VOLUME III.]

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1839.

[NUMBER V.

### Poetry.

BISHOP MOORE, Closing the Virginia Convention of 1839.

They cluster'd round,-that listening throng,-The parting hour drew nigh,—
And heighten'd feeling, deep and strong, Spoke forth from eye to eye,-

For reverend in his hoary years, A white-rol'd prelate bent, And trembling pathos wing'd his words, As to the heart they went.

With saintly love, he urg'd the crowd, Salvation's hope to gain, While gathering o'er his furrow'd cheek, The tears fell down like rain;—

He wav'd his hand, and music woke A warm and solemn strain, His favourite hymn swell'd high and fill'd The consecrated fane.

Then, from the hallow'd chancel forth, With faltering step, he sped, And fervent laid a father's hand On every priestly head,

And breath'd the blessing of his God, And full of meekness said, "Be faithful in your Master's work, When your old Bishop's dead.

" For more than fifty years, my sons,

A Saviour's love supreme, Unto a sinful world, hath been My unexhausted theme :-Now, see, the plossoms of the grave

Are o'er my temples spread,— Oh! lead the seeking soul to Him, When your old Bishop's dead."

On toward the midnight hour, Before that spell-bound throng retir'd To slumber's soothing power,—

Yet many a sleeper, 'mid his dream, Beheld in snowy stole, 'That patriarch-prelate's bending form, Whose accents stirr'd the soul. In smiles the summer-morn arose,

And many a grateful guest, From Norfolk's hospitable domes, With tender memories, prest.

While o'er the broad and branching bay, Which like a flood doth pour A living tide, in countless streams Through fair Virginia's shore,-

O'er Rappahannock's fringed breast, O'er rich Potomac's tide, Or where the bold, resistless James Rolls on, with monarch-pride,-

The boats that ask nor sail, nor car, With speed majestic glide,— And many a thoughtful pastor leans In silence o'er their side,—

And while he seems to scan the flood In silver 'neath him spread,
Revolves the charge—" Be strong for God,
When your old Bishop's dead."
Hartford, June 27, 1839. L. H. S.

Southern Churchman.

# HOOKER, HAMMOND, LEIGHTON, AND SOUTH.\*

cumbrous gait and the rough aspect of a pioneer. But not jar. to praise Hooker for his style, is like commending an orahis subjects, the weight of his matter, the rigid accuracy of his inductions, the profound simplicity of his opinions, and the general skill of his analytical powers, that his true and distinguishing merits reside. Taylor left him at an immeasurable distance in all the charms of imagination; and Barrow, in the illuminating decorations of thoughts; and Hammond, in the seraphical ardour of his spiritual aspirations. But Hooker equalled, perhaps he excelled, them all, in the muscular energy with which he worked his way through the entanglement of an investigation. It was his lot to be engaged during a considerable portion of his life in asserting and defending his own opinions. To his controversy with Travers, we owe the Ecclesiastical Polity. His path lay over the most perilous precipices, in which he had often to cut a place for his feet, violent and courageous adversaries constantly hanging upon his steps, and ready to avail themselves of the slightest error to accomplish his overthrow and destruction. The sense of his danger quickened his caution: he appears, to continue the metaphor, never to adfort to some elevated point, and then abandons the enterprise; but leaning upon that staff of divine faith which Scripture supplies, and shod with the preparation of the Gospel, and strengthened and supported by the most extensive erudition and the deepest meditation, he proceeds upon his course triumphantly. He has the ease and tranquillity of conscious strength. James I. gave him the appellation of "venerable and judicious Hooker," by which posterity has delighted to honour The student of our sacred literature turns to his works as to some mighty and ponderous rampart, against which the audacity of the scorner and the pride of infidelity have been dashed in pieces, like the affrighted enemy before some massy and frowning castle of our warlike ancestors.

In his Worthies, Fuller gives [an] account of Hooker's preaching:

"His style was prolix, but not tedious, and such who would patiently attend and give him credit, all the reading or hearing of his sentences, had their expectation, were paid at the close thereof. He may be said to have a long to the He may be said to have made good music with his fiddle and stick alone, without any rosin, having neither pronunciation nor gesture to grace his matter."

Bishop Gauden also records his "still voice and silent the greatest virtue and efficaciousness of a preacher— Potent demonstrations of Scripture and reason." Walton paints him very happily, as seeming "to study as he

eloquence of Hooker to be devoid of all affectation, and \* From the Church of England Quarterly Review.

and accurate. We have already admitted his inferiority to some of his most illustrious successors; but his genius was admirably adapted to the object to which, by the will of Providence, he devoted it. It was his office to build up and repair the edifice of Christian doctrine; not to the two first, contrasted with the stern and angry physiarray or to embellish it. Not oft "before his infant eyes would run

tation of reason. No criticism can be more succinct

Such forms as glitter in the Muse's ray, With orient hues unborrow'd of the sun."

Like Taylor, he was a controversialist; but there was no external resemblance between these mighty soldiers of the cross. One descended into the arena in the costliest panoply of erudition, glittering with the gathered ornaments of time, and beautifully terrible with the weapons of reason and the blaze of imagination, not less than in the armour of truth, and with the helmet of salvation; the other advanced to meet the adversary, arrayed in the homeliest and simplest apparel-but the giant trembled with a sling and with a stone. The sermons of Hooker parailel in our theological literature, for vigour, depth, | coat, a greasy hat, perhaps neither of them paid for.' tranquillity, and compression. He presents the most ab- Sir Harry Vane is "that worthy knight who was executed struse problems to the sight and understanding of the on Tower-Hill." He never paints a Papist or Indepenreader in terms at once the most luminous and the most dent except in the blackest colours, and in the most hiconclusive.

which Raleigh drew some of his genuine and forcible dic-Hammond and a Sanderson. Mr. Keble has observed, has been speaking of the asserted opposition of Learning that Hooker had his full share in training up that admi- to Grace: rable society of men-for their minds seem to have been bound to each other by a mutual relationship-by whose learning, and piety, the pillars and foundations of the Church of England, under the grace of God, have been cemented and strengthened. The character of HAM-MOND shines with uncommon loveliness. Burnet said that his death was an unspeakable loss to the Church. The extent of his learning, the moderation of his character, the steadfastness of his principles—all contributed to fit him for that elevated station for which he was designed. Dr. Fell declared that his closet was his library. and that he studied most upon his knees. Charles I. called him the most natural orator he had ever heard. It is amusing to find such a writer rapidly characterised by Mr. Croker, in a note to his edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson, as a voluminous author, chiefly remembered for his commentary on the New Testament. But the fame of this admirable scholar and Christian lives in his sermons, which may be looked upon as undisguised revelations of his inmost feelings. The style of Hammond, like that of Cowley, has a charm of its own-an air of sincerity and meekness pervades all he wrote. His religion had the strictness of the ascetic, without his gloom: and the passion of the enthusiast, without his blindness -while he was fervent, he was temperate; when his piety was the most glowing, then his judgment was the most severe. He recommended to others the duty, and Lowth, in the preface to his Grammar, expresses an sion of our conduct; and when many days passed by opinion that in correctness, propriety, and purity, Hooker without a reproof, he began to apprehend too much tenhas never been surpassed, or even equalled by any of his derness on the part of his monitor. The placidity of his contemporaries—a decision, which, Dugald Stewart, as temper breathed a beauty, beyond the reach of art, over we think, justly considered to be unsupported in all its his compositions. His mind, to borrow an image from extent. Hooker enriched our language, but he had the Ben Jonson, was always in tune, and his elocution does

If we were to compare Hammond to any of our divines. tor for the softness of his tones. It is in the dignity of it would be to Archbishop Leighton, whom Coleridge was accustomed to place immediately after the inspired writers, and whom Burnet called an apostolical and an angelical man, unto whom, during many years, he had looked up as a father and a guide. His theological learning, and, above all, his deep intimacy with the spiritual meaning of Scripture, are familiar to every one acquainted argument; and Hall, in the sweetness and colour of his with the Commentary upon St. Peter. The gentleness and patience of his character approach the standard of primitive piety; during an intimacy of twenty-two years, Burnet observed only one outbreak of passion; the solemn and benignant gravity of his manner became one who was said to be in a constant meditation. His preaching, we are informed by Burnet, had a sublimity both of thought and expression in it; and he adds that such was the grace of his pronunciation, and the majesty and beauty of his style, that, after a lapse of thirty years, his sermons continued vividly impressed upon his memory. The death of this master in Israel corresponded to the purity and simplicity of his life: age had laid so light a hand upon him, that when Burnet saw him shortly before his final illness, his hair was still black, and his motions vance an inch without being satisfied of the safety of his lively; his mind retained its vivacity; his memory its Position—he never leaps by a sudden and exhausting efpassage out of Cicero, which Burke applied to Johnson, illustrates with equal felicity, the old age of Leighton. Intentum nam animum quasi arcum habebat, nec languescens succumbebat senectuti. Swift said, in his bitter way, that Burnet killed him by bringing him up to London. It was at the request of that prelate that Leighton visited the metropolis to see Lord Perth; looking so fresh and vigorous, that time, it was remarked, seemed to stand still with him. But the next day speech and sense deserted him, and he continued, we are told, panting twelve hours, and then expired without a struggle. He went to his reward in the full vigour of his powers.

The busy day, the peaceful night, Unfelt, uncounted, glided by;
His frame was firm, his powers were bright,
Though now his eightieth year was nigh.

A singular circumstance is related of his death: he had been often heard to remark, that if he were to choose a place to die in, it should be an inn; because it looked like a pilgrim going home, in whose eyes the world resembled an inn, and who was weary of the noise and confusion in it; he also considered the attendance and solicitude of friends an entanglement upon the dying man. His closing hours seemed to realize his desire; he died gesture," enforced, however, with what he justly calls wished that Burnet had fulfilled the intention he once entertained, of writing the life of his illustrious friend; of such a man nothing should be lost; every crumb from pons, is preparing to make against her. Having grown his table ought to be gathered up. Burnet thought that up, not at once, but gradually, she has slowly become mo-James very acutely and excellently defined the the style of his discourses was rather too fine; but an delled to the exigencies of human nature, retaining, neinexpressible sweetness and fragrancy rise from the vertheless, her identity with the primitive Apostolic thoughts. His imagination was "like a field which the

to consist of a grave, comprehensive, and clear manifes- ments have been transplanted by Coleridge into his Aids | Church of which she is a branch. Her operation on | press the desires of the most spiritually minded. to Reflection, of which they form the principal ornament.

recommend him to devote a chapter to Hammond, Leighton, and South. The mild and melting countenances of ognomy of the third, would compose an admirable example of light and shade. In Leighton and Hammond, anger always seems melting into tears and compassion; in South, it breaks forth with all the virulence of the political satirist. His hatred of the Puritans was intense and unremitting; Johnson, who professed to admire a good hater, must have loved him for the enthusiasm of his abhorrence. Many of his sermons were directly aimed against their tenets and characters, and scarcely any one is entirely free from attack; he steps aside from the most momentous arguments to launch an arrow against these zealots for mortification, a fervent elevation of the eye, and a devout rage against the sins of other men. Gebefore this shepherd of Israel, coming forth to battle nius could not mollify his wrath, nor successful daring crush it, nor misfortune soften it into pity. Milton is the are strictly argumentative; they prove, rather than ex- blind adder who spit venom on the King's person; hort; and confirm, rather than illustrate. His famous Cromwell is "Baal', "a bankrupt beggarly fellow, who discourse upon Justification has, probably, no complete entered the Parliament-house, with a thread-bare torn deous attitudes of moral deformity; if he sometimes lets The influence of Hooker was visible not only upon the in a gleam of light, it is only to throw into stronger repopular mind, and upon the character of our theological lief the repulsive features of the portrait. The prayers literature, but far more powerfully, and with infinitely of the fanatics, the audacity of their expression, the twong greater advantage, upon the rising school of divines. It of their delivery, the endless torrent of their phraseology, is not as the purifier of our language, as the spring from are successively uplifted to scorn and contempt. A passage peculiarly illustrative of his caustic manner, oction, that we delight to contemplate the author of the curs in his admirable discourse upon 1 Cor. xii. 4: "Now Ecclesiastical Polity, so much as the nursing father of a there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit." He

> "Among those (he says) of the late reforming age, all learning was utterly cried down. So that with them the best preachers were such as could not read, and the ablest divines such as could not write. In all their preachments, they so highly pretended to the Spirit, that they could hardly so much s spell the Letter. To be blind was with them the proper qualification of a spiritual guide; and to be book-learned (as they called it) and to be irreligious, were almost terms convertible. None were thought fit for the ministry, but tradesmen and mechanes, because none else were allowed to have the Spirit. Those only were accounted like St. Paul, who could work with their hards, and, in a literal sense, drive the nail home, and make a pulpit before they preached in it.'

### ON THE QUIET SPIRIT OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.\*

BY THE REV. ABNIR W. RBOWN. No. II.

Experience and enlightened common sense fully approve the importance of such a principle of quietness as about her services which lulls the passions and feelings, tion so stupendous. "We speak of the laws of nature, in general silent and imperceptible. The roll of our ness, and transience of man. Her village not the rule, of nature's workings. In her particular tible, unnoticed growth of the oak, rears at length a structure far exceeding in strength and majesty all the more slow and quiet elephant is the strongest among beasts: of the vital machinery. We trace the same principle in the methods by which man displays his greatest power ertions. The same lesson meets us also in the moral history of mankind; for government, commerce, education, and the whole machinery of society, are most healthily and effectively carried forward by nearly imperceptie operations, and by quiet, noiseless regularity.

and knowledge of human nature, acknowledging all the general principles as were most likely to act upon the in this way the most extensive and permanent results might be expected. She acts upon the mass by directevery individual of whom the mass is composed. Existshe survived the Pelagian and Arian heresies; she revieased her frame; she arose again from the deathblow which schism struck in Cromwell's day; and now, leanwhich infidelity, grasping popery and dissent as its wea-

sun has blessed." Many of his most beautiful senti- \* From the Church of England Magazine.

mankind is vast, yet nearly unnoticed, and best discerned Should any modern Plutarch embody Mr. D'Israeli's in its beneficial results. Her moral and religious influconception of a series of Literary Parallels, we would ence on the characters, the habits, the affections, the souls of her members, is, and is designed to be, like the power of the constant drop of water, which wears away a stone not by individual force, but by unceasing conti-

> So many have felt and have described the excellences of our Church, that in illustrating any point of her character it is scarcely needful, scarcely possible, to do more through the year, and embraces in each day's collect than select from previous writers remarks bearing on that some great truth of our holy religion, as a subject for point. To many readers, therefore, not a few of the that day. present observations will be familiar; while to others they may be more interesting.

Our Church will bear close inspection, and will be the more valued the better she is known; for such is her consistency, harmony, or unity of character, that the praise awarded to her general principles may be safely applied to her minuter details. For instance, that quiet, tranquil spirit, already noticed as one of her general characteristics, will meet our viev more and more distinctly as we descend to the particulars of her institutions.

It is evident in the manter in which she makes her profession of doctrine. The affirmative rather than the negative is chosen by her as the way of proposing truth; and when she is compelled to controvert, her statements are straightforward declarations, made in subdued simplicity of manner. She teaches in the spirit of the man of God, who said, "My doctrine shall drop as the rain; my speech shall distil as the dew; as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass.' Never withholding the truth, nor from mistaken charity hesitating to declare, in solemn and uncompromising terms (as in Art. 18), the scriptural anathema against soul-destroying error, she yet avoids needless vituperation; and her words are few, and well weighed. On points less inevitably ruinous to souls, less openly blaserrors and less important mistakes, she is careful by her manner to distinguish between them, as is evident on comparing the 14th and 30th Articles. Candour breathes through her doctrinal statements—as, for instance, in the 6th and 34th Articles. She exhibits no intensity in stating truths. She is tender in speaking of the faller Churches (Articles 19 and 38); full of charity and sorrow towards sinners, whether repentant or obdurate (Articles 16, 33, and 34); and without bitterness in repelling the false charges of enemies (Art 36). In short, the example which she sets before her members is not merely to be faithful and valiant witnesses for the truth of Christ, but also to maintain a sober, chastened, and quiet spirit; avoiding controversy, except where duty distinctly demands it.

The like quietness and tranquillity pervade her manner of conducting public worship. "There is a stillness

I have alluded to. We generally find that, in proportion which soothes and calms the heart, and prepares it for to the greatness of a power, is the stillness and impercepthose holy influences which divine worship sheds." tibleness of its operation. Man scarcely marks the con- This effect is strengthened even by the character of her stant working of "the mighty hand which, ever busy, places of worship—a few modern erections, perhaps, wheels the silent spheres;" yet there is no other opera- excepted, which scarcely harmonise with her ten thousand parish churches. "Her vast and venerable catheuntil it slips out of the mind that they are the works of drals, as we tread them, tranquillize the mind, and nature's God;" yet the mighty processes of nature are diffuse over us a consciousness of the littleness, nothingglobe, which whirls us onwards millions of miles each as we worship in them, have a still solemnity which renour, is unfelt by us; the ceaseless agency of air in sus- minds us of the dead who are sleeping around, and taining our life, and of light in pouring ideas into our brings us into contact with the world unseen." As remind, proceed without our consciousness. Who would gards the worshippers, she avoids calling forth excited compare the power of the noisy brook with that of the feelings; aims at a practical and lasting effect; speaks silent creeping river, or with the resistless advancing of forth the words of truth and soberness; and teaches the calmest ocean-tide? The hurricane, the earthquake, the way of peace by "bringing before us continually the volcano, are mighty; but they are the exception, and the very sum and substance of piety." As regards the worship offered, she is careful that it shall be not only kingdoms the same truth meets our view: the impercep- fervent, earnest, and affectionate, but also calm, humble and chastised. Her Common Prayer is evidently an address to One who is our Friend, notwithstanding our ofbusy and rapid existences of the vegetable world; the fences against him; who, though we see him not, is present listening to our desires, and reading the thoughts nay, life itself is imperceptible, and known to us only in and intents of our hearts; who knows the secret history, ts results; the beat of our heart is unperceived until and holds in his hand the present and everlasting lot, of lisease or hurry disturbs the silent and natural quietness each worshipper. The petitions are varied, because our necessities are countless; yet they have substantial sameness, because all our wants and woes are symptoms of and effects his mightiest works. The pyramid, the em- one disease, and require the same remedy. The words bankment, the canal, the railroad, are not made by rapid | are few and conprehensive, because we are asking from and exhausting efforts of wonderful energy; but by the One whose love to us has already been proved, and who slow and regular continuance of minute and uniform ex- knows before we ask what things we have need of. Her prayers have nothing controversial, because petition and praise, not statement of doctrine, is the proper substance of prayer and supplication. "She adds to public worship the simplicity and retiredness of private prayer: for the speaker gives nothing of his own; he may be almost The institutions of the Church of God will be found lost sight of, and is not even a necessary associate with to agree with the ways in which he has been pleased to the earnest worshipper in his secret inward devotion." arrange the laws of nature and of providence. In peri- She keeps attentionalive, not by commanding men to ods and points where the Church has not been made de- listen, but by changes and responses. The lowliness pendent on miraculous aid, she is based upon principles which breathes through her prayers "is not a low degree graciously suited to the weakness of human nature, and of desponding strugging piety," but a solid and humble to the position to which by our fall we are reduced. In tranquillity of soul, which rests itself without alarm upon framing such parts of her institutions as are not explicitly the infinite merits of the Saviour, and calmly delights itdetermined by revelation, the wisest and best of God's self in the blessed hope of everlasting life. Not to menminspired servants, to whom may have fallen the work tion the avail of effectual fervent prayer from the earnest of building up from time to time his Visible Church, have worshipper; not to speak of the direct importance of drawn lessons of practical wisdom from deep experience public service, such as I have described, in composing and softening the character of all who take part in it,while that God only could make them effectual for spi- how much precious instruction and holy impression is inritual good. Hence it is that the Church of England, directly, and almost inconsciously, conveyed to the minds which has been growing up during so long a series of ages, of the worshippers! They are habituated to feel pleasure and under such various states of society, will be found to in divine worship by that mixture of the Psalms and prohave steadily arranged herself as an institution upon such saic hymns with the prayers, which not only "kindles a glow in the breast, and sheds a light within by the richmass of mankind among whom she was placed, because ness of their contents, but also diffuses a glad cheerfulness over the service, which makes a deep impression even upon children." The Church, in her public sering her operation towards points of character common to vice, unobtrusively stres the memories of her worshippers with all the great truths of Christianity; for her ing in substance, like her liturgy, from apostolic times, prayers are built upon them. She silently rears a barrier against national infidelity, by requiring her members ved to life and health after popery had for centuries dis- publicly in the creed to profess their belief of true doctrine. The successive framers of her liturgy seem to have been intimately acquainted with the primitive ing upon her God, she calmly awaits the fearful assault | Church; for they spak throughout the language of the Apostles' Creed. They seem also to have caught the very spirit of the Lords Prayer, and the character of the ten commandments, wich, in their letter, are adapted to the understanding and conscience of the most dead in soul; whilst, in their spiritual import and comprehensive extent, they are progressively suitable at each step to the advancing Christian, and will meet the wants and ex-

The avowed and stated instruction of the Church is provided in the like quiet and unobtrusive manner, in no way depending on the individual character of her ministers; for she causes almost the whole of Scripture to be read aloud, year by year, in the midst of public worship, without human comment. Many of these stated portions, as the Sunday Old Testament lessons, the epistle, and gospel, have a bearing more or less remote on the successive steps of a course of instruction, which circles

### HORE LITURGICE.

NO. XVIII. THE COLLECT FOR PEACE.

Some remarks upon the Collects in general, were offered in our last essay: we now proceed to a brief consideration of the two collects which are appointed to be regularly used both in the morning and evening service, -viz., the Collects for PEACE and GRACE; to the former of which, however, our present observations are to

By the evangelical prophet Isaiah, the Redeemer of the world was announced as the "Prince of peace": when attendant angels proclaimed his advent in the flesh, it was with the promise of "peace on earth, good-will towards men"; and in his last conversation with his disciples, this was, as it were, the Lord's dying legacy,-"Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you."

After such a commendation from him to whom all things are naked and open, it is but right that we should include amongst our earliest and most earnest prayers, when assembled in the sanctu-ary, a petition for the boon to which so great a distinction is at tached. In the words of Bishop Sparrow, our blessed Saviour "prayed for peace, paid for peace, wept for it, bled for it. Peace should therefore be dear to us; all kinds of peace, outward peace and all: for if there be not a quiet and peaceable life, there will phemous against God, her tone is different, as in Articles hardly be godliness and honesty." So strongly impressed were the 9. 13, and 22; and while reproving both fundamental early Christians with the importance of such a supplication, that, according to St. Chrysostom, the Greek Church prayed thrice for peace in the daily service: and the custom of the Latin Church was to pray for the same blessing twice. The Collect for peace which we use in the Morning Service is taken, with a little expansion of the sentiment, from the Sacramentary of Gregory the Great, written more than 1200 years ago.

> "I make peace," saith the Lord, by the mouth of Isaiah (xlv-7,); and by St. Paul (2 Cor. xiii. 11,) he is called the God of love and peace: it is therefore in strict adherence to the language of scripture, that we call upon God as the AUTHOR OF PEACE AND Lover of Concord. In whatever point of view we regard this inestimable blessing, God will be found to be the author of it. For national, or social, or domestic peace, we look to the influence of the grace of Him who "maketh men to be of one mind"; if mankind were abandoned by him to the workings of their own natural tempers, we might say with the Apostle, "without are fightings, within are fears.'

But in a more important sense still is God the Author of peace. Man by transgression had estranged himself from Him, and everlasting banishment from his presence must of necessity be the doom of the offending creature; but through the influence of redeeming love, that wall of separation has been broken down :being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." Through the power of his grace we lay down the arms of our rebellion, and submit ourselves to his mild sceptre, and thenceforward peace regains her throne in the believing heart."

the language of the Collect which follows,-IN KNOWLEDGE OF WHOM STANDETH OUR ETERNAL LIFE. "This," says our Sariour himself, "is life eternal, that they may know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." It is right that we should have just apprehensions of the holiness and the justice of God, that we may dread to offend by the commission of sin which is so hateful to Him, and against which his wrath is so poitively revealed; but it is in his attribute of love, in the exercise of his grace in Christ, that it most nearly concerns us to know him. "I, even I, am the Lord; and beside me there is no Saviour;" in experimental acquaintance therefore with Him who lied for all, stands our hope of everlasting life. Not to know that Saviour, or only to know him by the formality of mere outward profession, is to ensure the alternative of what a true faith in his blood has purchased,-eternal death.

In the Collect before us it is correctly stated, that THE SER-VICE OF GOD IS PERFECT FREEDOM. The service of sin. satan, and the world is the heaviest bondage, a galling chain, and an oppressive yoke, too grievous to be borne; but in the service of God, there is freedom from the upbraidings of conscience, an exemption from the terrors of despair. There is also joy and delight in the performance of the duties which the service of God requires: the sabbath is a season of rejoicing to the believing spirit; and the services of the sanctuary are a refreshment and comfort to the soul. But in making this acknowledgment in the Scriptural words of our Liturgy, how earnestly does it become every worshipper to consider whether his heart responds to the sentiment which his lips pronounce. The listless look, the unconcerned demeanor, the unhumbled spirit, the formal, voiceless act of prayer, do in reality bespeak the absence of that feeling which constitutes the perfect freedom of the refreshing service of

In supplicating our heavenly Father, in the words of this excellent and comprehensive prayer, for his defence and succour in every season of peril, we profess ourselves to be his HUMBLE SER-VANTS. In the temper of the renewed Christian, there is engrafted that meekness and humility which ever makes him feel distrustful of himself, and to rest his hopes of acceptance and salvation only upon the free and undeserved mercy of his God. When conscious of our weakness, we will pray with the greater fervency to the fountain of strength: throwing ourselves wholly upon God and his grace, we will give Him the glory of all the peace and joy of which we are allowed to be made partakers.

Exposed every day and hour to the most fearful perils, --perils against which the most righteous of the old time were not always able to stand,—we shall discern, and acknowledge the appropriateness of the petition that God would DEFEND US IN ALL AS-SAULTS OF OUR ENEMIES. Not from their assaults, because it is often good for us to be tried and afflicted; trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, and other adversity, are necessary for the purification of our carnal hearts. But we pray for his almighty defence in those assaults, that when they do overtake us, when "the enemy cometh in like a flood," "the Spirit of the Lord may lift up a a standard against them."

And not only do we pray for deliverance from danger when it comes, but we pray also against the apprehension of it,-THAT WE MAY NOT FEAR THE POWER OF ANY ADVERSARIES. Although there be continually about us that apprehension which will induce watchfulness and caution, it will never in the real Christian degenerate into slavish terror: "perfect love casteth out fear"; and he will, strong in the defence of the Lord God, go forth to every encounter willing and able to "fight the good fight of

\* Rev. T. T. Biddulph.

Qr. IX,

and

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ank ool lers faith." Surely, stedfastly, Trusping in his Defence, he faints not nor is weary with the duration of the combat; but severe as may be the passing trial, he confides in the promise of final victory.

In the petitions which we offer to the throne of grace in the words of our inestimable Liturgy, we are never permitted to overlook the source from which our help is derived and our hope cometh: THROUGH THE MIGHT OF JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD, we are Established Church throughout England and Wales,taught to look for our deliverance in danger, and for an answer to and the British and Foreign School Society, which is our prayers. Established in that faith, "who shall lay any thing open to all religious denominations. The former has to the charge of God's elect? Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?" "In all these things we are more than conquerors though only 28 years have elapsed since its formation, through him that loved us."

Such is the scriptural tenor of the Collect for Peace, as used in | train up the vast majority of the population in principles the Morning Service; the corresponding prayer at Evening Service embraces substantially the same petitions, referring, however, more particularly to inward peace, -to a freedom of conscience from the alarm which a sense of unforgiven sin must induce. In this excel- to form one General National Education Society, under lent prayer, we are taught to supplicate that blessing from God as the Author of "all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works;" and in petitioning for peace, we are instructed to regard it as a boon "which the world cannot give," and which, blessed be God, the world with all its chances and changes can never take religion is as good as another, and that the State is bound

Yet it is only they whose "hearts are set to obey God's commandments,"-who are fixed, and resolved to do his will,-who can hope or expect this completeness of inward peace. Whatever may be our condition in the world, we cannot expect to "pas our time in rest and quietness," unless we are possessors of that genuine faith which is evidenced by an obedience to the law of God.-And all our hope of acceptance, and of the peace with which it is accompanied, is, as we are instructed in this Collect to acknowledge, "through Jesus Christ our Saviour."

But while we pray for peace, we must be lovers of peace ourselves; our feelings and conduct must agree with the petitions which we offer up. In the meek spirit of Christianity, we must "as much as in us lies live peaceably with all men;" and by obeying the will of God, imitating the example of Christ, and following the motions of the Holy Spirit, we will ensure that reconciliation with the Triune Majesty which constitutes the only bond of earthly peace, the only hope of "quietness and assurance for ever."

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1839.

If we were asked to what cause we would ascribe the gradual and healthy growth of Conservatism in England, we should unhesitatingly reply, To the Church. The principle of expediency, that had nearly dismantled every stronghold of the Constitution, has at last been almost discarded, as an unsafe and disastrous guide; and the statesmen, in whom the hopes of the Empire are centered, ridding themselves of the weak and faithless weapons which modern liberality for a time had placed in their hands, are equipping themselves with armour of etherial temper, and await the contest mailed in a panoply, celestial and invulnerable. On the rock of Christ's holy religion they have planted their standard: The Church of England is inscribed on their banners; the sign of Constantine beckons them onward to victory; and, if they be but true to their cause, a glorious and lasting triumph will be their reward.

How nobly has our venerable mother Church shown her adaptation to every want of man-how faithfully has she served the State, at the very moment when all its influence was arrayed against her! We shall not be readily accused of undervaluing the immortal renown of the veteran Wellington,-or of seeking to pluck one leaf from his warlike crown of laurel, or his pacific chaplet of olive. We shall not be lightly charged as eager to depreciate the deep sagacity of Sir Robert Peel. or the thoroughly English eloquence of Lord Stanley. Their services to the monarchyhave been great and unremitting. But it is not to them, that the glory is to be as-The preservation of the Empire is owing, under God, to the National Religion. When the illustrious men, whose names we have just mentioned, quailed for an instant before the tumultuous demonstrations of popular excitement, and yielded to a clamour, which stiffed, but could not silence, their convictions, the great body of the Clergy and the Religious Laity protested against which our forefathers had constructed with so much toil and cost. This intrepid and indefatigable party, are now beginning to witness the results of their firmness and consistency. To the principles, which they have never forsaken, thousands, amongst the best in the land, are daily returning and declaring their adherence. The struggle in Parliament, is no longer, exclusively political in its aspect; in its principal features it has now become | preferable to a peace which, with worse than the horrors religious. The Church or England, quiet and defensive in her general demeanour, has at last blown the trumpet | citement. If the sympathisers cannot conquer us openly, of defiance. Her champions are the Peers, a majority of the English and Scottish Representatives in the Commons, and an overwhelming majority of the constituency out of doors. Against her are arrayed, the Romanist host of Mr. O'Connell,—the motley troops of Infidelity and Dissent-and a Ministry, which has no parallel but in the worst and most licentious period of the reign of Charles the Second.

having not only failed, but having stimulated her to re- open day, setting law human and divine at defiance, and newed exertions, Lord Melbourne endeavoured to put an end, by one assault, to his hitherto unconquerable antagonist. Thus minded, he concocted a scheme of National Education which the Wesleyan Watchman stigmatizes as "an insidious blow aimed at our religious rights, by the outstretched arm of a specious liberalism, an unprincipled project to scatter the seeds of Popery and infidelity in the minds of the coming generation,"-a scheme, which we pronounce, ealculated, if not intended, to alienate the minds of the British youth from the National Church,-to put the Romish Testament upon a level with the authorised version of the Scriptures, -and to sap the very foundations of our Holy Faith itself.

We rejoice that Ministers have been so infatuated, as

to fling away all disguise, and to stand out in their true colours, as inveterate and malignant enemies to the Church of England. Had they not been so bold, but continued to work covertly in the dark, we should never have heard the distant but audible thunders of that storm of holy indignation which is preparing to burst upon dopted; the life of the loyalist, as well as that of the his Master's cause; in the course of each fortnight he travels 170 their heads, whenever the people shall be called on to resume their elective rights. We should never have seen an Archbishop of Canterbury,—(a prelate of a most to belief and conviction, that it is safer to be a moderate Gore district, on the 23d of January last, therefore the Committee meek and cautious character) -- for the first time in our sort of rebel or brigand than a conspicuous defender of history, since the time of James II, coming forward offi- the country. cially, in and out of Parliament, to oppose the Minister of the Crown, We should never have known the depth of our fellow-subjects, who have adopted Lord Durattachment to the Church, which this ministerial menace has called to light. We should not have heard of meetings held in every part of the Kingdom to denounce the unscriptural attempts of the Melbourne Cabinet to tamper with the pure and unalterable word of God. We stitutional assemblies, and seem to have been conducted LEY. His Lordship dwelt upon the great importance of the Soshould not, in all probability, without some great provo- in a very fair and legal manner. Many of those, who ciety in a Christian point of view, and regretted he had not been cation and imminent danger like this, have beheld the on this occasion took a part of which we cannot approve, able to attend more to its proceedings, but said he had derived Church summoning all her energies from one end of the are as true subjects of her Majesty as are to be found in gratification in occasionally having had an opportunity of peruisland to the other, and extending the means of a Chris- Upper Canada,—have already periled their lives in de- sing letters from some of the missionaries of a most interesting tian education to every child in the land whose parents fence of the country,—and would again be found fore- character. It was his carnest prayer that the Giver of every good

To make the preceding remarks quite intelligible, it tools of a few disaffected persons, acting in unison with more than ONE MILLION of children under its care; and promises to overshadow the land like a goodly tree, and of attachment to the Establishment of their country.-To arrest this consummation, and to please the Roman Catholic party, that supports them, the Ministers wish the control of government, which shall be open to children of all persuasions, and leave religion to be taught in any manner, or not at all, just as it may suit the parents. In fine, the principle of this new scheme is, that one to extend the means of education to all its subjects,to enable the Romanist to propagate Romanism,-the Socinian, Socinianism,—the Universalist, Universalism, -and even the Infidel, Infidelity.

This is the last "heavy blow and discouragement' which Ministers have aimed at the Protestant Faith and the National Church. Our readers have been already apprized, that their parliamentary majorities on this question have been in one instance five, and in the other no,-both of which, indeed, are virtual defeats .-There is not the slightest charce of this project being carried into execution. In the French Convention of 1792, it was brought forward with applause, and Dupont who supported it, was blasphemously honest enough to say, "I AM AN ATHEIST"—but the people of Great Britain are not yet quite prepared to fall down, and worship any Goddess of Reason whom the Melbourne Cabinet may set up as an object of adoration. In the gular annual contribution and otherwise, for the gradu-House of Lords, on the 1st of July, the Archbishop of al addition to this seasonable and valued benefaction; Canterbury gave notice that he would, in a few days, so that, in the course of a few years, the Upper Canamake a proposition upon the subject of public education, -"an announcement," says the St. James's Chronicle, will be received by the country in the same spirit which rompted the acclamation.'

If the Church of England do but put forth her legitimate and scriptural strength, no ministry opposed to such pious erudition. her can ever long possess the confidence of the nation.-If the Statesman, whether in Great Britain or in Canagislate for the spiritual, as well as the temporal wants of sembled in that town. his kind: his test for every action will be the unerring standard of God's revealed will, and not the fickle estimate of human opinion.

Amongst our Colonial news, will be found an account, from the Star, of the horrid conspiracy that has been so had nothing more to add, and that the evil were confined

to our own neighbourhood! This sanguinary plot, however, we grieve to say, is but the re-commencement of a series of horrors, with which this country is yearly becoming familiar. The individuals already arrested, were acting in concert with the sympathisers in the United States, and enough has transpired to warrant us in stating, that the brigands are secretly but extensively organising themselves for a fresh invasion of Canada, and that they contemplate renewing operations after the harvest shall be got in, when idle hands will be met with in abundance. The Durham meetings, we learn from the same source, have formed a part of their tactics. The object of these assemblages is, to try the state of political feeling in the country, and to let our external enemies know on what support they may rely, should they again venture a descent upon our shores.-They very naturally conclude that all who are supporters of Lord Durham's Report, are hostile to the continuance of our present connexion with the mother country, the numerous innovations that were rapidly sweeping | It strikes us also as much more than probable that these away every vestige of the national Christianity, and daring attempts at murder and robbery, such as the one threatening the stability of the Protestant breakwater just discovered, are not unconnected and desultory movements, but well-concerted ramifications of a deep-laid conspiracy. Our population, in the mass, have been found to be loyal, and not to be seduced from their alleduty as subjects, and to harass them with such incessant things, even an incorporation with the United States, as of war, has more of its fears and none of its generous exthey seem determined to do it by strategy. AND IF THEY BE NOT INSTANTLY CHECKED BY THE ONCE-MIGHTY ARM OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, THEY WILL SUCCEED. The more a Colonist distinguishes himself by his active patriotism, the more unsafe is it for him to remain in the Province. He becomes a mark for the bowie-knife; his foes are intangible; they follow him in every direction; and in the Every scheme to weaken and undermine the Church | nineteenth century, a tribe of assassins walk daringly in spilling, or ready to spill, the blood of man, as if it were so much water. Where such things are permitted, the worst of consequences must ensue. Upper Canada will lose its most valuable inhabitants. For who that can betake himself to any other quarter of the globe, will not sacrifice property and every other consideration, rather than live in daily fear of the dagger at his throat, and the incendiary's torch at his dwelling? With what conscience can those already settled in this Province, from the mother country, invite their friends to join them? The order of things will be reversed. If matters do not mend, the emigration will be from Canadato England.

We do not wish to excite unnecessary alarm, because by doing so we should only be playing into the hands of our enemies. But we state the naked truth, so far as we vocation it is, may take up the matter, and never rest, till a remedy is provided. More decisive measures than any hitherto resorted to for our protection, must be atraitor; must be jealously guarded; and care must be taken to check the growing opinion, now almost amounting

and Hamilton, at which resolutions in favour of Responsible Government have been carried, were certainly con-

may be well to observe, that for several years past, Par- our American enemies, and whose object, as we have liament has granted a sum of money for the purposes of before stated, is to get up Durham demonstrations Education. This grant has generally been divided, we throughout the Province, and thus induce the friends of believe in proportion to numbers, between the National sympathy in the States to believe that they may now Society, which educates the poor in the principles of the safely venture over, being sure of a powerful support. Our neighbours consider the words,-"Lord Durham and Responsibility," and "Independence," as convertible terms ; -and they believe in the sincerity of the leading Reform Editor of Upper Canada, when he exclaims, Give us Lord Durham's Report or an amicable

Is it therefore too late, to call upon our loval fellowcountrymen to pause and meditate before they give further support to this new doctrine of Responsibility,this Trojan horse, pregnant with the ruin of monarchical institutions, and destructive of our existence as a British Colony? Is it too late to call upon the Durham Press to abstain, for a season, from holding up to contempt and abhorrence those with whom they may differ on this vital question? They should recollect that their severe strictures on individuals find their way into the Patriot Camp-that those individuals are there marked down as victims,—and agents employed to take them off. Our contemporaries would shudder, did they know that such was the result of their invectives and denunciations But is it not natural that it should be so? As they would not be accessory to the shedding of innocent blood, we entreat them to moderate the violence of party-strife, and not to tear the Province with intestine dissensions like the Jews, while the Romans are thundering at our gates, or undermining our walls.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce, that the books so munificently granted by the University of Oxford to the Clergy of the Diocese of Upper Ca nada, have arrived at Montreal, in the ship Durham, Capt. Woods, and may be expected in the Province daily. We trust that a plan may be devised, by means of a redian Clergy may be able to have recourse to those exhaustless stores of Theological Literature, which the which was received in the House with loud cheers, and prelates and worthies of our Church have left as a preious inheritance to their successors, and as a noble vindication of those antique Cathedrals, in the quiet of whose precincts they thought so profoundly, and wrote with

We beg to state with reference to some remarks in a da, do but base his political principles upon the word of late number of the Backwoodsman, that the question of God,—looking to what is right, and eschewing what is the Rector of Petersoro's right to the lands included in merely expedient,—he ultimately will achieve success. the Patent of endownent, formed no part of the subject The true Christian is the best conservative. He will le- of the "deliberation" of the Clergymen who lately as-

We have to renew our respectful request to our Agents and Subscribers at large, that they will be kind enough to attend, with all the diligence in their power, to the matter of our finances. Our expenses, all things included, average nearly £3 per day,—so that, with such a Providentially discovered in this town. Would that we heavy outlay, punctualty in remitting us payments is necessary to enable us te provide for our disbursements. Large arrears are still due on Volume 2; and consequently the balancing and closing of the accounts before the issue of the third vdome, has been attended with some personal inconvenience to the Editor, who, in assuming the responsibility, fully calculated upon an early indemnification.

> His Royal Highness, tle DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, VOted with the Archbishop of Canterbury against ministers, on the late division n the House of Lords respecting Education.

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

Rev. Abraham Nelles,

Collection at Mohawk Church, Brantford, ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

UPPER CANADA CLERGY SOCIETY.

The Third Anniversary of the Society was held at the Hanoversquare Rooms, on Thursday, he 23d inst., at twelve o'clock. The Earl of Galloway was in the chair. We observed on the platform the Right Rev. the Bishop of Vermont, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., Sir Walter Fargiance; it is now endeavoured to terrify them from their quhar, Bart., Hon Capt. F. Maude, R. N., Captain Wellesley, R. N., Rev. Horatio Newman, &c. The meeting was not numealarms, as to induce them to regard any condition of rously attended, but highly respectable. Having opened with

The Noble CHAIRMAN commenced by stating the objects and origin of the Society. His Lordship observed, that his attention had been specially directed to the spiritual wants of our Transatlantic brethren, by his lamented relative, the late Bishop of Quebec, and also by the Bishop of Montreal, to whose countenance and co-operation the Society had been much indebted from its outset to the present hour. His Lordship then went on to show, at some length, the vast superiority of an Establishment over the Voluntary system, which he characterized as involuntary in its operations. He assured the Meeting that the principle on which they acted, was, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour but in vain that build it;" and concluded by paying a just tribute of praise to the missionaries, and read extracts to the same effect from the Bishop of Montreal and the Archdeacon of York.

The Rev. SEPTIMUS RAMSAY, the Secretary, read the Report. During the past year two additional missionaries had been sent out, making in all five. The Rev. H. O'Neill, the first missionary sent out by the Society, had recently returned home to recruit his health and make family arrangements previous to re-entering the late scene of his valuable labours. The Rev. F. Osler has for the last two years been labouring as resident minister at Tecumseth and Guillimbury. Few missionaries have undergone greater deprivations than Mr. Osler; the Committee highly estimated his nost valuable services. The Rev. F. O'Meara reached Canada last spring, and has been located by his diocesan at the Indian settlement at Sault St. Marie; although he only arrived there in October last, he has already made considerable progress in transknow it, in the hope that others, whose more peculiar lating the Liturgy into the Indian language. The Rev. B. C. Hill reached Toronto, in Upper Canada, last September; the Bishop has appointed him to the Grand River Tract, in the Niagara district; this faithful servant of God is most indefatigable in miles, preaches fifteen sermons, and catechizes six times. The Rev. W. Morse only reached Paris, in Upper Canada, in the have only heard of his safe arrival. A letter was read from the Bishop of Montreal, in which he stated his unqualified approbation We have a few words in conclusion to address to those of the proceedings of the Society, and spoke in high commendaout. There was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer in favour The meetings held during the past week, at Dundas of the Society of £156 13s. 10d., but the Society was under engagements to the amount of £323 5s.

The first Resolution was moved by the Marquis of Cholmondchoose to avail themselves of a blessing that shall cost most in repelling the incursions of sympathy. We tell and every perfect gift would pour down the influences of his Holy them, however, that at these meetings they are made the Spirit upon all missionaries sent out by this Institution.

The Resolution was seconded by the Right Rev. the Bishop of one clergyman of the Church. In the district of Newcastle there the Meeting. He said, that although not politically connected with the Church of England, yet, in a spiritual sense, the Epis- | regular congregations. copal Church of the United States was one and the same with ours. He entered at considerable length into the question of the Voluntary system, and showed the great advantage of a National Establishment over the isolated and voluntary efforts of individuals. It was true, that in that vast dominion, the United States, there was no National Church. What was the reason for its absence? he replied, Necessity. The Government was of a decidedly popular character, and from the variety of denominations and multiplicity of sects, it was quite out of the question that they should unite, or that even a majority should agree in placing one branch of the Church over all the rest. Now although he fully admitted the superiority of an Establishment, still he must be allowed to qualify the expression; cases might arise in which a Nationa Church would prove a curse instead of a blessing; surely, every true disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ would infinitely prefer the Voluntary system to the establishment of Popery. We must first ascertain which is the true faith, and then endeavour to establish it. With regard to his own country, were they to agree to-mor-

row on the propriety of having an Establishment, most assuredly the Episcopal Church would not be the one selected. Now in England it was far otherwise; the Episcopal Church was established; her pure and scriptural form of worship was to be met with throughout the length and breadth of the land. However, it appeared that the National Church was not placed on the same vantage ground in the colonies as in the mother country. This indeed appeared strange to him, that individuals should derive spiritual benefit from the Church, and should themselves separatey promote its interest, and yet collectively, should think themselves exonerated from establishing and diffusing the truth when possessed of a ten-fold power of so doing. The Bishop then went on to show, in a very masterly manner, that it was the bounden duty and ought to be esteemed the highest privilege of every Godearing man to use his utmost endeavours to establish the truth. We might blame our rulers, but let us see if we are not verily guilty concerning this matter. Living under an Establishment was no excuse for our neglecting the eternal interest of our fellowcountrymen in Upper Canada. The Voluntary system was a nost valuable auxiliary to a National Church; let us each then ask ourselves, Have I endeavered to the utmost of my ability to establish the Church? The Right Rev. Prelate concluded by an animated appeal to the Meeting in behalf of the Society whose cause he had ventured to plead, and whose interests he strongly recommended to those now assembled.

The second Resolution was moved by the Rev. HORACE NEW-MAN, Rector of Bandon, Ireland. In a short but effective address, he pressed upon the Meeting the duty of supplying the spiritual wants of Upper Canada, more particularly on account the tide of emigration flowing in there from our own shores. He mentioned, that in a short space of time, in his own small parish, besides adults, no less than sixty-three children had left their native land to find an asylum in the back-woods of Upper Canada. Shall we let them perish for whom Christ died? The Rev. Gentleman bore decided testimony in favour of one of the missionaries sent out by the Society, who had been previously for some years

Seconded by the Rev. H. O'NEILL, the first missionary sent ut by the Society. Mr. O'Neill, in a luminous speech, gave a clear succinct statement of his missionary proceedings during the last three years. We regret that want of room prevents us following him in his most interesting details. He chiefly dwelt upon the great spiritual destitution of Upper Canada, there being only sixty clergymen to a scattered population, located over a country as large as England and Wales; pointed out the diversity of sects which prevailed, and how superior were the advantages of the Church of England over them all; showed how truly valuable was the Book of Common Prayer to preserve the uncultivated mind of the back-woodsman from being carried away by the various winds of strange unscriptural doctrine which blow in upon him on every side. His speech excited great interest throughout, and was well worthy the attention of all who had not previously placed a due estimate upon our truly Apostolic Church.

The last Resolution was moved by Sir Walter FARQUHAR Bart. He dwelt more particularly upon the hardships endured by some of the missionaries, and read some very interesting letlers from Mr. Osler, which showed how great were the trials he endured in his Master's cause, Sir Walter entreated those present to give themselves up to prayer; to pray that the influence of the Holy Spirit might rest upon the missionaries of the Society; to pray for the spiritual and temporal welfare of our beloved country and that numbers might be raised up, and made willing to spend and be spent in the service of the Lord and his Christ.

Seconded by the Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M. P. He expressed had pleasure in being enabled to state that the oneness of spirit had hitherto prevailed in all deliberations of the Committee, which he trusted and prayed God might continue, and concluded by observing how greatly the Committee were indebted to the constant and unremitting attention given to the proceedings of the Society by the Noble Lord in the chair.

The Earl of GALLOWAY briefly replied, after which the Meeting terminated.—Record.

(From the Ecclesiastical Gazette.) INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGA-TION OF THE GOSPEL.

The friends of this Society will be glad to see by the Report which has just been published, that a large addition was made to its income during the past year. Forty-five new District Committees have been formed; and the receipts from subscriptions, donations, &c. (exclusive of collections made under sanction of the Queen's letter) have exceeded those of 1837 by more than £5000. In consequence, however, of a large extension of the Society's operations, its expenditure has more than kept pace with its income. The effort commenced in 1837 to supply the grievous spiritual destitution of Australia has been continued during 1838, and 12 additional clergymen have been sent out to assist in building up the Church of Christ in that immense continent. Others have since been appointed, and are now on their voyage out; one of them the Rev. John Morse, M. A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, sailed on the first of May, on board the Lady Raffles.

CANADA.

Extract from a Letter of the Bishop of Montreal to the Secretary of the Society.

January 22, 1839. "It is impossible to conceive, without witnessing it, the crying need which exists for a supply of religious teachers, who, at the same time that they would set forth Christ crucified with all the earnestness of men who appreciate the Gospel from their own experimental knowledge of its blessings, would exercise the legitimate influence of a learned, a loyal, and a regularly constituted body, connected with the great national institutions of the parent state." UPPER CANADA.

Extracts from an Official Report of the Bishop of Montreal to Lord Durham, dated 20th Nov. 1838.

"In travelling from the town of London to Goderich, I passed through a tract of country sixty miles in length, in which there is not one clergyman or minister of any denomination. I believe I Church of England, and the services of some of our missionaries, who have partially visited this tract of country, have been thankfully received by those who pass under other names. Between Wodehouse, upon lake Erie, and St. Thomas, a distance of upwards of fifty miles, which may be travelled by two different roads, there is not one clergyman upon either. From the reports made chist stationed at Port Burwell, I know that there is a great body in a state bordering on starvation out of a population of of Church people scattered through this part of the country. In the whole of the newly-erected district of Wellington, which is chequer said that he thought that the less discussion

VERMONT, who, in a most able and interesting speech, addressed are six. I have good reason to know, that if ten more could be immediately added, there would be full employment for them, with

"Up to this period, although not a few people have been lost to the Church from the want of her ministrations, and a far more extensive defection must inevitably follow if things are left much longer upon their present footing, yet very generally the privations which have been experienced in this respect have served to teach our congregations the full value of those privileges which are enjoyed at home. The importunate solicitations which I constantly eccive from different quarters of the province for the supply of clerical services; the overflowing warmth of feeling with which the travelling missionaries of the Church are greeted in their visits to the destitute settlements; the marks of affection and respect towards my own office which I experience throughout the province; the exertions made by the people in a great number of instances to erect churches, even without any definite prospect of a minister, and the examples in which this has been done by individuals at their own private expense; the rapidly increasing circulation of the religious newspaper which is called "The Church;" these are altogether unequivocal and striking evidences of the attachment to Church principles which pervades a great body of the population.

\* \* \* \* \* \* "I cannot forbear, my Lord, from introducing some mention in this Report of the labours of our clergy among the native Indians. There are two clergymen stationed among the six nations on the Grand River; one at the Mohawk village, and the other at Tuscarora. A missionary has been sent to the Manitoulin Islands, and another to the Sault St. Marie, at the upper extremity of Lake Huron. These four are engaged exclusively in the charge of Indians. There are two other clergymen who combine this charge with that of congregations of whites; one in the Bay of Quinte, where a branch of the Mohawk tribe is established, and one who resides in Caradoc, and devotes part of his time to the Mounsees and Bear Creek Chippawas in his neighbourhood. I have never seen more orderly, and to all appearance, devout worshippers, than mong some of these Indian congregations which I visited; and I have the fullest reason to believe, that the ministry of the clergy mong them has been attended with very happy effects.

"A great and promising field is here open to Christian philanthropy. A long debt is due to the Indians from the inhabitants of European descent, and it is by means such as those which I have just stated that the reparation must be made. They have been uniformly loyal. The Mohawks preserve to this day, with much reneration, a set of communion plate, and other appendages of dis vine worship, which were given them by Queen Anne, when they were seated in the colonies which now form part of the United States of America."

Extract from a letter of the Bishop of Montreal to Sir George Arthur. 20th Nov., 1838.

"My own opportunities of observation have been sufficiently exensive in my journey through the province, and my conclusions ave been formed upon grounds too strong to afford room for my uspecting myself of prejudice, when I state my deliberate belief that the retention of the province as a portion of the British empire depends more upon the means taken to provide and perpetuate a sufficient establishment of pious and well-qualified clergymen of the Church, than upon any other measure whatever within the ower of the Government; and I fervently hope that your Excelency's administration may be distinguished by some permanent and satisfactory adjustment of the long-protracted questions relative to the clergy reserves."

# Civil Entelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN. SIX DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

This splendid steam packet arrived at Sandy Hook at o'clock on Sunday morning. She left London on the 11th and Portsmouth on the 12th inst., and brings London papers six days later than were received by the Great

The Queen is all she has been described to be. She nade the passage in 15 days and 16 hours—she sails again on the 1st, and commenced taking in coal at two clock on Tuesday.

The British Queen has 122 passengers. We copy the following intelligence from the N. York un extra:

The prices in the stock market had rallied slightly, but shewed a good deal of fluctuation. The state of

foreign exchanges was considered unsatisfactory. The Times says the speculators in cotton and other articles complain loudly of the conduct of the Bank of England, as it has afforded a complete check to their operations; that it is fully expected that at the conclusion of the present year there will be a surplus stock of American cotton of from 250,000 to 300,000 bales, and that too at a period when there is every probability of most abundant crops in the United States, in India and Egypt. The prospect for Cotton speculators is, upon the whole, gloomy enough.

In the House of Lords, on the evening of the 5th inst., the Archbishop of Canterbury brought forward his resolution upon the subject of national education .-A long and spirited discussion ensued, which lasted till nearly three o'clock, and ended in a division. The numbers were-contents present 171, proxies 58; noncontents present 80, proxies 38; total 229 and 118majority for a scriptural education, 111.

Arrests of persons engaged in the bloody riots in Manchester were still being made, and the city continued in a very unsettled state. On the 9th there were serious demonstrations of a renewal of violence and bloodshed, but by a prompt rally of the military, the use of fire arms was prevented, though the mob pelted the military with the stones. Several arrests were made on the occasion. A riot which took place on the 5th wore for a time a very serious aspect, and led to the arrest of numerous prominent persons, among whom was the celebrated Dr. Taylor, who had been fully committed for trial for the part he had taken in the Digbeth affair.

The remains of Lady Flora Hastings were on the 10th, early in the morning, removed from Buckingham Palace, on board the Royal William steam ship, lying at St. Katharine docks, for the purpose of being conveyed to the last resting place of her Ladyship's maternal ancestors in Scotland. So numerous were the applications for permission to form part in the sad procession, that it was found absolutely necessary to restrict it to those who were related to the noble family, or who were on terms of the closest intimacy with them. At the request of her mother, a post mortem examination of her body was made, the result of which put for ever at rest all doubts as to her innocence of the scandal which had been attached to her.

There appeared to be much distress in some parts of am safe in saying that the great majority of the inhabitants, among that there were many families living on one meal a day. whom are comprehended the Land Company's settlers, are of the and that of potatoes of the worst description. Mr. O' Connell said of the western coast of Ireland, that the misery was becoming so oppressive that it was absolutely necessary some steps should be taken without the least

Mr. Sergeant Jackson said he had received similar accounts from the south-western parts of Ireland, where to me by one of our travelling missionaries, and by a solitary cate- the distress was most appalling. At Rantry 2000 were 7000. Notwithstanding this the Chancellor of the Exeverywhere scattered over with a Church population, there is only there was on this subject the better—and he thought the

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Countess of Holmesdale Among t party which family; the Lady Alice on mouse-co Lieut. Go to the Duke amented Ge Light Drago CONSER

SHIRE.—A him to com for the rep merously s tions have division, a call thus m THE ST good author

tion of par Cardoness, the Stewart terest. A at Mr. M fries Heral

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better plan would be to lay the letters relating to the af- Peel, Mr. William Peel, was on board Admiral Sir Robert Stopbeen had upon it.

### THE MINISTRY.—CANADA. From the Morning Herald.

Lord J. Russell has intimated that he and his colleagues do not intend, in any way, to grapple during the present session with the difficulties that stand in the way of good government for the Canadas. Everything is, as usual, to be left by the Melbourne Cabinet to chanceto the chapter of accidents. The boundary question, however, craves speedy adjustment in some way or other. The democratic party in the United States will not permit that question to slumber. Ministers, therefore, are compelled to make some preparations, in order to meet the emergency; and we have heard that they have appointed two commissioners, with instructions to proceed surveying it. Of these commissioners, one is stated to be a Mr. Featherstonhaugh, a gentleman, whose connection with the government of the United States has, recently, been of a somewhat intimate kind. Mr. Featherstonhaugh has resided for some time in America. He enjoys the title of "Geologist to the United States;" and he was, a short while ago, a salaried servant of the federal government. We would not be understood to disparage the professional eminence of Mr. Featherstonhaugh—nor to question his integrity. But we do entertain very strong doubts as to the prudence of such an appointment. The British government might surely fird men in every way qualified to conduct the required survey, without the necessity of employing a gentleman who has just left the service of the other party to the

It is stated that the Canadian traitors lately imprisoned in this country are to be turned loose, upon their giving their own personal security not to revisit the scene of their late treason. This is an apt finale to Lord Durham's exploits. The personal security will no doubt operate as a powerful check upon the villains. They estreated .- St. James's Chronicle.

A return of the gross expenses of Sir Francis Head's mission to Canada, including his salary as Governor of the province between two and three years, has been presented to Parliament. The sum total amounts to about £9000, very little more than one-fourth of the sum charged for Lord Durham's personal expenses during 8 months. Men's memory must be ungratefully weak, if it is necessary to institute a comparison between the equivalents respectively rendered. Sir Francis Head saved the provinces-Lord Durham did his utmost to lose them. Sir Francis Head remained at his station until dismissed from it, and even incurred responsibility which he might have avoided without impeachment or shame, rather than leave his charge in peril—Lord Durham ran away from his post. Will Mr. Joseph Hume, who has been accustomed to favour Canada affairs with much of his attention, pursue this comparative inquiry No, he will not. Mr. Joseph Hume is too deeply dyed with his own black-is-white morality ever to act the part of an honest public man. We hope, however, that the contrast will be noticed in parliament. It is due to Sir Francis Head, to whom the empire owes as much as to any living man, that the country should be made to know at what a moderate and even penurious price his inestimable services have been bought.—St. James's

A Return of the sums paid, or directed to be paid, to Sir Francis Head, as Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. as Outfit, Pay, or Allowance.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, H. LABOUCHERE. 17th June, 1839.

For Passage	£	s. d.
For Passage out Extra Allowance for ditto. Salary, 25th Jap to 21 th P	300	0 0
Salary 254L T		0 0
Salary, 25th Jan. to 31st Dec., 1836. Ditto for Fees, 1836, 1837, and 1839.	2806	0 0
Fees, 1836 1997 1837.	3000	0 0
Fees, 1836, 1837, and 1838. Salary, 1st Jan. to 22d March, 1838. Extra Salary for 1826	258	0 0
Extra Salary for 1836 and 1837, ordered	685	00
to be paid from Casual and Territorial		
p Para from Casual and Territorial		

Allowance for Return Passage, 1000 0 0 300 0 0 Extra ditto for ditto

Note. The stamp duty on Sir F. B. Head's commission, amounting to £200, has been remitted.

The Duke of Northumberland has acceded to the petition of his labourers, and generously advanced their wages 2s. per week in consequence of the high price of provisions :- Newcastle Jour. Prince George of Cambridge, who made a short visit to Greece, left Athens on the 8th ult., for Constantinople.

We regret to hear of the dangerous illness of the Earl of Howden. We understand his lordship is suffering from a severe attack of the dropsy.

THE LATE EARL OF LUCAN.—The demise of the late Earl of Lucan, which occurred at his residence, Serpentine-terrace, Knightsbridge, on Sunday last, was, we understand, awfully sudden den. Soon after 10 o'clock, having partaken of breakfast and made a hearty meal, he proceeded, as was his custom, into his library, where he had not been many minutes before he was discovered in a dying state. Medical assistance was instantly sent

for, but the noble earl expired in about half an hour afterwards. Earl Amherst, previous to his marriage with the Dowager Countess of Plymouth, made over to his eldest son, Viscount Holmesdale, Montreal, the valuable family estate in Kent.

Among the fashionable equestrians in the parks, yesterday, the party which attracted most attention was the Earl of Durham's family; the young Viscount Lambton and his younger sister, Lady Alice Lambton, about seven years of age, being mounted on mouse-coloured ponies of the Shetland breed.

Lieut. Gen. Lord Charles Somerset Manners, M. P., brother to the Duke of Rutland, has been appointed to succeed the late Light Dragoons, quartered in Canterbury Barracks.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR SOUTH LINCOLN-ARIRE.—A requisition to C. Turnor, Esq., calling on him to come forward as a candidate at the next election for the representation of South Lincolnshire, was numerously signed at Boston last week. Similar requisitions have been forwarded from many other places in the division, and Mr. Turnor has at once responded to the call thus made upon him.—Boston Herald.

THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—We have good authority for stating that, in the event of a dissolution of parliament, William Maxwell, Esq., younger, of Cardo parliament, William Maxwell, Esq., younger, of Cardoness, will be brought forward as a candidate for the Conservative inthe Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the Conservative in-A requisition will be got up immediately inviting him to stand; and we have every reason to believe at Mr. Maxwell will comply with the request.—Dum-

We hear that during the visit of the Queen Dowager at Malta,

fair before the government. No action appears to have ford's vessel. In accordance with an expressed wish on the part of the Queen, the young midshipman was immediately introduced to her Majesty, by the Earl Howe, and had the honor to receive an invitation to dine with her Majesty. The Queen Dowager appeared much pleased with the frank, yet courteous, bearing of the young sailor, and in a recent interview with Sir Robert Peel, we understand her Majesty gave a most flattering opinion of his son's dawning talents .- Morning Herald.

THE REV. MR. STEPHENS.—In consequence of some most extraordinary rumours which have prevailed in Ashton and the neighbouring towns for the last two or three days, respecting the conduct of this individual, the populace have suddenly hurled to the ground the idol they had set up, and are every where saying the most bitter things against him. They have destroyed their articles of household crockery on which his bewitching features were depicted, and declare that they will never more put confidence in any man. What renders the thing not a little remarkable is immediately to the disputed territory for the purpose of that no one pretends to know precisely the "high crimes and misdemeanours" with which he is charged; but some of his most intibe a gallant officer of engineers; the other is alleged to mate friends have declared that they can never meet him again, either in public or private. A sort of jury of his friends assembled last night, to investigate the matter, but as it was infimated to them that his reverence would not submit to their judgment, they had no alternative but to break up without doing anything.

THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX. - The two gen tlemen elected on Monday as sheriffs are Conservatives. CROYDON RAILWAY .- For the week ending the 11th June the number of passengers was 14,444; and for that ending the 18th

### PARLIAMENTARY.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

15,312; the receipts for whom amounted to £1746 9s.

House of Commons, June 24. Mr. Labouchere (in answer to Mr. Pakington's inquiry) said that a bill had been received from Upper Canada, which had been passed by the Legislature, regarding the Clergy Reserves, but that it was unaccompanied by the requisite document from the Governor, without which it was not legal, even if the legality of it were not questionable on other grounds arising out of the course pursued by the Canadian Legislature. When whe have shewn that they are not much atraid of being hanged, must be horribly alarmed at the idea of being this subject, he should be happy to communicate it to the hon. gentleman.

> Mr. Pakington presented petitions from places in Yorkshire, in favour of Church extension and endowment in Canada.

House of Lords, 27th June. The Bishop of Exeter wished to know from the noble Marquis the Secretary for the Colonies, whether the bill which had been passed in the Colonial Legislature relative to the Clergy Reserves in Canada had been received by him, and whether he was enabled to decide apon bringing it before the house?

The Marquis of Normanby said the bill had been reeived, but it was not in such a shape as to enable him o lay it before the House at present.

The Bishop of Exeter wished also to know whether any instructions had been given by the government to Sir Geo. Arthur respecting the Clergy Reserves, and generally in support of religion in Upper Canada and the pread of Religious instruction?

The Marquis of Normanby said that instructions had een given in the dispatch of 1837.

The Bishop of Exeter wished to know whether there would be any objection to lay that dispatch on the table of the House?

The Marquis of Normanby said there would not.

Lord Redesdale presented petitions from parishes in the county of Monmouth, praying for protection to the established Church in the colonies.

House of Commons, July 1. Lord Ashley, in the name of Mr. Pakington, gave notice, for Tuesday, the 16th inst., of a motion for copies of the correspondence between the Colonial Office and Governors Arthur and Colborne, respecting the Clergy Reserves in Canada.

COLONIAL LANDS.

Mr. Ward rose to bring under the consideration of the House the propriety of adopting the following resolutions:-

That the occupation and cultivation of waste lands in the British Colonies, by means of emigration, tends to improve the condition of all the industrious classes in the United Kingdom, by diminishing competition for employment at home, in consequence of the removal of superabundant numbers, creating new markets. and increasing the demand for shipping and manufactures.

"2. That the prosperity of colonies, and the progress of colonization, mainly depend upon the manner in which a right of private property in the waste lands of a colony may be acquired;—and that amidst the great variety of methods of disposing of waste lands which have been pursued by the British government, the most effectual beyond comparison is the plan of sale, at a fixed, uniform and sufficient price for ready money, without any other condition or restriction; and the employment of the whole, or a large and fixed proportion of the purchase money, in affording a sage to the colony, cost free, to young persons of the laboring

class, in an equal proportion of the sexes.

"3. That in order to derive the greatest possible advantage from this method of colonizing, it is essential that the permanence of the system should be secured by the Legislature, and that its adistration should be entrusted to a distinct subordinate branch of the Colonial department, authorized to sell colonial lands in this country; to anticipate the sales of land by raising loans for emigration, on the security of future land sales; and generally to su-perintend the arrangements by which the comfort and well-being

of the emigrants are to be secured.

"4. That this method of colonizing has been applied by the legislature to the new colony of South Australia, with very remarkable and gratifying results; and that it is expedient that Parliament should extend the South Australian system to all other co-

onies which are suited to its operation."

The hon. member stated his views at some length, and was sup-The hon member stated his views at some length, and was supported by Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Warburton. Sir R. Inglis made a few observations. Mr. Labouchere and Lord Howick admitted (though the adoption of the resolutions might lead to practical inconvenience,) that benefit might result from observing the principles recognized by them in the future conduct regarding the appropriation of solvable lands and the appropriation of solvable lands are solvable lands. appropriation of colonial lands, and the encouragement given to emigration. Ultimately the resolutions were withdrawn.

CANADA.

House of Commons, June 28. Sir R. Peel said the noble lord opposite had expressed his inten-Lieut. Gen. Lord Charles Somerset Manners, M. P., brother the Duke of Rutland, has been appointed to succeed the late aght Dragoons, quartreel of the Color of the North Charles Somerset Manners, M. P., brother the Duke of Rutland, has been appointed to succeed the late aght Dragoons, quartreel of the Color of the North Charles Somerset Manners, M. P., brother the Duke of Rutland, has been appointed to succeed the late aght Dragoons, quartreel of the Shetland breed.

Somerset Manners, M. P., brother with respect to the bill which provided for the union of the two provinces of Canada, and had said that if he proposed to press that bill upon the house, he would declare his intention this evening. He begged the noble Lord now to afford the house the information

Lord J. Russell said that he had to state, for the information of the right hon. baronet and those who acted with him, that he did not mean to press the second reading of that Bill this sess (Loud cheers from the conservatives.) Mr. C. Buller inquired of the noble Lord whether it was his in-

tention to take any further steps this session to provide for the government of Canada, and whether the subject was to be brought under the attention of the House at all? Lord J. Russell had stated yesterday that the bill for the gorernment of Canada would be proceeded with, with a view of car-

rying it into a law.

Mr. C. Buller—For the union of the two provinces? Lord J. Russell .- No. He had stated some time ago, with re-

gard to the question, that dispatches had arrived from Upper Caada, stating the opinions which were entertained in reference to it by the House of Assembly, and by a committee of that house. Further dispatches had been received yesterday, which had been read to-day, from the Governor of Upper Can mportant circumstances as to the state of that province, which induced him to think that it would not be expedient, unless absolute necessity should compel the adoption of such a course, to have discussion in that house as to that question, lest some unforeseen

indicate to the house, as it was clear that they were not to proceed He absolutely compelled the captain to continue the voyage to the scription possible, and sufficient in number to have armed to legislate for the permanent government of the Canadas in the present session, what course he intended to pursue with respect to the future, in order to bring this question to an issue? There was a great anxiety on the part of the Canadians to know what were the intentions of the imperial parliament on this subject. (hear) He ventured to say that it would be absolutely necessary that they should apply themselves to this as to a paramount object—namely that they should determine what was to be the condition of the Canadas in future? He did not ask the noble Lord to name the day when he would answer this question fully, but he thought it important that parliament should know what course was to be ta-ken. Were they to invite the House of Assembly to send persons ken. Were they to invite the House of Assembly to senu persons hither to be examined at the bar of the House, or was it intended to send out persons, or what means were to be used in order that the difficulties which interrupted the course of legislation might be removed? (Hear.) He hoped the noble Lord would give an exblanation, either now or on some future day.

Lord J. Russell thought it would be far better to answer the

question at once. He purposed in the course of the present session as he had already stated, to move through the further stages the bill for removing those difficulties and obstacles which stood in the way of the temporary government of the Province of Lower Canada. It was the expressed intention of government to propose a plan, of which the outlines had already been given to the house, r the purpose of effecting the union of the two provinces; but it did appear from the accounts received from Canada, that the plan of union, which at first had been adopted not plan of union, which at first had been anopted to only by one party in Lower Canada, but by persons of great influence, and the Assembly of Upper Canada, had since been the subject of great discussion. When the last accounts came away there was a onsiderable ferment prevailing on that subject, and a general deconsiderable terment prevailing on that subject, and a general desire on the part of one great party, that this house should not proceed to legislate on the subject without hearing the whole of the case of Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) He thought, therefore, case of Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) He thought, therefore, that it was necessary that they should not endeavor to carry any further a measure proposing the union of the two provinces, without giving every fair consideration to the views which might be urged as to the manner in which that union was to be carried into effect. It was therefore the intention of her Majesty's government—having prepared that bill, to send it to Canada with instructions to obtain information. —having prepared that bill, to send it to Canada with instructions to obtain information, and as far as possible an approval of the plan, which might be for the general benefit of all persons, and he hoped at an early period of the ensuing session (hear, hear from Col. Sibthorp, and a laugh) to submit a measure which would be likely permanently to settle the question. If the right hon, gentleman object to the course her Majesty's government intended to pursue with regard to the union, he should be disposed to pay every attention to his objections. But he must say that a great part of the difficulties existing in Canada, in respect to the bringing forward any plan, might be attributed to the discussions which had taken place; and those difficulties could not be removed by discussions got up, not for the purposes of Canada, but for other purposes (Oh, oh, from the Conservatives, and cheers from the purposes (Oh, oh, from the Conservatives, and cheers from the nisterial benches,)—such, for instance, as that taken at the end of the last session of parliament, with regard to the administration of Lord Durham. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion, if Lord Durham had been allowed to continue the course which he was pursuing, he would have speedily removed all the difficulties which ow stood in the way of legislation for the Canadas. (Hear.)

Lord Stanley wished to know if he understood the noble Lord

to say, that he intended to send out to Canada a bill for the purpose of taking as general a concurrence of opinion as possible in favor of the provisions of it; and if so, was it his intention to send out for that purpose the bill which had been printed that morning, and delivered to the members of the house, or to withdraw that and send out one framed on different principles? Lord J. Russell.—We shall send out the printed bill.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND .- At the present moment, when trade and commerce are in such an unsatisfactory position, and indeed every thing looking so desponding, it is gratifying to find that the accounts from all parts of the world give every reason to expect a most abundant harvest. Throughout England we are assured the crops look most flourishing, and in America as well as assured the crops look most hourishing, and in America as well as France the same appearance is presented. In many districts the hay harvest has commenced, while the recent rains have done much to forward the grain, potato; and turnip crops. Some of the provincial papers speak of the wheat crops, in particular, as wearing a more luxuriant appearance than was almost ever remembered at this season of the year.—Newcastle Journal. Accumentation of the season of the province of the level of the level of the season of th counts are before us from most of the English counties, all of which are highly favourable. We think it useless to particularise, or to quote a long string of paragraphs, all to the same effect; but

we heartily congratulate our agricultural friends and the public, upon the "pleasing prospect" before them.—Doncaster Chronicle.

Devonport.—Friday, the anniversary of the Coronation, was appropriately selected for the launch of that splendid speciments. men of British art, the Nile, of 92 guns. The dimensions of this noble vessel are as follows:-Extreme length from figurethis noble vessel are as follows:—Extreme length from figure-haad to taffrail, 240ft. 6in.: length of gun-deck, 205ft, 6in.; height of figure-head above the under part of keel, 51ft. 2in.; do. taffrail do. do., 58ft.; extreme breadth of main-wales, 54ft, 3½in.; moulded breadth, 52ft. 11½in.; depth in hold, 23ft. 2in. Burden, in tons (new measurement,) 2545¾. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Warren, daughter of the Admiral Superintendent; the signal was given, the lanyards cut away, and the Nile clided majestically into her native element. away, and the Nile glided majestically into her native element, on such a subject. If the people of Upper Canada are not happy the worthy jailor consulted his instructions and said no. Cri igns of exultation. The sight must have been witnessed by at east 50,000 persons.—Devonport Telegraph.

The English Agricultural Society will hold its first annual Con-

gress at Oxford on the 17th July, the sittings will occupy three days. The Earl Spencer, the President, will take the chair; the Duke of Richmond is the President elect for next year. The Duke of Buckinghom has sent in his adhesion to the principle of the society. The University authorities have evinced ever disposition to promote the objects of the society, and the Provo of Queen's has, granted the society the use of the Quadrangle, in which a dining room has been erected capable of holding 2000

# COLONIAL

From the Montreal Courier. LORD DURHAM.

The Earl came among us invested with the powers of a Roman Consul, and gorgeous as a Persian satrap. The colonists were bewildered by the power and the splendour. They criticized not his conduct, touched delicately his acts, and watched his course thro'

the provinces, silently and admiringly, as that of a meteor.

Brilliant as a meteor, he was, like a comet, erratic; but, like Brilliant as a meteor, ne was, like a comet, erratic; but, like a comet that laughs at the astronomer, because none can pretend to calculate its re-appearance;—it was supposed he would take two years to describe his course, but whilst the telescope was directed to the Falls of Niagara, presto, he was again at the starting point, in London. He left his "tail" behind him, in the shape of Local responsibility," which was very un-comet-like.

Heaven defend BRITANNIA from many such political comets.

It is said their appearance is the forerunner of some great calamity.

We have, perhaps, not felt all the calamity of the Durham

Like a mischievous boy, he threw a brand into the midst of comstibles, and then ran away.

What an egotist that man was!—Self was the God he wor-hipped. Look at his dispatches: ex.:—"When I arrived, the roubled waters became smooth;—I pacified the Canadas;—I was velcomed by all classes;—I conciliated the people of the United calcomed by all classes;—I conciliated the people of the United States, and by my conduct inspired the American government with onderful a man as the Earl of Durham! How the colonists a full sense of its responsibility stared at him when he descended from his floating palace, anshored in the transparent St. Lawrence!—when he condescended to pass a few hours among them !—he walked the earth as a radiant thing !—a flourish of trumpets announced "exitum suum et introitum suum:"—a Caliph of Bagdad, a personification of Ori-

ental pomp, was the democratic, popular Earl of Durham.

To speak seriously;—was there ever witnessed anything half so contradictory, one of the other, as this person's political princiontradictory, one of the center, as this persons a party in Engles and personal conduct? The head of the radical party in Engles bles and personal contact. The head of the radiate plant, a Liberal of the first water, a warm supporter of some tickland, a Liberal of the first water, a warm supporter of some tickland, and the property of the multitude, as he has a like and the profunum vulgus. ion of the multitude, as he; he suffered not the profunum vulgus "to pass between the wind and his nobility." Almost as great a courtier of the people as Martin Van Buren, he would have run, like a child, frighted by hobgoblin, from the loco-focoism of Broadway and Castle-Garden, which that other luminary seemingly enjoyed, as veritable Ambrosia.

He almost annihilated the Captain of the Neptune steamer, by Durham frown, black as Erebus, because he had the imput to appear at the head of his own table; and he bade the Countess taking her place at the table. The upshot was, the captain was bliged to decamp, abscond, "clear out," much in the same way that his Lordship afterwards bolted from Canada,—and leave his Lordship and suite to eat their mutton in aristocratic, sublime ex-

There was not the proper exhibition of "Local Responsibility" on the part of the Captain of the steamer;—he should take a lesson out of his Lordship's report,—and send the next ill-man Lord High Commissioner to the cuddy for his dinner. His Lordship compelled the captain of this same boat to carry

the public mail past Lancaster, because,—reader, hold your sides,—because he had presumed to attempt to smuggle the Rev. Mr. We hear that during the visit of the Queen Dowager at Malfa,

Majesty heard that the second son of Sir Robert and Lady

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Majesty hear McNaughton from Cornwall to Lancaster, unknown to his Lordship. Even a clergyman, bound on a holy mission, (for his congregation were expecting his arrival at Lancaster) could not be exCoteau, notwithstanding a congregation of Christians was awaiting, on the sabbath-day, the coming of their pastor, and notwithstanding the public mail was on board, which ought to have been sent ashore at Lancaster. No wonder the Earl of Durham is a strong advocate for "Local Responsibility." But what was the captain about?—what a chance he had of immortalizing himself. If two such bodies as the captain of a steamer and the Lord High Commissioner had come in collision!—it would have been like the encounter of two ice-bergs, -the crash of planets, and the wreck

Lord Durham, there can be no question, is a man of great intellectual power, but it is debased by weaknesses truly contempti ble, by a selfishness hateful as the venom of the adder, an arro gance stupendous and thundering as Niagara,—and as vapourish

The Patriot of last Tuesday furnishes us with a long and interesting account of a Public Dinner given by the Inhabitants of the Township of Dumfries, to the Hon. William Dickson, the foun der of their settlement. Absalom Shade, Esq. M. P. P. presided on the occasion, and more than one hundred persons sat down to dinner. Mr. Dickson, who on that day had arrived at the age of 70, returned thanks when his health was drunk, in a very feeling speech. We extract one or two passages, which, at this present noment, possess the most public interest :-

"It would be painful at this time to comment on the disaffection of some worthless men during the disturbances that we have been recently exposed to. I could give no information other than you already possess. All such are daily becoming victims of their own nefarious conduct and projects. As Upper Canadians, we looked upon the inhabitants of the United States as of the same Anglo-Saxon race and most assuredly did not expect, in a time of any domestic difficulty or distress, to be worried and attacked by a people who claim Shakespear, Milton, and Newton as their anestors, and who derive from the same source their literature, law, religion, language, and all manner of civilization, and I feel persuaded that if Washington, Hamilton, and the great men who acted with them in constructing the Constitution of the United States, could be permitted to revisit this earth during the present crisis of public affairs within that country, they would in conformity with the great character they supported for honor and sincerity throughout their lives, naturally and indignantly expostulate with the President and Congress for their apathy and protracted forbearance in the passage of the neutrality bill, which has till lately been inoperative, and the punishment inadequate to the neinous character of the offence. That affected smypathy constantly bruited in our ears, is sheer cant, to mask the ulterior obects of the brigands, and their halls of Justice, and the forum of Legislation are not exempt from that mawkish and puling phraseology. It has been said that Mr. Clay, a distinguished nember of the Senate of the United States, has presumed to prophesy, that the Canadas would fall into the Union in the ommon course of events, to use his own language, "like the drop of a ripe pear." May it not be reasonably asked, why the accomplishment of his vaticination should not be allowed naturally to fulfil itself, instead of thrusting upon us laws and institutions which we, as a people, are unwilling to receive, deeming our own worthy of far higher respect and veneration.

"Whea history shall faithfully portray the atrocious crimes committed by banditti on unoffending colonists, no time will blot out | in the extreme. the record of these barbarities. Reflecting on the change in the natural character of the descendants of British subjects, I am almost warranted in adopting an opinion that the elective principle, carried to an extreme stretch, has changed the pulse of men, and inoculated the people of the United States with principles destructive of liberty and good government, and that the time may yet arrive when, on the revolving wheels of their government, the cog of despotism may be found not to be far distant from that of democracy, and when civil broils and a servile war may madden to a contest which, for the sake of humanity, may a kind Providence in his mercy avert. I have heard much in my time of grievances, but I can conscientiously declare that I think we have as few in Upper Canada as in any country under the sun. A residence of fifty-five years in the province, and a seat in the Legislative Coun-Justice are open to the humblest individual, and our Judges are some of us have real pain enough without it. A rich 4th of July conspicuous for the honourable and conscientious discharge of their cake was allowed to pass up. - Mackenzie's Gazette. duties. I know of nothing so important to liberty and the preservation of our rights, and I single this out to display the purity and uprightness of the government under which we live."

Picton Observer :- Entered inward, during the month ending June 22,-99 vessels, 18,091 tons; -outward, same period, 75, vessels, 10,539 tons. New shipping registered for same period, 4137 tons, valued at £40,000. The trade is chiefly in timber and

A meeting was held at Mason Hall, Halifax, on Monday evenng, for the purpose of considering of a suitable compliment to be paid to the Hon. S. Cunard, on his return from Great Britain, as mark of the sense which his fellow citizens have of his enterprise -particularly in the negociation respecting the mail steamers to run between Liverpool and Halifax. An address and a public dinner to Mr. Cunard were resolved en. M. B. Almon Esqr. was in the chair, A. Keith Esq. in the vice chair, -W. Starr Esq. Secre-

to England by the Great Western, in her last trip, we learn that the venerable Archdeacon Strachan, and a Rev. Dr. Skinner, of New York, were in the habit of performing divine service during New York, were in the nant of performing divine service during the voyage. The writer, whose letter is a sort of diary, has the following notice of the reverend gentlemen, and of the social harmony and good feeling that prevailed amongst the passengers:—

"Yesterday week, the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan per-Yesterday week, the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan performed divine service, and yesterday the Archdeacon read prayers, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, of your city, who gave us an admirable discourse from 139th Psalm, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th verses. The Doctor has suffered a good deal from that too frequent companion, "sea sickness." When I look round upon the numerous passengers, it is a source of gratification that with such a mixture we have so words researed good feelings and the supplies of such a mixture we have so much peace and good feeling -each being apparently desirous to promote the happiness and comfort of those around him. This has been manifested to-day, by a public those around him. This has been manuested to-day, by a public meeting in the morning, to express our feelings in regard to Capt. Hosken, and after dinner by remarks made by distinguished gentlemen in proposing the health of the Rev. Archdeacon Strachan, of Upper Canada, and the Rev. Dr. Skinner. Both these gentlements of the strack of t men sat close to me, and I was enabled to hear the remarks of both—which were very appropriate. The latter appeared to be deeply affected. He remarked that he believed so large a number of persons had rarely, if ever, been together so long, among whom so much courtesy had been manifested, and so much deco-

From the Cobourg Star.

On Monday morning last, information was given to our authorities, upon the oath of an individual who alleges that he took part in the plot for the purpose of revealing it, that SAMUEL HART, late Printer of this town and Belloville, and since a Lewiston Patriot, and a party of armed pirates from the States, were concealed in the houses of Joseph Ash and Joseph Ash, Junior, (two reformers of the Durham School, who figured at the late meeting in Cobourg, and who reside a short distance below the town) with intention to rob and murder some of our leading inhabitants that night .\_ | and 10 days. Measures were immediately taken for their apprehension. About nine o'clock in the evening, the houses were surrounded by a body of trusty men, and all but two of the gang secured, and at once conveyed to gaol, together with the two Messrs. Ash, and one Miles Loke, formerly a tan-

ner of Cobourg, their relative, who was also found therein. The men were unarmed when taken, but on searching the houses, their weapons, which are of the most deadly de-

near fifty persons, were soon discovered, concealed in trunks and beds. The arms are of very costly construction, chiefly bowie knives of enormous length, and pistols. The gang are understood to have left Oswego on Saturday last in a schooner, in company with another schooner and party under command of one Anderson, who is gone on a similar expedition to the Niagara frontier,

The names of the prisoners secured are Samuel P. Hart, Peter Wilkins (supposed to have been a Captain in the Prescott gang), Henry Wilson, William Baker (who upon his own statement, was concerned in the robbery of Mr. Taylor on the Niagara frontier, and is thought also to have had a share in the murder of poor Captain Usher), the two Ashes, and Luke.

As aforesaid, two of the party escaped, and one of these infortunately is no other than the notorious LETT, the avowed murderer of Mr. Usher, whom the Rochester papers, lately, -no doubt with the best possible intention, represented to be on his way to Texas. He boasted of this murder himself to the person who gave the information, dding that one object of his joining the present expedition was in the hope of finding here also Mr. McCormick, who has lately resigned the Collectorship of this Port, and who was wounded it will be remembered at the burning of the Caroline. This gentleman he avowed his determination to shoot, even if he had to do it in the day time! The wretch however is most accurately described, (see below) and it is to be hoped he will yet be apprehended.

LETT passed in the gang by the name of Walker, but no doubt has again changed it, and in the description given of him below, no particular attention should be paid to the dress or color of the hair, as he had the means of dying the one, and doubtless would change the other-indeed the coat he wore has since been recognized on the person of one of the other prisoners. Let this be remembered. The other man who escaped was called Kennedy, and a description of him is also given below. From the evidence on the examination of the prisoners it seems their intention was in the first place to rob and murder a wealthy farmer named Maurice Jaynes, who lives on the back road about four miles from Cobourg, and was supposed to have a quantity of specie in his house; then to enter Cobourg, murder the two Messrs. Boultons, R. Henry Esq., and other loyal individuals, plunder the bank, &c. and secure a retreat (if unsupported, as it cannot be questioned they expected to be, by friends in the town) by seizing a schooner which lay at the wharf. All this was to have been enacted on Sunday night ast, but at the instigation of the informant it was put off till Monday, and happily frustrated altogether. To make surer work of it also they poisoned the dogs of Messrs. Henry and Boulton, one of which is since dead, and the other not expected to recover. The villains have all been fully committed for trial, and it remains to be seen what course the Government will take in their disposition. We trust it will be a firm and prompt one, for any further trifling with the loyalty of the people in this respect, may be dangerous

DESCRIPTION OF THE PIRATES LETT AND KENNEDY. LETT is a man about 25 years old, 5 ft. 11 inches high, rather slim, sandy hair and whiskers, very red faced and freekled, light skinned, very large muscular hands, with round, long, and very white fingers. Eyes light blue, and remarkably penetrating. Had on a black fur hat, rather high in the crown, and broad brim : blue coat, with black velvet collar; mixed pantaloons and laced boots; dark coloured vest, with light spots on it, and figured metal buttons; common cotton shirt.

KENNEDY is about 23 to 25 years old, 5 ft. 9 or 10 inches high, slender figure, full face, dark hair, clear complexion, dark eyes, and altogether a handsome looking man. Wears generally a dark frock coat, dark pantaloons and vest, white full-bosomed

and contented, it must mainly be their own fault. Our Courts of nals in a penitentiary are forbidden to quaff champaigne. Truly

MONTREAL MARKETS,

FRIDAY, July 26, 1839. Nova Scotta.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—Extractly in the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.—The trade of Picton is thus estimated by the lictor Observant.

Ashes.—The sales which transpired in the early part of the week were at our last quotations, viz: 26s a 26s 6d for Pots and 31s a 31s 6d for Pearls; but in consequence of the very low figure at which Ashes have been sold for in the English markets, a reduction of 1s a 1s 3d per cwt. has taken place here.

FLOUR.—There has been very little animation in this market since our last report. Several small parcels changed hands a few days ago, at 35s 90 days, and 34s cash, for Fine; Superfine and Middling representations of the second statement of the se Middlings were sold at the same rate.—Since yesterday morning however, a reduction of 1s 3d per barrel has taken place upon the last week's prices. Upwards of 1000 barrels were disposed of at 33s 9d at 90 days, of which a considerable part was uninspected. The quantity in Market is not great, and is in few hands.

Provisions .- The demand this week has been very moderate, and prices remain the same as last quoted. Yesterday, a small lot of Mess Pork changed hands at 100s; Prime Mess at 87s tary. A committee of thirty was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

6d; and Prime at 80s a 82s 6d. The demand for the Lower Ports is principally for Prime, which may account for the difference in price between it and Mess being so trifling. In beef no sales have transpired worthy of notice. Butter has been rather cheaper this week; good Salt has been sold, by the firkin, at 8d and Fresh at 9d nor lb.

Money.-Upper Canada Bank Bills remain at a discount of

Exchange. The Banks continue to draw on New York at 11 per cent premium; but they have declined drawing on London for the last few days. It is confidently expected, however, that they will again draw to-morrow; but it will likely be at an advance f one half per cent upon last week's rates. Private Bills, to a small amount, has been sold at 10 to 104 per cent premium. The "Shaver," we were informed, offered to day to draw at 11 per cent for Montreal Bank paper, or at 12½ per cent for his own.

BIRTH. 24th July, Mrs. (Captain) W. L. Dames, (66th Regiment,) of a MARRIED.

At Sholdon, on the 28th May, Lieut. J. S. Short, of the 4th or King's Own, to Mary, daughter of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K. C. B., of Sholdon Lodge, Kent.

June 27, at St. George's Hanover-square, by the Rev. George Denison, M. A., Vicar of Broadwinsor, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, to Louisa, second daughter of the late Henry Ker Seymer,

Esq., of Hanford, in the county of Dorset.

At Montreal, on the 25th July, by the Rev. Henry D. Sewell, M. A., John Jamieson Esq., to Jane Anne, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Sewell, Esq., K. C.

On the 22d of Feb., on his passage from China on board the inglis, the Rev George Harvey Vachell, Government Chaplain at Macao, in the 42d year of his age.
June 28, at Ackworth, Yorkshire, aged 65, Elizabeth, relict of he Right Rev. Thomas Fanshawe Middleton, first Lord Bishop

On 25th July, Susan, wife of the Rev. Edmund Willoughby Sewell, niece of the late Lord Bishop of Quebec, and daughter of the Honourable Montgomery Stewart, of Corsbie, in the County of Wigton, in Scotland.

At Kingston, on the 29th July, after 30 hours illness, Eliza melia, infant daughter of Mr. Francis M. Hill, aged 7 months

LETTERS received to Friday, August 2d:-

Rev. J. Grier, add. sub.; R. Hughes, Esq., add. subs. and rem.; J. B. Ewart, Esq., rem.; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. S. Givins, rem.; Rev. R. V. Rogers, add. sub.; F. McAnnany, Esq., rem. in full Vol. 2 and 3; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. B. Cronyn, add. subs. and rem.; John Hawkins, Esq. add. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. McMaster, rem.; Rev. H. Patton, papers; Richd. Birdsall, Esq., rem. in full Vol. 2 and 8; Rev. Mr. Lang, rem. in full Vol. 3; C. Hughes, Esq. add. sub. and rem.

### Youth's Department.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S CATECHISM. PART I. HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

[CONTINUED.]

Q. 29. Was Britain long overspread with ignorance and su-A. Unhappily for many centuries, after which the reformation began to dawn, and God was pleased to bring forth light out of

rkness.

Q. What constituted the vital principle of the reformation?

A. To admit no doctrine or article of faith unless it could be

proved by Holy Scripture.

Q. 30. Who was the able and successful instrument in our

own country of effecting this important work?

A. John Wicliff, born in the parish of Wicliff, near Richmond, A. John Wichi, born in the parish of Wichi, hear Richmond, in Yorkshire, in the year 1324, was raised up by a special providence to detect and expose the corruptions of popery. He held for some time the honourable and important office of Divinity Professor at Oxford, where his authority and influence were considera-

Q. 31. What especial steps did he take to accomplish this im-

A. He nobly advocated the cause of the Reformation in his sermons and writings; but his chief work was a literal translation of the Bible from the Latin Vulgate.

[He wrote several tracts against the principal doctrines of popery, and was the first who translated the whole Bible into English. Such were his courage and zeal, that he can't a confession lish. Such were his courage and zeal, that he sent a confession of his faith to the pope, and declared himself willing to defend it at Rome. He was many years minister at Lutterworth in Leicestershire, where, notwithstanding the danger to which his zeal exposed him, he quietly ended his days. A.D. 1384.]

Q. 32. Had this pearl of inestimable price been withheld from mankind in general?

A. It had been received throughout the western hemisphere in a Latin version, now become a dead language; but the Roman hierarchy were too crafty to place the key of divine knowledge in the power of the people.

Q. 33. Why did they do so?

A. They plainly perceived that so long as they had the keeping of this treasure in their own hands, they could impose upon mankind for doctrines of revelation whatever articles of faith they

Q. 34. Had Wickliff seen the advantages they enjoyed? A. He certainly had, and was persuaded, if ever the preju

dices which had fastened upon mankind were to be effectually loosened, it must be by laying open the bible to the people.

Q. 35. Did this create a longing desire in the people to consult

the inspired records? A. The translation of the Old and New Testament, together with some excellent pieces of divinity which he wrote, were under God the means of opening the eyes of many to see through the

God the means of opening the eyes of many to see through the mystery of popery: though the reformation was not perfected till upwards of 180 years afterwards.

Q. 36. When did England shake off the papal yoke?

A. In the year 1534, Henry VIII. as much out of mere humour, as sound principle, resolved at once to throw off the papal tyranny, and was accordingly declared the head of the English

Church by Parliament.

[Malice may load the memory of King Henry VIII. about his demerit; yet grant the charge true, that bad inclination first moved him to the Reformation, yet he acted therein nothing but conformable to the law divine and human. It is usual with God's wisdom and goodness to suffer vice to sound the first alarm to that fight, wherein virtue is to have the victory. Besides King Heney's Reformation hath been reformed by successive princes of Eng. Church by Parliament. ry's Reformation hath been reformed by successive princes of England, who cannot justly be taxed with any vicious reflexion therein.—Fuller's Church Hist. book v. p. 195.]

Q. 37. Did the nation come into the king's measures? A. Yes, joyfully; and all the credit which the popes had main tained over England for ages, was at once overthe

Q. 38. By whom was the Reformation further aided?

A. By the good Bishop Cranmer, who succeeded in getting several holidays abolished, which had only served to nourish superstition and keep up an idolatrous regard to the saints.

[ Our pious and venerable Reformers, in whom Churchmen so justly glory, were not, as Dissenters diligently endeavour to inculeate, the founders, but merely the purifiers of the Church.—She was the very same Church after the Reformation as she was The Reformers merely cleared away the rubbish of Po pery, which was obstructing her utility and obscuring her glory, and restored her to her pristine purity; and thus left her to us their children, a rich and glorious inheritance.'—Letters to a Dissenting Minister, page 101.]

Q. 39. Was the liturgical service reformed at this period? A. The Venite, Te Deum, the Lord's Prayer, Creed, &c. were translated into English as now used in our Common Prayer Book, but not more could be accomplished during this king's reign.

['Let us admire God's wisdom in our first reforms, who proceeded so moderately in a matter of so great consequence. To reform all at once had been the sure way to reform nothing at all .-New wine must be gently poured into new bottles, lest the streng of the liquor advantaged with the violence of the infusion break the vessel. And thus moderately did our reformers begin, as the subject they wrote on would give them leave. As careful mothers and nurses, on condition they can get their children to part with and nurses, on condition they can get their children to part with knives, are contented to let them play with rattles; so they permitted ignorant people still to retain some of their loved and foolish customs that they might remove from them the most dangerous and destructive superstitions.'—Fuller's Ch. Hist., book vii. pages

Of this ill-ti

Q. 40. When was the whole Common Prayer examined, and such alterations made, as the state of things would bear?

A. In the reign of his son, Edward VI. who was called the nglish Josiah. This amiable prince, the wonder and admiration of his age, gave new spirit and vigour to the Protestant cause, and was its brightest ornament, as well as its most effectual earthly

Such was the piety of this young prince, that being about to take down something which was above his reach, one of his play-fellows proffered him a bible to stand upon. With holy indignation he refused it, and sharply reproved the offerer thereof; 'it being unfit, he should trample that under his feet, which he was to treasure up in his head and heart."]

Q. 41. Were any farther improvements effected in the Church

A. It was unhappily too short to accomplish much, but the altars were changed into communion tables, and the articles of religion were drawn up the same in substance with the present thirty-

Q. 42. Did his successor comply with the new regulations?

A. His sister Mary, who came afterwards to the throne, being a bigot to the Church of Rome, and furious in her zeal, all sorts of cruelty, chains, imprisonment, fire and faggots, raged against

the Protestants. 'The persecutions and barbarities of this horrible period, un der the auspices of Mary, were attended with a year of dearth.— The poor, who were sacrificed as heretics in some places, were perishing in others by famine. Suffolk lay waste more than any other county, and the sea-coast inhabitants were most necessitated of all. Hunger showed them what they had neglected in their days of plenty; and they were supported by thousands upon the the enthusiasts of that time supposed the plants raised by miracle; and our venerable Camden unwilling to call in supernatural powers, solves the difficulty, by imagining that they arose from per thrown on the shore from some wrecked vessel. But there needs not this far-fetched thought: they were not produced that year only, but they had been disregarded before.'—See Hill's British Herbal, page 279, Art. Pea.]

Q. 43. Did she impose again the tyrannical yoke of Rome on the people of England?

A. She overturned everything that had been done in the two former reigns; but God cut short her's in mercy, and Elizabeth, who succeeded her, re-established the reformation, while she pre-

f When Elizabeth was proclaimed Queen, and was carried through the acclamations of the people in Cheapside, she received the Holy Bible, kissed it, put it to her breast and said, 'This is my chief delight, and shall be the rule of my government.''] Q. 44. Did the Papists attempt to deprive the nation of the Protestant religion and its civil liberties?

A. Yes, a prodigious armament was prepared called the Spanish Armada, the greatest fleet that had ever appeared on the British seas, and nothing was expected but the rain of the nation.

Q. 45. How were these approaching enemies destroyed? A. The Almighty Governor of the world, who has the winds and seas at his disposal, in infinite goodness gave them their commission; the ships were driven upon rocks and against each other, by tempest, and so dispersed and shattered that not more than fifty-three returned to Spain.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

August 4 .- Tenth Sunday after Trinity. 11 .- Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. 18 .- Twelfth Sunday after Trinity 24 .- St. Bartholomew's Day.

SALISBURY, SECOND SON OF THE GREAT LORD BURLEIGH.

By the Rt. Hon. T. P. Courtenay.

Lord Salisbury did not live to the close of the parliament, in which the "great contract" was discussed. In February, 1612, he began to shew an indifference to public affairs, which particularly appeared in the case of Vorstius. He had a complication of disorders, and a great depression of spirits, occasioned, perhaps, not more by those disorders than by the uncomfortable position of public affairs.

At the end of April he left London for Bath, accomanied by his chaplain, John Bowles, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, and his secretary, John Finett; and others of his official followers either accompanied or joined him.

The journey occupied six days, a period probably not much exceeding that which would, in 1612, have been occupied in it by a person in health. But it was a most painful journey; nor did frequent changes of posture or carriage afford "any ease that lasted," as his chaplain tells us, "longer than his imagination."

The dying minister was received, each night, at the house of one of the principal persons of the country through which he passed: on the first night he got no farther than Lord Chandos's at Ditton; on the second he slept at Caussam, Lord Knowles's, and then at Mr. Doleman's, at Newbury; Mr. Daniel's, at Marlborough; and Laycock, lady Stapleton's.

At Bath, he tried bathing; and, at first, discovered such cheerfulness of humour, and decrease of unfavourable symptoms, that his attendants began to entertain hopes of recovery: these were soon dissipated, and, after sixteen day's stay at Bath, lord Salisbury "resolved to return towards London with all his weakness." He set forward on the 21st May, and was again hospitably received at Laycock.

Of the last days of Sallsbury, his chaplain and secretary have each left an account; that of the former is the more interesting to those, especially, who set a value upon death-bed testimony borne by celebrated men to the truths of religion. It is from this account that I those magnificent fabrics, and those commodious houses; it formed am enabled to refer, for the first time, to the sentiments of Robert Cecil upon serious matters. His hopes of eternal life, and his consequent indifference to death, were expressed in his very first conversation. Not having so read his Bible as altogether to exclude the moral virtues from the means of obtaining salvation, he did venture, while praying to God for the pardon of his particular sins, to protest with satisfaction, that he had so far performed his duty to his neighbour, as to be enabled to say, that "there never was a man in the world but he could take him by the hand if now he were dying." But we shall see that he placed no undue reliance upon

"You know," he said to Dr. Atkins, his physician, how I confessed with Mr. Dean of Westminster (George Montaigne, afterwards bishop of Lincoln), and yourself, concerning the state of my soul; how I truly confessed my sins, professed my faith, forgave all mine enemies. made my peace with God, received the message of mercy from you, and had the seal of the holy sacrament .-Know ye now, that I have the same faith, I am of the same religion. I doubt not but God will have mercy upon me, for his son Jesus Christ's sake, although great and many have been my sins; for which sins of mine,' he added in a more questionable sentiment, "God hath laid this sickness upon me."

He expressed great thankfulness for the lingering naure of his disease, which had weaned him from human thoughts and cares, and had taught him to know there is no happiness upon earth; which made him most willing to die, to come to that blessed place where is no change nor misery. "Yet one thing," he added, with a consciousness of previous negligence, "troubleth me, that I could not have come to this resolution, if God had

not thus afflicted me." He expressed so earnestly his desire to avail himself of the mercy that his faith promised him, as to excite an apprehension in his attendants, among whom were now Sir Michael Hickes and others, that he would reject the medicines offered; and some of them quoted the authority of St. Paul, (Phil. i. 23, 24,) who, though quite ready to die, yet wished to live, for the sake of his

Of this ill-timed flattery Cecil was impatient, and likened himself rather to the lost sheep of the Gospel, by mine. Come unto him and he shall give you rest,-rest from than to the favoured apostle of the Gentiles. With the exception of some allusions to his servants and children, of whom he spoke with great affection, and with an earnest hope that they would lead religious lives, his speech now consisted entirely of humble confession and repentance of his sins, confidence in his salvation through the atonement by Christ, and resolutions of amendment, if it should please God to revive him, of which however, if I form a correct judgment, he had as little of hope as of expectation. He was visited at Bath by his old friend Sir John Harrington, then paralytic and a cripple; and to him also he expressed the religious confidence which was uppermost in his mind. To his son and heir, who came to Bath on hearing of his father's danger, he addressed this short and pregnant exhortation :-- "Oh my son, God bless thee! The blessing of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob light upon thee! My good son, embrace Horsley. true religion; live honestly and virtuously; loyally to thy prince, and faithfully to thy wife. Take heed, by all means, of blood, whether in public or in private quarrel, and God will prosper thee in all thy ways." interview was followed by the sacrament. Such was throughout all this time the energy of his mind, and its direction to the subject of religion, that on hearing that very good sermon had been preached in the church, he sent for the preacher, and after assuring him that 'he embraced, with his heart and soul, the religion publicly professed in this land, and did hope to be saved by the alone merits of Jesus Christ," desired to have the head of his sermon. By degrees his mind began to wander, and his voice to fail; in the last connected sentences which he uttered, there was perhaps something too much of reliance upon the messenger, rather than the message. The chaplain observed that "God had given to his ministers apower to preach remission of sins. and that, according to that faith and repentance which he saw in the dying man, God did certify by him (the chaplain) that he was in a state of salvation." "Then," quoth my lord, "you have a power," "I answered," says Mr. Bowles, "Yes." "From whence?" "From the church by imposition of hands." "From whence has the church this power?" The clergyman answered, 'from Christ." "Oh! that is my comfort; then I am happy." On Saturday, the 23d of May, the party left Laycock for Marlborough, and on the next day, after having prayed, and apparently in the act of prayer, Robert Cecil sank down and breathed his last, "without

It is probable that the near approach of death, and the presence of the chaplain, who now constantly attended him, excited his particular attention to religion: of his private habits, in the previous part of his life,

groan, or sigh, or struggling."

or a reprobate, called by the fear of death for the first time to think of God.

### A SABBATH IN THE COUNTRY.

To-morrow will be the Sabbath-day, said the Clockmaker; I guess we'll bide where we be till Monday. like a Sabbath in the country-all natur seems at rest.-There's a cheerfulness in the day here, you don't find in have everywhere around us not only the evidence, but also the eftowns. You have natur before you here, and nothin but art there. The deathy stillness of a town, and the great long lines of big brick buildins, look melancholy. It seems as if life had ceased tickin, but there hadn't been time for decay to take hold on there; as if day had broke, but man slept. I can't describe exactly what I mean, but I always feel kinder gloomy and whamble-

Now in the country it's jist what it ought to be—a day of rest for man and beast from labour. When a man rises on the Sabbath, and looks out on the sunny fields and wavin crops, his heart feels proper grateful, and he says, come this is a splendid day, aint it? let's get ready, and put on our bettermost close, and go to Church.-His first thought is prayerfully to render thanks; and then when he goes to worship he meets all his neighbours, and he knows them all, and they are glad to see each other, and if any two on 'em han't exactly gee'd together durin the week, why they meet on kind of neutral ground, and the minister or neighbours make peace tween them. But it tante so in towns. You don't know no one you meet there. It's the worship of neighbors, but it's the worship of strangers, too, for neighbors don't know nor care about each other. Yes, I love a Sabbath in the country .- The Clockmaker.

### The Garner.

INDUSTRY. All the comely, the stately, the pleasant, and useful works which we do view with delight, or enjoy with comfort, industry did contrive them, industry did frame them. Industry reared those goodly pictures and statues; it raised those convenient causeways, those bridges, those aqueducts; it planted those fine gardens with various flowers and fruits; it clothed those pleasant fields with corn and grass; it built those ships, whereby we plough the seas, reaping the commodities of foreign regions. It hath subjected all creatures to our command and service, enabling us to subdue the fiercest, to catch the wildest, to render the gentler sort most tractable and useful to us. It taught us from the wool of the sheep, from the hair of the goat, from the labours of the silkworm, to weave us clothes to keep us warm, to make us fine and gay. It helped us from the inmost bowels of the earth to fetch divers needful toils and utensils. It collected mankind into eities, and compacted them into orderly societies, and devised wholesome laws, under shelter whereof we enjoy safety and peace, wealth and plenty, mutual succour and defence, sweet conversation and beneficial converse. It, by meditation, did invent all those sciences whereby our minds are enriched and ennobled, our nanners are refined and polished, our curiosity is satisfied, our life is benefited. What is there which we admire, or wherein we delight, that pleaseth our mind, or gratifieth our sense, for the which we are not beholden to industry? - Dr. Isaac Barrow.

EXCUSES FOR NOT GOING TO CHURCH.

There is no excuse so trivial, that will not pass upon some men's consciences to excuse their attendances at the public worship of God. Some are so unfortunate as to be always indisposed on the Lord's day, and think nothing so unwholesome as the air of a church. Others have their affairs so oddly contrived, as to be always unluckily prevented by business. With some it is a great mark of wit, and deep understanding, to stay at home on Sundays. Others again discover strange fits of laziness, that seize them particularly on that day, and confine them to their beds .-Others are absent out of mere contempt of religion. And, lastly, there are not a few who look upon it as a day of rest, and there fore claim the privilege of their castle, to keep the Sabbath by eating, drinking, and sleeping, after the toil and labour of the Now in all this the worst circumstance is, that these per sons are such whose companies are most required, and who stand receive all sums, which are or hereafter may be due to most in need of a physician .- Dean Swift.

CHRIST'S INVITATION. Come unto him, all ye that are heavy laden with your sins .-By his own gracious voice he called you while on earth: by the voice of his ambassadors he continueth to call; he calleth you now the hard servitude of sin, and appetite, and guilty fear. That yoke is heavy, -that burthen is intolerable: his yoke is easy, and his burthen light. But come in sincerity ;-dare not to come in ypocrisy and dissimulation. Think not that it will avail you in the last day, to have called yourselves Christians-to have been born and educated under the gospel light-to have lived in the external communion of the church on earth,-if all the while your hearts have holden no communion with its Head in heaven. If, instructed in Christianity, and professing to believe its doctrines, we lead the lives of unbelievers, it will avail you nothing in the next, to have enjoyed in this world, like the Jews of old, advantages which ye despised, -to have had the custody of a holy doctrine, which never touched your hearts -of a pure commandment. by the light of which ye never walked. To those who disgrace the doctrine of their Saviour by the scandal of their lives, it will be of no avail to have vainly called him, "Lord, Lord!"-Bishop

WANT OF CONSIDERATION.

We must fear of many amongst you, that they hear sermons, but do not consider. Companions die around them, but they do not consider. They meet funerals as they walk the streets, but they do not consider. They are warned by sickness and affliction, out they do not consider. They feel that age is creeping upon them, but they do not consider. What shall we say to you?-Will ye continue to give cause for the application to yourselves of those touching words of God by His prophet, "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider." Preachers cannot make you consider. You must consider for yourselves : you must, for yourselves ask God's spirit to aid you in considering. Would that you might | England Tracts, to which the attention of the Clergy is consider; for when the trumpet is sounding, and the dead are stirring, you will be forced to consider, though it will be too late for consideration to produce any thing but unmingled terror. Oh, can you tell me the agony of being compelled to exclaim at the judgment, "When I consider, I am afraid of Him."-Rev.

NAAMAN'S DISEASE. Naaman's disease was not intended as a deadly and poisonous potion from the cup of wrath, but as a salutary draught from the cup of mercy. God was gracious to this heathen, and loved him. Was it because the heathen first loved him? By no means. For what reason then? God intended to magnify his mercy in the man. This was the sole and exclusive reason. The Syrian was a valiant warrior. Uncommon wreaths of victory flourished upon his temples. But this was nothing in the esteem of Him, "who delighteth not in the strength of the horse, nor taketh pleasure in the legs of a man." And even had he possessed other qualities, which might be termed brilliant and amiable, yet he possessed them only for men; but in sight of Jehovah they were of no value. Did he love the Lord? How should he? Did he love his there are no reports, nor any account of him by a reli- glory? No; he only loved his own. Did he do the will of God? gious person; but it were unfair to presume that the No: the will of his flesh. He was a man of the world, attached opinions and hopes which were developed at this time, to the vanities of earth, and dead in sins. But this did not prehad now their first existence in his mind. It was the vent the God of grace from forming ideas of deliverance respecting

THE DEATH OF ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF case perhaps of a worldly man awakened to a closer con- him. Does it displease you that the grace of God acts so unlitemplation of heavenly things, but not of an unbeliever mitedly? We are not displeased. On the contrary, we can rejoice and be glad, when we hear and learn that he has no respect to the person of an individual, but has mercy on whom he will have mercy, without regard to the sin or virtue of any one. -Dr. in the town of Cobourg, formerly occupied by the Bank Krummacher.

EXISTENCE OF EVIL.

Could we view this globe as it came from the hands of the Creator, when every thing which he made was very good, we should fects of his unbounded beneficence. But the earth on which man is placed is no longer as it was framed: it has been cursed for our barred windows, and shut shops, and empty streets, and sin. In every portion of our physical and mental creation, in the soil upon which we tread, the body in which we live, the thoughts and actions of the soul, we are pierced by the thorns and thistles, and taste the sorrows of the death which by our rebellion we have system of beneficence. Nothing whatever but the unqualified acceptance of the whole Word of God, the whole scheme of redemption, as declared in and by that Word, can give us any comfort or confidence in God's mercy, or account for such an inscrutable mystery .- Sir Francis Palgrave.

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July 5th, 1839.

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