calculations do not extend beyond a limited space of time, and ance of the engrafted word. must, no doubt, receive a considerable accession, in order to reach the total amount of the British slaughter.

Of the British and Protestants thus slaughtered, whatever may have been the amount, a very large proportion, it cannot be doubted, were members of the Church of Ireland. Of the parochial clergy, at the same time, it is evident that a great number became victims of the general extermination. Several of these, their names, their sufferings, and their indignities, are on record; of Tyrone, and another, who, with his wife and four children, un derwent the same fate at Limerick; of one who was stripped, and driven, like a wild beast, through Cashel, the rebels following, and pricking him on with darts and rapiers, till he fell down dead ; of others, at the same place, who were thrust into a loathsome dungeon, and kept there for many weeks in abject and miserable bondage; and of others, again, who were hanged, at the same place, with circumstances of unfeeling and pitiless barbarity; of others, who, having been barbarously slaughtered, were exposed in their remains to laceration and mutilation, to indignity and insult, at Kilkenny: and of others who were refused christian burial, after being murdered, or, having been buried, were dug out of their graves, as patrons of heresy, at Killaloe. The Vicar of Urras, in the county of Mayo, having been terrified into a profession of Popery, became a drummer in the company of an insurrectionary officer, and was then slaughtered for a recompence by the rebels.

Upon one of these ministers, in particular, was inflicted an act of peculiar outrage, which requires especial notice. Seven Protestant heads being triumphantly erected, on a market-day, upon the market-cross of Kilkenny, slashed, stabbed, and mangled, into the mouth of one of them, being that of a clergyman, with his cheeks slit up to the ears, was inserted a gag or carrot; and a leaf of the Bible being placed before him, he was bidden to preach, being insultingly told that his mouth was wide enough. The outrage, thus offered to the minister of God's word, harmonized with that which was offered to the word of God.

Of the irreligious treatment of the latter many other examples are recorded. In the counties of Wicklow, Tyrone, Cavan, Fermanagh, and in the Queen's County, instances might be specified of the Holy Volume being cut or torn to pieces, being cast into the fire and burned, being plunged into, and soiled with filthy water, being leaped upon and trampled under foot, with exclamations of bitter reproach and imprecation; as that this Book was the cause of all the strife and contention in the country, and that there was good hope of all the Bibles in Ireland being polluted and trodden on, as that was, and of there being soon not one suffered to remain in the kingdom.

## THE OBOROE.

# TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1840.

It is time to return to, and to conclude our observations upon the value of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, and upon the important office which they sustain who undertake the generous and self-denying duty of conducting them. To be the humble instrument in the hands of a merciful God of "saving a soul alive," should with the established Christian be the constraining principle of action in entering upon this responsible office; and, certainly, few have better opportunities of becoming agents in forwarding that blessed work than the Sunday School Teacher. "When thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren," is an admonition from our Lord himself which forbids a cold and inoperative contemplation of what his sacred cause requires at our hands: we are not to linger at the threshold of the vineyard while there is so much within to engage our toil: we are not to stand still, and be content with a mere meditative Christianity, while the souls of thousands are "perishing for lack of knowledge." To render his pupils true followers of the Lord Jesus,

-lambs of his flock which he will own at the dreadful day of reckoning, and receive to himself when he "maketh up his jewels,"-will be the first care of the faithful Sunday School Teacher; yet, with an affectionate and prudent regard to the waywardness of the human heart, he would fortify them in childhood with those principles which would, in after age, cause them to adhere to, and strive to promote, the unity of Christ's

thousand were murdered at the first outbreak, before any danger and a godly conversation and an unblameable life may was apprehended. It should be observed, however, that these reasonably be expected to accompany the meek accept-We cannot, it is true, always control that listlessness

of feeling which, in many cases, is so serious a barrier to the people the means of seeingand hearing what passed. improvement; but to one corrective of this fault, both in ourselves and others, we all have the means of access, -we can approach the throne of grace, and lay hold of the joint committee of citizens IIis Excellency's reply the mercy-seat, and entreat the spiritual gift which will open the blind eyes and supply life and warmth to the to meet the cordial approbation of every one who heard callous and careless heart. Perhaps, in the prosecution as of one who was inhumanly murdered at Killyman, in the county of this duty, the refuge of prayer is too often neglected; of party animosities, expressed his earnest determination and doubtless, if neglected, no blessing from heaven can to devote his utmost endeavours to promote the welfare be expected to accompany the mere human and unsanctified performance.

But while, as a primary obligation, we urge the invocation of the Throne of Grace, we mean not that human efforts are to be relaxed, or that human agency is not to He thanked the assembled thousands in the warmest be employed with all the diligence and all the skill terms for his very kind and lattering reception; and, which can be commanded .- And here we cannot urge too strongly the importance of punctuality,-of never allowing the appointed hour of assemblage to pass without being at the post of duty,-so as to preclude all excuse for a similar irregularity in those whom they instruct, and to afford no countenance, in the slightest degree, to the suspicion that the duty is not joyfully undertaken and pursued.

And where this irregularity is discernible,-when children, without any apparent or satisfactory cause, are absent from the school or negligent in their attendance, the Teacher should regard it as his business, during the ensuing week, to ascertain by personal inquiry the cause of this neglect. In the words of the right reverend author already quoted, "without regular and constant visiting, to look after the absentees, to assist the ignorant, to encourage the timid, to rebuke the vicious, the better half of the object of the Sunday School is lost. It is matter of deep regret that this wholesome practice is so much neglected. The author earnestly commends it to all who would turn any to righteousness. In addition to the advantage to the pupils, an access is thus opened to the parents. Nor is the least benefit, that which re- and a monument "are perennius" shall recall to future sults to the teacher. It is the school of human life, and its lessons are inestimable. The rich should go to learn Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson. humility, and to practise charity-the poor to learn contentment, and to exercise themselves in faith and patience."

Again, while they are teachers, the conductors of Sunday Schools should also themselves be learners. They should regularly and diligently peruse the Book of God, and strive to become spiritually, as well as literally, acquainted with its sacred contents,-consulting, in short, all those accessible means of information which will qualify them to impart this essential knowledge. The skill of a divine is not expected from them; but they should, to a certain extent, be competent to interpret God's Word, and therefore should not neglect the means of acquiring that ability. In furtherance of this object, we should strongly recommend their meeting together for religious conversation at stated periods, when such assemblages are practicable; for, under prudent direction, they would be found an important auxiliary in furnishing instruction and mutual strength for the work. We know not that we need say more upon this subject. We are conscious of having stated our views imperfectly, and under the disadvantages of interruption;

out they may nevertheless prove of some benefit, and lay, at least, the foundation for further useful reflection which the subject itself will suggest. We shall but add the expression of our hope that every parochial charge within this Diocese will have, at least, its Sunday School, conducted by pious and diligent Teachers,-who will not be daunted or checked in their work by slight discouragements, but who will persevere, in the face of every temporary difficulty, in their good work; sowing themselves the seed, planting and watering with faithfulness and zeal, and leaving the increase to God.

In a succeeding column will be found some judicious and excellent remarks upon the Union Bill by an English correspondent. We are glad, by its insertion, to signify our approbation of the prudent course of conduct mends. It is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of Canada and the happiness of its inhabitants that all further controversy on this measure should be discarded, and every effort made to render it as beneficial as possible. Contention on the subject can be productive of no good, but is rather repugnant to the ficial as possible. Contention on the subject can be dutiful submission incumbent on every Christian subject. elegant.

Our worthy Licut.-Governo (whom we regret to see labouring under severe illness then rose and requested His Excellency to receive the address of the Inhabitants on the steps in front of the House, to give the body of He immediately complied, and proceeded to the steps, where the Mayor read to him the Address agreed to by was admirably well adapted to the purpose, and seemed it. He echoed the wish of the address for the cessation of the provinces committed to is care, and emphatically repeated his advice to the Nova Scotians, to turn from idle disputes upon theoretical points of government to the consideration of their real and practical interests. after receiving and answering an address from the Mechanics' Institute, departed for Government House.

The day was beautiful, and the reception of His Excellency may be truly considered as one of the strongest and most unanimous exhibitions of popular feeling ever witnessed in Toronto.

Fervently would we express our hope that this event, conspicuous as it has been for the total absence of party feeling, may be the forerunner of a brighter and better state of things; when the unhappy differences of bygone years and bitter outpourings of personal antipathy shall have become merely as the recollection of a wild and stormy morning which heralded the advent of a fair and cloudless day.

May the blessing of that Divine Providence which His Excellency reverently implored in his answer to the citizens, so guide him in the difficult labour of his administration, "that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established amongst us." Should such be the blessed result of his exertions, he will have raised on this continent a glorious tribute to his fame, in the living evidence of a nation's happiness; ages the remembrance of the administration of the Right

The Addresses, with His Excellency's Replics, will be found in a succeeding column.

## COMMUNICATION.

# Lower Mansee Town, 28th July, 1840.

To the Editor of the Church, Rev. Sir :--I thank the Lord God that I am well this day, and I am glad to say that the inhabitants of this place enjoyed very fine worship of the true God on Sunday last, and a good many Indians came to the Church of Christ, and prayed together; "Our Father which art in Heaven; hallowed be thy name; thy Kigdom come; thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that tres-pass against us; and lead u not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen." We had also large attendance at Sunday School, and I felt very happy. Now, my dear Sir, I am glad to inform you that on the Sth day of October last, I said I would do no more folish things, and I hope Jesus Christ will help me to keep ny words, and that he will help the to strengthen my brethen and sisters in the religion of Christ which they have embraced. I hope the good word from our minister will reach the hearts of all our Indian friends who are not baptizel. Every morning when I rise I call my family together, aid pray with them, and advise them to do what is good, ad teach them by my example the way to heaven. I say t each of them; You must re-member you are now, by Hbly Baptism, a member of the religion of our blessed Savour Jesus Christ; it therefore becomes you to be an exemplary Christian; it becomes you to live soberly and righteosly, and to think of the golden rule in all your dealings; "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." And I try and show my friends and neighbours the way of true religion, remembering the text I heard from our pionsClergyman a few Sabbaths ago; "When thou art converted,strengthen thy brethren." By publishing these few observations in your useful Journal you will oblige,

Rev Sir, Your India friend and subscriber, JOHN WAMPUM.

# ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM. From the Gristian Journal. We have much pleasure in inform our rea nument has just been ercted in the Cathedral of Tuam, to the memory of the late much regretted Archbishop.-A friend has sent us the inscription, which is well written

will not be difficult under the powerful protection of England. towards them: for an individual to threaten war if his Some rich Jews, in London and in Italy, intend to establish factories and manufactories in Jerusalem, and some other onsiderable towns, under the protection of England. The English government has appointed a vice-consul at Jeru-salem for all Palestine."—Hamburgh Correspondent, May 14.

The Earl of Suffolk has contributed £100., and the Rev. G. H. Hutchinson £50, towards enlarging and repairing the parish church of Westport, near Malmsbury. It is at pre-sent capable of holding only 170 persons, though the parish ontains a population of upwards of 500 persons.

On Monday afternoon, August 3rd, the corner stone of Christ Church, in the city of Alleghany, was laid by the Rev. Dr. Upfold, of Pittsburgh. An address was delivered by the Rev. E. Woodward, the rector of the parish; and the Onloading prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Arnett, of Ohio. The Rev. Mr. Dyer, of Laceyville, was also present. The edifice is to be in the Gothic style, 85 feet by 53, with a basement story, and a tower for a clock and bell. The walls will be of brick. We learn with pleasure that the con-The gregation has much increased within the last few months. The Office used on the above occasion was the one recom-mended by the Bishop of this Diocese.—*The Banner of the* Cross.

# Civil Intelligence.

## THE UNION BILL. From an English Correspondent.

London, 31st July, 1840. I am confident that the measure for the Union of the Canadas is a wise one, and ought to secure their happiness and prosperity; and although the opinions of some I greatly espect, such as Chief Justice Robinson and Sir Francis Head, are against it, I hope, and believe, they will prove wrong in their views; but the success of the measure must chiefly depend upon the conduct of the inhabitants of the provinces, particularly those of Upper Canada, to whom, as a body, I give credit for much good sense and right intentions. I hope they will recollect, that no measure, how and the success of the success upless however good, can of itself produce entire success, unless they will do all in their power to promote it, by putting an they will do all in their power to promote it, by putting an end to party violence, and merging individual interest for the public good. England is desirous of maintuing de-connection with British America, and of affording her the advantage of protection and assistance; and if the colonists value, as I know they do, the connection with the Mother Country, they should not only do all in their power to promote it, firmly and consistently, but endeavour to satisfy the Mother Country, that she will derive adequate advan-tages from her exertions and sacrifices for the welfare of the colony. So strong an epinion now prevails on this side, of colony. So strong an epinion now prevails on this side, of the advantages which will result from a more intimate connection with the British American Colonies, that it connection with the British American Colonies, that it depends chiefly upon the conduct of the colonists, to obtain from Great Britain every advantage it is in her power to bestow. Among other considerations, the subject of emi-gration to British America, and to Upper Canada in particular, has lately occupied a good deal of public atten-tion; and, I think, you will derive great benefit, for some time to come, from the opinion now generally entertained of its advantages, if you can keep the subject properly before the public mind. You would hardly believe how little the public are average of the success which has attended emigrants the public mind. You would hardly believe how little the public are aware of the success which has attended emigrants in Upper Canada. Dr. Rolph has been of great service in drawing public attention of late to the subject. You will learn that the Union Bill has passed. Lord John Russell has brought in a measure about the Clergy Reserves, with The advantage which you think will also probably be passed. The advantage which you think will attend a settlement of this question, reconciles me to what I should otherwise have thought very ill of.

### ECCLESIASTICAL DUTIES AND REVENUES BILL. From the St. James's Chronicle.

Of the subjects which occupied the House of Lords on Thursday, July 30, the first in interest and importance, though not in the order of time, was the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, which went into committee. If any thing could shake our conviction of the necessity that this bill pass, it would be the incomparable speech of the Bishop of Exeter; still there are the neglected millions, presenting an argument which no power of reasoning can invalidate. We feel and deeply regret the sacrifices which the church is required to make; but we cannot hesitate in coming to the conclusion that these sacrifices must be made, rather than that millions of our brethren and fellow-subjects be left in their present state of heathen destitution. The be left in their present state of heathen destitution. The Bishop of Exeter suggested another manner of rendering available the resources of the church. If this other manner is preferable to that proposed by the bill and inconsistent with it, it ought to be adopted in preference; if both are compatible, then adopt both; for after the Church shall have done all that the Church can do, there will still remain a woful deficiency to be supplied by the State. One provision of the bill, adverted to by the right reverend lord, demands the most serious attention of the parliament. We allude to the two professorships of some as yet undescribed science. the two professorships of some as yet undescribed science, mries in the catho which it is p dral church of Christ Church, Oxford. The endowment of dral church of Christ Church, Oxford. The endowment of professorships—even of theological professorships—is not an application of church property in the professorships—is not the bill before the house; but, if the professorships shall not be connected with theology, the misapplication and breach of faith must be still more gross. The speech of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, who followed the Bishop of Exeter, related rather to pus and communications, which seem to have been misunderstood, than to the principles of the bill. It is therefore unwecess, ry to refer to it. The Duke of It is therefore unvecessary to refer to it. The Duke of Wellington's speech, however, claims all consideration, as that which reflects the most honour upon his Grace of all the speeches he ever delivered. "It has been," said the illustrious Duke, "my lot to live among idolaters-among persons of all creeds, and of all religions, but I never kne yet of a single in which public means were not provided sufficient to teach the cople the religion of their country.— There might be false religions—I have of but one true one, -but yet means were never wanting to teach those false religions, and I HOPE THAT WE SHALL NOT HAVE DONE WITH THIS SUBJECT UNTIL WE HAVE FOUND SUFFICIENT MEANS FOR TEACHING THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND THEIR DUTY TO THEIR MAKER, AND THEIR DUTY TO ONE ANOTHER, FOUNDED ON THEIR DUTY TO THAT MAKER, AND BESIDES THAT, WE SHALL BE ABLE TO TEACH THE Word of God to every individual living under the PROTECTION OF HER SACRED MAJESTY." What heart is PROTECTION OF HER SACRED MAJESTY." What heart there not warmed by this noble declaration of our Hero? How cheering is it to see the greatest man of our age and country adorning the evening of his glorious life by the spirit which breathes in these words—thus fitting himself for the change that attends all, and that in a few years must deprive his country of him too whom she most delights to honour. But the impression produced by such a declaration from such a man, is not merely delightful—it is beneficial beyond all calculation—beneficial by its example—beneficial by the solemnity of its authority—it is a legacy to England not of less value than Waterloo.

particular views, in a matter not directly affecting himself, shall not be followed, is nothing less than dictation and tyranny. If the French government claim to assume the dictatorship of Europe in this way, and try to enforce the claim by force of arms, it is free to do so; but the rational portion of mankind, including the rational people of France —of whom there are many—will see that the crime and the responsibility of plunging Europe in bloodshed and misery will belong to the French government alone. This, if it be a war, will not be, as the war of 1792-1793 was, a war of principles, though of mistaken or perverted principles—for France, we know, has no invasion of her rights to complain of, and we believe no slight even to her dignity —it will be a war of pure unpalliated wicked ambition; and we are confident that the prudent people of France, who have benefitted more than any other people by the last twenty-five years of peace, as the resources of which they boast

demonstrate, will soon be ashamed and wearied of such a war. What is the Pacha of Egypt to them that they should sacrifice all the blessings of place and commerce, and cover Europe with their blood, to ensure the success of his rebellion; or what can France have to fear from the determination of the other European Powers to support the Turkish Emperor against his rebel vassal? There is not Turkish Emperor against his rebel vassal? There is hol-here even the liberal sympathy which could account for, though nothing could justify, the atrocious invasion of Belgium. The Sultan and the Pacha are tyrants alike, except that the latter is known to be the more savage tyrant of the two. Then comes the probable result of the war—a matter to be considered when such fearful sacrifices are to matter to be considered when such fearint sacrines are to be made. France would, no doubt, commence with advan-tages, as the aggressor always does, because he always chooses his own time; but how long could she hope to preserve these advantages? As respects England, France has now a superior fleet, then the patriarch of the "Minto gang" and his colleagues. Indeed, if the first Lord of the Admiralty had been thinking more of his duty, and lose of remediant for his relations to the tenth and twentieth less of providing for his relations to the tenth and twentieth degree, England would now have a stout fleet in the anean, and we should hear little of the threatened war. Bat war. But a some de that France has now the superiority at sea. At first she might injure our commerce, insult our ports, and the ps menace the metropolis. But this would not last long; the first shot fired would summon an efficient inisitry to the councils of the Queen—the resources of the and would be promptly developed, and these resources is uperiority would be recovered, though at a superiority would be recovered, though at

mous attailees; and then in what position would ance be placed? Her African army cut off—her power the Levant annihilated—with Holland and Prussia the the Levant annihilated—with Holland and Prussia threatening her on the north, Austria and the German states threatening her on the east, and the whole seabord of the kingdom, now for the first time since it was a kingdom, perfectly expessed to the access of the armies of England, borne by her steam navy. It is not 500,000, nor twice 500,000 soldiers—gallant as we admit the soldiers of France to be—that in such dimensional and the soldiers of France to be-that in such circumstances could preserve a country from humiliation. The terms to be imposed by the victors follow; but we will not speak of them, because we trust never to witness the confest; we trust that the people of France will be too wise and too just to make the sacrifices and income the side thet must be too with the terms of the sacrifices France will be too wise and too just to make the sacrifices and incur the risk that war must bring, for no other purpose than to inflict a rather less injury upon their neighbours.— Indeed, we are inclined to suspect that the late angry writing has been rather a device of M. Thiers to secure himself in power, by exhibiting something like a contrast to the conduct of former governments, which his life has been passed in of former governments, which his life has been passed in vilifying, but which, as his boasts attest, have done so much vilifying, but which, as his boasts attest, have done so much for the prosperity and power of France. In producing an excitement upon the matter of the treaty, he has been perhaps aided by the necessities of the French press, that wicked want of a topic which so often makes political writers inflammatory, as the only infinge from the disgrace and danger of being stupid. "We best can tell it who have felt it most."

The African war is not a subject to be dwelt upon with much satisfaction—the Chambers are not sitting. M. Thiers, however, must, by the necessity of his condition as a political however, must, by the necessity of his condition as a political adventurer, keep himself in some way before the public— the newspapers must write something—and what happier windfall can present itself than a European treaty, by exclusion from which France seems to be slighted? We say seems to be, because we cannot believe that the majority of parties to the treaty could be guilty of the folly and injustice of treating with disrespect a great and enlightened nation like France. Our trust, indeed, is not in Lord Palmerston or Lord Melbourne—they are capable of any folly and of any injustice ; but we cannot suspect the Austrian and Prussian ministers of being like them. However, this affair must be soon cleared up; the negociations must be known soon to the public of Europe; and if it shall appear that our ministers have outraged the honour of France, or wilfully provoked the rupture of that friendly alliance which is the best guarantee for the best interests of mankind, France may trust to England the vindication of the wrong. Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston may trust to England the vindication of the wrong. Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston will be made to answer for it by more than the loss of office. Meanwhile we would earnestly submit to all—the propriety of knowing something more of the facts before coming to a decision. It must be more of the facts before coming to a decision. It must be plain that the people of England have no wish for war—we hope that the necessity will not arise of making it equally plain how little cause they have to fear it; but should that necessity ever be forced upon this country, we have still th men of 1815, and happily still possess the greatest amongst, them. It is not so with France. We have still the resources which experimentation of the state of th moderate without success.

blood-bought Church, and to avoid the peril and the wretchedness of those who are "carried about with every wind of doctrine." In the words of Bishop Doane, already so often quoted upon this subject, the Sunday School instructor

"is especially charged with the purity of the Church.-To us, as Churchmen, this is a consideration of incalculable interest. We hold, derived from Jesus Christ, the original and as we believe the ultimate, constitution of his spiritua kingdom on earth. The Church, in our acceptation of it, is not a result, not an accident, not the creature of man's invention or caprice; but the 'house of the living God,' 'built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone.' The Church, we believe with an Apostle, to be 'the pillar and ground of the truth,' having with it the same divine author; an original nal and essential part of the plan of salvation; not to cease, not to be changed, not to be neglected. Its ministry we hold to be the only authorized agents of the means of grace --its sacraments necessary, where they may be had, to nnion with Christ and salvation by him--its services whole-some, decent, scriptural, spiritual. These convictions, some, decent, scriptural, spiritual. These convictions, though once the convictions of all who 'named the name of Christ,' though now embraced by a great majority of the whole Christian world, are held by us in common with a whole Christian world, are held by us in common with a very few of those around us. They are not on this account less true, less real, less important. Nay, we the more owe it—holding them to be essential parts of the truth—not to ourselves only, but to all whom our influence might redeem from error, to all who by our stedfastness may, in all future time, be preserved from error, to be firm in maintaining, diligent in disseminating, faithful in perpetuating them. For these ends there is no engine so effectual as the Sunday Secure the children, and their children too are sure Let them grow up in the pure faith, sound discipline, and holy worship, which, as Churchmen, we enjoy; and they will not only not depart from it when they are old, but

'Generations yet to come Will, to their unborn heirs, Religiously transmit the same, And they again to theirs."

Neglect them,-leave them to themselves,-delegate their religious instruction to any who may have philanthropy enough to undertake it,-and you lay the foundation of future insubordination, and of future disunion; you foster the spirit rebuked in the Athenians by St Paul of "spending their time in nothing else but to tell or hear some new thing"; you encourage the evil which provoked the admonition of the same apostle, of "heaping to themselves teachers, having itching ears." On all these grounds, christians are called upon to contribute what, in most cases, is practicable when contributions of other kinds are not,-the "mite" of their exertions. And when entered upon, let this duty be pursued with vigour and zeal. If undertaken in a spirit national standards; and the Hook & Ladder and Fire of indifference, or prosecuted with listlessness and merely as a task, the object will be defeated. That careless, unconcerned temper is contagious, and the pupil soon imbibes and manifests the apathy which may unhappily attach to his instructor. The theme of heavenly things is not one which should be dwelt upon with coldness, or it will not be regarded as the "one thing needful." . But

The Lord Bishop departed from this city on Monday ast to fulfil his appointments for Confirmation in the Western division of the Diocese. His Lordship is in good health, and will, we sincerely trust, be enabled to encounter successfully the fatigues of his journey, and the burden of his arduous duties.

Since our last, it has fallen to our lot to announce the ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL. His coming has been for a long time expected, and for some weeks past the principal topic of conversation has been the probable manner of his reception. At first there was every reason to fear that it would be impossible to persuade the antagonist parties to coalesce even for the purpose of expressing the respect and satisfaction that every true subject felt on the arrival amongst us of our sovereign's representative. Much angry discussion has taken place, and two addresses have actually received the signatures of thousands.

It is a matter of no small gratification to us to be able to announce, that our fellow-citizens, roused to a full sense of the impropriety of this glaring division, and laudably anxious for unanimity, by a strong effort have succeeded in bringing the discordant materials together, and by a slight concession on either side, have removed from the character of the capital the stain that must otherwise have attached to it, of being so desperately plunged in the boiling cauldron of party agitation, as to be unable to exhibit to the Governor-General even one solitary example of unanimity-one union of all creeds and theories for the purpose of rendering to one of his exalted station the undivided tribute of the respect and congratulation of a whole community.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 p. m., His Excellency arrived from Oakville in the government steamer Traveller; he was received on the wharf by a guard of honour, by the various officials, the mayor and corporation of Toronto; the societies of St. George, St. Patrick. and St. Andrew in full force, with a brilliant array of Companies in their peculiar costume.

His Excellency passed up the wharf between two lines of the various societies, &c. He was in the full uniform of colonial governors, blue and silver; he was repeatedly cheered as he passed, and courteously acknowledged the salutations of those assembled. On the bank between the Queen's wharf and the Parliament buildings, almost if pursued with heartiness and diligence, the taught will the whole population of Toronto was gathered, and as soon catch the warmth and earnestness of their teacher; His Excellency rode slowly up in the Lieut.-Governor's the lesson will be prepared with an interest beyond what carriage, he received the cordial welcome of the multiis excited by the mere task; not only will the Scriptural tude. He proceeded to the Legislative Council Champassage be committed to memory, but its meaning will ber, and seated on the throne, received a most flattering be sought; the principles and doctrines which the lips and cordial address from the Mayor and Corporaton, to sepeat will gradually acquire their influence in the heart; which he made a suitable and pleasing reply.

The Clief Shepherd Whom he loved and seved, in whom he now sleeps, Called away fom the evil to come The Honorable and Most Rev. POWER LE POER TRENCH, D.D. Lord Bishopof Tuam, &c. &c., On the 26th day of March, MDCCCXXXIX. "A lover of hospitaity, a lover of good men,' "Sober, jus. holy, temperate," "Holding fas the faithful Word." With a father's love he presided 19 years over this province; With unquenchable zeal pomoted the spread of true religion; With uncompromising fidelity opposed error; with Inflexible integrit; obeyed the dictates of an Enlightened conscience; with Surpassing benevolence Relieved want; With mingled meekness and dignity exercised His apostolic office. Dearer to him than life itself was the word of the truth of the Gospel; and tenderly did he sympathise with the Whole church in all her joys and sorrows. To him, to live, was Christ; to die, was gain. His afflicted clergy, deeply mourning their bereavement, yet Sustained by the certainty of his bliss, and encouraged By the brightness of his example, have erected This record of they grateful love to Commemorate his worth, And ther woe.

# THE JEWS IN JERUSALEM. The friends of the Jews N IERUSALEM. ause of Christianity is making considerable progress among hem. Pleasing intelligence his been lately received to the effect, that the Hebrew Church now building at Jerusalem effect, that the Hebrew Church, now building at Jerusalem, is in a state of forwardness. Ahouse has, in the mean time, been hird, and licensed for Divine service by the Bishop of London. The Liturgy, to the end of the Litany, has been translated into the Hebrew language, and is in daily use.— The house in which Mr. Nicolayson performs the service is attended by about four hundred Jews, of whom about one-fourth part profess Christianit. These forts, communicated fourth part profess Christianity, These facts, communicated to a correspondent in Durham, by the Reverend Carter Hall, Secretary to the Jews' Society, Newcastle, must be gratifying to every Christian, and especially to every member of the Church of England, to whom the reflection must be most pleasing, that, on every Sabbath-day, so many Jews, in their own land, and in the tongue wherein they were born, are origing in the response in acknowledgement of the true Messiah : "Thou art the King of Glory, O Christ."-Messiah :

Durham Advertiser.

From the Christian Journal, of June 1, 1840. A letter from Jerusalem says — "The building of the Protestant Chapel proceeds rapidly. For the present a house is hired. The English Church Liturgy is translated into Hebrew and printed, and the Missionary, Nicolayson, sees daily at the Divine service, performed by him and his assistant priest, four hundred Jews, of whom one hundred have embraced Christianity. An institution for converts has been established by the English Missionary Society, and a Hebrew prayer book is to be published. The English Consul endeavours to engage the Jews to cultivate the land of their fathers under the favour of Mehemet Ali, and considerable quantities of land have been purchased for foreign emigrants. It is said that there is somewhere a Talmudic saying that, when there shall be 25,000 Jewish

### OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH JOURNALS. From the same.

The treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, which has lately been the occasion of so much angry writing in the French newspapers, and which it is threatened will lead to a vast augmentation of the French army and navy, in contemplation of an European war, became the subject of a conversation on Thursday between Lord Strang-ford and Lord Melbourne. From the explanation given by the Premier, it would appear that the terms of the treaty have been arranged, though the engagement is not yet ratified, and that the negociations have been communicated to the French government, though France is not a party to the treaty. In the existing absence of precise and certain information is to be determined by the terms participate why information, it is of course impossible to say positively why France is excluded from this arrangement-whether by the act of the parties to it or by her own act; but we can have little doubt that the latter is the case. Indeed, the late declaration of the *Constitutionnel*—if it express, as it is said to do, the feeling of M. Thiers—the declaration, namely, that, whatever he may do or attempt, France will support the Pacha of Egypt, must show the impossibility of France having any participation in a treaty based upon reasonable and just principles. The Pacha of Egypt may do and attempt are not think and the packa of the to the attempt very unjust things, and things very injurious to the interests of Europe. He has done and attempted both; but if France commits herself to go all lengths with him, she is self-excluded from the society of those who respect justice and general interests, and she must not complain that they alienate themselves from her. The collective states of Europe have been often likened to a commonwealth, and the mer in which the French Ministers had treated the British ner in which the French Ministers had treated the British ner in which the French Ministers had treated the British ner in which the French Ministers had treated the British ner in which the French Ministers had treated the British ner in which the French Ministers had treated the British ner in which the French Ministers had treated the British more faithfully they reflect the character the better assurance will there be for the peace of the world, the happiness of mankind, and the advancement of civilisation and virtue. foreign emigrants. It is said that there is somewhere a Talmudic saying that, when there shall be 25,000 Jewish inhabitants in the Holy Land, the laws and regulations must be again enforced which prevailed when Palestine was a Jewish state. The Rabbis in Turkey are endeavouring to complete the above number by colonists, which doubtless,

### From the London Observer.

To these who look not beyond the surface of the French journals, their violence against England seems not merely extraordinary, but absolutely unaccountable : to those, how-ever, who penetrate deeply into the subject, this violence, though whether though wholly unwarranted, shows itself to have both method and object. The cry of "war" from France has for its primary object, the alarm of the British merchants; the hope of the French journals being, that a panic among our merchants and the state of the state o the hope of the French journals being, that a panic among our merchants would create such a commercial pressure upon the Government as would compel them to abandon the long-pronounced policy of Great Britain, and to lay the interests of Europe at the feet of French dictatorship. The next object was to affright the governments of Vienna and Berlin from ratifying the treaty which they, together with Great Britain and Russia, had entered into for the adjust-ment of that most irritating question between the Sultan and his rebel Pacha. It is said, also, that M. Thiers has been stimulated in his vexation by assurances from certain par-ties in this country, that he need but show a bold and unties in this country, that he need but show a bold and un compromising front, and that the British Ministry must give way to his menaces of war; and it is added, we hope not truly, that these assurances to M. Thiers have proceeded from a gendence of his to the state of the from a gentleman of high rank and of great domestic saga-city. Then, again, it is whispered openly enough in Paris, that certain parties, who, for the present, must, with us, be nameless, had so adapted their Stock Exchange transactions, as that a purposed provide their stock Exchange transactions.

as that a universal panic would, to them, be most profitable Furthermore, it is attempted to weaken the effect of the decision of the British Government, by attributing it to the overpowering influence of one single member of the Cabi-net. This is ridiculous: upon all great questions affecting national interests, it is not the head of any particular depart-ment which determines the policy of the Government—that question rests with the body of the Cabinet, and not with the individual member. In this instance we feel a national question rests with the body of the Cabinet, and not with the individual member. In this instance we feel a national pride in stating that, from all we learn, the leaders of the Conservative party are warm in approval of the policy pur-sued by our Government, upon the vital European question involved in the revolt of the Pacha of Egypt. It is not an English question, nor a French question, but one belonging to the family of European nations

English question, nor a French question, at to the family of European nations. But it is said that the Treaty entered into between Eng effected with land, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, has been effected with-out the knowledge of France, and for the benefit of Russia. Now, the organs of M. Thiers frankly admit that there has been no surprise upon the Franch C. been no surprise upon the French Government, for that, on the contrary, that Government was made acquainted with every step of the negotiations. The plain fact is this, and it is full time for disclosing it, the other Great Powers have said to France was mile said to France, we will go on with you in the settlement o the Eastern question in the spirit of the collective note ad dressed by the European Ministers to the Porte, but we cannot stand still in order to await the solution of your unitable policy. But when surprise is talked of, and when a charge is made that the treaty does not include France, we invite those who make that charge to refer to the famous speech of M. Thiare while in constant before he cannot stand still in order to await the solution of you