they could exercise no power of dis-

We need not go back into history to look for precedent or information on this head. The debates in the Imperial Parliament on the late resignation of the Ministers, are before the public, and we have only to detail the course of proceeding on that occasion,

When the present Prime Minister of England, Lord Melbourne, tendered his resignation,-by his advice the Duke of Wellington was consulted by the Sovereign, and from her received an offer of the station of Prime Minister of England.

The Queen on this occasion did not name the colleagues

The Duke of Wellington advised the Queen to appoint Sir Robert Peel in preference to himself .-The Duke did not recommend Sir Robert Peel's colleagues, nor did the Queen name them. On the consent in a list of the Ministers with whom he would act, and it was of course accepted. Now we should like to ask could Her Majesty have formed a Conservative Cabinet, excluding Sir Robert Peel? Who then had the choice of Ministers? The Queen, or Sir Robert Peel? If the latter, where was the Queen's free choice? Or, if

joining Republic has been the active and fanatical ally of which broke up the new Cabinet, arise? The Queen of been, of late years, any burden upon her at all, will Sympathy, and religion, which ought to have proved a England attempted to exercise a free choice of her own serve this purpose.

deadness around, from which it is difficult to escape; we lose the check to gross breaches of faith and violations of every personal lady-attendants. Now even this choice was considered by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert tuted itself, by invoking the favour of the Almighty on Peel, as interfering with, and derogating from, the authority and functions of a British minister. It is no answer ence of our sister communion would, we are convinced, to the argument plainly deducible from these facts, to say lus to those who are near him, and the pious feeling is caught, and do much towards bringing back the American people to a that this claim of Sir Robert Peel was disallowed, for the question ultimately turned upon a misunderstanding. It was admitted, upon all hands, that the Minister had the right of control in the appointments for the Royal Household. The Queen understood Sir Robert Peel to ask by his countrymen against our peace, under the specious for the dismissal of all the Ladies; Sir Robert Peel, on the contrary, understood Her Majesty to insist upon retaining all of them, - and so they separated, leaving the principle of the control of the Royal choice resting in the Ministers of the Crown, still untouched and undisputed.

Even those who contended most strongly for the exercise of the royal will, never, in the whole course of the debates, asserted that it should extend further than the Queen's household; and, in truth, it would be strange, if they had: for no man in his senses would be found hardy enough to attempt the management of national affairs, if it were known that he could not use his own discretion in the appointment of those by whom they were to be con-

Let us, for instance, by a slight change of names, accommodate the late events in England to this colony, and suppose a circumstance, by no means improbable, if the Imperial system of Government be introduced into this Province. Let us suppose Mr. Gowan sent for as a talented, leading member of the Assembly, and requested to become an Executive Councillor. Would he permit the nomination of his colleagues, without his previous consent? Would he become answerable for retaining a majority of the Assembly, if he had no share in the choice made? Would he become accountable for the acts of officers selected by the free choice of the Governor? Would he permit the dismissal of his colleagues, without his approval? Would he undertake to preserve friends and popularity, without the patronage of the Government?

So much for Mr. Gowan's definition of Responsible Government! He wishes for a particular system, but he denies one of its natural and inevitable consequences,namely, the establishment of the power of an Executive Council uncontrolled by the will of the Governor, or the Imperial Government. We say distinctly, that such a Council would be responsible to the Assembly for all appointments to office. But how can they be responsible, unless they have the choice? And then how can they and the Governor have the choice at the same time? Let no man misunderstand us, and think we are wish-

ing for any modification of the system of Responsible Government which would accommodate it to Mr. Gowan's notions of what would be safe and reasonable in a colony; or suppose us to be attempting to fix Mr. Gowan's inconsistencies upon his party. That party know well that the establishment of their system would virtually abolish the authority of the Imperial Government, and of its officer, the Governo. They know it would, as we said in our last number make him "an ambassador in a foreign court, and the only officer of the Government bound, by official duty, to consider the interests of the Empire." The consisent advocates of Responsible Government desire this and this, we assert, with the other consequences, anounts to a virtual separation of this Colony from the Enpire.

Those who waver between two opinions, must therefore ask themselves this preliminary question,-Are we willing to consider the Covernor of the Colony, as a person of no real authority Are we desirous of submitting altogether to the majoriy in Parliament, and the officers ssessing, by means of that majority, supreme Execuive power? Are we wiling to have that power unquestioned, or to have any of our objections to it answered, or any opposition we may offer to it silenced, by being told,—that such is the vill of the majority?

Did we conceive the system proposed to be compatible with the connexion between this country and Engand, we might well inquire into the effects which uncontrolled party spirit dominant and supreme, would produce in all the ramifcations of society in a small comnunity. We might show that justice may be demanded, with effect, by an injured person, forming one of the minority, from an officer rally accountable to the Imperial Parliament; and how ain such a claim for redress must be when made upon a Sovernment of party in a nation | tain his argument without proclaiming himself of the containing but 400,000 souls! But we forbear, and re- number. turn to our allegation that Local Responsible Government is inconsistent wth Colonial Relations.

Not to make this atticle longer than we can help, we shall confine ourselves for the present to Mr. Gowan's is true, a community of conquered foreigners, but they first question, -" Does the present irresponsible system | would thus have virtually been the conquerors, the suwork well for England?"

Mr. Gowan in very flattering language styles this loyal Province, "a sort of unfathomable whirlpool, into which have prevailed; the British subjects of the Crown in nillions of British gold continually enter, and from which nothing but discordant and fresh demands, are emitted." Such is Canada, and such are the Canadian subjects of

the Crown according to the account of a member of their own Parliament,—the editor of aloyal newspaper,—and man who assumes to guide and express the opinions of that the expense ought not to have been incurred; but 20,000 men, gallant and faithful subjects of the British if it had not been incurred, the rebellion must have

But, lest all this weight of authority should be insufficient, Mr. Gowan quotes the words of British Statesmen, and pledges himself that they are "conclusive." The following are the authorities, advanced in his own lan-

"ADMIRAL COFFIN, upwards of 15 years ago, declared in his place [in the Honse of Commons], that so great and extravagant were our demands upon England, that it would be much better for the nation, that the rope was cut and the colonies were sent adrift. "MR. WARBURTON, in the course of a lengthy speech delivered n the British House of Commons in August 1838, stated that th Canadas cost the English nation upwards of two millions annually,
—including Canals, Ecclesiastical establishments, the Army, Naby, and Indian establishments,—the Ordnance and En partments, and public works, exclusive of the Timber Monopoly, the wheat, corn, and other monopolies,—and argued, at m ength, that it would be to the advantage of Great Britain, to ne-

gotiate a peaceable separation." "Upwards of two years ago, similar opinions were entertained by Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., M. P. for Dundee, and Secre-

"The Right Hon. THOMAS SPRING RICE, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, on opening the Budget, in the British House of Commons on the 7th of July last, stated that the extraordinary expenses alone, for the military defence of the Canadas for the o years ending April 1839, amounted to £947,000, and the estwo years ending April 1840, is £1,101,300,—which, added to the former sum, makes two millions and fifty eight thousand three hundred pounds, sterling, for extraordinary expenses alone,—and if we add thissum to the extraordinary exexpenses alone,—and if we and thissum to the extraordinary expenses as stated by Mr. Warburton Sir Henry Parnell and others, it will be found that for the last three years the Canadas cost the British nation the enormous sum of nine millions five hundred and forty eight thousand, three huntred pounds, sterling.

These are Mr. Gowan's own statements and quota-Mr. Henry Sherwood and Mr. Attorney General Hagerman, are reproached by him with having advocated the keeping up in this Province of a respectable military establishment, and with having stated that it is "essential to our future peace and welfare"

Let us clear the way a little for the fair deductions American as an enemy, and, in a time of international the system of Responsible Government were adopted in from Mr. Gowan's statements and quotations, by getting rid of the popular words, ecclesiastical establishnents. The simple allegation that these were never a But, after all, upon what subject did the disagreement, serious burden upon England, and that they have not

nary expenses, including the Rideau Canal, are all arising out of the military and naval establishments for the defence of the Canadas.

Mr. Gowan must, therefore, be understood either to That, with Responsible Government, the Province

would have expended from her own resources upwards That, with Responsible Government, the expenditure ould have been wholly unnecessary.

Let us therefore enquire which, if either, of the proositions is tenable, and, for this purpose, ascertain what ccasioned the expenses complained of.

First, we find the American Republic treacherously aking advantage of the arduous struggle in which England was engaged for the maintenance of the liberties of Europe against the military despotism of Bonaparte,oining with the despot himself in his unholy warfare,and exerting its utmost strength and resources for the conquest of these Provinces; which attempt, however, was ignominiously foiled by British and Canadian arms, at the expence of England.

We then find a small regular military establishment naintained in the succeeding peaceable times. Quebec is garrisoned; its fortifications are kept in repair; ordnance is sent from England for its walls; and it still stands, at the expence of England, with the flag waving over it which Wolfe first planted on the heights of Abraham, the finest fortress in America,—the impregnable strong-hold of British Transatlantic power.

We find, on the peace establishment, a very few regiments quartered at a few stations in the Provinces .-But the fortifications and barracks, by degrees, are permit- is not a single word said in all this branch of Mr. Gowted to go to decay; the cannon are dismounted; and the an's argument, that does not make a cut at the tow rope whole country, with scarcely the exception of Quebec as conclusively as the gallant Admiral did in his place in itself, is left in as helpless and defenceless a position the British House of Commons. as the most responsible government upon earth could possibly desire.

All this was in the neighbourhood of a nation, which had recently shown itself inimical and treacherous,which numbers its armed militia by millions, -whose every village has its brigade of militia artillery, -and whose traordinary expences which, according to Mr. Gowan's whole population, inveterately hostile to Monarchy, open- argument, are an intolerable burden to England? Did ly express impatience at the existence of Royal authority in America.

All this neglect of military defence was moreover, in the neighbourhood of a nation, which permitted and en- rise to the most substantial apprehension of war in the couraged its citizens to enter piratically the territory of only shape in which it can be really formidable? Can Texas belonging to a friendly republican power, and to stablish themselves therein by right of conquest.

Now, having thus premised, let us again propose our alternative.

Under a Responsible Government, would these Prorinces have been desirous, or would they have been able, to sustain the expence of war, or even of the small peace establishment that was kept up? We do not fear Mr. Gowan's answer, He knows well these Provinces could not have borne the expence. Then, would it have been prudent, when peace was

proclaimed, to open the gates of Quebec, to tumble its walls into the fosse, to withdraw every British soldier from the Canadas, and to leave the country to the tender mercies of American citizens?

Nay, setting American citizens out of the question, would it have been just or prudent to leave the British inhabitants of Lower Canada exposed to the national antipathies of their French fellow-subjects?

What is the answer to these questions? It is this,-To have spared the expense complained of by Mr. Gowan, would have been to forfeit the Colony—this would nave been Separation, not Responsible Government.

But let us go, step by step, through Mr. Gowan's demonstrations.

The great expences of the last three years have been

occasioned by 1. The Rebellion in Lower Canada;

2. The Rebellion in Upper Canada;

3. The driving out American Sympathy by the employment of military force, and by arming our gallant Militia, at the cost, however, of the British Nation. Now let us enquire whether Responsible Government

would have prevented Rebellion in Lower Canada. Some will answer, Yes; and Mr. Gowan cannot sus-

But Responsible Government would have peacefully insured to the French in Lower Canada, the supremacy they have sought for by taking up arms. They were, it preme rulers of the British population. All their demands must have been acceded to; all their wishes must that Province must have held life, liberty, and property at their will. They sought to accomplish this, but could not,-because they had not "Responsible Government." They rebelled,—they were put down at the expence of England. Mr. Gowan, to be consistent, must maintain proved successful. Therefore, as one who disapproves of the expenditure, he must maintain the righteousness of the Rebel Cause, and wish it had met with the success which, as a righteous cause, it would have merited.

Then as to the Rebellion in Upper Canada: It was caused, 1. By the Rebellion in Lower Canada. 2. By the election of a loyal Assembly here, in which Mr. Gowan's friends materially assisted. 3. By the bitter disappointment of Mackenzie and his partizans, who thus saw the sceptre of Responsible Government snatched from their hands at the very moment when they hoped to grasp it.

The question then arises, Would the Rebellion have been prevented by Responsible Government?

There can be no doubt that,-if the whole of the demands of the Mackenzie Parliament had been conceded, and its leaders placed in power,-these leaders and a portion of the party which sustained them, would have been for a short time satisfied. But, in preference to yielding to their demands,-that which they themselves challenged as a right, and that which the advocates of Responsible Government allege to be the Constitutional mode of deciding a question, was actually adopted by Sir Francis Head. They were sent back to their constituents. Finding, upon this, that they could not obtain their ends at the hustings, a portion of the inhabitants of the Province rose in rebellion. Were they right or wrong in doing so? If Mr. Gowan says they were right, then they ought not to have been resisted,on the contrary, they ought to have been aided, and the expence of suppressing the rebellion would have been ions. But to make the case more conclusive against him, avoided. But if they were wrong in appealing from the hustings to the pike and to sympathy, the rebellion ought to have been suppressed, and the expence of suppressing it was properly incurred. Had the result of the elections been different.—had the majority shown themselves in favour of the Mackenzie Assembly, there would have been some show of argument remaining to Mr. Gowan, and perhaps we should have been forced to answer, as in the case of Lower Canada, that the measures of the majority were unjustifiable and tyrannical. But we have in this case a triumphant argument. The people were appealed to, and upon their decission being pronounced, the enemies of British rule rose in rebel- new church in that parish.—Hereford Journal.

The enormous sums then swallowed up by extraordi- lion. The rebellion was crushed by the loyalty of the Upper Canadian Yeomanry,—but alas! though they formed the majority of the Upper Canadians, the expence was borne by England!

Next let us examine the case of American Sympathy, in the discomfiture and expulsion of which Mr. Gowan bore a part that does him more honour than his present course, and that imprinted on his person the marks of the of nine millions of pounds sterling in three years,—or— friendship of the United States. Does Mr. Gowan seriously mean to assert that Responsible Government would, without expence, have driven the marauders from Prescott, or Sandwich? Would it have armed our Militia? Would it have garrisoned our frontier? Would it have frightened the Buccaneer Johnson, McLeod, Sutherland, Theller, and their outlaw myrmidons? Would it have defended the Disputed Territory below, and expelled the lumber pirates from the Aroostook? Would it have saved Ussher from the murderer's rifle, or kept Assassins out of Cobourg? The public may be persuaded to believe strange things, but it requires too great a stretch of credulity to believe that the American Vulture, which casts his gredy eyes upon what he views as the dying struggles of Canada, would be scared from his prey by the terror of Lord Durham's Report, or the threat of a Responsible Government.

But after all, let us recapitulate Mr. Gowan's quotations and authorities, which he pronounces "conclusive," and "not to be doubted!" We find Admiral Coffin cutting the tow rope, and setting the Colonies adrift. Does this mean Responsible Government or Separation? We find Mr. Warburton and Sir Henry Parnell recommending the negociation of a peaceable SEPARATION. Is this Responsible Government? In truth it is. And there

We shall conclude this article by assuming one of Mr. Gowan's statement's, (which, by the way, is utterly without foundation,) namely, that the boon of Responsible Government has been granted to New Brunswick, and by asking the question, Has this prevented the exthis Responsible Government keep the American marauders out of a British Province? Is not the maintenance of British power there, one of the subjects which give we charm the Republicans of Maine, charm we never so wisely, with our Responsible Government? Are there any means of avoiding the expence of maintaining British authority in that Province, but abandonment and se-

So much for Mr. Gowan's first question. The rest are fully as capable of a solution as the one we have now noticed; and, in a short time, we may think it right to meet them with a summary answer.

In the last and present numbers we have occupied a very large portion of our columns with discussing the question of Responsible Government. Our more serious friends may perhaps consider that, by taking such a course, we are becoming too secular in our editorial character; but to meet the contingency of such a remark, we must be permitted to observe that, though our best efforts are due to the Church, we are also bound to take sling and pebble in hand, and do battle for the State, when menaced by any political Goliath.

Impressed with this conviction, we have assailed the project of Responsible Government, because we consider it as just the same in effect as separation from the Mother Country; and, in doing so, we have acted in concert with our cotemporaries of the Conservative Press, whose ill-requited labours we are happy to perceive are beginning to disabuse the public mind of the fallacies with which it has been so actively plied. Having now contributed our humble assistance towards the producing this salutary change of opinion,-yet at the same time having endeavoured to provide a select variety of reli gious and miscellaneous Ecclesiastical matter,—we shall return to our custom of devoting a larger editorial space to matters more immediately and apparently connected with our venerable Church.

Our agents and friends will greatly oblige us by making remittances as soon as possible.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The shareholders of the Brighton railway, following the excellent example afforded by several other railway companies, have voted £100 per annum towards the support of three clergyment who are to go among the labourers employed on their line, and impart to them religious instruction. This is in itself a very pleas' ing circumstance; but another very gratifying circumstance remains to be stated—the vote, which was passed in consequence an application from the Church Pastoral Aid Society, was moved by a member of the Society of Friends, Mr. Cash, who expressed himself warmly in its favour.

FULHAM .- A meeting was lately held of the inhabitants of the rict of All Saints in this parish, in order to consider of the expediency of enlarging the church, an object which for some time has been greatly wanted. The Bishop of London was in the chair. It appeared, however, that the estimates prepared for the work were so expensive in proportion to the increased accomm tion that would be gained, and that the difficulty was so great of removing many of the inconveniences of the present building, that the general opinion of the meeting was adverse to the mes sure; and it was agreed, on the proposal of the bishop (who headed the subscription with a liberal offer of £500), to attempt to raise a fund adequate to the erection on the same site of a new, largely and more commodious church. The old and justly admired tower will remain. Before the meeting was adjourned, £1630 had been subscribed, and there is good reason to hope that within a short time the whole sum required will be obtained without having re-

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has presented to the parish of Teddington, which abuts on Bushy Park, £100 towards the erec tion of a parsonage house.

HARROW SCHOOL .- Joseph Neeld, Esq. M. P., one of the 66 ernors of Harrow School, has presented a very handsome alter piece, by West, to the new chapel for the use of the school. first examination of the scholarships just founded by Mr. Need at Harrow will take place at Christmas next.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Ball attended Divine Service in the man Catholic chapel of this town on Sunday. This is the time since the Reformation that such a circumstance has occur in this part of the country .- Roscommon Journal.

A Roman Catholic church was opened at Everingham in a style of splendour unequalled in England. The building cost £30,000 and the procession of bishops and clergy, with the Pope's be ners and the host elevated, was more splendid than ever witness before in modern days in this country. - Sheffield Iris.

THE VICAR OF BRADFORD.—The Liverpool Courier has the following reference to Dr. Scoresby: "the reverend gentleman as it will be recollected, once commander of a Greenland-man. ter quitting the deck, he entered the pulpit; and, for several years, was minister of the Mariners' Floating Church, in George Dock, Liverpool."

The inhabitants of Oldswinford and the gentry of the nest bourhood have subscribed upwards of £4000 towards building

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Marsden, in the parish of Almondbury, have again nobly done again made to the sense of the people. - Quebec Mercury. their duty. A meeting was held on Thursday last, for the churchwarden to pass his accounts and to lay a rate for the ensuing year, when after a stormy debate the rate was carried by a majority of 61—the numbers being for the rate, 112; against the rate, 51.—

CHRIST CHURCH, ADLINGTON.—The treasurer, on looking over and auditing the accounts of this beautiful new chapel lately consecrated, ascertained that there was a deficiency of £295 .-This was no sooner notified to Sir Robert Clayton, of Adlington Hall, who had previously very largely contributed, along with Lady Clayton, to building and finishing the church, with proper appendages, and had also endowed it with £500, than he munificently, through his spirited and talented agent, Mr. Darlington, gave an additional £300 towards paying off the incumbrances .- Wigan Gazette.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.-Dr. Nichol, M. P. for Cardiff, has given notice that, early next session, he will move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the statute 32 George III., c. 63, and to enable bishops and priests, canonically ordained, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland, with the written permissio of the ordinary and the consent of the incumbent, to perform Divine Service and offices, to preach and administer the Sacraments in churches or chapels, in England or Ireland, belonging to

PAYMENT OF ARREARS TO THE IRISH CLERGY .- The Million Loan Commissioners have already completed the payment of their first instalment in lieu of the arrears of tithe due to the elergy and lay impropriators. They will very soon announce a second dividend of 1s. 3d. in the pound. The commissioners will ultimately be enabled to pay a third instalment of 2s. 6d. as soon as the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant, relative to the payment of the £100,000 advanced out of the million to the Board of Works, shall have been complied with.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, held a confirmation on Tuesday the 25th June, in Bandon, at Ballygoodan church, for that parish, and the parishes in the immediate vicinity; on which occasion the very large number of seven hundred and nine young persons were admitted to the ordinance of Confirmation .-An appropriate and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. verse 4. After Divine Service the Lord Bishop held a Visitation of the Clergy from whose parishes candidates were presented for confirmation, and minutely inquired into the state of churches, glebe houses, &c. His Lordship expressed himself much gratified perous state of the parochial schools. The Lord Bishop was accompanied by the Rev. John T. Kyle, and the Rev. John A. Bolster, Chaplains to his Lordship.

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The Lord Bishop of Clogher held a Confirmation in the parish church of Enniskillen on the 25th June, when 1041 young per-80ns took upon themselves the sacred obligations of the Christian religion.—Fermanagh Reporter.

Civil Antelligence.

From late English Papers.

The Premier's rude reply to the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings' letter three or four months since, must be in the reader's memory; and it may be proper here to add, that a communication on the subject took place, which ended in an explanation of an apologetical nature from Lord Melbourne.—Spectator.

Within the last three months the following ships have been added to the navy list (being ordered to be built):—at Plymouth, Albion and Aboukir, of 90 guns each; at Chatham, Majestic and Mars, of 80 guns each, Alecto and Polyphemus, steamers; at Pembroke, Centurion and Colossus, of 80 guns each, Helena, 16, Mariner and Martin, 10, Medina, steamer; at Woolwich, Heroine and Hound, 10 each, Siren, 16, Lizard and Locust, steamers; at Sheerness, Prometheus, steamer; at Liverpool, Dover, steamer.

The proposed agricultural college, in Kent, is likely to be productive of much practical good. Besides the usual branches of education (arithmetic, geography, &c.), the pupils are to be taught the mode of cultivating arable, pasture, hop land, &c.—the nature of soils, their chemical properties, and the manures proper for each—the different courses of husbandry, the best rotation of crops in different soils, and the knowledge of botany, grain, seeds, and natural history in general—the irrigation and improvement of grass land, &c.—gardening, planting, draining, and the manageof farms and woods-the knowledge of stock and other animals; how to breed, feed, and treat them; their points, conditions and diseases—agricultural book-keeping and accounts—agricultural ral mechanics; the power required to draw given weights, and how to combine speed, power, and economy, in draught—the construction of farm buildings, cottages, &c. The sub-committee of the college have been offered a farm of 200 acres between Maidstone and Ashford, for the purposes of the institution. The cost of the farm, and of the necessary buildings, is estimated at £18,900. agricultural colleges are not uncommon on the Continent, but the present is the first attempt to establish a similar institution in England. The Earl of Breckneck is chairman of the sub-committee of the Kent college.

The fourth anniversary of the Preston Operative Conservative Association was celebrated on Monday evening at the Theatre Royal. About 400 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, amongst whom we recognised the most influential and staunch Conservatives of Lancashire.

TOTNESS ELECTION.

After a day of the most intense excitement, the result of the Polling is, that both candidates have obtained an equal number of votes—a very rare occurrence, but one which clearly shows that Parties are equally divided in the borough; although at the election of 1837, only two years since, Lord Seymour was 70 a-head of the Conservative candidate (Sir George Adams), and Mr. Partott, the late Liberal representative, 39 a-head of him. The following lowing is the final close of the poll at four o'clock:

Baldwin, - - - - 142 Blount, - - - 142

The Mayor, having declared the state of the poll, pronounced it to be a double return.

Mr. Baldwin then came forward, and with much spirit and humour congratulated his friends on the victory they had achieved.— He said they had made a noble struggle for their independence, and a and they had made a noble struggle for their exertions, and though they had not fully succeeded, still their exertions, and the numbers they had not fully succeeded, still their the numbers they had polled, must convince the Duke of Somerthat he could not easily make a pocket borough of Totness.—

them He should be ever ready to stand by them, and would second them in an arrange to acin any further attempts they might think it right to make to accomplish the independence of their borough. He was loudly

Mr. Blount also addressed his friends, but gave no intimation of his future intentions with regard to the position he held on the

The Conservatives are resolved to fight the battle again, if necessary, but the belief is that the Duke of Somerset will prudently

The election for Ipswich, the issue of which had been looked to h much interest, as it was considered a trial of strength between the Conservatives and the Ministerial party, ended in the return of Sir Tr. Gibson the Re-Sir Thomas Cochrane, who turned out Mr. Gibson the Re-This last named gentleman was returned at the general Phis last named gentleman was returned and gone over to M: over to Ministers. His constituents consequently called upon him tesign, and he in the full confidence of his strength accepted stewardship of the "Chiltern Hundreds" and vacated his seat; a calculation, however, was erroneous, and at the close of the holl he found himself rejected, the numbers being for Captain Siromas Cochrane 621, for Mr. Gibson 612, majority for the

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE.—Accounts from all parts of the division agree in stating that the return of Mr. Turnor, the Conservative candidate, at the next election, is already placed beyond a doubt. Persons who have heretofore been remarkable for their activity as leaders of the Liberal party in their respective localities, are now strenuously exerting themselves in favour of Mr. Turnor, and the re-action which has taken place within the last two or three years is truly astonishing. In one populous village in the southern division of this county, the whole of the voters, amounting to about 40, have pledged themselves to give plumpers to Mr. Turnor .- Boston Herald.

A New County .- A deputation, consisting of Lord George Bentinck, M. P.; Mr. J. W. Childers, M. P.; Sir John Rennie, Mr. Frederick Lane, and the Registrar to the Bedford Level Corporation, had an interview on Saturday with Lord Duncannon, at the Office of the Woods and Forests, relative to improving the outfalls to sea below the harbours of Lynn, Wisbeach, and Boston, and reclaiming from the sea 170,000 acres of fertile land, as well as greatly improving the drainage and navigation by the rivers Ouse, Nene, Welland, and Witham, in the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk. It is said this great work will add another county, and it is intended to obtain permission to have the reclaimed land called "Victoria County."

Conservative Dinner at Cheltenham. - A grand meetng of the Conservatives of Cheltenham took place on Thursday. No fewer than between 400 and 500 gentlemen sat down to dinner on the occasion. The health of Mr. Richard Roy, a gentlema who has declared it to be his intention to offer himself as a candidate for the borough at the next election, was drunk with much enthusiasm. Mr. Roy, in acknowledging the compliment, said, that in coming forward he had merely been actuated by a desire to assist in the rescue of his country from the dangers with which it

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Conemara, dated July 15 :- "I regret to inform you that famine still prevails, and is increasing to a frightful extent in this district, even amongst those who were considered above want. The poor peoplé are coming in hundreds here, to see if any thing will be done for them." "I was present Wm. Molesworth, Curate of Kilbrogan, from Jeremiah c. iii., this day when application was made to, , stating that they were existing by bleeding the cattle and boiling the blood till it became thick, when they are it, and also eating sea-weed and small shell-fish. I knew cases myself where the children resorted to weeds in the fields to allay their hunger, being so for 24 hours, at the large number of young persons assembled, and at the pros- and another large family of children having no food for two days; one of them a boy not 13 years, dreading a return of hunger took away the two sheep that were set aside to pay the public money or cess, which, to add to the misfortune, is now collecting, and sold them for half price. I also know many to come here, particularly last week, who have said they were without food for 24 hours, and, indeed, their faces corroborated the statement. And while I now write (six o'clock, p.m.) there are many here who have not tasted food since yesterday morning. Others are known to have, by night, taken away the carrion of a cow drowned by chance, and unskinned for two days, and picked the bones that the dogs had feasted on. The description given by the priest of the sufferings of the people, whom he has to be in constant atendance on, is frightful. Many families are lingering through ever, and will feel want a long time, as their manure remains at their cabins, not being able to sow; and what is worse, the misery is not likely to end with many when the harvest returns, which will be late in this country, as they are now compelled to root out the potatoes before they arrive to one-eight of their growth. So that n a week there will be as much destroyed as would serve for two months if allowed to be full grown. I need not name one village, for every one round about shares this awful visitation. There are many actively endeavouring to relieve this distress; but, alas! it s only like a drop of water to the ocean "

The most distressing accounts of the state of the poor still continue to be received from Mayo, Galway, Limerick, Clare and

Apprehensions were entertained at Sydney on the 12th of March, that the drought which had existed for so long would be productive of the most serious consequences.

CHEAP TRAVELLING .- A person can actually travel from Dundee to London, per steam, for 3s. 9d., viâ Leith, Newcastle, and Hull. The steamers upon the Leith and Perth passages do all but carry tourists for nothing. A visit to the metropolis can the Bonnie Dundee and modern Athens, or in that of the Benledi. The steerage prices, 6d. and 3d. respectively, are still more astonishing. The fares to Perth, again, are 1s. for the cabin and 4d. for the steerage passage. - Aberdeen Constitutional.

The greatest number of letters that were ever known to pass through the General Post Office in oue day was received at St. Martin's-le-Grand on Monday last. Their number exceeded 90,000, and their amount of postage no less than £4,050, an amount greater by £530 than any that has hitherto been collected

Mr. Labouchere has finally determined to retire from the Under Secretaryship of the Colonies .- Morning Post.

OPINION OF THE MARQUESS OF NORMANBY, The Colonial Secretary, on Responsible Government, delivered in the House of Lords, 26th July, 1839.

He must state his opinion with respect to a point which had produced general excitement, and on which he had the misfortune to differ from the noble lord (Lord Durham)-he alluded to the noble lord's application of his theory of Responsible Government. (Hear, hear.) He so far agreed with his noble friend as to think that nothing could be more advantageous than that harmony should exist between the executive and the legislative body, wherever established; BUT HE CONCURRED WITH HIS COL-LEAGUES IN THINKING THAT IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO HIT UPON ANY DEVICE BY WHICH THAT PRINCIPLE COULD BE APPLIED IN THE WAY RECOMMENDED IN THE REPORT.-He had some experience as a governor, and he must say, he should have felt himself placed in an awkward situation, if, on the one hand, he had been responsible to the Government at home, while, on the other, he should have been able to act only by the advice of persons who were themselves responsible to another and conflicting authority. (Hear, hear.) Under such a plan, too, the position of the Secretary of State would be very embarrassing, supposing he was called upon to send out instructions to the colonies in conformity with the opinions of parliament, and at the same time, to give orders to the governors to attend to the opinions of another body, who probably took a different view of the same

COLONIAL.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, 26th August, 1839.

The Lieutenant Governor announces that the undermentioned

Ira Anderson, James Brown, Randal Wixon, William Alves. Robert Walker, Leonard Watson, John Goldsbury Parker, Finlay Malcolm, and Paul Bedford, who were sent to England, for the purpose of being transported to a Penal Colony, have been

Her Majesty's loyal Subjects will be gratified to find, from the perusal of the following extract from a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Marquess of Normanby, Her Majesty's Ministers from the discharge of those "self-convicted" Prisoners, and have only yielded to their liberation from inevitable necessity. By His Excellency's Command.

R. A. TUCKER,

Extract of a Despatch dated the 23rd July, 1839. "The decisions of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Exchequer ascertained, that the Prisoners were held in lawful custody in this
Kindgdom. But those Courts did not determine either of the

CHURCH-RATE AT MARSDEN.—The good men and true of Marsden, in the parish of Almondbury, have again nobly done being large and the sense of the enterprising inhabition. A precision was held on Thursday lest for the church.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH LANGUAGE IN The counts from being large and the parish of this Colony: and I have joined, in carnestly soliciting being large and endeavoured to counteract the causes, which, from this Kingdom, or their compulsory detention as Convicts in J have lamented, and endeavoured to counteract the causes, which, again made to the sense of the enterprising inhabition of this Colony: and I have joined, in carnestly soliciting bitants of this Colony: and I have joined, in carnestly soliciting bitants of this Colony: and I have joined, in carnestly soliciting bitants of this Colony: and I have joined, in carnestly soliciting bitants of this Colony: and I have joined, in carnestly soliciting bitants of this Colony: and I have joined, in carnestly soliciting bitants of this Colony: and I have joined, in carnestly soliciting bitants of this Colony: and I have joined, in carnestly soliciting bitants of this Colony: and I have joined, in carnestly soliciting bitants of the counter of the causes, which, again made to the sense of the enterprising inhabitants of this Colony: and I have joined, in carnestly soliciting bitants of this Colony: and I have joined, in carnestly soliciting bitants of this Colony: and I have joined, in carnestly soliciting bitants of this Colony: and I have joined in the parish of the causes, which, again made to the sense of the enterprising inhabitants of the causes, which, again made to the sense of the people.—Quebe Mercury.

Separation of the causes, which, again made to the sense of the people.—A counter of the causes, which, again made to the sense of the people.—A counter of the causes, which, again made to the sense of the people.—But a counter of the causes, which, again made to the sense of the people.—But a counter of the causes, which, again made to t of Law, because they had not then actually arisen, and they strictly confined their judgment to the precise and single question controversy before them. It was however inferred by those who attended the discussions and heard the judgment, that the Judges entertained a very grave doubt whether the Government could awfully proceed further against the Prisoners, unless they could em to trial in this Country for their treasons.

"Under these circumstances, I consulted the Attorney and Solicitor General, on the question whether, if the Prisoners should be sent to Van Dieman's Land, they could be lawfully held in custody there, as Convicts or Prisoners of the Crown. The Law Officers reported, that they could not be so detained or dealt with in that Colony, unless either an Act of Parliament, or a Colonial Ordinance were made, to justify the course of proceeding

"Here then arose a conclusive and insuperable difficulty.—Her Majesty's Government could not propose such an enactment either to the Imperial or to the Local Legislature, with any prospect of

'Amongst other objections to such a law, it was not the least weighty that the Government are not in possession of the evidence by which the offences of the Prisoners, or of any of them, are by which the bleddes of the trisoners, of the peritions for pardon, in established. We have, indeed, their petitions for pardon, in which their guilt is acknowledged in general terms; but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it was impossible that such an acknowledgment could be admitted as a sufficient basis for egislation against them: we have also the Reports of the Com ioners by whom the cases were investigated-but on what proofs the Commissioners proceeded, it is not in our power to ex-plain. An Act of Parliament, or an Ordinance of a nature so otally new and unprecedented, could scarcely have been obtained even on the most complete evidence of the facts. In the absence f such evidence, it was manifestly unattainable. the Prisoners to Van Dieman's Land, on the mere chance that a law might be passed there for their detention, was a proceeding which it would have been impossible to hazard or to justify.

"It thus became necessary, either to bring these men to trial in this country, for High Treason, or to discharge them from further imprisonment. A trial, I need hardly say, must have resulted in their acquittal; because we have no producible witnesses of their guilt: and because, after all that had occurred, such ses of their game. Such as prosecution would have been justly regarded with the utmost disfavour by the Court and Jury.

"The result is, that they have been released on the conditions

nentioned in the letter from the Home Office. Her Majesty's Government have used every exertion in their power to avoid a result which they lament: as it may prove embarrassing to your Administration, and perhaps to the tra I trust, however, that when the real state of the case is known n the Province, any excitement which may have been raised b this decision will subside—and that it will be in your power to dis abuse the public mind of the opinion, that Her Majesty's Governabuse the public limit of the opinion, that her Majesty's Government regard with indifference, or are disposed to treat with a misplaced lenity, such crimes as those of which the Prisoners in estion are self-convicted."

REPLY of Sir George Arthur, to an Address from the Committee appointed to communicate to His Excellency the Resolutions adopted at the late Meeting in Hamilton;

George S. Tiffany, Esq., and the Gentlemen composing the Committe appointed by the general Meeting, held at Hamilton, on the 27th July, 1839.

on the 21th July, 1839.

The Address you have transmitted to me, and the accomanying Resolutions, of a public meeting, held at Hamilton. are such as to render, in reference to so respectable a meeting

a reply on my part necessary.

I am requested to dissolve the present Provincial Assembly. for the purpose of referring to the constituency of this Colony, the expediency of establishing a system of Government, the effect of which would be to make certain Public Functionaries in the Province, alone answerable for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, in the adminstration of public Colonial

Although it was competent to Her Majesty's High Comnissioner, to offer any recommendation to Her Majesty which seemed to him justly and properly to result from hi investigations in this Province; and although it belongs t Her Majesty, and the Imperial Parliament, to make any al erations in the Constitution of this portion of the Empire which may appear wise and prudent, I do not conceive that the Governor of this Province is empowered to submit, for the consideration of the Electors, a question involving most essential alterations in the fundamental principles of the Con-stitution, under the authority of which the powers of Government, and Legislation, are exercised in the Colony.

I have given to the system, called "Responsible Govern-nent," the most deliberate consideration: and I readily avail myself of this opportunity to lay before the community, with frankness and candour, some of the leading consequences which, I apprehend, must inevitably follow its adoption

Judging from the reported expressions of opinon from Her Majesty's Constitutional Advisers, I am led'to believe, that I am but reiterating their views, when I state to you, as the result of my own deliberations, that the proposed plan would ead to a state of things inconsistent with the relations of this Colony, as a dependency of the British Crown.

sider, that the general influence of public opinion, on the exercise of the functions of the Sovereign, which the Constitution of England practically allows, ought carefully ortion of the Empire may safely possess; and I cannot resist the conclusion, that the complete ascendancy of popular will in a Colony, which must necessarily accompany the introduction of "Responsible Government," renders such Colony practically independent, and its relations with the Mo-

Although, by means of the powers of legislation, wisely granted to this Province, the people have an immediate share in the management of their own public and local concerns, and although they elect, without control, the popular branch of the Legislature,—yet, I deem it most essential, that the influence of this part of our Constitution, should not be exended to such a length as would enable it virtually to superede that legitimate action of the Royal Prerogative, guided by national will, upon which, the connection between the

Colony and the Mother Country, must mainly depend.

I think it apparent, that under the proposed system, there would not be in existence any Constitutional power, which could preserve uniformity of principle, in the policy of Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament, with that to be pursued in the Colony; and I cannot imagine any thing so incompatible with respect for the Throne,—with all sound notions of Government upon Monarchical principles, and with the connection between the Colony and the Parent State, as the establishment of a distinct, independent, and

I think that, so long as a Colony enjoys the protection and support, which are the consequences of a connection with a mighty Empire, it is essential that the Colony, its Governent, and its Legislature, should be modelled in such a manner as would enable it to insure strict harmony with the su-

reme powers of Government vested in the Parent State.

The powers required to be ceded to the popular branch, of the Legislature, would extend, not merely to the control and removal of the Officers of the local Government, even when acting in obedience to instructions from the Ministers of the Crown, but would enable that body to dictate to those Ministers of the Crown, but would enable that body to dictate to those Ministers of the Crown, but would enable that body to dictate to those Ministers of the Crown of preceding the control of the control ters a course of proceeding, in relation to the Colony, inconstent with the general policy of the Empire, to which a Minister, responsible directly to the Imperial Parliament, as well for his conduct in reference to the Colonies as to the Mother Country, could not accede—and thus, instead of the maintenance of harmony, an impending, an almost inevitable, danger of collision,

The necessity for the people of Upper Canada, preserving the repathies and good will of the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, has been powerfully recommended by the Report, which ormed the subject of consideration at the Public Meeting at Hamlton. Need I urge upon the Subjects of the British Crown in Upper Canada, the still more obvious duty and necessity of cultivating the affections of the Sovereign and people, by whose power they are sustained, and to whose protection alone, they can look

I feel assured, that whilst the Crown has shewn its determination, on the one hand, to maintain inviolate, this valuable portion of the British Empire, the inhabitants of this Province must have perceived an extreme anxiety on the part of Her Maesty's Government, to act as much as possible in accordance with the views of the Provincial Legislature in all local questions, and to accede in every practicable manner to its wishes-even when the measures contemplated could not fail to affect more general

I have endeavoured to make myself intimately acquainted with I have encerother to make rayself intimately acquainted with the true interests of the people of Upper Canada—I know that much requires to be done, and that many difficulties have to be overcome, before the extensive tracts of uncultivated land can be made available, to advance the Provincial resources.

I am convinced of the necessity of diffusing over the whole Province, the inestimable blessings of sound religious instruction, and a good system of general education. I am of opinion, that restrictions on trade which work injuriously here, may be remove ed without real prejudice to the interests they were intended to protect—and that immigration, in a better state of things, may be effectually promoted; and I am prepared to assist in investigating and improving all the public departments of the Government, and to make the real and deep responsibility of all its

that aid, which alone can place the financial affairs of the country permanently on a satisfactory basis.

I cannot permit an allegation, that any persons are known to exercise an undue influence in this Government, to go abroad without contradiction. I should ill perform my duty to my Sovereign, were I to permit any influence to prevail with me, inconsistent with the welfare of the people whom I have been sent to govern -and whose happiness I am enjoined to advance, by every mean

the complaints of the people of Upper Canada; but, in commor with the highest and the lowest servants of the Crown, I am anverable for my measures and conduct. From this high respon sibility I do not seek to be relieved; nor can I be easily convinced ferred, with all the powers of Government, to a few Officers In the Colony, who, acting independently of the wishes of the and of the policy of the general Government and Lerislature of the Empire, would sway, for a time, the destinies this Country, and expose it to the continual struggles of party and faction-so utterly at variance with the prosperity and happiness of a young and rising community.

GEO. ARTHUR.

Toronto, 24th August, 1839.

It has been evident from the commencement of the first outbreak in 1837, that the United States Government did all but openly and officially encourage the invasion of the Cadadas. Our readers will perhaps recollect that we have frequently charged the civil officers of the American Government on this frontier with being active sympathizers. The Oswego Commercial (an administration paper,) is the first American journal that we have seen fairly and candidly admit the fact. Our cotemporary of the Herald will permit us to dissent from his opinion of those who enrolled themselves in the Hunters' Lodges not being in earnest. We have no doubt, had the least success attended any of their piratical incursions, but that more than three times forty thousand patriots would have been found present to share the spoils. We know it to be a fact, that the pirates liberated from Fort Henry considered themselves still bound by the Hunter's Oath. So far from Col. Worth's exertions being successful in putting an end to the border troubles, there is information of the most undoubted kind from various persons along the frontier, stating that more extensive preparations are now going on than have ever yet taken place, for another invasion this Fall. About ten days ago several hundred kegs of gunpowder were shipped form the Port of Oswego, for the use of the patriots on the St. Lawrence. - Kingston Chronicle. We regret to learn from the Sandwich Herald of the 98th ult

that the Billious Fever is very prevalent in the Western country. The Editor of the Herald has been attacked, but is now convalescent. The Royal Navy on Lake Erie have suffered severely, both officers and men.

The Napanee Fair commenced yesterday. There was a fair show of new grain; wheat brought 5s., rye, 2s., oats, 1s. 6.; cattle brought excellent prices; there were more buyers than

The Commissariat Contract at this post, for 2,360 bbls of fine Flour, was taken Monday last at somewhere about 32s. currency

A few Durham meetings, as they are called. have taken place in the Upper Province, and have uniformly had their chief support from known traitors, some of whom have been under sentence of death for High Treason, and pardoned when they ought to have been hanged. The government richly deserves to be punished for its gross injustice, inhumanity and impolicy in pardoning s single traitor, but it is the loyalists who unfortunately suffer for the folly and madness of their incapable rulers-so true it is that, -"who forgives a traitor

But pardons one to make a hundred more."

Gratitude is a stranger to the hearts of such men, and the mis taken elemency of the government excites in them only emotions of increased hatred to it, and a more settled determination to work its downfall. From the flinty Horeb of their souls there gush no streams of sorrow for past offences, of thankfulness for present pardon, or of determination to lead the lives of good citizens for the future. Rebels they have been, rebels they are, and rebels they are determined to remain during their lives. The Devil was the first rebel, and those who follow his footsteps in his first crime are not generally very scrupulous about following them in any other. In the Spirit of '76, dated 24th ult., a paper published by Theller in Detroit, there is a letter from the London District, dated 14th ult., in which, after launching out every to be distinguished from the influence, which the people of a species of abuse against Colonel Prince, Sir George Arthur and the loyalists in general, is the following passage, remarkable for its truth and for the unguarded manner in which that truth is

> "The people are ripe here for a strong movement, and all our folks very wisely join the Durhamites. In this way we can prepare the public mind not only to reform existing public abuses, but shake off for ever the tyranny which has so long made our condition worse than that of the serfs of feudal days."

> So "our folks," that is the rebels in the Province, "very wisely join the Durhamites."-We knew so from the beginning-we stated so most distinctly, and our statement was denied in the columns of the Examiner, but we know too much of the spirit of inextinguishable hatred to every thing British which pervades the columns of that paper to place the slightest reliance on any statement it might contain on such a subject. How long will the really loyal individuals who have joined the Durham standard allow themselves to be humbugged and led by a parcel of the vilest traitors that ever adorned a scaffold! The very circumstance that their opinions find favor in the eyes of such a person as the editor of the Examiner ought, we think, to be enough to make them pause in their rash and headlong career, and return to the fold of loyalists, where they will be received with open arms .-Montreal Herald.

Mr. Austen, of this city, has in his possession an extraordinary ear of Indian corn. It presents the appearance of seven distinct ears grown together, but in such a manner as not to be perceived. until after it was plucked from the stalk, and stripped of the outer leaves that usually cover the ear. It grew upon a stalk of "Tree Corn," from some of the celebrated seed discovered by Grant Thorborn, of New York, in a tea box, direct from China. Mr. Austen has in his garden a quantity of this tree corn, and a more luxuriant crop we have never seen. The stalk is exceedingly stout and strong, and each seed, when carefully cultivated, produces several stalks, each yielding corn. We have counted as many as seven stout stalks from one seed. As they grow up, they are assisted by an extraordinary dispensation of nature,—a second set of roots spring out a little above the surface of the ground, and these penetrating into the earth, and taking root, afford additional support and nourishment to the tree. It occurs to us, that this description of corn might be advantageously introduced to those parts of this province where corn is usually cultivated .- Toronto Colonist. AN INCIDENT.—We understand that as the President was

passing through Lansingburgh on Saturday last, he was requested to alight to speak to an aged gentleman, and staunch Van Buren man, who was sitting at the door of his domicile, deliberately smoking his pipe. He affectionately seized the hand of his Excellency, and addressed to him the following exhortation in low Dutch: "Mr. Van Buren, I have supported you through thick and thin, and now I have got you by the hand, and I will not let you go until you grant me the only petition I ever made to you-Keep the Irish from coming into this country. They are turning us out of house and home." Mr. Van Buren, we understand, made a gracious reply in Dutch, and then resumed his seat in his carriage .-Troy Mail. Upon this the Montreal Transcript remarks:-"This old Dutchman was not aware how much truth there was in

a remark on his part so ungenerous. He should not have forgotten, in his old age, that most of the flourishing Districts of the United States would have had no existence but for the Irish; whose courageous labour subdued the forest, and made those "houses and homes" which the Americans live in. Nay more, the Irish cut their Canals and formed their Railroads, and thus established their Rev. W. F. S. Harper, add. subs.; Rev. J. Padfield, add. sub.; flourishing inland trade. We look upon this old man as a pro- Rev. T. S. Kennedy, add. sub.; J. Somerville Esq.; Dr. Haskins.

most outrageous insult, and the basest ingratitude, will one day muster strong enough to take possession of many a "house and home" at present in American hands. Upon the broad principle that "he who sows the harvest has the best right to reap it," there will not be much to regret in the change."

FIRES.—Destructive fires have lately been of frequent occurrence. At Toronto they have occurred weekly, and it is supposed are the acts of incendiaries. At Kington 8 houses in Store street have been burned down. The city of St. Johns, in New Brunswick, has sustained a loss of £200,000 by a recent conflagrationin 1837, it had 115 buildings consumed by the same devouring element. Steam-boat collisions are constantly happening on the Lakes-and the Great Western American Steamer on Lake Eric has very lately been burnt while lying at the wharf in Buffalo.

The motion made on behalf of Jalbert, one of the murderers of Lieut. Weir, for the withdrawal of his plea of not g ilty, and the substitution in its place of an application for pardon, has been rejected by the Court of King's Bench; and he is now upon his trial for the atrocious deed .- Montreal Gazette.

Martial Law has ceased in Lower Canada since the 24th ult. The Mackenzie Petition circulated in Utica, is about nine feet ong, double columns: and has about one thousand signatures, among which are the names of very many of our first merchants, lawyers, and other citizens; also, the greater part of the artisans of both parties.

Several Baptist missionaries, Messrs. Oughter, Phillipps, Palmer, Castello and others, in actions of slander brought by various persons have been mulcted in damages to the tune of, in some cases, £2000—in some £1000—and in some £2500. The slanders it is believed were in some way connected with the slavery

question .- Jamaica Paper. The "RESPONSIBLE" gentry of Flamboro' have made a second attack on the Turnpike Gate, which they have again demolished, and injured the dwelling-house of the receiver of tolls, by tearing down the chimney, and committing other outrages .- Hamilton

We received the following on Thursday, by mail, from a Correspondent at Moore, Western District, under date of the 24th August.

"Sir,-On the night of the 19th instant, a party of American Brigands crossed this river and commenced their work of plunder, within a few miles of this station (Sutherland). The Commander on this frontier immediately on hearing of the invasion, got equipped, and proceeded as far as Nugent's, with what men he could collect; but the cowardly rascals had decamped, taking considerable property with them. They threatened the lives of several of

From all the accounts we can gather, with the exception of the Fall Wheat, every other description of crop is most abundant, and likely fully to reward the most sanguine expectations of the agriculturalist. A great want of hands to secure the bounties of Providence is felt throughout the District - 75

Messrs. Charles Stuart, J. R. Gowan, D. S. McQucen, G. B. Lyon, J. Ross, and S. B. Harrison Esq. (the Lieut. Governor's Private Secretary) an English Barrister, have lately been called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law in this Province; and Messrs. T. Grant, (Senior Class) and S. M. Jarvis, and R. A. K. Nichol have been admitted as Students of the Laws.

DURHAM RESPONSIBILITY .- The Responsibility recommended in Lord Durham's Report is, in essence and principle, the same contended for by the iniquitous and pilfering majority of the Parliament of the miscreant Mackenzie. It is steeped to the lips in treason against the crown and dignity of the lawful Sovereign of these realms-it is dyed with the blood of rebellion and rapine-it is stained with the plague spot of anarchy and republicanism, from which " no art can wash its guilt away"-and we do not hesitate to say, that he who cannot or will not discern these marks on the forehead of the beast, and the hand-writing on the wall of its den, must be either devoid of common sense or common honesty-a fool or a knave. - Hamilton Gazette.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF AGENT FOR EMIGRATION, Quebec, 31st August, 1839.

Return of the number of Emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec

ırıı	ng the week ending t	he	31st ins	tant	:-			
	From England			-			81	
	Ireland	-			-		152	
	Scotland	-					63	
	Lower Ports			*			19	
							315	
	Previously reported			-			6421	
	The Park of the Late of the La							
							6736	
	To corresponding period last year,						2511	
	Increase in 1839			-		-	4225	
		A. C. BUCHANAN, Jun., Chief Agent						
					THE RESERVE		0	

MONTREAL MARKETS.

For the Week ending Friday, August 30, 1839.

Ashes.—We have to note a reduction of 6d. \(\psi \) cwt. on Pots, and 6d. @ 1s. p cwt. on Pearls, since our last report; this week sales have transpired, but not to any extent, at 24s. 6d. for small bills, 25s. for shipping parcels of the former, and 20s. 6d. @ 30s. for the tter; and they are even dull at these quotations.

FLOUR.—This market continues brisk, one lot of 1200 barrels Fine changed hands a few days ago, but the price has not yet transpired that we are aware of. It is supposed, however, to have been effected at 36s. 3d. Fine now commands 37s. 6d. readily, for small parcels; 36s. 3d. for Fine Middlings, and 35s. for coarse.— No other transactions have taken place this week.

No alteration to note in Grain, except that Oats are rather high-PROVISIONS continue nominal at our last quototions, with the exception of Butter, which has rather an upward tendency. In the early part of the week a small lot of Prime Upper Canada

changed hands @ 8½d. per ib., discount off for cash; since which we have heard of several sales at 9d. Fresh, on the Market, has dvanced to 1s. @ 1s. 2d. p lb., at which rate it cannot continue for any length of time. - Montreal Transcript.

EXCHANGE.—Government are not drawing at present. The 10 p cent. Drafts on New York are not obtainable to any amount under 1½ p cent.;—indeed, some parties are asking 2 p cent.— Drafts on Toronto and Halifax, at par—on St. Johns, N. B., 1 p cent. - Montreal Courier.

At Stamford, lately, Mrs. B. Ottley, of a daughter.
At Quebec, on the 31st ult., the lady of J. A. Sewell, Esq.
M. D., of a daughter. On Thursday, the 22d ult., in Peterborough, the lady of John Darcus, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 15th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Rector of Guelph, Alexander Harvey, Esq., Fergus, to Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Sebastian Shade, Mobile. At St. Mary's Church March, on the 19th ult., by the Rev.

W. F. S. Harper, Mr. David Moore, of Ardley, L. C. Farmer, My F. S. Happe, Mr. Tavin Moore, of Picturey, D. C. Pariner, to Miss Susan Vosse, of the same place.

By the same, at the same place, on the 26th ult., Matthew Major, to Eliza Rutlege, of the Township of March.

At Christ Church, Montreal, lately, Charles Theodore Palsace.

grave, Esq., to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Robert Griffin, Esq., all of Montreal

DIED.

At Kingston, on the evening of Wednesday, August 21st, Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Noble, aged 19 years. On the 4th inst. at his father's house in Cobourg, of consumpti after a lingering and painful illness, John Spencer Perry, son of Ebenezer Perry, Esq., aged 19 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. CLAUD HALCRO shall have an early insertion.

HENRY SEYMOUR is not overlooked. We regret our inability to insert some advertisements, with hich we have been favoured, until next week. We have no copies left of No 1, vol. 3, and but few of the suc-

LETTERS received to Friday, 6th September:— M. Burwell Esq. M. P. P.; C. Scadding Esq. add. sub. and rem.; Rev. H. Patton, add. sub.: A. Davidson Esq. P. M.; J. B. Ewart Esq. P. M., rem.; Rev. W. McMurray; Rev. H. Scadding;

Miservative candidate 9. The Radical party, it is said, consi-I am likewise deeply sensible of the necessity of developing

PROTESTANT CHAMPIONS.

NO. IV .- MRS. PHELAN (CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH).

Let us now turn to [the Letters from Ireland] the interesting and highly creditable performance of a female writer upon the state of Ireland. Mrs. Phelan, whose writings are always welcome, and who possesses, in a far higher degree than any of her sex, the capability of rendering every thing she touches with her pen productive of combined pleasure and edification, and is richly endowed with the faculties requisite for the efficient discharge of the importance and duty of inculcating sound principles and conveying accurate information, in a popular and easy style, thus speaks of Popery in her second letter from Ireland;-

Mrs. Phelan then proceeds to express her own clear and capacious views on that stiffly contested point, the origin of Irish evils. Her language and reasoning are both alike admirable, and while she unhesitatingly declares that the culpable neglect of the poor is the prolific hot-bed from whence those evils emanate, and that without a permanent, legalized, sufficient provision, on the plan of a poor law enactment, nothing whatever will be done to improve the general state of Ireland; she asserts, with equal candour, that it is her decided and deeply-rooted conviction, that "the most ample supply of all their temporal need will be inefficacious, while their minds remain under the baneful influence of Popery.'

We could cull passage after passage from this truly valuable volume, corroborative of the position we have laid down that the pregnant source of Ireland's misery is emphatically "Popery," and illustrative of the fact that every nerve is now stretched by Rome to grasp Ireland as her own. The work throughout teems with fine development of the purest patriotism, and glowing sentiments of philanthropy and cordial sympathy with a generous and afflicted people. Mrs. Phelan is unquestionably the most graceful female writer of the day, and manages to fling an attractive charm over every topic that meetings. A prayer followed, and after about two hours passes beneath the magic influence of her pen. There is a vividness and fire about her writings which irresistibly infuses vigour and animation into the mind of the reader, and generates an absorbing interest in the subject | pulpit there was a space railed off, and strewed with straw, upon which she dwells. Her soul is evidently engrossed which I was told was the Anxious seat, and on which sat in her labours, and she pours forth the gushing feelings | those who were touched by their consciences or the disof her heart with an earnestness and impetuosity that course of the preacher; but, although there were several indicate the intensity of her love for unhappy Ireland, sitting on it, I did not perceive any emotion on the part the fervour of her piety, and the regardless integrity of the occupants: they were attentive, but nothing more. and boldness of her devoted spirit. We feel proud of the opportunity of recording our admiration of the ta- tent at one corner of it, probably fifty feet long, by lents with which she has been prodigally favoured, and twenty wide. It was open at the end, and, being full our appreciation of the important labours in which she of straw, I concluded it was used as a sleeping-place is engaged. There can be no finer sight on earth than for those who had not provided themselves with separate the voluntary oblation of exalted powers at the shrine of accommodation. About an hour after the service was religion. The laborious, and in many respects irksome over, perceiving many people directing their steps toand unthankful character of the sphere of Christian ex- ward it, I followed them. On one side of the tent were ertion in which the amiable authoress of the Letters from Ireland is engaged, can alone be understood by the straw; on the other a few men; in the centre was a those who are themselves employed in similar occupations. long form, against which were some other men kneeling, of what passes in our hearts, and the secret manner in which God We do not hesitate to declare our sober conviction that since the death of the lamented Hannah More, no Chris- in prayer. Gradually the numbers increased, girl after tian lady has exerted so salutary and extensive an influence upon that most influential portion of the religious men on the other. At last, an elderly man gave out a eth no man, but the Spirit of God."—St. Jerome. community, the female population of Great Britain, as hymn, which was sung with peculiar energy; then ano-Mrs. Phelan; neither has any lady ever patiently struggled through more perplexing adversities, or successfully con- shutting his eyes (as I observed most clergymen in the tended against so many adverse and discouraging circumstances. Long, very long, may she continue to delight and edify the thousands who greedily devour her chaste and elegant compositions; long, very long, may she be spared, the brightest female ornament of the literary world, and the effulgent dispenser of light and heat to the myriads of hearts that throb with ecstacy at the mention of the name of Ireland, and burn with irrepressible indignation at the recital of her thousand wrongs!

With but one more extract from her volume, the perusal of which has given us more than ordinary gratification, we will bid adieu to this warm-hearted friend of Ireland and zealous antagonist of Popery, the root of their hair; boys laid down crying bitterly, with their heard in the ears of God. If we did not commit the evils which

Whatever tends," writes Mrs. Phelan, "to rivet the fetter of Papal domination on the necks of the Irish poor, builds a barrier against every species of improvement. No man in his senses can affect blindness to the fact that the Church of Rome is straining every nerve to recover her former footing in this country [Ireland]; that is, to reign as she did some centuries previous to the Reformation, to enjoy unreservedly the ancient church lands and revenues, and to replace the forfeited estates in the hands of her ost devoted lay members. You may question this in England, but most accorded any memoers. To thing stares you in the face through all gradations of proof; you see it in the ostentatious magnificence of the costly mass-house, far outvying the Protestant Cathedrals, while the pompous insignia of men openly assuming the title of Bishops, glitter in the noon-day sun; in the lofty gait, the vaunting air, the spruce attire, and the sidelong glance of contemptuous defiance, that prove the man who crosses your path to be a priest of Rome; and in its lowest demonstration, in the insolent stare, or slinking avoidance of the poor labourer who does not touch the hat, or utter the respectful salutation that he would have formerly crossed the road to tender, with all the pro-fuse courtesy of his race. That the priesthood of the Romish Church, instructed by the hierarchy, are training the people to even more than their former subserviency, is evident beyond contradiction: and unless the leopard has changed his spots, the past holds forth a dark augury for the future."

[Church of England Quarterly Review.

A CAMP-MEETING.

I was informed that a camp-meeting was to be held about seven miles from Cincinnati, and, anxious to verify the accounts I had heard of them, I availed myself of this opportunity of deciding for myself. We proceeded about five miles on the high road, and then diverged by a cross-road until we arrived at a steep conical hill, crowned with splendid forest trees without underwood; the trees being sufficiently apart to admit of wagons and other vehicles to pass in every direction .-The camp was raised upon the summit of this hill, a piece of table land comprising many acres. About an acre and a half was surrounded on the four sides by cabins built of rough boards; the whole area in the centre was fitted up with planks, laid about a foot from the ground, as seats. At one end, but not close to the cabins, was a raised stand, which served as a pulpit for the sat behind him on benches. There was ingress to the area by the four corners; the whole of it was shaded by vast forest trees, which ran up to the height of fifty or sixty feet without throwing out a branch; and to the trunks of these trees were fixed lamps in every direction for the continuance of service by night. Outside the area, which may be designated as the church, were hundreds of tents pitched in every quarter, their snowy whiteness contrasting beautifully with the deep verdure and gloom of the forest These were the temporary habitations of those who had come many miles to attend the meeting, and who remained there from the commencement until it concluded—usually, a period of from ten scene.—Captain Marryat's Diary in America. to twelve days, but often much longer. The tents were furnished with every article necessary for cooking; mattrasses to sleep upon, &c.; some of them even had bedsteads and chests of drawers, which had been brought in the wagons in which the people in this country usually travel. At a farther distance were all the wagons and

were the general outlines of a most interesting and beau- the most witty to expose it, to hear this strange preach-

Lord be raised as on this lofty hill, crowned as it was be struck, when they entered the church, to see the with such majestic verdure? Compared with these gi- multitude that was assembled together, to observe the ants of the forest, the cabins and tents of the multitude devotion of their behaviour, and to witness their anxiety appeared as insignificant and contemptible as almost to attend the worship of God. When Mr. Venn aswould man himself in the presence of the Deity. Many generations of men must have been mowed down before al, with a solemnity and dignity which shewed him to the arrival of these enormous trees to their present state | be deeply interested in the work in which he was engaof maturity; and at the time they sent forth their first shoots, probably were not on the whole of this continent, appeals he made to conscience, deeply impressed them; now teeming with millions, as many white men as are now assembled on this field. I walked about for some time surveying the panorama, when I returned to the laughter here!" This gentleman immediately called area and took my seat upon a bench. In one quarter the coloured population had collected themselves; their with comforts than most of those belonging to the whites. visit him without delay, and left the Socinian congrega-I put my head into one of the tents, and discovered a tion; and, from that time to the hour of his death, besable damsel lying on a bed and singing hymns in a loud

The major portion of those not in the area were cooking the dinners. Fires were burning in every direction; pots boiling, chickens roasting, hams seething; indeed here appeared to be no want of creature comforts.

But the trumpet sounded, as in days of yore, as a signal that the service was about to re-commence, and I went into the area and took my seat. One of the preachers rose and gave out a hymn, which was sung by the congregation amounting to about seven or eight hundred. After the singing of the hymn was concluded he commenced an extempore sermon: it was good, sound doctrine, and, although Methodism, of the mildest tone, and divested of its bitterness of denunciation, as indeed is generally the case with Methodism in America. I heard nothing which could be offensive to any other sect, or which could be considered objectionable by the most orthodox, and I began to doubt whether such scenes as had been described to me did really take place at these the congregation were dismissed to their dinners, being first informed that the service would recommence at two o'clock at the sound of the trumpet. In front of the When I first examined the area, I saw a very large

about twenty females, mostly young, squatted down on with their faces covered with their hands, as if occupied ther knelt down in the centre, and commenced a prayer, United States do when they pray) and raising his hands above his head; then another burst out into a prayer, and another followed him; then their voices became all confused together; and then were heard the more silvery tones of woman's supplication. As the din increased, so did their enthusiasm; handkerchiefs were raised to bright eyes, and sobs were intermingled with prayers and ejaculations. It became a scene of Babel; more than twenty men and women were crying out at the highest pitch of their voices, and trying apparently to be heard above the others. Every minute the excitement increased; some wrung their hands and called for mercy; some tore suffocation, and hysterics and deep agony. man clung to the form, crying, "Satan tears at me, but I would hold fast. Help-help, he drags me down!' It was a scene of horrible agony and despair; and, when it was at its height, one of the preachers came in, and raising his voice high above the tumult, intreated the Lord to receive into his fold those who now repented and would fain return. Another of the ministers knelt down by some young men, whose faces were covered up. and who appeared to be almost in a state of phrensy; and putting his hands upon them, poured forth an energetic prayer, well calculated to work upon their over excited feelings. Groans, ejaculations, broken sobs, frantic motions, and convulsions succeeded; some fell on their backs with their eyes closed, waving their hands with a slow motion, and crying out-"Glory, glory, glory!" I quitted the spot, and hastened away into the forest, for the sight was too painful, too melancholy. Its sincerity could not be doubted, but it was the effect of over excitement, not of sober reasoning. Could such violence of feeling have been produced had each party retired to commune alone ?-most surely not. It was a fever created by collision and contact, of the same nature as that which stimulates a mob to deeds of blood and hor-

Gregarious animals are by nature inoffensive. The cruel and the savage live apart, and in solitude; but the gregarious, upheld and stimulated by each other, beome formidable. So it is with man.

I was told that the scene would be much more interesting and exciting after the lamps were lighted; but I had seen quite enough of it. It was too serious to laugh at, and I felt that it was not for me to condemn. "Cry aloud, and spare not," was the exhortation of the preacher; and certainly, if heaven was only to be taken by storm, he was a proper leader for his congregation.

Whatever may be the opinion of the reader as to the meeting which I have described, it is certain that nothing could be more laudable than the intention by which these meetings were originated. At the first settling of the country the people were widely scattered, and the truths preachers, one of them praying, while five or six others of the Gospel, owing to the scarcity of preachers, but seldom heard. It was to remedy this unavoidable evil that they agreed, like the Christians in earlier times, to collect together from all quarters, and pass many days in meditation and prayer, "exhorting one another-comforting one another." Even now it is not uncommon for the settlers in Indiana and Illinois to travel one hundred miles in their wagons to attend one of these meetings,meetings which are now too often sullied by fanaticism on the one hand, and on the other by the levity and infidelity of those who go not to pray, but to scoff; or to indulge in the licentiousness which, it is said, but too often follows, when night has thrown her veil over the

THE SOCINIAN CONVERTED.

An instance occurs to me here of the effect and success of his preaching, which deserves to be recorded.-A club, chiefly composed of Socinians, in a neighbouring other vehicles which had conveyed the people to the market-town, having heard much censure and ridicule meeting, whilst hundreds of horses were tethered under bestowed upon his preaching, sent two of their body, along by it; and even so, actions apparently most trifling in them-

er, and to furnish matter of merriment for the next Where, indeed, could so magnificent a temple to the meeting. They accordingly went; but could not but cended the reading desk, he addressed his flock, as usuged: the earnestness of his preaching, and the solemn so that one of them observed, as they left the church, 'Surely, God is in this place! there is no matter for upon Mr. Venn, told him who he was, and the purpose for which he had come, and earnestly begged his fortents appeared to be better furnished and better supplied giveness and his prayers. He requested Mr. Venn to came one of Mr. Venn's most faithful and affectionate friends. This gentleman was James Kershaw, Esq., of Halifax .- Life of Rev. H. Venn.

LAY-READERS.

On Sunday I accompanied my hospitable entertainers to Church. The Episcopalians were few in number, and had not yet been able to secure the services of a clergyman. They had, nevertheless, obtained the sole use of a German Lutheran chapel, and here a zealous layman, with the bishop's approval, read prayers and a sermon every Sunday. The entire service was used, with the exception of the Absolution and the Benediction .-The sermon was well chosen, and read with correctness and perspicuity. The responses were performed in a loud voice by the congregation, who also generally joined in the singing. The lay-reader neither wore any part of the clerical dress, nor entered the pulpit; but officiated at a table on a level with the congregation. All, in short, was conducted with extreme propriety and decorum. There are about fifty Episcopal parishes in Ohio; and as not more than fifteen or sixteen clergymen are at present in the state, lay-readers have been eminently successful in keeping the feeble flocks together. -Rev. H. Caswall's America and the American Church.

The Garner.

REGENERATION.

Who can comprehend the manner in which the all-powerful hand of God forms the body, and creates the soul of an infant, in the womb of its mother? Who can conceive the prodigious variety, and at the same time the perfect union, of so many parts? Who can think without being struck with admiration, that of the same matter of which the body is formed, one part should be softened into flesh, another hardened into bones, another propelled through the veins, and another be bound up with the nerves? If, then, the structure and fornation of our bodies be such an incomprehensible mystery to us, low much more ignorant must we be renews and sanctifies our soals by a second birth! Thus the order of nature teaches us to revere that of grace, and not to search girl dropped down upon the straw on the one side, and into "the deep things of God," which, as St. Paul says, "know-

IMPERFECTIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTEOUSNESS.

The enemy that waiteth for all occasions to work our ruin hath ever found it harder to overthrow an humble sinner than a proud saint. There is no man's case so dangerous as his whom Satan hath persuaded that his own righteousness shall present him pure and blameless in the sight of God. If we could say, "we are not guilty of anything at all in our consciences, (we know ourselves far from this innocency! we cannot say, we know nothing by ourselves, but if we could) should we therefore plead not guilty in the presence of our Judge, that sees further into our hearts than we ourselves are able to do? If our hands did never offer violence to our brethren, a bloody thought doth prove us murderers before him: if we had never opened our mouths to utter any scandalous, offensive, or hurtful word, the cry of our secret cogitations is heads buried in the straw; there was sobbing almost to we do daily and hourly, either in deeds, words, or thoughts, yet in the good things which we do how many defects are the mingled! God, in that which is done, respecteth especially the mind and intention of the doer. Cut off, then, all those things wherein we have regarded our own glory, those doings which we do to please men or to satisfy our own liking, those things which we do with any by-respect, not sincerely and purely for the love of God, and a small score will serve for the number of our righteous deeds. Let the holiest and best thing we do be considered. We are never better affected unto God than when we pray; yet, when we pray, how are our affections many times distracted! How little reverence do we show to the grand majesty of that God unto whom we speak! How little remorse of our own miseries! How little taste of the sweet influence of His tender mercies do we feel! Are we not, as unwilling, many times, to begin, and as glad to make an end; as if God, in saying "call upon me," had set us a very burdensome task ?-Hooker.

THE SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE.

It is incumbent upon the ministers of the Established Church frequently to remind their congregations that marriage is a divine nstitution; to tell them that, whatever the light in which it is viewed by the law of the land, by the Church of Christ it has always been regarded as a holy ordinance; and that, in the first ages of Christianity, before the state became Christian, the consent of the Church was always obtained previously to the celebration of marriage between Christians, and the benediction of the minister was always pronounced upon the parties. Above all, it s incumbent upon us to point out to the female portion of our flocks, how deeply they are interested in the continued observance of the solemn forms with which marriage has hitherto been contracted. It is to the silent but powerful influence of the Gospel over the manners of society, and to the clear light which it has shed upon the relative duties of husband and wife, that the latter is indebted for the station which she fills in Christian countries; and she ought, consequently, to watch with jealous vigilance any change tending to disconnect marriage with those hallowed rites T. which impart to it what may be termed its Christian character .-Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln.

THE MEASURE OF SIN.

No commandment is trifling which has God for its author; no prohibition is to be despised which He has set forth; and no sin is pardonable here which He hath not pardoned. It argues a gross gnorance of human nature, and of the first principles of morals to suppose that the subject-matter of our crimes must be prominent or conspicuous, in order to constitute us criminals. The outward circumstances of our various stations in life may, probaby, place us beyond the reach of many of those temptations which lead to public and notorious mischief; but still the thoughts of the heart may be evil continually, and shall not they condemn us?-The customs of society, or a regard to our own reputation, may preserve us from the commission of glaring outrages, when better principles are wanting; but are we, therefore, to thank God that we are not as other men are, extertioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as the despised publican? Can such sentiments or language justify us in the sight of Him withwhom we have to do? Most assuredly not. It is the inward principle actuating the heart, and not the overt act resulting from it, which makes us sinners in the sight of God. The smallest strawgliding upon the surface of the stream, will point out the quarter towards which the current flows, as clearly as the largest and heaviest bodies which are borne

the trees, and plentifully provided with forage. Such whom they considered the ablest to detect absurdity, and selves, sufficiently demonstrate the bent of our feelings, whether they are right towards God. - Rev. J. S. M. Anderson.

> RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CHRISTIAN PASTOR. High and awful, indeed, is the responsibility of the Christian pastor in respect of what Jeremiah calls his beautiful flock (Jeremiah xiii. 20). Woe unto him if his ministry be not a ministry of reconciliation !--if he preach not the Gospel of Peace! He can never enter a place of worship set apart for the honour of God, without remembering that in it are those who will either be his crowns of rejoicing and the seals of his ministry, or the witnesses of his unfaithfulness, whose blood shall be required at his hand It is an awful thought that the day must arrive when the great Shepherd himself will come seeking his own; and will put to each of those who ever held a pastoral commission in his name that searching inquiry, "With whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness?" (1 Sam. xvii. 28.) Can a minister realise to himself what his feelings would be, if, among the countless multitudes who will meet on that day, there should stand forth some neglected member of his own particular charge, and should upbraid his faithless teacher with the cutting and fatal reproach "No man cared for my soul-no man hath hired me." (Ps. cxlii. 4; Matt. xx. 7.) God has sent his ministers to publish peace and salvation. There is something inexpressibly awful in reversing, as it were, the Divine ordinance, and frustrating his merciful purpose, so far as in us lies, by neglecting to sound those glad tidings, for the promulgation of which such gracious provision has been made. - Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester.

> > THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

We dare not indeed say that God might not preserve amongst us a pure christianity, if the National Church were overthrown.-But we are bold to affirm, that hitherto has the Church been the grand engine in effecting such preservation; and that we should nave no right to expect, if we dislocated this engine, that results would not follow disastrous to religion. I could not contend for the Established Church, merely because venerable by its antiquity, because hallowed by the solemn processions of noble thought which have issued from its recesses, or because the prayers and praises which many generations have breathed through its services, seem mysteriously to haunt its temples, that they may be echoed by the tongues of the living. But as the great safeguard and propagato of unadulterated Christianity; the defender, by her articles, of what is sound in doctrine, and, by her constitution, of what is apostolic in government; the represser, by the simple majesty of her ritual, of all extravagance, the encourager, by its fervour, of an ardent piety-I can contend for the continuance amongst us of the Establishment, as I would for the continuance of the gospel; I can deprecate its removal as the removal of our candlestick .- Rev-

NATURE AND MAN CONTRASTED. One cannot go forth of the crowded city to the fresh and the fair f rural nature, without the experience, that, while in the moral cene there is so much to thwart and to revolt and to irritate—ir the natural scene, all is gracefulness and harmony. It reminds us of the contrast which is sometimes exhibited, between the soft and flowery lawn of a cultivated domain, and the dark or angry spirit of its owner-of whom we might almost imagine, that he scowle from the battlements of his castle, on the intrusion of every unlicensed visitor. And again the question may be put-whence is it that the moral picturesque in our world of sense, as it beams upon us from its woods and its eminences and its sweet recesses of crystal stream or of grassy sunshine, should yield a delight so unqualified-while the primary moral characteristics, of which these are but the imagery or the visible representation, should, in our world of human spirits, be so wholly obliterated, or at least so wofully deformed? Does it not look as if a blight had come over the face of our terrestrial creation, which hath left its materialism in a great measure untouched, while it hath inflicted on man a sore and vithering leprosy? Do not the very openness and benignity which sit on the aspect of nature reproach him, for the cold and narrow and creeping jealousies that be at work in his own selfish and susnicious bosom; and most impressively tell the difference between what man is, and what he ought to be .- Dr. Chalmers.

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Cobourg, 20th August, 1839.

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Cobourg, July 16, 1839.

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Toronto, May 24, 1839.

Principal.

M. C. CROMBIE,

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 provide his own Washing, Bed and Bedding, Towels and Silver Spoon. For particulars apply to the Principal, he Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.

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Toronto, 28th June, 1839.

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Secretary and Treasurer Toronto, June 8, 1839. 52-If.

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