LAST HOURS OF JEANNE OF NAVARRE.*

We have hitherto directed our attention more especiala ly to the wisdom and the prudence with which the Queen of Navarre governed her people, and the deep anxiety which she ever testified as to their truest interests; and of the power which her religion had upon her own heart and life. Having early embraced the reformed religion, she spared no pains to establish it in her dominions. By her zeal and energy the patois of Biscay, a language before unwritten, and scarcely understood beyond the immediate limits of the province in which it was spoken, became a vehicle in which sacred truths were conveyed to her subjects; and the versions of the New Testament, and of the Genevan catechism and prayers, printed under her orders, at La Rochelle, are befallen her, the gracious leadings of God's providence, tion: such Mr. Shute was—moderate in its true, legitiever-during monuments of her wisdom and her piety. For it must be remembered that there may be an un- hour of her extremity. Her views of the great doc- that he was overlooked by those in power, and opposed flinching attachment to Protestantism, while at the same trines of the gospel appear, from her repeated contime there may be an almost total ignorance of those versations, to have been unobscured by any cloud. blishment. If there were then troublesome times for great and saving truths which true protestantism sets None of the mummeries of popery were carried into her the Church of England, the times are little less troubleforth as drawn from the pure word of God. There may dying chamber, to speak a delusive security. No priest some now: a strong phalanx is arrayed against her.be, and there often is, a loud outcry against popery by was at hand to administer extreme unction, to prepare While her ministers act mildly, they must act firmly. not a few were contented to lay down their lives; nay, of God was already shed upon it through the agency of they have a solemn duty to perform; that union is there may be, and often is, a decided opposition on the the Holy Spirit. As a heretic she would be doomed to strength; and that the very existence of the Establishsaving importance. She did not oppose the attempts | right hand, at the last great day. to subject her to the Romish power because this would the guide of her own conduct and the rule of her life.

arrived at Paris. The meeting, of course, was one of fell asleep in Jesus, and exchanged an earthly for a his parishioners, between whom and himself the most awful solemnity; she exhorted him to flee from the heavenly crown. those sins which did more easily beset him, and which lasting remembrance, not only by the reformed church 1643, he prayed most earnestly for the Church and natantism—faithfully to serve God, to hold fast the prin- constancy, and uncompromising adherence to the truths of the unhappy position of matters, religious as well as cies? when he can set Ephraim against Manasseh, and Manasseh tarnished his fame long before his abjuration of protesciples in which he had been brought up, to turn a deaf of the gospel; and who regard that system of error which ear to all the insinuating wiles of popery. She could so long held in darkness the nations of Europe, and would witnessing the tumults and enormities of the civil war. not but feel that his situation was one of imminent danger, anxiously reduce them again to a state of bondage, as Soon after this prayer his spirit departed. His mortal this common vicissitude of all human affairs, than a sheet of paper that he was about to ascend the throne of his ancestors, and to rule over a protestant people, having formed alliance with one not likely to conform to their religion, utterly at variance with, and repugnant to, the revealed many nobility, and a vastnumber of the clergy. It was to enter into a family, of the hypocrisy, trickery, and duplicity of which, she had not a shadow of doubt; and in the prime of life, she was spared the bitter pang of beholding, if not sharing in, the massacre of her friends, and of witnessing the apostacy of a son, whom not even the name of "the Great" can rescue from merited blame and condemnation.†

Jeanne proceeded to exhort Henry, whom she apthe royal family, to watch over his sister Catherine, and to see that she was religiously educated at Bearne, and if possible, united to some one strongly attached to the protestant cause; that he should love Henry Bourbon as his own brother, and also the marquis of Couriusin, being careful that as great concord should exist between them and Coligni as possible, for the welfare of the protestant cause. Little was the dying Queen aware of the sad events that were so speedily to ensue; that her best adviser, Coligni, would so soon fall a victim, and that the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew-one of the not have rooted them out.

her children and her friends to God, Jeanne sent for a it is to be questioned, whether the lecturer is not called faithful pastor of the reformed church, and talked to upon to make his discourses more of an expository and him most freely as to her spiritual state. She displayed catechetical character than they usually assume. There the deepest sorrow for sin, lamenting and bewailing her can be little doubt that the most beneficial effects would manifold transgressions. She had just apprehensions of result from the adoption of such a course, which unites, seems to allude to them when he speaks of trees, resemthe corruption of man's nature and the impurity even of to a certain extent, catechetical with what may be his best intentions, and at the same time, of the infinite | termed pulpit instruction.

* From the Church of England Magazine.

† Much valuable information is to be found in Mr. Browning's "History of the Huguenots." But there are many statements from which I entirely dissent, and which render it put my readers on their guard in its perusal. I totally disagree with him, for instance, as to the following remarks, made with respect to the conduct of Henry, as to the act above referred to. "His situation as a sovereign and common parent of a suffering nation, places him beyond the reach of censure for want of firm The protestant theologian may blame his abjuration in as unqualified a manner as the popish ecclesiastic bestows his unqualified approbation; but it is to be borne in mind that by becoming a catholic (papist) Henry IV. was enabled to restore a national existence to France, and posterity has ennobled his name by the title of the Great. Happily the rights of conscience are now so fully admitted, that no one presumes to question the sincerity of another's opinions; we are, therefore, bound to abstain from inquiring whether the king's convictions were real or pretended; and thus extend to his memory a privilege which could not exist while he lived, on account of the general prevalence of bigotry and prejudice." Chap. xlviii. A similar view of it has Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, who represents it to have been dictated by imperious circumstances, replete with wisdom. "Though" he adds, "the zealous adherents of the reformed rehis contemporaries, naturally considered it as a measure of state, in which truth, sincerity, and religious principle had been sacrificed to views of political convenience, or to motives of per

tertain that she was fatigued, for that she took extreme learning, which was not apostolical." delight in his pious conversation, and his heartfelt prayers.

Jeanne, in her dving hours, thus tested the extreme and she felt assured that she should not be left in the mate sense; and to this circumstance may it be ascribed, uncompromising statements of the word of truth, but it be regarded as a token of the just judgment of God. there be no divisions among them. The spirit of Mr. was not a measure of political expediency, but of soul- through grace, that she might be found at the Saviour's the most effectually for the preservation of our Zion .-

deprive her of some portion of her supremacy, but she illness of this excellent Queen, and the circumstances why should not all its ministers and members take council was anxious that her subjects should walk in the liberty under which it took place. She was far from her home, for its preservation? wherewith Christ maketh his people free, and that they and from her subjects and most intimate friends. She should remain firm to those principles which had been had come to be present on an occasion, to her, of course, of the deepest anxiety; but she was delivered from fided in trust to his care for the relief of the needy; and Whatever may be said of the motives of our Henry mixing with those whose principles were at utter variance to these he added as much as his own circumstances VIII. in furthering the views of the reformers—motives with her own, and from the contaminations of a pollu- would allow. His attention in this respect was especially which the papists of the present day, as well as in past ted court. What a testimony did such a death-bed times, are rejoiced to traduce—there can be no doubt bear to the power of vital religion. She had repeated do say, and will maintain, he was the most precious as to those which actuated Jeanne. She had no political conversations with Coligni and other friends. The night jewel that was ever shewn or seen in Lombard Street," trary, her very adherence to protestant principles mili- in listening to the ministers who attended her, who bore | Sketches of Yorkshire Biography.* But, if brief, it is the walls of Babylon, yet now it is become a place for owls to tated against the stability of her throne and the security testimony to her entire resignation to the divine will— abundantly comprehensive; little more could have been screech in, and for satyrs to dance in. And now grass grows where of her person; it made her an object of suspicion; it to her unfeigned trust in the merits of the Lord Jesus added. exposed her to the wrath of the Romish see; it even en- | Christ, to the utter exclusion of any merits of her own, dangered the existence of Navarre as a separate kingdom. and to her exemplary patience, though under the great-The Queen finding that her illness was likely to be est bodily suffering. She retained the use of speech, of a very serious and dangerous character, and ignorant and her memory remained unimpaired to the last, when that time gradually sank. He retired to the country, how soon she might be called away, sent for Henry, now at eight in the morning of the 9th of June, she sweetly about four miles distant, where he was often visited by

> utterly detrimental to man's temporal, spiritual, and remains were buried in St Mary Woolnoth, a vast con- to resist the shot of a canuon. - Bp. Bramhull. eternal interests, which it cannot fail to be, seeing it is course of people attending his funeral, among whom were word of Almighty God.

to become mixed up with the intrigues of a court, which which supported a dying monarch, when about to apshe had discovered to be utterly sunk in profligacy, the pear before him by whose authority alone kings reign man, Mr. Ephraim Udall, rector of St. Austin's, was very atmosphere of which was pestiferous and ruinous to and princes administer justice. These comforts were selected for the purpose. What must have been the the soul's health. How far this may have tended to derived not from the rank she had possessed, norfrom state of party-feeling, when such a gross outrage was eth him whom he foveth, even as the father the child in whom he east a cloud over her last hours, who can determine? the steadfastness she had testified in adherence to the but, though the spirit might be dejected, the soul was truth; they arose from the consciousness that in Christ Popularity is a sandyfoundation on which a minister is Christ. Therefore the Apostle telleth the Hebrews, "If you be animated by the comforts of the gospel. Sad, that a Jesus the Lord, there is mercy to be found, yea, and to rest his hopes of asefulness. This very divine afterdying mother's last injunctions should be forgotten; plenteous redemption. Humble as may be your lot, wards became as mich opposed as he was now applauded, and not sons." In the tenth of Matthew our Saviour warns his that, after a public avowal of his adherence to protes- depressed as may be your circumstances, recollect that and by the same individuals. The minister is to recol- disciples hereof: "Behold I send you as sheep in the midst of antism, Henry should be led to a public recantation, with God there is no respect of persons. The same lect whose ambass dor he is, whom he is sworn to serve, wolves." Thus God schooleth and nurtureth his people, that and that his name should be handed down to posterity mode of salvation applies to poor and rich. Hap- whose message is committed to his trust; and if he is a through many tribulations they may enter to their rest. Frankas that of one who, kneeling in the chapel of St. Dennis, py will it be for you, if through saving mercy your faithful ambassader, a zealous servant, who delivers his incense, when it is put in the fire, giveth the greater perfume; "swore and protested, by Almighty God, to live and eternal state may be that which I doubt not will be her's message without far or favour, he will not heed the spice, if it be pounded smelleth the sweeter; the earth, when it die in the catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion, to whose memoir has been placed before you; it can be reproaches, or be lattered by the applause, of those to is torn up with the plough, becometh more fruitful; the seed in protect and defend it against all its enemies at the hazard said, "He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and whom he is set forth to preach, in all their fulness, the of his blood and life." The righteous are taken away lifteth the needy out of the dunghill, that he may set saving truths of the Gospel. from the evil to come; and, if Jeanne was called away him with princes, even with the princes of his people."

> THE VENERABLE JOSIAS SHUTE, B. D., Archdeacon of Colchester, and rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London.

This devoted servant of God, whose name is comparatively little known, was born A. D. 1558, at Giggleswick, pointed her heir, whom she committed to the care of in Yorkshire, of which his father was vicar; and whose privilege it was to see all his sons, five in number, effective ministers of the Church of England. Of these not the least eminent was the subject of the present memoir, who was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge: he became rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, in London, A. D. 1611, and subsequently archdeacon of Colchester. The living of St. Mary's he would never relinquish for any other of higher value, though frequently placed within his reach; he felt he could not conscientiously do so. According to his own statement, in a pamphlet which he published in the year of his death, styled "An elegia- Edom," (a Hebrew word denoting Red,) so frequently foulest blots in the annals of popery-was to consign so cal Commemoration," it is expressly stated that he was, many of God's people, and those to whom she was most on several occasions, offered higher preferment; but that strongly attached, to the edge of the sword. It was he was "unwilling, when he had brought the souls of his well for her that she could not foresee this; it would neighbours part of the way to heaven, to leave them to parently light. It might have ruffled a bosom where all church was attended by persons of the greatest eminence. affections will still cling to us; nay, are these not wisely Wednesday. It is somewhat difficult to conceive any planted by an Almighty and gracious-hand for the best different sense that is implied between lecturing and ture are, though not always in the same strain of doc-

The most unquestionable testimonies are on record church was well attended, as has been observed, on the Sunday; and especially so on the week-day by his brother clergymen. His preaching was uncompromising. He faithfully rebuked vice, even in the highest quarter; and he was ever mindful that, though a portion of his congregation consisted of the great, the wealthy, and the learned, yet that the poor among the flock were not to be forgotten. Almost every clergyman has found the extreme difficulty of suiting his discourses to the relative position of the several members of his congregation.-To be enabled so to address the learned, as not to rise above the comprehension of the unlearned, and to addescend to too great familiarity of expression, -is a have possessed in the highest degree. A volume of his sermons, all preached A.D. 1641-42, was published by Mr. Sparke, rector of St. Martin's, Ironmonger Lane. "In his character were united," says Granger, "every

* "A Biographical History of England," &c. By the Rev. J. Granger, Vicar of Shiplake, Oxfordshire. Second ed., 1775.

She expressed her gratitude for the many unspeakable affected piety. He was frequently styled the English besought him not to desist from any notion he might en- balance the prejudice conceived by some against his the end of February. The coral banks are less nume-

his ministry were indeed peculiarly trying; and though true, only so far as their own experience went,) that they value of those principles she had embraced, which had strongly attached to the Church, and at the same time guided her through life, and were now supporting her tolerant to those who dissented from its discipline, both poses to translate Yam Zuph, "the Sea of Coral," a on the bed of death. She could trace, through an parties seemed to oppose him. It was difficult to be a name as appropriate as that of Edom.—Andrew Crichton. eventful reign, and amidst many severe trials which had moderate man under the then existing state of the nathose who are ignorant of some of the grand distinguish- her to meet her God. No masses, she knew, would be Disagreeing, as they do, among themselves, on points ing doctrines of the reformation, in defence of which offered for the peace of her departed soul; but the peace far from unimportant, they must still bear in mind, that part of many members of the reformed churches, to the everlasting misery. Her death would not improbably ment may, under God, depend on the circumstance, that was not so with Jeanne of Navarre. Religion with her Thousands would rejoice in it; yet had she a good hope, Shute is precisely that which is the most likely to act If the enemies of the Church-men of every religious There is something peculiarly interesting in the last and non-religious completion-meet for its overthrow,

> Mr. Shute was a diligent student. In disposition he was frank, open, and generous. Large sums were condirected to the needy among the clergy. "Reader, I

When Mr. Shute had been incumbent of St. Mary's fell into a swoon one day or leaving the pulpit, and from The name of Jeanne of Navarre will be held in ever- of his long incumbency. On the day of his death, in civil; and in God's good providence he was saved from against Ephraim, and both against Judah. Navies, Armies, his dying request, that his funeral sermon might be Reader, you have here set before you the comforts preached by Dr. Holdswoth, rector of St. Peter-le-Poor.

THE RED SEA.

The Red Sea ccupies a deep, rocky cavity, extending about one thousand one hundred and sixty miles in length, and its nean breadth may be taken at about one hundred and twenty. Strabo has compared its shape to that of a broad river; and it does not receive the waters of a single tributary stream. The name greatly puzzled the ancients, and has occasioned in later times a display of much superfluous learning, to determine whether it was derived from the colour of the water, the reflection of the sand-banks, and the neighbouring mountains, or the solat rays struggling through a dense atmosphere. These various conjectures are set at rest; both the air and water are unusually clear; the theory of king Erythrus is exploded; and the name is now admitted to be merely a Greek translation of the "sea of mentioned by the sacred writers. Its surface is diversified with a number of islands; some of which, such as Kotemble, and Gebel Tor, near Loheia, exhibit volcanic appearances. The western coast is bold, and has more have cast a cloud over a dying bed, where all was ap- a new convoy." His talents were unquestionable. His depth of water than the eastern, where the coral rocks are gradually encroaching on their native element. These was apparently smooth. For, while in a fallen world, its He preached twice on a Sunday, and lectured every reefs are found dispersed over the whole gulf, rising, in some places, ten fathoms above the water. The bottom is covered with an abundant harvest of this substance as of purposes? and he, who there planted them, would preaching at the present day. The sermon and the lec- well as of certain plants; and, if examined in calm weather, it has the appearance of verdant meadows, and Having settled her worldly matters, and commended trine, precisely on the same model of composition; and submariae forests; phenomena which procured this gulf the appellation of Yam Zuph, from the Jews, and Bahr Souf, from the Arabs, signifying (in both languages) the "Sea of Green Weeds." These beautiful productions attracted the admiration of antiquity. Strabo bling the laurel and the olive, growing at the bottom and along the eastern coast of the Red Sea, which at ebb-tide were left uncovered, though at other times they were as to the efficiency of Mr. Shute's ministrations. His wholly under water; a circumstance deemed the more surprising, when contrasted with the nakedness of the adjacent shores. Burckhardt remarks, that the coral in the inlet of Akaba is red, and that in the gulf of Suez the white is chiefly to be seen; -facts which may reconcile the discordant statements of Bruce, Valentia, Henniker, and other modern travellers.

All who have frequented the Red Sea, have observed the luminous appearance or phosphorescence of its waters. "It was beautiful," says a graphic writer, who sailed from Mocha to Cosseir, "to look down into this brightly transparent sea, and mark the coral here in large masses of honeycomb-rock, there in light branches of a dress the poor man in a strain sufficiently plain not to pale red hue, and the bed of green sea-weed, and the golden sand, and the shells, and the fish sporting round most valuable talent, which Mr. Shute would appear to the vessel, and making colours of a beauty to the eye, which is not their own. Twice or thrice we ran on after dark for an hour or two; and though we were all faminever have I seen it in other waters so superlatively

> * "Works of the Rev. Thomas Zouch, D.D., F.L.S.," &c .-By Archd. Wrangham. 2 vols. 1820.

observed no species of weed or flag; and the latter pro-

The Garner.

THE INSTABILITY OF HUMAN AFFAIRS. All places have their days and nights, their summers and winters, their sunshine and storms. No sublunary thing is stable. The sun hath its eclipses, the moon hath its waxings and wanings, the sea hath its ebbings and flowings, the elements their successive changes. Peace and war, sickness and health, plenty and dearth, do succeed one another. The whole world is a restless whirligig running violently, sometimes this way, sometimes that way: a reed shaken hither and thither with every pulse of wind: a tottering quagmire whereupon it is impossible to lay a sure foundation; like a sick man that can take no rest in his bed, but is continually tossing and turning from side to side. - The vicissitude of human affairs is necessary to the being of the world. Beasts would multiply without number if none were brought to the shambles. Fishes would fill the sea, and fowls the air, if the greater did not devour the less, and both serve for the use of man. By nature we are born thicker into the world than we die out of the world: every age bailds cities, towns, villages, so as if God did not sometimes thrust in the sickle, of his justice into the over rank field of this world, and sweep away whole multitudes by war or famine or pestilence, two worlds could not contain us, ten worlds could not nourish us .- If any place would have pleaded a privilege to exempt itself from this changeable vicissitude, what rather than Jerusalem? yet it had not one stone left upon another. Or Capernaum, whose magnificent buildings were lifted up to Heaven? is the only remark attached to his name in Zouch's yet it was cast down to Hell. Pliny and Strabo write wonders of their confidence to protect them from this common vicissitude? In thirty-three years, he began to decline in health. He navies or armadoes? how easily may they be cast away, or dashed in pieces against the rocks; as the ships of Jehoshaphat were at Ezeon-Geber. Or in walls and fortifications? when the walls of Jericho fell down at the sound of rams' horns and the shouting of an enemy. Or in prudent politicians? when God can infatuate perfect harmony had always existed, during the whole the wisdom of the wise, and turn all their counsels into folly, as he did the counsels of Achitophel. Or in numerous armies of expeof France, but by all who admire firm faith, unshaken tion. He foresaw, probally, what would be the result so that ten shall chase an hundred. Or in leagues and confedera-

THE CHRISTIAN'S TRIALS.

Garrisons, Counsellors, Confederates, are no more able to prevent

God giveth us warning to be ready to suffer afflictions for his name. "My son, if thou wilt come into the service of God, stand And in the Proverbs: "My son, refuse not the chastening of the Lord, neither be grieved with his correction; for the Lord correctcommitted against a faithful minister's dying request! delighteth." "As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten," saith without correction whereof all are partakers, then are ye bastards, ranker; the nigher the vine is pruned to the stock, the greater grape it yieldeth; the grape, when it is most pressed and beaten, maketh the sweeter wine; fine gold is the better when it is east in the fire; rough stones with hewing are squared and made fit for the fire; rough stones with hewing are squared and made fit for building; cloth is rent and cut that it may be made a garment; linen is washed, and wrung, and beaten, and is the fairer. These are familiar examples to shew the benefit and commodity which the children of God receive by persecution. By it God washeth and scoureth his congregation. "We rejoice," saith St. Paul, "in tribulations, knowing that tribulation bringeth forth patience, and patience experience, and experience hope, and hope maketh not ashamed." The power of God is made perfect in weakness, and all things turn unto good to them that fear the Lord .- Bp. Jewell.

THE WAY OF GOD'S COMMANDMENTS.

We place religion much in our accustomed performances, in oming to Church, hearing and repeating of sermons, and praying at home, keeping a road of such and such duties. "The way of God's commandments" is more in doing than in discourse. In nany, religion evaporates itself too much out by the tongue, while it appears too little in their ways. Oh! but this is the main: ne act of charity, meekness, or humility, speaks more than a day's discourse. All the means we use in religion, are intended for a further end, which if they attain not, they are nothing .-This end is to mortify and purify the heart, to mould it to the way of God's commandments in the whole track of our lives; in our private converse one with another, and our retired secret converse with ourselves, to have God still before us, and his law our rule in all we do, that he may be our meditation day and night, and that his law may be our counsellor, to regulate all our designs and the works of our callings by it; to walk soberly, and godly, and rightecusly in this present world; to curb and cross our own wills where they cross God's; to deny ourselves our own humour and pride, our passions and pleasures, to have all these subdued and brought under by the power of the law of love within us;this, and nothing below this, is the end of religion. Alas! amongst multitudes who are called Christians, some there may be who speak and appear like it, yet how few are there who make this their business, and aspire to this, "the way of God's commandments."- Archbishop Leighton.

THE SERMON AND THE PRAYERS.

Preaching is a speech to man for his edification and instruction in faith and good life: but prayer is a speech to God, to honour and worship him, in the acknowledgment of his dominion over, and his bounty and goodness towards all creatures, but mankind especially. And, therefore, though a man cannot take too much pains in that which he is to speak from God to man, lest he be proved a false relater; yet, of the two, there should be more care had what prayers he puts up for himself and the whole congregation unto God, lest he be not only a false worshipper, but also, lest he suddenly and unadvisedly ask that which may be hurtful unto all. And, for aught he knows, God may at that time, be angry with us for our sins, and may hear in his anger, and grant. And, I believe, it will be found a greater and more dangerous sin, for the priest to make the people ask at God's hands those things which they ought not. Besides, the public prayers of the Church liar with the sparkling of the sea round the boat at night, do teach and inform the people, not only how to pray, and so how to worship, but in many things also what to believe, as well, nay, oftentimes better than many sermons. So that ill-praying in

*Scenes and Impressions.

holiness of the most High. She declared her utter un- qualification of an excellent divine. His learning in splendid. A rope dipped in it and drawn forth, came public contains almost all the mischiefs that ill-preaching hath in worthiness of obtaining God's pardon and acceptance, divinity and ecclesiastical history was extensive, indeed up as a string of gems; but with a life, and light, and it, over and above all the ill that is proper to itself, and so is the and yet looked for both, through the merits of his well almost universal. His talent as an orator was perhaps motion, the diamond does not know."* Those sealights more dangerous sin. And, therefore, the Church cannot be too beloved Son. She felt that God might still be just, and unrivalled. He instantly caught, and immovably fixed, have been explained by a diversity of causes; but the careful for a set and known form for public prayer; yea, and that vet the justifier of the sinner that believeth in Jesus. the attention. His life was a uniform example of unspawn and animalculæ; a conjecture which receives preaching she leave a greater latitude. So, upon consideration, I mercies of which she had been partaker; joined heartily | Chrysostom, and was particularly conversant in the writhe inroads of popery. I now come to the consideration in the prayers which the pastor offered, thanking him tings of that father. He first began to be neglected in who mention it visited the gulf during the spawning pefor his kindness, for the instruction he had imparted, and the civil wars. His primitive virtues could not overtious preaching there is now-a-days, I am strongly tempted to rous in the southern parts. It deserves notice, that believe, that were there the like injunction for preaching, it were The times in which Mr. Shute was called to exercise Dr. Shaw and Mr. Bruce have stated, (what could be far better than that such loose, dangerous, and unchristian preachings, as are in many places, should continue .- Abp. Laud.

CHRIST'S PATIENCE.

What sorrows did he undergo, and with what patience did he suffer them! Patient when Judas unworthily betrayed him with a kiss; patient when Caiaphas despitefully used him; patient when hurried from one place to another; patient when Herod with his men of war set him at nought; patient when Pilate so unrighteously condemned him; patient when scourged and crowned with thorns; patient when his cross was laid upon him, and when he was reviled, reproached, scoffed at, and every way abused .-Lord Jesus, grant me patience, after this example, to bear thy holy will in all things .- Bishop P. Willson, (Sodor and Man.)

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

Being an introduction to the English Language, with An Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the Ontlines of Geography, a comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week.

For sale at the following places:

Henry Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto.
Methodist Book Store, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, Toronto.
Gazette Office, Hamilton.
Alexander Fisher's, Port Hope.
C. H. Morgan's, Cobourg.
D. Perry's, Churchville.

PRINTING INK.

SUCH as is used in the printing of this Newspaper, imported from London, in kegs, 24 pounds each, and for sale by the keg, at 2s. 6d.

HENRY ROWSELL,

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

MRS. CROMBIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday ollowing.

M. C. CROMBIE,

BROCK DISTRICT SCHOOL. WANTED, a TEACHER to the Brock District School. References as to Qualification, &c. to be forwarded to

H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 16th February, 1841. HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storckeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged.

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will beome payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the hird day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several tranch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the are of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by sa Local Banks.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

Secretary.

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg.—If by letter, post-pald. January 1st. 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always meres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, JOHN C. CHAMPION,

MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES,

Hospital Street, Toronto. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Toronto, August 29, 1840.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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

N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile. Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

The Church

S published for the Managing Committee, by HENRY ROWSELL TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, TER SHILLINGS per annum.—Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

No subscription received for less than six months; nor the discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the of the Publisher. AGENTS.

THE CLERGY OF THE
A. Menzies, Esq.
Angus Bethune, Esq.
G. Wt Baker, Esq.
J. Beavis, Esq.
Wm. Gravely, Esq.
I. D. Goslee, Esq.
B. Ewart, Esq.
lessrs. S. Rowsell & Son, achard Hughes, Esq.
Perry, Esq.
mes Stanton, Esq.
10s. Saunders, Esq. THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES - Belleville and Seymour. - Brantford. Dundas.
11, Cheapside, London, England Guelph. Halifax, N. S. Hamilton.

Henry Pryor, Esq.

Ruthven, Esq.

Ir James Jones, senr.

rthur Hooper, Esq. P. M.,

Hawkins, Esq.
lessrs, Swords, Stanford & Co.

Davidson, Esq. P. M.

G. Armour, Esq.

A. Turner, Esq.

hn Burwell, Esq.

arles Hughes, Esq. Druggist,

Joynt, Esq.

K. Boomer, Esq.

L. B. Botsford,

Nixon, P. M.

Warwick.
Wellington Square.
Whitby.
Whitchall.