"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME III.]

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1840.

INUMBER XLVIII.

Poetry.

THE PREDICTIONS OF MALACHI.

A sound on the rampart, A sound at the gate, I hear the roused lioness Howl to her mate. In the thicket at midnight, They rose for the prey That shall glut their red jaws

At the rising of day. On Zion's proud tower; It shall come like a cloud, It shall wrap like a shroud, Till, like Sodom, she sleeps In a suphurous shower.

For behold! the day cometh,

When all shall be flame; When, Zion! the sackcloth Shall cover thy name; When thy bark o'er the billows Of Death shall be driven; When thy tree, by the lightnings,
From earth shall be riven;
When the oven, unkindled

Proporties shall burn; By mortals, shall burn : And like chaff thou shalt glow In that furnace of woe;

Thou to dust shalt return. 'Tis the darkness of darkness, The midnight of soul! No moon on the depths
Of that midnight shall roll.
No starlight shall pierce
Through that life-chillis 19.20; No torch from the roof

And, dust as thou wert,

Of the temple shall blaze.

when Israel is buried
In final despair,
From a height o'er all height,
God of God, Light of Light, Her great Sovereign be there!

Then the sparkles of flame, From his chariot-wheels hurl'd, Shall smite the crown'd brow Of the God of this world! Then, captive of ages!
The trumpet shall thrill From the lips of the seraph On Zion's sweet hill.

For, vestured in glory,

Thy monarch shall come,—
And from dungeon and cave
Shall ascend the pale slave; Lost Judah shall rise, Like the soul from the tomb! Who rushes from Heaven?

The angel of wrath;
The whirlwind his wing,
And the lightning his path. His hand is uplifted, It carries a sword: 'Tis ELIJAH! he heralds The march of his Lord! Earth, earth, shalt thou stand, When the cherubim wings Bear the King of thy kings? Wo, wo to the oc

Wo, wo to the land! 'Tis the day long foretold, 'Tis the judgment begun; Gird thy sword, Thou most Mighty! Thy triumph is won. The idol shall burn In his own gory shrine! Then daughter of anguish, Thy day-spring shall shine! Proud Zion, thy vale With the olive shall bloom,

And the musk-rose distil Its sweet dews on the hill; The great kingdom is come!

Blackwood's Magazine.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.*

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RELIGIOUS AWAKENING AT KISHNAGHUR. In May last, the Committee of the Church Missionary Society received intelligence of a remarkable religious awakening at Kishnaghur, a station of the Society sixty two miles N. by E. of Calcutta, where the Rev. William J. Deerr, one of its missionaries, had been diligently awakening, thus communicated, were collected by the Ven. Archdeacon Dealtry, who went to Kishnaghur in rebruary 1839, for the purpose, at the request of the mission will next occupy a few lines. Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev. Krishna Mohana Banerjea, a native missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. This deeply interesting information was printed in the Church sionary Record for June last; and subsequently published as a separate tract, with such additional particulars as had reached the Committee to the end of Octo-Bas, twenty-five miles from Kishnaghur, Oct. 30, 1839. The Bishop's visit to Kishnaghur was the commencement of a visitation of his vast diocese; which his Lordship calculated would occupy him eighteen months.— The Bishop's visit took place eight months after the Archdeacon's: consequently, a space of time had clapsed sufficient to test, to a considerable extent, the real character to test, to a considerable extent, the real character to test, to a considerable extent, the real character to test, to a considerable extent, the real character to test, to a considerable extent, the real character to test, to a considerable extent, the real character to test, to a considerable extent, the real character to test, to a considerable extent, the real character to test, to a considerable extent, the real character to test, to a considerable extent, the real character to test, to a considerable extent, the real character to test, to a considerable extent, the real character to test, the real character to test the real character to test. tacter of the work at Kishnaghur. The Bishop's exanination of the state of things there was carried on personally at different points, and made with every practicasaw, the information which he acquired, and the views means of sustaining and extending a work so hopefully begun.

so interesting and important, that the Committee have demonstrated in the committee have semed it advisable, as in the former instance, to lay it people may give in their names to the Lord. fore the members of the Society in a separate tracti-They trust that it may, through the influence of the grace of God, awaken the sympathy, and excite the prayers, of very many; so that His blessing may largely test on the missionaries, the converts, and the surroundheathen population—His word have free course and

From the Ecclesiastical Gazette, March 10. Published in 'The Church,' November 30, 1839.

his grace.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

"Bhoyrup, near Kishnaghur, Oct. 30, 1839. boundaries of the Christian Church.

dental delay of the steamer, which was to have met us directed by the company to the steamer. of God in Christ Jesus! "One day spent as yesterday my statements whatever you may think needful or safe. unable to learn all which I could have wished: it was a would be admitted. I said, 'Then I accept your sponevery quarter promise abundant fruit, is comparatively of the scenes which I had witnessed near Calcutta, in appointed words of signature. It is impossible to consmall-what, then, are the allowances to be made for our the Janjera and Barripore missions of the venerable and ceive the solemnity and joy on every countenance. feeble flocks in pagan India? Still, the work of grace incorporated Society. There was the same fervour in is, I am persuaded, begun in this station; and these in- responses; the same simplicity of faith; the same oc- of confirmation or ratifying; and having the candidates dications of the Spirit of God moving, as it were, on casional point and acuteness in their replies, which had before me-above 100-I asked them if, after eight or the face of the waters, are causes of admiration, hope made me almost start from my chair at that time. and praise. Such beginnings of things, indeed, may, EXAMINATION OF THE PEOPLE, AND ADMINISTRATION OF engagements; or if, on the contrary, they repented of and will to a certain extent, fail; but, without these beginnings, all would remain fixed in death-like sleep .-And these very beginnings are what prophets and kings two miles. As I entered the first mission Bungalow on such a theme.

pursue a better course, than first to give your Lordship labouring during several years. The particulars of this tion. I will then offer such information as I have oba sketch of my proceedings since I have been in the statained, on the origin and preparatory steps of this great and earth is named, that He would strengthen us by His or neglect of means on the other. When the confirmamovement. The prospects and chief dangers of the Spirit in the inner man, and enable us to rise up, by the tion was over, I addressed a brief exhortation :-- 'Your

PROCEEEINGS OF THE BISHOP AT KISHNAGHUR. greeted us was the extraordinary fact of two or three than 150. Morning prayers in Bengalee were read; and Gooroos having come over to the faith of Christ. These I preached from Acts xiv. 22: 4 Confirming the souls of viour being born and formed within you, as the apostle were afterward stated to be seven. One had been for the disciples; and exhorting them to continue in the speaks—and joy in heaven, over many sinners who have many years in a Christian school at Burdwan. They are faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter repented. You, who are confirmed, have now given in sincere and genuine wish to serve God, in the Priesthood, sealed all of one family, about two days' journey from Kish- into the kingdom of God.' Such an audience I had ne-They have now received a full and detailed renaghur; and appear, so far as can be judged, to be sinver addressed before in Bengal. In the south, at Tanjore, port from the Bishop of Calcutta himself, in a letter to cere in their enquiries—for they are enquirers only.— in 1834-35, I had. My heart leapt within me for joy. the Earl of Chichester, the President of the Society, They said to Mr. Deer, 'We hear you have the true docwritten from Ruttumpore on the Bhoyrup, near Anunda trine—we are seeking truth. We are Kurta-Bhojas—tory; as Mr. Alexander had been twenty-one years in we hope by devotion to obtain a sight of God, and, the country, and twelve years in the Society's service, through that sight, salvation. We know there is only and was a perfect interpreter. I especially addressed one God, the creator of all. We know that without sa- the candidates for confirmation; and told them that as crifice there is no salvation. Put us under instruction. they had stood firm for eight or nine months—and had We renounce Hindooism-we give up caste-we wish to testified this, so far as I could learn, by their spirit and tian faith, and no longer to worship an unknown God. shall be put to death." be Christian disciples.' To these inquirers, Mr. Deer conduct—I was now about to enquire of them whether Let joy fill every heart—the joy of enquiry, the joy of Now, it is written: "As was Aaron called of God," so must began at the same place, so to speak, and preached unto they would confirm and ratify the vows of their baptism them Jesus. He declared the mystery of godliness; he publicly before the Church; and that if they were ready presented to them the doctrine of God manifest in the to do it, I would, after the example of the apostles, lay flesh. They were struck with this sight of God—this my hands upon them, and implore the grace of the Holy egree of caution and circumspection. The result appearance in the flesh. They are now under instruc- Ghost—that they would then, by renewed bonds, be de-Vielded full satisfaction to the Bishop's mind; after, as tion. What will be the result, time will shew. But the dicated to the Lord—and that assuredly He, who had impenitent. What joy can there be on the account of And so, likewise, the seventy disc will be seen, making a large allowance for what may ultimately making a large allowance for what may ultimately making a large allowance for what may ultimately making a large allowance for what may ultime is seen, making a large allowance for wh timately prove to be unsound, and temporary excitement treat. They have given up Hindooism: reproach, dif-treat. They have given up Hindooism: reproach, dif-not withhold that blessing, when solemnly and humbly sought for on so great an occasion. I confirmed twenty-His Lordship has most kindly and considerately ficulty, persecution, they must now encounter. This sought for on so great an occasion. I confirmed twentydunicated, in full detail, to the Society what he they know. Nor is there one earthly inducement for seven. The Holy Communion was then administered, the information which he acquired, and the views suggestions which occurred to him, as calculated to put the C.

They lose a large income, collected annually from perhaps 8,000 or 9,000 we thought it safer not to admit even those confirmed to difference, that the candidates for baptism were more income, collected annually from perhaps 8,000 or 9,000 to the missionaries only; as difference, that the candidates for baptism were more difference, that the candidates for confirmation fewer, however, and those for confirmation fewer, help v. 8, and "fulfil all righteousness," Matt. iii. 15, and be a these leaders to embrace the Gospel. They lose a large for the first time, at Solo, to the missionaries only; as blessed duties were repeated at Ranobunda; with this 35, that by conforming to Divine ordinances, He, "though he was put the Committee completely in possession of the state of the mission of the state of the mission of the stat of the mission, and to guide them in adopting such further measure, and to guide them in adopting such further measure, and to guide them in adopting such further measure, and to guide them in adopting such further measure, and to guide them in adopting such further measure, and to guide them in adopting such further measure, and to guide them in adopting such further measure, and to guide them in adopting such further measure, and to guide them in adopting such further measure, and to guide them in adopting such further measure, and to guide them in adopting such further measure, and to guide them in adopting such further measure of the eager answers of the examined candidates, &c. to be with him, and that he might send them forth to preach." er measures as may, through the Divine blessing, be careful to observe, that the conversion of these Gooless in the knowledge of Christ. The Society will be structed.

Society, that I have endeavoured to err on the side of them, the eager answers of the examined candidates, &c. to be with him, and that he might send them forth to preach."

Leap to the same. I can the Large was so per the same. I can the Large was so per the same. I can the Large was so per the same. roos cannot yet be affirmed—much less any movement caution, rather than of precipitancy, in our proceedings. were the same. I can truly say that I never was so pe-The information comprised in the Bishop's letter is reason to hope that some of the seven will stand their trict around Solo; and a friend in Calcutta is designing the reason to hope that some thousands of their to erect at his own expense, as we understand, a suitable ground; and that, ultimately, some thousands of their to erect at his own expense, as we understand, a suitable prayers and thanksgivings of the first, the imposition of Acts xiii. 2, 3, 4, 5; Timothy and Titus, ordained Bishops by St.

"The next information we received was, that the at a cost of 3,000 Company's rupees. statements published in consequence of the Archdea- "On our return to Kishnaghur on Thursday, we found con's visit in February had by no means been overcharged that the delay of the steamer would allow us a few more -that the flocks were generally conducting themselves days; and we instantly formed a plan for visiting Anunwell—that as few relapses had taken place as could have da Bas and Ranobunda, where many candidates for bapbeen expected, and as few instances of gross misconduct tism, as well as confirmation, were anxiously awaiting

be gathered, and consolidated, to the praise and glory of tions—that the money borrowed for seed-corn, after the the beauty of its site—about two miles from the little for the missionaries and girls' schools, and appropriate "I have now been twelve days in the midst of the the same ratio before the inundation, during it, and after 500 filled the missionary chapel; with verandah and nishing, exhorting, to the best of my power. The nummission villages of this station, accompanied by my its effects had passed. To this particular I beg your tent-cloths extended beyond, to defend them from the ber of baptisms was above 400; and of candidates for chaplain, the Rev. John Henry Pratt; and have been Lordship's attention: it is decisive and most important. sun. There were 150 or 160 candidates for baptism, confirmation, 182, or a few more. The baptisms, added examining, to the very best of my power, the mighty We learned, further, that seventeen villages had joined approved by Mr. Deer who had now risen from his to the 600 or 700 previous, raises the whole number to work which has been for these two years going on: a the flocks of catechumens since the Archdeacon's visit; sickness, and was, for the first time, with us; and up- between 1,000 and 1,100, and, with the families, many work it is—and a great one I cannot doubt—a work of and that messengers were continually arriving, from forty ward of 100 candidates for confirmation, of those bap—more; while the confirmation of nearly 200, out of 650 the Lord Jesus—of the same character as that for which to sixty miles' distance, to beg for instruction—that one tized in February by archdeacon Dealtry; the rest, to or 700, is a very high proportion, considering how many St. Paul gave thanks without ceasing, on account of the or two villages having failed to obtain teachers, had sent the number of 250 or more, were catechumens and heachildren were among those baptized. It is a pleasing Philippian converts: being confident of this very thing, on to Berhampore, to the missionaries of the London then. The service lasted about three hours, in an atthat He which had begun a good work in them would Society, but had been very properly referred back to mosphere inexpressibly hot, and we were pressed on all day, in this small station of fifty or sixty persons; and perform it until the day of Jesus Christ—a work, at the same time, requiring all the caution, fear, distrust, discipline, incessant nurture, which the Churches in the Apos- 1,000, or more—that more candidates were in a state of in rows. 'Are you singers?'—'Yes, we are all sinners,' tolic times demanded, and without which the fairest preparation for that Sacrament in every quarter—that was resounded from one end of the chapel to the other. prospects have been found, in every subsequent age to nearly 200 were considered ready for confirmation—that 'How are you to obtain forgiveness?'—'By the sacrifice fade and disappear; but a work calling for joy, gratitude, ten chapels had been built of mud and bamboo, with of Christ, re-echoed the crowd. 'Who is Christ?'adoration to the God of all grace, and which may pos- open verandahs, costing about 100 Company's rupees 'The only Son of God.' 'What do you mean by His sibly issue in the awakening of the whole body of the each, and capable of standing ten or twenty years with sacrifice?'—'We were sinners, and deserved God's Kurta-Bhojas to that inquiry after the Gospel which has care—that there were twenty catechists employed, of wrath; and Christ bore that wrath in the stead of us,' already commenced, and bring 100,000 souls within the various abilities, but not very satisfactory persons: in- shouted some. 'He sufered in our place,' cried other "When I last wrote to your Lordship in February, I dubious in the extreme that the Rev. C. H. Blumhardt point: the Kurta-Bhoje uniformly seize on the doctrine mentioned my design of beginning this winter's branch had arrived, and was applying himself to learning the of atonement: they say, 'This is what we have been of my second visitation by coming to Kishnaghur. We language—that the Rev. lessrs. Krauss and Lipp were seeking for.' It seems that their notion of obtaining a arrived here on Saturday the 19th instant; and the acci- expected: they arrived of Monday the 21st, and were sight of God is met by he doctrine of a God incarnate which was to have met us directed by the converse and in some other centrical spot, with the Rev. A. Alex-know nothing among their converts but Jesus Christ and portunity for observation. The progress of things ge- ander and catechist Rozario, for the same purpose—that Him crucified; which, though still a stumbling block to nerally, since the Archdeacon's report in February, has their grand wants were (1) catechists of really solid piety some, and folly to others, is Christ the power of God, with prejudice. And, alas! even Scripture is wrested from its been most encouraging. Seventeen new villages have and character, (2) houses for the missionaries, (3) schools and the wisdom of God, to them that are called of all plain and simple meaning, to favour the errors of party. welcomed the Christian instructors. The number of for Christian children (4) chapels in the larger neigh- nations, and kindreds, and tongues, and people. But those who are asking the way to the heavenly city is now bourhoods—that then, as the three newly arrived mis- I proceed. How is your heart to be changed, and made cative of my inability to refute your arguments, and thus to sancabove 4,000. The number baptized is, including those sionary brethren acquired the Bengalee (two years for a holy?'—'By the Holy Ghost.' 'Why do you desire tion your going out from the venerable and honoured (honoured, of which I shall presently give some account, between tolerable, and five for a competent knowledge, will, alas! baptism?'-'To obtain the pardon of our sins.' 'Will of course, by the rich blessing of God-and more abundantly in 1,000 and 1,100. The demand for teachers stretches be necessary; but much may be done earlier, in a variety you renounce all conformity to idolatry; poojahs, feasts, these days than ever) church, in which your forefathers lived and over an extent of eighty miles—from Hooghly to the Jelingha; and a family of seven Gooroos, who have had of subsidiary Local Society had been formed, you give up caste? "—'Yes; we have already." 'Will and most eminent men that ever lived, have delighted in and remany thousands—perhaps 8,000 or 9,000—under their direction, as spiritual guides, have embraced the Gospel, and placed themselves among the catechumens of help: 600 or 700 Company's rupees had already been Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and the other tothe missionaries. Nor does there seem, at present, any sent there, from friends in the army of the Indus; and pics in the Catechism. I then asked Mr. Deer how long off the ground of personality, and stand upon neutral ground, to given limit to the flowing tide: the current is widening 2,500 Company's rupees had been collected at a fancy they had been under instruction. He replied, a year, or discuss the common question: "Which is the true form of Church

CONFIRMATION AND BAPTISM.

"On Tuesday the 22d we proceeded to Solo, twentyhave desired to see, and have not seen them-if I may erected in this new mission, where a desolate wilderness the banner of Christ, to their lives' end, whatever they allude to our Lord's language, with humble reverence, stretched two years before, I paused to give thanks to might be called to do, or to suffer. They replied, 'Yes.' God, and adore His providence and grace. We bowed I asked in what way they hoped to do so. 'In the "In my further remarks, I do not know that I can our knees as soon as we met—the Rev. A. Alexander, whom I had ordained deacon the preceding Friday, Mr. | the words of the apostle: for all our doctrine in these Pratt, Mr, Rozario, and myself-to the Father of our missions is simple, apostolic, old-fashioned truth; with-Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven out superstition on the one hand, and without fanaticism boundless love of Christ, to all the fulness of God .-After breakfast, a large concourse filled every part of the days of the Son of man; it is now the about of joy. 1. On our arrival at Kishnagher, we first tidings that chief room-36 feet by 18, here must have been more Three kinds of joy are in t-joy in the tidings of a Sachapel with solid walls, to contain 500 or 600 persons,

der, conduct in civil society, submission under injuries, tenpore, where I began this letter, and on Tuesday ce- the evening, laid the first foundation of the boys' sleep- and authority of these last Bishops, as well as Timothy and Titus;

deed the character of the native teachers is too often voices. I pause to call the Society's attention to this noply in 1826—" years of ordinary life." I find it Church-Missionary Boys' Heathen School: 200 or 300 adult baptism—will, then, the baptized Christians predifficult, indeed, to sober down my mind to that cool were present; and about forty were admitted to confir- sent be witnesses for them?' They shouted that they and discriminating point of judgment, which I know I ought to do, in estimating the real good likely to be efought to do, in estim feeted. But I will do my best to moderate my feelings; health is much shaken, and he could in no way leave his most touching. The flock already baptized, with keen servations. and your Lordship and the Society will still deduct from | couch; and I had no competent interpreter, so that I was | look, were waiting to know whether the new candidates We are in a world of sin and temptation: we have an blessed sight, notwithstanding. Most of the men had sion.' The Rev. Mr. Pratt and Mr. Alexander, with active, powerful adversary. The human heart is deceit- been Kurta-Bhojas of the Mahommedan class: many were the catechists presenting the moveable font, then proful: appearances are treacherous. Popular movements advanced in life, with fine Mussulman features, black ceeded along the lines of catechumens, and administered Christian inquirer, and entangle him in the old ambush. cribable affection; and said to myself, as Dr. Buchanan, well as I could, in Bengalee, the prescribed formula.— The result of real conversions, even at home, and in our when on a visit to the Syrian churches, 'Can these be The rev. brethren then again went round, and signed largest parishes, and where crowded congregations in children of Abraham?' I was strongly reminded, also, them with the sign of the cross, repeating to each the

> "The baptisms being ended, I explained the nature nine menths, they were ready to stand to their baptismal their vovs. They shouted, with thrilling energy, 'No, we do not repent: we stand to our baptismal dedication.' I inquired whether they were prepared to go on, under strength of Christ,' was the shout of answer, almost in village never deserved the name of Anunda Bas till these viour, as the angels sang-joy in your hearts, by this Sayou in answer to prayer. You who have come to holy baptism, repenting and believing, have been "made expectation, the joy of baptism, the joy of confirmation in Christ, the joy of a Saviour born into the world, the cept to the devil, the great adversary, and his angels!"

verts-all was simple, sublime, scriptural.

-that an evident improvement in the morals, family or- us. On Monday the 28th, accordingly, we reached Rut-

be glorified—and a numerous and pure Christian Church | diligence, and honesty, was observable, with some excep- lebrated divine service at Anunda Bas—so termed from | ing apartments; to be succeeded, as we hope, by houses total desolation of the inundated river, 5,000 Company's river Bhoyrup, which flows gently, like the waters of Si- buildings for commencing Christian education vigorously rupees, was now being repaid—that the increase of in- loah, and blesses, instead of desolating, like the Je- as the mission proceeds. On Friday I spent several quirers had been steady, and, as nearly as possible, at lingha, the lands which it inundates. Here a crowd of hours with the four brethren, consoling, advising, admo-

> EPISCOPACY DEFENDED. IN A LETTER FROM A LAYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENG-LAND TO HIS PRIEND.

> > Kingston, April, 1840.

You commence your last letter to me, by saying that you had made up your mind never again to take up your pen in religious entroversy, especially as our difference of opinion seems to increase instead of harmonizing.

On my part, I can assure you, that I had fully thought of acting upon the same determination; not from the same reasons, but because I saw clearly that, humanly speaking, there was no use whatever in arguing the question of Episcopacy with one so thoroughly taught in the school of Dissent. Reason is of no avail

But, lest you should be led to imagine, that my silence is indi-

and deepening daily on all hands; and, I confess, I stand astonished and overwhelmed with the goodness and grace of the Almighty, as exempliinformation we set forth.

Government, as taught in the word of the Almighty, as exempliinformation we set forth.

Government, as taught in the word of the Almighty, as exempliinformation we set forth. "It was on Saturday, the 19th of October, that we proceed with the baptismal service, in Bengalee. When the Christian Church, at and since the days of our blessed Lord was," in the village of joy (Anunda Bas), is worth—as arrived at Kishnaghur; and on Monday the first assem—he came to the questions, I paused, and said, 'The and Saviour, and as handed down to us, who, by the blessing of my honoured predecessor, Bishop Heber, said at Trichiblage from the nearest villages took place there, in the Church requires two witnesses for each candidate for God, will hand it down to our children, until it pleases

I might write a quire upon the subject, but have not time to ex

You say, very truly, that we differ upon points (not doctrinal, perhaps, but) "which many pious persons think non-essential." Now, as you speak of Dr. Chalmers sometimes, I will tell you what he says upon this very remark, which, strangely enough, is a very of any kind draw in numbers of ill-informed followers. Howing beards, and eyes brightening as questions were holy baptism. I then stood in the midst; and received Doctor, "the difference between us is in non-essential points," (as The habits of heathen society soon steal behind the proposed. I looked at them again and again with indes- them in a body into Christ's Church, pronouncing, as concerns salvation) why do Dissenters remain separated from us?" Why is the Church of Christ (the visible Church) upon earth, weakened, and injured, and exposed to the contempt and scoffs of sceptics and enemies, who look in vain for the obedience of professing christians to the plain commands of the great Head of the himself?

Is it not written, "This is my commandment, that ye love one another, as I have loved you?" Is this not emphatically enforced again in our Saviour's doctrinal prayer, "That they may be one." [John xvii.] And, as though to provide against the effects of man's "deceitfulness and desperate wickedness of heart," which would introduce, but too soon, heresies, false doctrine, and schism into that once beautiful specimen of what the visible church of Christ on earth, ought, in spirit, to be, (Acts iv. 32,) how repeatedly are warnings and injunctions given by the Holy Spirit? Not only does our Saviour himself prophecy that "false Christs, and false prophets (or teachers) shall arise, and shall shew great signs and wonders, insomuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect"; but in the Acts of the Apostles, it is declared tothe early Christians, (at that time "of one heart, and one soul, continuing stedfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship",) that, "of their ownselves should men arise, speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them." [Chap. xx. 30.]

In the 5th chapter of Hebrews, we find St. Paul laying it down as an unanswerable, indisputable, and holy axiom, that, as respects the Priesthood, "No man taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron." And how was this call evidenced and ratified? Was it a mere inward inclination, or even a your names again as the soldiers of Christ; and the and sanctioned by a Priest, or Levite? No! It is commanded to Holy Ghost has been, and will be, communicated to Moses, first of all, to make Aaron "spokesman to the people" [Exod. iv. 14, 15, 16]; and next, to ordain him to the dignity of the Priesthood, in these solemn words, "TAKE THOU unto thee children of God, members of Christ, and inheritors of Aaron thy brother, and his sons with him, from among the chilthe kingdom of heaven.' You who are enquirers and dren of Israel, that he may minister unto Me in the Priest's office. catechumens, have this day seen in what holy bonds you [Exod. xxviii. i.] And, afterwards, the Lord thus solemnly and are to be knit to Christ. You, who are spectators only, impressively charges Aaron, "I have given your priest's office are now invited to examine the evidences of the Chris- unto you as a service of gift: and the stranger that cometh nigh

every man be, who taketh unto himself the honour of Priesthood. Accordingly, even Christ "glorified not Himself to be made an joy of the heart receiving this Saviour, the joy of an- High Priest, (or bishop,-1 Peter ii. 25,) but He that said unto gels exulting over penitent sinners. There is only one him, Thou art my Son, to-day have I begotten thee." [Heb. v. class of persons which causes no joy—the hypocritical— 5, 6.] "As He saith also in another place, Thou art a priest for

these treacherous and rehellious spirits? None; ex- unto themselves the authority of the Priesthood, -neither as Bishops, Priests, or Deacons; but, as it is written: "Jesus (previ-"The following day, Wednesday, the 30th, the same ously glorified to be an High Priest, Matt. iii. 16, 17.-Luke, ix. netrated with the beauty of our liturgical offices for bap- this, the apostles ordained Bishops and Deacons in every church: tism and confirmation, as during these visits. The as, for instance, the seven in Acts vi. 3, 6; Barnabas and Saul, hands and invoking of the Holy Ghost of the second, Paul (who was ordained an apostle by the Lord Jesus Himself, were appropriate indeed! The one was the sign and Gal. i. 1, 11, 12.-1 Tim. i. 1.-Acts ix. 6, 11, 15; the elders orseal and first day, in the eye of the Church, of the dained by the apostles Paul and Barnabas, Acts xiv. 22, 23, 24; heavenly birth; the other was the descent of the strengthen- finally, the seven angels or Bishops of the seven churches in Asia ing grace of Christ upon the new-born Christian con- -who are rebuked for the sins and heresies of their respective erts—all was simple, sublime, scriptural.

"We returned on Thursday to Kishnaghur, and wel
"We returned on Thursday to Kishnaghur, and wel
authority," Rev. ii. 14, 15, 16—20. 1 Tim. v. 20, 21,—2 Tim. few amongst many plain facts) to read the 5th verse of Titus i., God the Holy Ghost, the One great and glorious Triune-God, of conferring upon others the power to preach and bapwhere he is addressed as having been appointed to "set in order the affairs of the church, and to ordain elders in every city." Titus, and the rest of the overseers of similar rank, (call them by what name you please; for it is the office, not the name which we must look at) were, therefore, evidently superior to the elders and deacons, and had the sole authority to ordain them.

Now, this three-fold, primitive order of ministry has been uninterruptedly continued down to our days; nor was it ever ques tioned for the first fifteen centuries A. D.

The Christian Church, discovered in the heart of Asia, by Dr. Buchanan, and which has never had any communication with others, and "never submitted to the heresies of Rome, in any way, was episcopal in its government; its discipline was orderly, and its Liturgy scriptural."*

The Church of England, in the same way, has continued, with Scriptural obedience and regularity, in the apostolic polity; and she shines forth, at this day, through the blessing of God, more gloriously bright than ever.

Seeing then, that it is UNSCRIPTURAL, and CONTRARY TO THE DIVINE INSTITUTION, to form any other church government than the Episcopal; and, therefore, that all other forms of church government are not merely a departure from Man's institution, but that of the great Head of the Church Himself, and consequently, sinful and presumptuous; it follows that it is our plain, imperative duty to obey the commandment of God and Christ rather than the presumptuous and self-willed opinions of sinful men, -even as it is written, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for their is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but for conscience' sake." [Rom. xiii. 1-5.]

And, as respects our duty towards Separatists, and such a cause divisions, and fulfil the fearful prophecy of the apostle, in being "despisers of them that are good, high-minded, and after their own lusts heaping to themselves teachers, &c.," the command is plain and emphatic, that we are to mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them. [Rom. xvi. 17.] The force of this injunction is considerably increased by the consideration of the precepts of duty, concerning UNITY and love; as, for instance, 1 Cor. i. 10; 2 Cor. wiii. 11: Phil. ii. 2, and i. 27.

Of course this duty of "abstaining from all appearance of evil," in countenancing, in any way, the sin of Schism, does not preclude the exercise of every fruit of charity (1 Cor. xiii.) towards private individuals, or the shewing hospitality and kindness to those who differ from us. Far from it; but as we ought to love Dissenters, as fellow-creatures for whom Christ died, so ought we also to mark and avoid Dissent in every way : even as it is our duty to love the sinner whilst we hate the sin.

As for the argument used to defend Schism, - that "Dissenters have been, and are much blessed, as glorious instruments in the conversion of the Heathen,"—this is no proof at all that the Lord Jesus has brought them into His fold, as some persons argue .-For the Lord permits many evils to continue in this world, and knowshow to make them work together for good; as even the wrath of man is made to praise Him, whilst wrath is forbidden, and it is declared that "the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God." Thus, we find St. Paul declaring that, "some indeed preached Christ even of envy, and strife, and of contention." [Philip. i.] "Notwithstanding," adds he, "every way, whether in pretence, or in truth, Christ is preached; and I therein do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice."

Now, does the Apostle approve of the manner and motives of these men, though he rejoices that even by them, Christ, his beloved master, is magnified? Assuredly not. Is the prosperity of the wicked, (as described, for instance, in Job. xxi.) the increase of their flocks and property, and the merriment of themselves and children, argue that they are blessed of God? Far from it; as the 29th and 30th verses emphatically declare.

The great day of judgment will clear up many mysteries in the moral government of the Almighty, shew gloriously why He permitted success to attend many evil doings; and that many things which were highly esteemed among men, and justified before men, were ABOMINATION in the sight of God. [Luke xvi. 15; and Matt. vii. 21, 22, 23.7

As for the alleged saying of one of our Bishops, that "a person conscientiously leaving the Establishment is not guilty of Schism;"-it would be sufficient to reply that, even if he did indeed say this, it is no argument in favour of Schism, that a bi shop should countenance it! And then we must be candid, just, and wise enough to ascertain what the rest of the bishops say,what the Bishops and early Christian Fathers have said for 1800 years; if human authority is put into the balance.

Besides, although the Bishop alluded to were one of the soundest divines, one of the ablest theologians, and one of the best, most spiritually minded, and most levely of Christians, that, by the grace of God, had been "made to differ from others," [1 Cor. iv. 7; xv. 10.] yet, he is not infallible !

Peter was an Apostle, and one of the chosen servants of our Lord and Saviour, and full of the grace of the Holy Spirit; yet he erred, and caused the Galatians to err : and " when he was come to Antioch, Paul withstood him to the face, because he was to be blamed." [Gal. ii. 2.]

In conclusion, I will merely add that I am but too well aware, that all the arguments and fair inferences which I have adduced from the Bible in support of Episcopacy, (for this is the real question at issue, and not the ESTABLISHMENT, which has nothing to do with it :- witness the beautiful Episcopal Chan Scotland, -or that in the United States of America, -or the Syriac Christian Church,) and in condemnation of Dissent, or Schism, will be totally unavailing to convince you of the truth, unless the Holy Spirit blesses our words, to the edification of the

May He manifest Himself effectually to the hearts of us both -of us all, and "guide us into all Truth," through the intercession and gift of Jesus Christ our Lord! Amen.

Certainly, "our difference of opinions" must "increase instead of harmonizing," if you return not into the communion of the Scriptural and Apostolic Church of England, (and the very argument urged in favour of Dissent, viz., its success and the blessing attending its labours, should very weightily conduce to deter any from leaving the Church of England, and lead all to join her communion), for the longer I live, the more cause I see to feel thankful at having been born and brought up in her; and every day manifests, more and more, her extreme value and importance to the welfare of our Country and her Colonies, and how excellent and precious are her Articles and Liturgy, in guarding against and preserving us from "all false doctrine, heresy, and schism;" and teaching us, from our childhood upward, to "fear God, honour the King," and all in authority under him, to be lovalists. " as unto the Lord," to live in charity with all men, by the help of God's grace, in every thing "looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith," and doing all things through Him.

As for Dissent, look around you, and see its increasing evils,the numberless sects starting up, in all directions, of name and doctrine innumerable and various, to distract the mind, "divide the house," and to give weapons to the Infidel, the Papist, and the Scoffer! Oh, that it might please the God of all grace and goodness, so to influence the hearts of all "those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity," that it might once more be seen, in this world, that true Christians are "of one heart, and of one soul!" And oh, what a beautiful, glorious, and sublime sight it would be, in the eyes of the whole world, to see them "stand fast in the same spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of of my Spirit in this holy and important office. To the the Gospel!

May our gracious and merciful God grant that this may be, through the effectual operation of the Holy Spirit, for the sake of the LORD JESUS CHRIST, our Righteousness and only Me-

* This passage I quote from a little work, entitled, "Brittan's Apology for Episcopacy," and memoriter from "Buchanan's Christian Researches.'

now and ever. Amen.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1840.

The letter of an intelligent and pious correspondent in defence of Episcopacy, which appears in a previous column, will be read with much interest and satisfaction. We are not at liberty to enter into particulars as to the circumstances which gave rise to it: it must suffice to say that it was written without the most remote view to appears in our columns. We were struck with the Scriptural proofs which it furnishes, the clear and correct reasoning which it evinces, and above all the calm and kind spirit with which it is pervaded; and with this combination of advantages we felt that its publication would be beneficial.

The allusion made by our correspondent to the Aaronic priesthood, and the manner and terms of its constitution s striking and pertinent; and the arguments for Episcopacy and the Episcopal succession derive much of their force from the analogy which is maintained in the Christian dispensation with what had been specially revealed in the Jewish. No sooner was the tabernacle erected by the direction of Moses, and the Ark of the covenant set up, than persons were appointed whose exclusive office it should be to wait upon the altar of the Lord and stand forth as the ambasssadors and representatives of in the Word of God, for any deviation from this original the Most High. But this was not an appointment to be constitution of the ministry?—We have, in an early left to chance,—not one to be fulfilled as the spontane- stage of the Jewish history, a fearful warning against ous zeal of individuals might happen to direct, -not one in which the voice of the assembled congregation was to decide. This was an office the filling of which Almighty God took into his own hands: he named the individuals who were to undertake and supply it; and he pointed out the way by which it should be perpetuated and rendered permanent,—undisturbed by the caprice or rash interference of man. Aaron a d his sons were, accordingly, solemnly set apart to the priest's office by the command of God himself; and in the family of Aaron, or of others specially called by God, was the priest's office to be retained until HE should arise who was to be a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedeck,"-in -who was to introduce a new dispensation and form a to the end of the world.

We repeat, on the same principle; for at a very early stage of his divine mission, our blessed Lord manifested his adherence to what in the case of the Mosaic priesthood had been established. Aaron was the High-Priest of the Jews; and under him were the PRIESTS, his sons or members of his family; and in process of time, the LEVITES were appointed to be hereditary ministers, in an humbler capacity, in the services of the sanctuary. Why these THREE ORDERS were thus constituted by command of Almighty God, and the ministrations of the sanctuary not confined to one, it is not for us too curiously to enquire; although there is a reasonableness in that it was so ordained in correspondence with the number of persons in the adorable Trinity,-that the vicegerents of heaven, in matters pertaining to the spiritual interests of mankind, should, as an ancient Father, Clement of Alexandria, intimates, bear that striking but humble relation to the "evangelical glory."

But let us see how this constitution of the Ministry was adhered to, when the "old things" of the Mosaic economy "had passed away," and "all things" under the Christian dispensation "had become new." our Lord remained upon earth, he himself was necessarily the Head of his Church. He, as an Apostle indeed has styled him, was the "HIGH PRIEST of our profession;" and it was not long before a closer analogy was nstituted with that which had previouly been the acsnowledged Church of God, but which was now to merge into one more spiritual and complete. Soon after he commenced his ministry, our Lord selected from his followers Twelve Apostles to preach the kingdom of God, and administer the appointed rite of admission into his religion; and that the analogy with the Aaronic priesthood might be complete, he subsequently sent out SEVENTY DISCIPLES, subordinately to the Twelve, as dispensers of his word and doctrine.

Here then, even in our Saviour's time, we have the gradations of rank in the Ministry, which were so solemnly constituted in the days of Moses by command of God himself. Nor will any one who piously and religiously contemplates the circumstance, venture to say that the correspondence was accidental and not designed. The idea must be rejected, wheresoever entertained, that the Jewish economy was so far abrogated as to be annihilated: no, that dispensation was fulfilled, and not destroyed; it was designed that it should merge into, and spiritualized and complete under the Christian form; but we are by no me in allowed to do so much dishonour to the solemn and special appointments of Almighty God, as to class any of them with things of nought, or to suppose that they are so far done away with as to have no reference, no bearing upon, no resemblance, as a type, to the higher and holier dispensation which was to succeed. In the words of our Lord, we are to regard "not one jot or tittle of the law to have passed way;" but to have merged into-to have been fulfilled in the better dispensation which He introduced and sanctioned by the shedding of his own blood.

succeeding our Lord's sojourn upon earth, and see how far the primitive constitution of that ministry was then days were spent by him on earth, setting in order the things "pertaining to the kingdom of God." And here we find that the important subject of the priesthood of his blood-purchased Church was not overlooked. In a very distinct and solemn manner,—now that he was no former an income of £500, and to the two latter a stilonger to be the personal and visible Head of his Church upon earth, -he delegated to his Apostles that authority which hitherto he had exercised himself, viz. the power of appointing others to preach the Gospel and perform the ordinances of the Lord. "As my Father sent me, so send I you," were the words in which this new commission was clothed: as much as to say, I leave personally perform, to preach to the world the glad tidings of redemption and to delegate the same to "faithful men who shall be able to teach others also," that there may "not be wanting a man to stand before the Lord forever." In confirmation of this trust, he adds, "And lo! I am with you always even unto the end of the world": to the end of time, you and those who shall succeed you, shall experience the guidance and comfort end of the world the presence of Christ, in a spiritual manner, should be with those who became accredited "ambassadors of the Lord," -who received a valid commission to be the "ministers and stewards of his myste-

The Apostles therefore, after our Lord's ascension. became the visible overseers of the Christian Church, rable object.

it will be sufficient (out of the above references, which are only a diator and Advocate; unto whom, with God the Father, and and exercised the highest office in its priesthood,—that our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both tize. Under them were the Seventy Disciples, for we no where read of their office having been abrogated; and not long after the THREE ORDERS of the ministry were completed by the appointment of the Seven Deacons, who held a grade in the Christian Church similar toand which by early Christian writers has been compared to-the order of Levites in the Jewish.

Converts were made by thousands in a day; disciples were multiplying; Churches were every where established; and fresh supplies of ministering servants were required to meet these exigencies. And such ministers, we find, were appointed. Paul, miraculously converted, was added to the number of the Apostles, and Barnabas, publication, and that it was at our own suggestion that it too; became their fellow-labourer: in process of time, Timothy and Titus were raised to the same office,having respectively the oversight of Churches, and being commissioned to ordain elders and subordinate ministers throughout the bounds of their charge; and in the latter days of St. John, we find the Seven Churches of Asia Minor each possessing its "angel," president, or bishop.

Leaving the Apostolical age, we have Clement once the companion of St. Paul and his fellow-labourer, presiding over the Church at Rome; Polycarp, once the friend and companion of St. John, enjoying the oversight of the Church at Smyrna; and not a single Church existing, in any part of the world, for fifteen hundred years, which did not possess the three orders of Bishors, PRIESTS, and DEACONS.

And by what authority, by what justification, can this rule be departed from? What sanction is there contained

any such innovation upon the appointments which it was the pleasure of Almighty God to reveal, -against any usurpation of that office which was specially delegated by himself, and the mode of succession to which was distinctly pointed out. Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, we are informed, were dissatisfied with the possession of the priesthood by the family of Aaron, and they broached the opinion, -which, in modern times, is heard without the awe and apprehension which then pervaded the thousands of Israel,-that Moses and Aaron "took too much upon them," and that "all the congregation were holy"; that is, that all had a right, if they chose to exercise it, to minister in holy things. We know what whom, as the great and heavenly antitype, all the types a fearful example was made of these usurpers of an ofand ordinances of the Law were to have their fulfilment, fice, the holders of which God himself had specifically appointed,-how awful a vindication was then made of new ministry, to be perpetuated, on the same principle, the principle, afterwards asserted by an apostle of the Lord Jesus, "No man taketh this honour to himself, except he be called of God as Aaron was." But what was presumptuous and sinful then, we can believe to be equally so now; although the Divine displeasure is not revealed in the same terrible and convincing manner .-As if in expectation of the revival of the sin of Korah, St. Paul expressly warns his followers against "heaping to themselves teachers, having itching ears," -an admo nition as applicable to later days of the Church as it was to his own. While, animated by the hopes and enjoying the privileges of the Gospel, we may speak to one another and "exhort one another" on this gladdening theme,-the salvation of a perishing world by a crucified Saviour; the gainsaying of Korah must be remembered, the presumption of Uzzah must be borne in mind, the sin of Jeroboam must be recollected, when any would venture to assume the priestly office without a lawful and valid delegation of the trust. To exhort one another and admonish, and warn one another, may be a warrantable, a pardonable, yes a becoming thing; but it is another and a sinful thing to seize the robes and the priestplate and the mitre of Aaron, and without a formal, regular and valid delegation of the authority, to stand up and offer incense before the Lord,-to administer the Baptismal sacrament, and to consecrate and distribute the

symbols of Jesus' passion. But we shall not, at present, pursue the subject; enough has been advanced, at various times, for the conviction of those who will be convinced. May it engage he prayerful consideration of all our readers

In the Gospel Messenger of last Saturday, we find the following remarks, so creditable to the head and heart of our excellent contemporary:

"CLERGY RESERVE LANDS IN CANADA .- The question in relation to the long agitated attempt to deprive the Church in Up-per Canada of a most important right, has been lately before the per Canada of a most important right, has been lately before the British Parliament, and through the energy of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Exeter, with others, has taken a direction which induces us to hope that a more equitable arrangement will yet prevail. By placing the Bill lately passed in the Provincial Parliament before the Law judges of the crown, that the work of spoliation will be stayed. Should the British Parliament deprive the Church in Canada of the lands in question, and should the Queen put her hand to the edict, she will not prov a nursing mother of the Church, and moreover, the Governmen will not find in the extravagancies of republican legislation a mor cruel encroachment upon vested rights.

This, upon the troublesome question of the Reserves. will be the reasoning of every honest mind, in whatsoever clime and of whatsoever party; and until honesty has taken her flight from the councils of the high-minded and sound-hearted British nation, we shall not despair of its settlement upon the acknowledged principles of equity

In the St. John's (New Brunswick) Courier of the 16th inst., we have an interesting and gratifying account of a public meeting of the members of the Church of England in that city, to take into consideration a suggestion of the Vestry for providing suitable salaries for the Clergymen of the Parish. The Honourable the But let us pass on, as respects the Ministry, to days Chief Justice of the Province presided on the occasion, and stated the intention of the Church community of that city to raise towards the support of the Rector of adhered to. After his resurrection from the dead, forty the Parish and two Assistant clergymen, the annual sum of £600 currency, purely by voluntary contribution.— This, in addition to an annual grant from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London and a vote of £300 from the City Corporation, would yield to the

pend of £200 each. The meeting was addressed with much power and eloquence by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Parker, Wm. H. Street Esq., R. F. Hazen Esq., and other gentlemen; the resolutions were adopted unanimously in correspondence with the suggestion of the Vestry given above; and a sum exceeding £300 per annum towards you the high office which I shall no longer visibly and the object in view, was subscribed by individuals on the

> We are glad to perceive that proposals and plans for a church to be erected at Dunnville, on Lake Erie, have been advertised for by Agnew P. Farrell Esq. of Erie Hermitage; and we heartily wish every success to the

It gives us pleasure to learn that the subscription-list for the erection of a church at Grafton, (about seven ting with the inhabitants of that village in the expression of their warmest thanks to the gentlemen in Cobourg

The numerous friends of the Honourable Chief Justice Robinson will rejoice to learn that he has arrived in Toronto, and that his health is much improved. The Commercial Herald announces that a meeting of the Tradespeople of the city had taken place on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of adopting an address of congratulation to the Chief Justice on his return. In relation to this distinguished individual we find the following pertinent remarks in an English Provincial paper, the Newcastle Journal :--

"Such of our readers as feel interested in the present state o Canada, cannot fail to have been equally struck, with ourselves, at the singular cunning, mixed with folly, displayed by Mr. Hume in a question asked by him of the Colonial Secretary, in the House of Commons, a few nights ago, relative to the stay of Chief Justice Robinson, of Upper Canada, in this country; and as much, with the extreme simplicity of the ministerial answer. To send away the extreme simplicity of the ministerial answer. To send away the only man whose experience, knowledge, and station in the colony enable him to give Parliament the most correct and valuable information, at a time when bills are pending of the most vital importance, and which may end in immediate separation, (and not improbably by plunging that unhappy colony in the horrors of civil war,) seems an infatuation we would scarcely think possible for statesmen to be guilty of; and the mere suggestion carries with it an almost undeniable evidence of a foregone conclusion to be carried by enormous lying, to the success of which the presence of an honest and well-informed man would be a bar. We cannot, however, but hope, that our parliamentary leaders and champions of the British and Protestant cause, will put an extinguisher upon this 'Wile of Satan;' and that they will not suffer our brethren of Canada to be thrown, without the fullest enquiry, into the snares of a Popish and infidel faction."

Our readers will be pleased with the lively sketch from our correspondent "Zadig," on our last page.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWLY-APPOINTED CANON OF WINDSOR.—In the Gatette of Friday, the 10th April, the name of the Honourable and Reverend Lord Wriothesley Russell appears as the newlyappointed canon, in the room of the late Rev. the Provost of Eton. His Lordship is half-brother to Lord John Russell, and his name was, some time since, rather unpleasantly before the public, as being appointed by the government to the vacant Deanery of Exeter, when in reality the government had it not in their power to bestow it upon him, as the Lord Bishop of Exeter pretty soon showed them. The pointment in the present case, is, or course, correctly made, and will, we trust, be generally approved of, as his lordship is known to be a man of the most exemplary habits, sound in his religious views, and zealously attached to the doctrines and discipline of the Established Church. A correscondent of the Times quarrels with the government for having nade this appointment while stalls in other cathedrals are allowed to remain empty; and wishes to fasten on the government the court-yard. As there are two barracks, the service is perform mputation, that it was only to secure the promotion of the brother of the noble Secretary for the Colonies that they have departed from a regulation of their own framing, by thus inducting a man after their own heart into the vacant stall. Giving them all due credit for the fullest extension of their patronage, even to stables at Windsor, and this while the soldiers attending on 107 its abuse, we believe we are right in saying, that, in this instance, they have acted up to the letter of the law. It declares, if we understand it aright, that every third vacancy in the canons of Windsor shall be filled up, till the number is reduced to what those self-made framers of ecclesiastical constitutions have determined shall in future be the standard. We enter not upon the question of reduced numbers, and, in consequence, reduced efficiency, in Cathedral institutions, but we believe we are right in exculpating government in the present case from anything like an unjust o partial bestowal of patropage. - Windsor and Eton Journal.

> THE VICAR OF LEEDS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

Vicarage, Leeds, April 11, 1840. Sir,-I have just read in your paper of the 9th instant, the following paragraph:

"POPERY IN THE CHURCH .- Dr. Hook, Vicar of Loods, while preaching in his church on Sunday morning last, publicly, earnestly, and eloquently exhorted his hearers to offer up their prayers for the souls of those who have recently departed this life .- York-

I am not in the habit of contradicting the false reports which are occasionally circulated against me in different newspapers and magazines; but as it is thought by some persons, to whose opiion I defer, that in this instance I ought to deviate from my rule, I feel sure that you will permit me to inform those of your readers who feel an interest in such matters, that the above statement is Christianity. The Venerable Archdeacon, in addressing the a fulsehood, without even the shadow of a foundation. Should ciety on their benevolent objects, more especially in alleviating the this letter meet the eye of him who, yielding to an evil influence, invented the falsehood, I would, with all affection, entreat him to remember the place assigned by Scripture to those who persevere in the sin of which he has been guilty .- I am, Sir, your obe-W. F. Hook. dient humble servant.

NOBLE EXAMPLE to Proprietors of Mills, Factories, Foundries. &c., and to Shareholders in Railroads, Canals, Mines, &c .- It is gratifying to record every fresh instance of the recognition of the principle that it is the duty of the employer to promote the spiritual instruction as well as the secular education of the employed. The liberality, disinterestedness, and purity of motive which prompted the proposal made in the following letter to the Vicar of , in the county of Lancaster, in behalf of as poor, illiterate, and destitute a place as can be found almost in any of our nanufacturing districts, or in the most neglected section of any of our overgrown towns, cannot but be admired; nor ought the example therein set to be lost upon those among us who, for their own increase in wealth, induce our population to congregate in places destitute of accessible means of grace, and in such numbers as far to exceed the influence of the parochial clergy :-

COPY OF LETTER, DATED 30TH MARCH, 1840. Rev Sir - My brother R - B - who resides at Leeds, and nyself, are joint proprietors of a mill and some other property in the township of C-, a place that we consider very destitute of Church accommodation; and, believing that if the inhabitants could be imbued with Church principles, they would be better disposed toward the establishments of their country, both political and religious, we feel inclined to endow a church, if through your influence one of moderate capacity could be erected near the part called C- Waterside. We have been led to understand that the person who endows is entitled to present to the church.-I am,

It is worthy of remark, that this munificent offer is made in but the second year of the proprietorship and the first of the actual working of the mill, and that it comes, too, simultaneously with an extensive enlargement of the premises, and a serious outlay in machinery, &c. Surely such a proposal ought to meet with the support it so richly deserves; and who can doubt an attendant essing upon commercial enterprise when the first fruits (and in this instance more than the first fruits) are dedicated to the service of the God of all our mercies?-Leeds Intelligencer.

We rejoice to find that every where exertions are making to remedy the present want of church accommodation; and among the places stirring in the good cause the respectable parish of Witham is not the least active. The subscription for building a new chapel in the centre of the town already amounts to £1456. The Bishop of London (the patron of the living) gives £50, and some endowment; the Rev. H. Ducane, £300; J. H. Pattisson, Esq., £150; W. W. Luard, Esq., and E. W. Walford, Esq., 50 guineas each: Jonathan Bullock, Esq., T. Tomkin, Esq., and the Rev. I. Newman, £25 each; Mr. James Beadel, jun., in addition miles to the eastward of Cobourg,) is rapidly and satisfactorily filling up; and we take this opportunity of unison, Esq., gives the site for the chapel. The population in 1831 was 3052, and the church, which is at Chipping Hill, a mile from and its vicinity who have so generously contributed their the town, can contain only 1000 persons. The proposed chapel pecuniary aid towards the furtherance of that very desi- is intended to accommodate 600; and one-half of the sittings are to be free. We admire the christian and patriotic spirit in which

the committee have interested themselves, and have been supported in this affair.—Essex Standard.

New Church.—On Tuesday last a highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Grantham was held in the Guildhall (W. Walkington, Esq., Mayor, in the chair) to consider the propriety of erecting a new church in Spittlegate, when resolutions in favour of that desirable object were unanimously passed, and a subscription, amounting to upwards of £2000, was forthwith entered into, Earl Brownlow heading the list with £500.—Boston Herald.

On Tuesday last, the 20th of April, the Bishop of Oxford, accompanied by Archdeacon Clerke, arrived at the Governor's house at the Royal Military College, for the purpose of holding a confirmation at the institution, for which the Right Rev. Dr. Wheeler, the Chaplain of the establishment, had been engaged in preparing the Gentlemen Cadets for the last three months; and on Wednesday, the 29th, his lordship confirmed above 100 of the young gentlemen in the College Chapel, and concluded the ceremony with a most appropriate and impressive charge.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has just completed his triennial progress throughout his diocese, in the course of which upwards of 10,000 persons were presented to his lordship as candidates for confirmation, being an increase of one-fifth upon the number of candidates in 1837.

The Christian Knowledge Society has abandoned the plan publishing a Scripture commentary. It has, in lieu of maintaining two missionaries in the Scilly Islands, intimated an intention of granting £3000 by way of endowment of curates, those islands being lately added to the diocese of the Bishop of Exeter. The standing committee have also recommended a grant of £3000, for founding a church coilege at Sydney, for New South Wales.

THE CHURCH.—The largest number of communicants for a period of 52 years attended the parish church of Castletownroche, in the diocese of Cloyne, on Easter Sunday; and on Christmas day last, the greatest number for 92 years attended the same church. At the distant periods alluded to Castletownroche was an union of five parishes, since severed; which fact renders the more remarkable and gratifying the increased number of communieants in a single member of that union .- Cork Constitution.

The Rev. Sir Edward Bowyer Smith, Bart., of Hill Hall, in the county of Essex, has contributed not less than £3000 for the erection and endowment of a new church in the parish of Camber well, Surrey, weere he has an extensive property. Sir Edward Bowyer Smyth is the representative of Sir Thomas Smyth, who vas Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth.

CHURCH ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SOLDIERY AT WIN SOR.—The soldiers at present quartered at Windsor amount 2000, and for this vast number of persons there is no church of chapel of any description. The only religious service they can attend, is one which lasts about ten minutes, at eight o'clock in the morning, which is performed, winter and summer, in the open once a fortnight in each. In the parish church and chapels of easo there is no room for the soldiery, and they, consequently, never have the advantage of hearing the word of God preached. short time since £70,000 was voted by parliament for building alty have no place of religious worship. Are they to attend the projected Popish chapel?

BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We are happy to find that in letters by the April packet, his Lordship expresses his intention, (D.V.) to embark in the steamer of June 1st for Halifax. He was still busily advocating the Society's cause in various parts of England.—Colonial Churchman

ARCHDEACON WILLIS.

We extract from the account of the late celebration of the St. George's Society at Halifax, in honour of the Queen's Marriage the following notice of the Archdeacon's sermon in St. Paul's, be fore the Society, of which it appears that he is Chaplain.

The Venerable Archdeacon Willis, the Chaplain of the Society, gave an excellent discourse, from the appropriate text, "Fear God! Honour the King," in which he impressed upon his hearers the first great principle of the Christian religion, the fear of God, 85 paramount to all other considerations, and that, in the Christian character, it included every variety of civil obedience. He slo enlarged upon the duty of the subject under every form of govern ment, and the respect which is due to all placed in authority station, under the Sovereign and over us, as commanded by Christian religion, illustrating the subject with arguments deducts from the example of our blessed Saviour. The relief of the disressed, he urged as a duty commanded to us, by the pr misfortunes of their countrymen, made some touching allusions to his native land, to the high rank and proud station which the bravery and the industry, the virtues and the intelligence of her sons had commanded for her; and he felt assured, from the love they bare her, that those before him would still continue to preserve and support their high character as Englishmen, in the country of their adoption country of their adoption—ever foremost in deeds of charity, in their respect for the religion of their fathers, and in their patri attachment to their country, and loyalty to their Sovereign, which followed its practice. followed its practice. The visible emotion which these sentiments excited in the preacher was felt, we are sure, by every English man present. The service concluded most appropriately with the National Anthem. Sung in the first National Anthem, sung in the first style by the Choir and assembled congregation. Nor must we omit to mention that be fore the sermon the anthem, "Glory be to God, &c.," from Communion service, was sung with powerful effect. Colonia

King's College, Windsor, April 10th, 1840. At a Convocation held this day, Mr. Chas, Scott Jeffery, moner of this University, was admitted to the degree of Bachele in Arts.

Civil Antelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE

PROGRESS OF CONSERVATISM. From the Standard, April 28.

Wherever the voice of the country can find an ope fair expression, it may now be heard distinctly proclaim ascendancy of Conservative principles. The people have everywhere seized upon the opportunity of the election of the selection of the se wardens in the Easter week to manifest their feeling, sent an anticipation of what will be the event at the nos election. We have already given the gratifying result of tests in Birmingham, Lambeth, and several of the met parishes. We have now to add those of Manchester, N and Dover; but the most striking case of all is that of ter, where the Conservative candidates have been chost majority of greatly more than FOUR THOUSAND, not ing the most extraordinary exertions on the part of the Radicals. Well might Mr. Hindley hint at the Stockport a that Whig Radical principles that Whig Radical principles are on the decline in and Cheshire. Indeed, they have sunk beyond our own everywhere; nor do we think anything can sink them lower cept it be a further display of corruption and servile obedien.

Mr. O'Connell in the case of Lord Stanley's bill.

The nomination took place on Monday, and the polling of Tuesday. The following was the state of the poll at the houst mentioned:—

	HALF-	PAST	NINE	O'CLO	CK.	78
Gisborn		514		-		72
Baldwir			-			
	120					6
	Mai	ority	-			
	T	WELV	E o'c	LOCK.		144
Gisborn			-			142
Baldwir			-			-
						2
	N	Lajorit	у .			T.T.
FOUR	O'CL	OCK (CLOSE	OF T	HE P	158
Baldwin	n -					151
Gisborr	ne -	-		200	-4:00	1 7
Maje	rity fo	r Bald	win [Conserv	ative	

From the Galway Advertiser. SIGNAL TRIUMPH OF CONSERVATISM IN GALWAY. The quarter sessions commenced here on Monday, and terminated about ten o'clock on Friday; William Deane Freeman, Esq., assistant barrister, presided. At Ballinasloe the sessions were not over until Saturday. The three principal sessions for the county have now terminated, and with the circumspection and precaution which, we trust, have hitherto characterised our acts, we refrained from proclaiming our victory until we were positive it was won, and won gloriously too. Our future prospects are very fair—so fair, that we can, without fear of contradiction, affirm that Radicalism, now defunct, will never again resuscitate in this independent shire. At Eyrecourt the number of applicants to register was 168, of whom there were admitted, Tories, 60—Whigs, 38. Majority 22. At Ballinasloe the applicants numbered 67, of whom there were registered, Tories, 31-Whigs, 3. Majority 28. At Galway the applicants amounted to 40, of whom were registered, Tories, 3—Whigs, 4. Majority

rity for the Whigs, 1.

Majority for the Tories at the three sessions
100 fifty-pound Tory freeholders registered Gross majority for Conservatism.

From a Correspondent of the Carlow Sentinel. The registry terminated on Saturday for the division of Maryborough in the complete discomfiture of the Radical party. There were 665 notices served for the division; out of this number 400

ings the numbers were :—
For the Conservatives - - - 24 For the Radicals The representation of the county is thus surrendered into the hands of the Conservatives, who have beaten their opponents, inch by inch, since the commencement of the struggle.

were served by the Liberal party. At the close of the proceed-

COUNTY OF SLIGO.
Conservatives—registered - - Radicals—registered - -Conservative majority on the county registry 21 CARLOW—SUMMARY OF THE COUNTY AT LARGE.

Conservatives re-registered since October, 1839, to the close of the April sessions, Conservative majority - -

THE HANOVERIAN CONSTITUTION. Hanover, April 13.

To-day the King received in a solemn audience, a deputation of the Assembly of the Estates of the Kingdom, who presented an address expressing their gratitute to his Majesty for having presented to the Estates the draught of a constitution in which most of the enactments which had been formerly asked by the Estates were adopted. The King returned the following answer to the

I thank you for the address which you have presented to me. This address is a real comfort to me, that the Estates will endea vour to attain the object to which the wishes of all good Hanoverians are directed. I am convinced by your assurance that you will lose no time and will spare no pains to complete this work. I can with truth assure you that it does not contain a chapter, a Paragraph, or a sentence, which has not been carefully considered and discussed. You must know that I am not perfectly master of the German language, therefore I must closely examine and com-prehend every thing, that I may be able to sign my name to it.— You know that I am a man of my word—what I say I promise to keep. I can assure you I have but one object—the happiness and prosperity of the country, and I never had any other. You know Prosperity of the country, and I never had any other. You know the fidelity of the Hanoverian. I have always placed the greatest confidence in the country. Unhappily some bad persons are every where met, but the mass is good and honest. I feel as if a stone is taken from my heart by hearing what you say to me. I am now certain we shall obtain our object."—Hanoverian Gazette.

THE NORTH WEST PASSAGE .- Further and important discoveries have been made by Messrs. Dease and Simpson, of the geography of the Northern coast of America, and the Arctic Sea.

A letter has been received in London from them, dated at Fort mpson, on Mackenzie's River, on the 16th of October last, in which they give a full narrative of a most interesting expedition
accomplished by them from the 22d of June to that date. They escended the Coppermine river, and from the third of July, when they found an opening in the Arctic Sea, to the 19th of August, they coasted eastwardly along the Arctic Sea, visiting its various bays and inlets, from West longitude 115 56 to 93 07, a distance in a right line of more than 500 miles. They thus ascertained that the sea, with a remarkably bold shore, extends along this region, and separates the continent from the country of Boothia, and in fact explored the whole coast from Point Turnagain to the mouth of Back's Great Fish River.

PRESBURGH (HUNGARY), MARCH 26 .- Some rural landowners in the neighbourhood of this city have just tried to make pumpkin-sugar, and the experiment has completely succeeded. Twenty-seven quintals of that vegetable yields one quintal of raw sugar. This discovery is one of great importance to Hungary, whose soil is very favourable to the cultivation of pumpkins, which attain here so large a size that some are to be found weighing 400 pounds.

The Bank of Poland has purchased in England two iron steam-The Bank of Poland has purchased in England two iron steamers, intended for the navigation of such of the rivers of Poland as admit of their being employed. A third steamer has been purchased by the Governor General of Poland. The three boats have been built at Liverpool and dispatched to Dantzic, whence they are to be sent up to Warsaw by the Vistula.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants that is likely to leave the port of Sligo for America this year is unprecedently great, and is calculated, upon the very lowest calculation, to amount to 5,000 souls.—Sligo Champion.

souls.—Sligo Champion.

THE GLASGOW WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.—At a highly

respectable meeting of the committee on the Wellington memorial in the Royal Exchange, Glasgow, on Wednesday, it was mentioned that the subscriptions amounted to nearly £9,000. The subscriptions to defray the expenses of erecting a

ment in Eton College Chapel, to the memory of the late Provost, now amount to upwards of £1200. At the head of the subscription list, stands the name of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The late Secretary Drummond got with his wife, the daughter of Mr. Kinnaird, a North British merchant, £120,000, and since

his marriage he placed in the funds from his savings £16,000.—
Mr. Drummond had agreed to lend £60,000 on mortgage to Mr.
Martin, M.P., county of Galway; and the last act he was engaged
in an Saturday. in on Saturday se'nnight was reading over the rough drenght of the transfer with his attorney.—Limerick Chronicle.

His Excellency Viscount Ebrington has subscribed £100, and Viscount Morpeth £80, to the fund now being raised to erect a

monument to the late Mr. Secretary Drummo Mr. Estcourt, M. P., has sold his beautiful seat, New Park,

near Devizes, to E. Colston, Esq., for £50,000. The Hon. Lieut. Col. Abercromby is appointed Lord Lieute-nant of Clackmannanshire, vice the Earl of Mansfield.—Ministe-

Lord Henniker, M.P., was presented with a magnificent silver

candelabrum, valued at upwards of £220, on Friday last, by his tenantry in Suffolk.

SLAYE TRADE.—A very pretty schooner, the Vixen, is now lying in the Salthouse-dock, Liverpool. She measures 43 tons, and when captured, no less than 320 slaves were found on board. THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE. - The church of St. Bartholo ew, near the Bank, which is to be pulled down to make way for the extensive improvements in progress in this quarter, and which is intended for the site of the Sun Fire Office, will be closed for Divine Service after to-day, when a sermon is to be delivered there by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, for the benefit of the Broad-Street Ward Charity Schools. Notices have been issued to the friends and relatives of those who lie interred here and in the consecrated ground adjoining, to remove their remains, or they will all be re-Interred in a mansoleum, to be erected in the latter. Several in-dividuals have expressed their desire that the relics of Miles Coverdale should not be interred with the rest; and the Bishop of Exeter is desirous that they should be removed to the cathedral of that city, where he once officiated. There is no tablet or monument over his remains, as all these were destroyed in the church at the great fire in London, when only the tower stood uninjured.

Much dissatisfaction exists in the parish at disturbing the church and consecrated ground, the tower, which was offered for the purpose, being thought quite sufficient for the necessities of the contemplated improvement. The parish of St. Bartholomew is to be added to that of St. Margaret, Lothbury, and from the demolition in the neighbourhood the Bank of England now comprises the whole of one of the old City parishes, that of St. Christopher le Stock, besides a portion of it standing in the two other parishes. The church of St. Bartholomew will be taken down after the 7th of May.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY.—There is in Brampton Wesleyan Sunday School a little girl, under eight years of age, who can commit to memory, with a few hours's notice, any chapter in the Old or New Testament. Last week she said to one of the teachers the whole of the teachers the teach chers the whole book of Hebrews, and the 11th chapter of St. , together containing 350 verses. She completed the whole

within an hour and 20 minutes.—Derbyshire Courier. CASTLE DOUGLAS, April 20. Yesterday, about mid-day, a beautiful and rare appearance was observed in the firmament, or rather atmosphere, which continued for upwards of two hours, and attracted the notice of a number of individuals in the town and neighbor. and neighbourhood. A bright circle, rather of an oblong shape, were thronging to the towns he visited, we were accused dead bodies have been dug from the Steamboat Hotel.

With the exception of a few light fleecy streaks of whitish vapour the sky was cloudless and of a bright "ethereal blue." the circle a dense and dark mass totally obscured the sky, but as it neared the centre, it got so light and pure that it did not in the least prevent the effusion of the rays of light, or the almost over-powering heat of the sun.—Correspondent of the Dumfries Times. The editor adds, that a similar halo was seen around the sun in the District of Dumfries. It indicates thunder showers (he says), or a change of weather, proceeding from the great heat which we have experienced condensing the vapours above, through which the rays of the sun reflect, as they did on Sunday, the unusual appearances alluded to by our correspondent .- Caleconian Mercury

THE WEATHER .- It is impossible to imagine more propitious weather than we have enjoyed during the past fortnight. Copious but gentle showers, with an uniformly high temperature, and frequent bursts of powerful sunshine, have urged vegetation forward with forcing-house rapidity. Forest, field, and garden, alike attest the genial influence; and the grass lands of Cheshire and Lancashire exhibit a luxuriance of verdure quite unusual at so early a period of the season. April—the opening month—has never verified her title more fully than in the year 1840.—Manchester

We have had another week of delightful weather, and vegetation continues to make rapid progress. The farmers say that there is as much grass now, in April, as there was last year at the begin-

ning of June.—Leeds Intelligencer.
Swallows have been seen in Jesmond Dene and the outskirts of Bishop Wearmouth during the last week, and a gentleman who took an early walk to Ryhope Dene yesterday morning, heard the well-known and welcome cry, "Cuckoo, cuckooo." These early visitors, it may be hoped, are the harbingers of settled weather, which at present affords every promise of a beautiful summer.

The supply of early vegetables to the various markets in this neighbourhood is said to be this year very abundant, and not only much earlier than usual, but of very superior quality. An abundant season will bring plenty over the land, and help to put to further confusion the lying effrontery of the anti-corn-law people, the woollen and calico lords of Yorkshire and Lancashire.—Newcastle

THE ORCHARDS .- We hear very favourable accounts of the aspect of the orchards in this and the adjoining counties. The appearance both of the apple and pear trees is said to be most promising for a fine bloom, and to encourage the hope that the fruit crop this year will repair the failure of the two preceding seasons.

Gloucester Chronicle.

The spring of 1840, so far as gone, must be set down in the annals of the weather in Scotland as one of the mildest and most sea-sonable ever known. The seed has been laid down in excellent condition, and the braird is looking remarkably fresh and healthy. Aberdeen Herald.

—Aberdeen Herald.

The long succession of dry, warm, and genial weather, which we have experienced in this district of country continues, we rejoice to say, without interruption, and continued yegetation is making rapid advances towards maturity. The promise of an early and bundant harvest of all kinds of crop continues to brighten from

day to day.—Glasgow Courier.

Notwithstanding the long absence of rain, the crops have every where a most promising appearance. The wheats, especially, are coming up well, and look particularly healthy. The fruit blossom is most luxuriant, and there is every reason to hope that the produce of the earth of all descriptions will be excellent and abundant.

THE WEATHER IN FRANCE.—The Bourdeaux papers of the 4th, speak of rain in abundance having fallen in that neighbour hood, and of the consequent improvement in the growing crops.— Our Paris letters say that rain had not fallen in the capital for several weeks, and that very serious apprehensions are entertained on account of that continued drought.

> THE BOUNDARY QUESTION. From the London Standard.

The news brought by the British Queen is not satisfactory, but it is not altogether so alarming as it may seem to be at first sight. The language of the United States government in its correspondence with Mr. Fox is menacing and almost, if not altogether, insolent; but this is easy to be accounted for without riving it any credit for sincerity. The leaven of the seditious pirit—of that spirit which always justifies actual crime by fabricated grievances—still works strongly in the Republicans. At the very time when they would willingly violate every one of their most solemn engagements, they make it a subject of complaint that the British Governor is so little complaisant as to prepare the defensive means of resisting them—just as an ingenior in the pit of one of our theatres might fasten a quarrel upon a man for buttoning his pockets and turning in his watch-chain, man for buttoning in spectrum and the saction and bluster exceedingly. The answer in such a case would be "If you mean no harm to my pocket or my watch, I do you no injury, and offer you no affront." The same answer will serve the American government. If they meditate no aggression, the number of troops collected in New Brunswick, or the accommonship of the second of the same and the second of the second dation prepared for them, in no way concerns the States. Great Britain notoriously has no wish to extend if she had any chance of success in the attempt to extend them, which as notoriously she has not. Of what then, are the Republicans afraid, though the whole military power of the empire were quartered in New Brunswick? Plainly of nothing but of being unable to do wrong. But what has been the conduct of the United States in this mat-

ter? Having obtained permission to place a force which they adroitly extended the sphere of operation of this posse by disp ting territory, the British right to which was never before called in estion. One passage of Mr. Forsyth's letter is amusing. "There has been nothing in the conduct either of the government and people of the United States, or of the State of Maine, to "justify the employment of her Majesty's troops, as indicated "by Mr. Fox's letter." What! nothing? Are the exploits of the sympathisers nothing? Is Governor Fairfield's furious proclamation nothing? Are all the violations of the late agreement nothing. nothing, to justify defensive preparations, which are all that Mr. Fox's letter indicates?

The truth is, that the United States are trying to bully the British government, in reliance upon the character of the men by whom the functions of a government are burlesqued with us, and upon the condition to which these men have brought the

The Republicans may hope to seize New Brunswick by the arms of our enemies in China, or Afghanistan, or in the Medi-terranean, and as we proceed the hope is not an irrational one; but for themselves they meditate no hostilities more formidable or respectable than those which they lately prosecuted upon the Canadian frontier. They know full well, that besides the ruin of their commerce, which would be its immediate effect, another war would lead to a division of the Union into two or three separate and hostile states, as the late war would leave done had it continued another year, or had the western and south-eastern states then the motives which they have now to break off their connec-tion with the district of the north. To Great Britain the only evil of a war with the States would be its expense, and that would be soon compensated by the improved state of our own colonies. especially our cotton-growing colonies, and by the augmentation of our colonial commerce. However, war is a frightful calamity at best; but the surest means of avoiding it is certainly not to confess an unworthy cowardice.

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND. From the St. James's Chronicle. Lord Morpeth lately eulogised priest Mathew, the

temperance reformer, in the House of Commons, and the Whig Radical newspapers have been filled with panegyrics upon the zealous friar. As we before observed, we greatly approve of sobriety; and though it was impossible to consider as altogether disinterested a gentleman who makes it one of the incidents of his holy mission to sell thousands of trumpery medals of pewter at 1s. each (at least 1500 per cent. profit), we wished success to an enterprise which, though its motive might be sordid, seemed to be innocent in its progress, and to promise useful results. When, however, we so treated the Mathew mission, we were ignorant that the practice of the priest is not innocent, that it is as much marked with spiritual as with secular fraud-with the brand of one "whose coming is after the working of Satan, with 'all power and signs, and lying wonders;" that priest Mathew is, in short, a miracle-monger of the genuine Romish stamp, and that the inculcation of the duty of

nal is to us a sufficient voucher: "When we speak of grovelling fanaticism, we mean the very worst, lowest, and most debasing superstition; for that this is, and throughout the whole movement has been, the main and influencing principle, there can now be no shadow of a doubt. When, in a burlesque dialogue, we some time since gave accounts, as they had reached us, of some of Mr. Mathew's alleged miracles, on the faith of which we are assured that multitudes

temperance is a mere pretence. Such is undoubtedly

the case, if the following extract from the Dublin Even-

ing Mail may be relied on, and the character of that jour-

in appearance about 60 times the diameter of the sun, with two of calumniating the "Catholic people of Ireland," who were stated by our accusers to be wholly incapable of believing, much less acting on, absurdities so long ex-What will these ready vouchers for the good ploded. sense of the Catholic people of Ireland, and for the unmpeachable legitimacy of the movements as such, say to the following handbill, at this moment circulated amongst thousands of the deluded peasantry in the southern, western and midland counties? We give it verbatim, only printing those parts of it which echo our own assertions in italics. The handbill lies at our office for the inspection of any one who may desire to see it. It was purchased last week at the fair of Ballymahon, in the county of Longford, where a hawker found ready sale for a vast number of copies at one halfpenny each Our correspondent has sent a second copy to Mr. Mathew by the same post which brought us this. "A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE WONDERFUL

MIRACLES Performed by the REV. T. MATHEW, Parish Priest of the City of Cork,

Who has, by his wonderful power and great exertions, reformed the greatest drunkards from using all kinds of spirituous liquors—deluded persons that sold and pawned the clothes off their backs, and the beds from under themselves and children, through the blessed instrumentality of this great and worthy divine, have now become decent and respectable as well as pious and holy Christians, walking in the paths of righteousness and peace. Fellow-sufferers—it is a great consolation to our minds to be enabled, from the great and many benefits we have received, to find ourselves strengthened in body and soul, against the temptations of the devil and the wicked whiskey sellers, who deal out their potations of poison to glut upon the hard earnings of the poor but honest working man, who is prone to sin.

"'In consequence of so many applications to this great and worthy gentleman, in the city of Cork two thousand persons have been cured; in the county and city of Limerick two thousand; county Clare, county Cork, county Kerry, and county Tipperary, ten thousand; and there are on their way (this instant) thousands from all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as the Pope's dominions, France, Spain and Portugal.

"' They now return his Reverence the greatest thanks, with universal applause, for the many comforts bestowed by God on their prospering families, whose rags will be no longer sneered at by the voluptising publican, and conclude by expressing a hope that all others who have suffered from the hellish fluid will 'go and do likewise.' Cork, Jan. 24, 1840.

The Distillery Coppers will make fine Tea-kettles.

"'It is necessary that we should give an account of some of the miracles performed by the Rev. Father Mathew, who, by the assistance of his Divine Master, is restoring to the blind the use of their sight, and to the lame the use of their limbs. He only lays his hands on their eyes, when they receive a benefit by him, the pearls fall off and the poor person glorifies God. To this pious Divine many thousands are coming from all parts. He has restored to the deaf the use of their hearing, and to the dumb the use of their speech. When he has done his office, the cripples leave their barrows and walk home. At one mass even persons were restored to their sight, and many more have found a benefit by him. Since this Rev. Gentleman commenced curing those creatures our city is full of bjects from every part. He is every day from 12 clock until 3, visiting and relieving the Poor.

"This Reverend and Holy Divine will be in Athlone on the 17th of March (Patrick's-day,) where thousands are determined to meet him.

"PRAY FOR HIS LONG LIFE."

Mr. Mathew either assumes to work miracles, or he does not; if he does not, as a Christian man he is bound to give the most explicit and distinct contradiction to the tales that would place him on a level with our Lord and his Apostles. If he does make the horribly blasphemous assumption, it is to be hoped that Lord Morpeth, though the pupil of Pontius Pilate cannot be very particular, will find some fitter subject for panegyric in the House of Commons, and that the Queen's troops and police may be more decently employed than in providing eseorts for a profane mountebank. Mr. Mathew preaches temperance. Why, if you believe Mr. Robert Owen, he, too, is a preacher of righteousness, and forms his disciples to every virtue under the sun.

UNITED STATES.

AWFUL TORNADO-NATCHEZ DESTROYED

From the Natchez Courier, May 8.

Our devoted city is in ruins, and we have not a heart of stone to detail while the dead remain unburied, and the wounded groan for help. Yesterday at one o'clock, while all was peace, a storm burst upon our city and raged for half an bour with most destructive and dreadful power. We look around and see Natchez, yesterday lovely and cheerful Natchez, in ruins, and hundreds of our citizens without a shelter or s

"Under the Hill" presents a scene of desolation and ruin which sickens the heart and beggars description—all, all, is swept away, and beneath the ruins still lie crushed the bodies of many strangers. It would not volumes to depict the many escapes and heart rending scenes; one of the most interesting was the rescue of Mrs. Alexander from the ruins of Steam was the rescue of the same and the same boat Hotel; she was found greatly injured, with two children in her arms, and they both dead!

The destruction of flat boats is immense; atleast sixty were The destruction of hat boats is immense; atteast sixty were tossed for a moment on a raging river and then sunk, drowning most of their crews.

The best informed produce dealers estimate the number of lives lost by the sinking of flat boats at IWO HUNDRED! No calculation can be made of the amount of money and produce swallowed up by the river.

The steamboat Hinds, with most of her crew, went to the bottom, and the Prairie from St. Louis, was so much wrecked as to be unfit for use. The steamer St. Lawrence at the upper cotton press is a total wreck.

There is no telling how wide spread has been the ruin. Reports have come in from plantations twenty miles distant in Louisians, and the rage of the tempest was terrible. Hundreds of negroes killed, dwellings swept like chaff from their dreds of negrot dress uprooted, and the crops beaten down and destroyed

We cannot even attempt a description of the mangled condition of Natchez. Hundrads of houses, yesterday on firm foundations and the abode of comfort and beauty, now choke

In the upper city, or Natchez on the hill, scarcely a house broken, and walls shattered. The Episcopal church is much injured in its roof. — Parker's great Southern Exchange is leel with the dust. Great damage has been done to the City Hoteland the Mansion House, both being unroofed. and the upper stories of other in. The house of Sheriff Izod has not a timber standing, and hundreds of other dwellings are nearly in the same situation. The Court House at Vidalia, parish of Concordia, is utterly torn down, and the dwelling houses of Dr. McWhorter, and of Messrs. Dunlap and Stacey. The perity, and that of your amiable family. parish jail is partly torn down.

But now the worst remains to be told. Parish Judge Kee-But now the worst remains to he told. Parish Judge Reeton, of Concordia, was instantly killed while at dinner at the house of Mr. Stacey. He was a noble and esteemed man.—
No other persons were killed in Vidalia, though some others were hurt. At the Natchez landing, out of fifty or sixty flat boats, only six are now afloat. Those best acquainted suppose as many as 100 flat boatmen were drowned in the river, which swelled instantly to the height of six or eight feet. From the ruins of the Steam-boat Hotel, Mr. Alexander,

the landlord, his lady and bar-keeper, were dug out alive, as the landlord, his lady and bar-keeper, were dug out alive, as also Timothy Flint, the historian and geographer, and his son, from Natchitoches, (La.,) besides Dr. Taliafero and many others. Mrs. Alexander is considered dangerously injured.—
Two of her children were killed in her arms. As many as 9

out 50, and many are still in a dangerous and dying condi-

Mr. Ruffiner and S. J. Boyd Esqrs. have been at the troutile to go over the whole extent of the city, and make a practical and careful estimate of the damages; they state the total amount to be 1,260,000 dollars.

COLONIAL.

From the Halifax Times.

The Christian Guardian of Upper Canada states, with a very litle truth and a great deal of party bias, and much more ignorance he causes which have led to the political disagreements in this Province-and concludes with the following paragraph:

We perceive that both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the Wesleyan Methodist members in the Assemblies are in favour of a just and liberal administration of the government. Mr. Holmes member for the town of Halifax—is a strong advocate of the iews of the majority of the House of Assembly. Mr. L. A. Wilmot-leader of the New Brunswick House of Assemblymoved the resolutions approving of the Governor-General's Message, &c., on "Responsible Government"-lately copied into the Guardian. Mr. Wilmot also introduced the resolution granting £500 to the Baptist Academy. We understand Mr. Holmes and Mr. Wilmot are both Wesleyan Methodists. Now if the Editor of the Christian Guardian does not know

e ought to know, that the Methodist body generally, in this Province, disapprove of the course pursued during the last Session by the Majority of the Assembly, and we believe will not hank him for mis-interpreting their sentiments to their co-religionists in Canada. We believe that all the leaders of that body in this town, signed the Address to His Excellency, expressing approval of his conduct, and we have an opportunity of knowing, that there is no body of christians more loyal to their Sovereign, or less desirous of giving encouragement to republicanism, than the Methodists of Nova Scotia .- It shows how little the Editor of the Christian Guardian could have studied our political affairs, when he makes Mr. Holmes a Methodist, who is a Presbyterian; and a member for Halifax, when he represents a County 100 miles distant from it; and as always voting with the Majority, when he has been throughout their most strenuous opposer Such ignorance might have been tolerated in a mere political paper, but is altogether inexcusable in a journal devoted to the cause of truth, and whose statements therefore, particularly all of this nature, should be truth itself. We hope that the attention necessary to get at there facts, will in future be devoted to our affairs, when the Christian Guardian is inclined again to comment on them; for though they can have no effect here, such comments are well calculated to mislead in Canada, and to buoy up in their discontent those who harbour the idea that it is participated in by the people of Nova Scotia.

From the Quebec Mercury. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May 21, 1840. May 21, 1840.

We regret to learn that most disastrous intelligence has been rought by Captain Allard, who arrived with his schooner this porning from below.—

The report of the wreck of the Chippewa, Captain Miller,

with a general cargo for Montreal, appears to be confirmed, Captain Allard stating that he saw her long boat on board a Gaspé Schooner, Captain Allard also confirms the report previously brought up that three vessels have been wrecked. The Bark off Cape Rosièr, seen by Captain Walker, of the Heroine, (mentioned below) was full of goods, she is gone to pieces and all lives lost with the exception of the Captain and Boy. Captain Allard also saw a ship, in ballast, ashore off Malbaie, (Gaspé)

Mr. St Pierre, Notary of Gaspé, who was a passenger in Captain Allard's Calland.

tain Allard's Schooner varies somewhat in his account of the wreck from that given by Captain A., but there appears to be but too little doubt that three vessels, including the Chippewa, have been lost. Mr. St. Pierre says that he saw the long boat with crew and full of people going ashore from the wreck, the vessel off Malbaie (Gaspé) is lying on a bed of sand not much injured, but not likely to get off. Mr. St. Pierre could not learn the name of the vessel lost at Cape Rosièr; the general rumour was that all lives were lost but those of the Captain and a Boy.

SHIP FOUNDERED AT SEA .- The vessel reported in our as having been seen at sea on her beam ends, proves to be the Bark Albion, M'Arthur, from London, for Quebec. Captain M'Arthur and crew arrived here yesterday in the Bark Hector, Stamp (from London,) by which vessel they were picked up. Albion was struck by a heavy sea, on the 22d of April, in 37, lat. 48, and immediately began to make water, which kept creasing on the pumps for eight days, and (on the 30th) the Captain and crew took to the boat, shortly after which the Albi foundered. On the same day they discovered the Hector, and, as we have already stated, were picked up by that vessel. The Albion was in ballast, and consigned to Mr. L. Windsor, of Quebec.

From the same. Her Majesty's troop ship Zephyr, arrived here yesterday evening from Barbadoes, having on board three companies and the head quarters of the 67th Regiment. The Zephyr parted company, outside the Gut Canso, with H. M. S. Athol, which has on board the remainder of the 67th, so that the arrival of the

on board the remainder of the 67th, so that the arrival of the latter vessel may be hourly expected.

The 67th Regiment will proceed to morrow or next day to Chambly and Sorel, to relieve the 15th Regiment at present stationed at those places. The 11th Regiment will, we understand arrive to-morrow evening in the steamer Canada, which is to call at Sorel for them at noon; they will embark on board M. M. S. Acolle now in this root under orders for England. H. M. S. Apollo now in this port under orders for England.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals, &c., at the Port of Quebec, in 1839 and 1840:— No. of Vessels. 1840—May 22d....250

90,686

40,135 1839-May 22d....131 50.551 More this year,.....119 Number of Emigrants arrived during the week ending this From England, ... 421
From Ireland, ... 2,275
From Scotland, ... 143

--2.839 Previously reported,898

From the Kingston Chronicle.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY CLARKE.-A MERITED COM-PLIMENT .- We have much pleasure in publishing the following-ADDRESS BY THE GRAND JURY OF THE MID-LAND DISTRICT.

To Charles A. Clarke, Esq., Assistant Commissary General, &c. &c. SIR,-The Grand Inquest of the Midland District, now i Session, having learned with sentiments of regret that you are about to leave this station for a distant portion of the Province, cannot allow this opportunity to pass without conveying to you the high sense they entertain of the valuable and important services conferred by you upon the public during a period of upwards up our streets with mingled materials, in a state of utter de- of ten years, in which you have filled a highly important public situation at this post. In times of trouble and invasion, when the yeomanry of this District were called from their homes to reescaped damage or utter ruin. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches have their towers thrown down, their roofs pel the attacks of a foreign enemy, and when you were frequently, and at all hours, from your situation, brought in contact with the Militia in moments of hurry and confusion, the kindness of your manner and accessibility at all seasons, and your entire devotion upper stories broken in. The house of Sheriff Izod has not to the public service, will be long remembered by the inhabitants of the District generally. We therefore beg leave to assure you that you carry with you our good wishes for your health and pros-

WM. J.M'KAY, Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, Kingston, 20th May, 1840.

REPLY.

Kingston. May 20, 1840. SIR, -I have the honour to acknowledge your communication of this day's date conveying the address which the Grand Jury of

The number of burials which have taken place to-day is cannot but be peculiarly so, when coming at the conclusion of so prolonged a residence as mine has been, during the course of which I have been brought into intimate intercourse with nearly every member of the Kingston community; and, during which period. occasions of unusual danger and difficulty have arisen.

It is, therefore, with no ordinary feelings, that I have received this much too flattering Address, or that I attempt to express my-

For the more than kind sentiments expressed in relation to my intercourse with the Yeomanry and Militia, I feel most grateful; nce, next to the approbation of His Sovereign, and of those placed by Her in direct authority over him, the most gratifying reward to an officer must ever be the good opinion of his fellowcitizens. Yet I can take but little credit to myself, in aught that I may have done to draw forth their favourable testimony; since no circumstances could have been more calculated to rouse every energy to exertion in a public officer, than the animating and inspiring spectacle which was presented, when the loyal inhabitants of this hitherto peaceful land, arose as one man, to repel the piratical aggressions of unprincipled neighbours from the opposite

My prolonged residence among you has now closed. On that sidence I shall ever look back, as on one of the most happy periods of my life; and it is with a feeling of pride-I trust an honest pride-that I receive, and shall always value the address to me, which has marked its termination, and to which I have, very inadequately, attempted to reply.

My best good wishes will never fail, for the increasing welfare and happiness of Kingston.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

C. A. CLARKE, A. C. G.

To W. J. McKay, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury, M. D.

Mr. Clarke left this post on Thursday evening last, in the Com. nodore Barrie, for Hamilton, and carries with him the best wishes of the inhabitants of Kingston generally.

From the same. THE ONTARIO STEAMER.

It is with great pleasure wedcarn, that on Monday this fine vesel descended part of the Long Sault, and ascended with ease, what s allowed to be the most difficult part of the whole Rapid. The Ontario' has since proceeded to the Coteau du Lac, and will, it is expected, be here this evening, after accomplishing this great and nnortant experiment.

We are truly rejoiced to hear that active measures are in progress, under authority of the Governor General, towards providing employment for the numerous bodies of emigrants expected this season; an active and intelligent agent has been established in Montreal, to communicate with them on their arrival, and direct those meeding employment to stations in Upper Canada where their services will be required, on various public works; the immediate progress of which, chiefly with this intention, we believe, His Excellency has, with praiseworthy benevolence and sound policy, assumed the responsibility of directing. Among others, the Welland Canal is forthwith to be enarged and completed throughout, we learn; also the Chamly Canal in Lower Canada; and the sum of nine thousand pounds has been advanced by His Excellency for completing the upper sections of the Trent, connecting Peterboro with the Rice Lake and the works at Crook's rapids. A general system for improving the public roads is likewise spoken of as occupying His Excellency's attention, and likely to go into immediate operation; all which, should he accomplish, or the half, will go far to balance, in our account against him, the grievous evils anticipated from the errors of his political administration; and he may rest assured, so far as we are personally concerned, there will be no lack of inclination to give him full credit in the premises .- Cobourg Star.

On Wednesday, the left wing of the 83d Regt., left Kingston for London, via Hamilton, on board the William IV., and last evening, the right wing, with Head Quarters, departed for the ame destination on board the Commodore Barrie. In taking cave of this fine corps, which we do with hearty good will, we cannot avoid remarking, that the conduct of the men during the two years the regiment has lain here, has been orderly in the extreme, and a better or more gentlemanly set of officers never sported her Majesty's scarlet than those of the 83d; and as to its Colonel, the Hon. Henry Dundas, a future peer of Great Britain, he is the very prince of commanders, and pink of good fellowsa man beloved by his officers, and idolized by his men.

The funeral of Adit. Stubbs, late of the 83d, was solemnized yesterday: two Regiments, with their Bands, attended, together with every officer in garrison not on duty. - Whig. His Excellency the Governor General has appointed CHARLES

D. DAY, Esq. Queen's Counsel, to the office of Solicitor General, vacant since the death of the lamented Andrew Stuart, Esq. We are confident that this appointment will give every satisfaction, as from his abilities as a lawyer, his eloquence as a speaker, and his admirable temper and judgment, Mr. Day is well qualified to discharge efficiently the onerous duties of his office. - Montreal Ga-

The first fruits of Dr. Rolph's labours in Great Britain are becoming plainly apparent—in another place it will be seen that the emigrants from the British Isles already amount to more than TWO THOUSAND, while from twenty to thirty thousand more may

Land, in quantities of 50 acres and upwards, is proposed to be given to each emigrant on condition of actual settlement, and the performance of specified labour thereon .- Toronto Patriot.

STATIONERY.

A RMOUR & RAMSAY have received, by the recent arrivals, a large and well assorted Stock of WRITING PAPERS, and the different articles of PLAIN and FANCY STATONERY. -ALSO,-

An excellent collection of ENGRAVINGS and IL-LUSTRATED WORKS, of late Publication. St. Paul Street, May 23, 1840.

MARRIED.

On the 25th instant, at Toronto, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Edward Mathews, Esq. of London, U. C. to Mrs. Catherine Boardman, widow of the late Major Boardman, U. S. Army.

At Burford, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. George Petrie, Mr. Daniel Forsyth, Merchant, Chatham, Western District, to Winefred, eldest daughter of John Weir, Esq. Burford, one of In St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on the 20th inst., by the Rev.
Thomas Creen, Nesbitt Kirchhoffer Esq., of Port Hope, to Miss Julia Read of Niagara.

DIED.

At Drummondville, L. C. on the 11th instant, of scarlet fever, Frederick Herriot, son of the Rev. George M'Leod Ross, Rector of that parish, aged 5 years and 3 months.

At Goderich, on the evening of the 16th May, after a long and painful illness which he bore with christian fortitude, Edward C. Tselberger and 40 years.

and painful illness which he bore with christant or teach, aged 40 years.

On board the Great Britain Steamer, on the 18th instant, on her way from Niagara to Kingston, Miss Graham, daughter of the Honourable Henry Graham, of Perth.

In Toronto, on the 22d instant, aged 58 years, CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq., formerly King's Printer in this province and member in the House of Assembly for the County of Durham.

Mr. F. of late years, was better known as the Editor of the Toronto Pallachium.

At Niagara, on the 19th instant, Malcolm Laing Esq., eldest son of the late James Laing Esq., of the Island of Jamaica, and Treasurer of the Niagara District, in his thirty-seventh year.

the Midland District have been pleased to present to me, on my approaching departure from Kingston.

Gratifying as the favourable notice of so highly respectable a body as the Grand Inquest of this District must always be; it

LETTERS received to Friday, May 29:—
Rev. G. Petrie; Rev. W. F. S. Harper, rem; D. Cameron, Esq.; Rev. J. Cochran; Messrs. Armour and Ramsay; Mr. A. S. Newbury; P. M. Simcoe; Rev. J. Magrath, [Col. Thompson, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Reinner] rem.

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THE

A CANADIAN WINTER SKETCH. *

below zero, and seeming much inclined to abandon all attempt at indicating the temperature, and to join most of its kindred fluids in their congealed sleep; with the blast of the cold north-west piping its somewhat chilling morning salutation around the angles of our dwelling, and a dazzling robe of snow covering the earth to the depth of some 18 inches: let us draw closer and closer to the "blaze of the wood piled hearth," go through the necessary process of literally thawing our ink, and figuratively attempting the same with our almost equally torpid ideas, and dot down a few rambling observations suggested by the unusual sights and sounds around us as

Strange, most strange to English eyes is the scene presented to the view by the Canadian winter-every thing seems to assume a foreign aspect; the face of the earth has totally disappeared, and will not look smilingly at us for perhaps three months—the merry dancing of the blue waves of old Ontario, as far almost as eye can reach, is changed to the calm and unbroken expanse of the ice-field, spread like a pall over the late playful waters; the naked branches of the forest trees like shivering phantoms of the summer woods, waving in the cold air—the ceaseless "melody rude of the merry sleigh bells," as the grotesque vehicles that bear them skim rapidly and smoothly by, and the uncouth appearance of the bipeds themselves, masked and muffled in endless rolls and wrappers of fur, all tend to convince the new comer that he is, indeed, in a strange land, where nature and her productions alike assume a form unrecognised by his native impressions.

But the wintry sun is climbing higher and higher in the unclouded heaven; the mercury is starting from its living things. Sometimes a lonely deer will flit past, lethargy, and is ascending its tube with speedy promise of reaching, if not passing, 34; drops of water, actual water, are positively glistening at the end of those huge icicles pendent from the roof, as the sunshine of the advancing morning gradually pervades the clear atmos-Let us venture out in the open air, and well fenced with protecting coverings, take a speculative ramble over the frozen ground with the exhilarating clearness and freshness of the bracing wind to stimulate us to healthful exertion, and shake off the drowsy vapours of the long, long wintry night.

Look up to the sun, it is pouring down a flood of fairest July splendour, from the refraction of his rays on the snowy mantle of the frost-bound world-not a cloud, not the phantom of a fleecy vapour is to be seen in the bright expanse of heaven, floating over its intense blue. There is little or no breeze to break the calm'of the sunlit air. No bird is winging its way through the ungenial atmosphere. And the floods of glorious light seem to fall unheeded on the silent earth, spell-bound and voiceless in her yearly trance.

We may, now that our eyes have recovered from the first dazzle of the light morning, glance at the scene around, and, to obtain the best prospect, will advance a short distance on the vast field of ice spread before us. We are now on the frozen bosom of the Bay of Toronto. A few weeks, nay days since, the waves were curling playfully beneath our feet-a firm, compact mass of ten or twelve square miles in extent now usurps the place of the glad waters; and horses, sleighs, iceboats, and pedestrians are now travelling cheerly over the congealed surface. Landward lies the metropolis of Upper Canada, presenting the ordinary features of an American town of 12 or 13,000 inhabitants. There is but little or "lick" to quench his thirst. architectural display to greet the eye, and hardly an object to rise above the level of the roofs or break the monotony of the whole, save the lofty steeple of the cathedral of St. James, with its tin spire literally blazing in the sunlight, and the golden cross ever all in strong relief against the deep blue heaven. The gray smoke is curling from the numerous hearths, and losing itself gradually in the clear cold air. The constant ringing of a thousand sleigh bells comes soft and pleasant on the ear, and the hum of busy life sounds cheerful from the distant streets. . Beyond the town, and as far as the eye can reach, the pine forest spreads its long array of dark evergreen foliage, and closes in the landscape in its gloomy circle.

Southward, beyond the frozen bay, and the trees of the long narrow strip of land that forms the harbour, we see the vast expanse of Ontario, and his blue waves sparkling in the sunshine in utter contempt of winter and his ice-chains; and further on still, a long white outline on the verge of the horison—that is the Niagara coast, some 40 miles from our present position, and only visible in very clear weather. Do you catch far away, due south, a thin gray vapour curled upward to the sky, half cloud, half imagination? Well, that is the spray column hanging over the thunders of the great cataract, the "everlasting incense of the waters." The varied glories of the iris-arch are glittering through its misty folds-but to us, worshipping at a distance, there is nought, save that lonely wreath of vapour to

tell that Niagara is beneath. Beautiful, most beautiful certainly is the genuine Ca-

hadian winter day. Bright sun, blue heaven, dry bracing air, and hard frozen ground are all required as necessary ingredients of this most pleasant specimen of transatlantic "winter and rough weather."

The natives complain that of late years their muchprized climate has assimilated to that of England-that there is less snow and more rain in winter, and the continued hot weather of summer has been partly superseded by the variable and humid changes of our island

They are passionately fond of sleighing, which is certainly the only smooth method of land travelling here, and persons, in the interior especially, look forward to a good fall of snow to enable them to come down to the front, as they term the towns and settlements on the great lakes and main roads. Any thing approaching the mud and moisture of an English winter is, consequently, equally inconvenient and unpopular. This year, however, they acknowledge is quite orthodox. The roads and thermometer look as in the "bon vieux temps."

The temperature is generally quite high enough to night skiesadmit of pleasant and healthful exercise, well protected of course from the rough chances of the atmosphere. Frost generally rules at night with more or less severity, but slight thawing commences when the sun is high in the heavens. Occasionally will come one or two days and nights of unimaginable cold, bursting everything, freezing everything-toes, nose, ears, finger-tipseverything, in short, exposed for a few minutes to its operations—10, 15, 20 degrees below zero, and in short, no knowing how cold it might be, as the Yankee a mighty flood of radiance,—deepening and colouring as remarked were the thermometers long enough. These it advanced, till the zenith was lit up with a glowing remorseless visitants, however, are fortunately of rare and uncertain occurrence; and this winter, with snow enough to satisfy the veriest Canadian grumbler, has ter at the parting flush of the sunset heaven presented but few instances of such severe frost.

The morning of the arrival of Governor-General Thomson we certainly conceive to have been the chilliest of the season; in fact, next to the welcome bestowed on that functionary by the enthusiastic citizens of Toronto, nothing can be imagined colder. The steam-

being almost coated and fringed with ice, as the spray With a half frozen mercury stagnating at 10 or 12 of the waves congealed as it struck her in her progress through the wintry bosom of Ontario; and many thought, as they gazed on the vessel and her cargo, that the whole was no unfitting emblem of the chilling gifts bestowed by our whig rulers on the faintly-requited loyalty of Upper Canada.

But we must not wax political. His Excellency has managed matters most dexterously, has carried the union, will carry the clergy reserve question, or any other thing he pleases: has assured us, with his sweetest smile and most winning grace, that we may make our minds perfectly easy and leave every thing to the judicious care of himself and his worthy coadjutors. We need not trouble ourselves with politics. Mr. Pilot Thomson is at the helm, and we may turn in below and snore comfortably, till awakened by finding our vessel safely steered into harbour, or-foundering among the elegance, grotesqueness, or oddity of their respective

breakers of perdition. No mere English tourist can form any idea of the appearance of our forests in the deep winter—animal and vegetable life alike seem to have vanished in those wild recesses. The birds have all winged their way southward to a more genial home. The squirrels have laid up their winter store, and are quietly reposing in their comfortable quarters. Bruin is sucking his paws in his fortress, in the hollow of some ancestral oak; the wolf is lurking in the damp retreats of the inaccessible cedar swamp; and those harmless reptiles, "the spotted snakes, of varied hue," are curled up like twisted icicles in some chosen hiding-place. There is silence, deep silence in the heart of the old forest. If the frost be intense, at intervals you have a report like a pistolshot, as the branches of the trees split and shiver like roused from his lair by the intrusion of the hunter. If the day happen to be unusually mild, you may see the black squirrel cautiously descending his tree to take a survey of the world, and look inquiring round to see what symptoms are visible of approaching spring. Perhaps, the worthy gentleman's stock of Indian corn, plundered from the field of the neighbouring farmer last summer, is waxing low, and the wants of a young fa-

mily have driven him forth to seek ome fresh supply.

The pine, hemlock, and cedar, those sturdy despi sers of the frost, alone greet the eye with anything resembling a green leaf, but gloomy and funereal is the light more dazzlingly, wondrously brilliant than his faded hue of their dull verdure-save when the morning or evening sun is gilding their huge crests and wrapping them in a splendour equally beautiful and evanescent.

You descend the pine ridge, over the snowy ground, to the glen where you watched the bubbling of the forest rivulet a few weeks since. What has become of that playful wanderer? Has it shrunk into the earth in terror at the advance of the frost king and his manacles? No. See you not a narrow surface of smooth ice meandering like a frozen serpent through the recesses of the valley? There is the tiny river that lately danced and flashed in the chequered sunlight that struggled through the wilderness of foliage to sparkle on the happy breast of the merry waters. Listen!—it is not all silent there is a faint murmur of waves, far down under the frozen surface—a half-heard sound of life, like the complaining dirge of an imprisoned minstrel, singing mournfully of hope and freedom in the dark shadow of his dungeon. The wild vine is drooping lifeless over the frost-bound stream. The wandering stag comes to its margin for the accustomed draught, and away bounds in disappointment to seek for some unfrozen salt spring

Out on the icy surface of our numberless lakes and ivers the scene presented to our view, in the early part of winter especially, is frequently of no easily-imagined beauty. Generally a fall of snow will cover the ground before the waters are frozen, and the ice will remain sometimes for weeks perfectly pure and glassy as the fluid beneath. We have been out on one of those vast ice-fields on a mild winter evening, when the sun was around us has often been one equally difficult to describe may be truly called his house.—Bishop Beveridge. or forget—the whole surface of the lake gleaming like a vest burnished mirror, quivering and flashing beneath the splendour of the almost level sun-the white sail of the becalmed ice-boat glancing brightly in the distance -the sullen gurgle of the imprisoned waters beneath, as they strive to surge up through the occasional flaws in their glassy covering-the snow-clad shore spread silently around—and the distant crests of the pine forest, bathed in the colouring of the sunset heavens.

When the heavy snow falls after the freezing of the waters, much of this beauty is, of course, lost, as land and sea seem alike wrapped in the one monotonous gar-

Our long, long winter night—can we say anything in favour of this dreaded period, this terror-fraught visitant of the shivering vagrant?

"Ah! bitter chill it is!

The owl, for all his feathers, is a cold. In a wooden country, as this province has been emphatically called—the thrifty and industrious have but little to dread from the approach of frost and darkness. A log-built pyramid of flame, in the recess of a huge chimney, roaring and crackling like a furnace, is admirably calculated to restore confidence to the very chilliest trembler at the blast of winter, and banish all dread of curling up into an icicle, or congealing into a frost-preserved mummy, to be thawed out slowly on the approach of the tardy summer. We can face the enemy boldly, and look out upon the night. Starlight is glittering over the silent world, with an intensity and brilliancy unknown to the blue summer nights of our fatherland. No damp or exhalation is dimming the etherial clearness of the frosty air, and thousands apparently be a true copy of His will, our mistakes and errors excepted. If, of stars, invisible through the fog and vapour of duller is trembling on the verge of the northern heaven, just where the dim crests of the far pine ridge mingle with the deep blue sky. Now pale shadowing columns are advancing with swift strides toward the zenith, shifting and changing in the kindling ether. Well do we know -gladly do we hail, those quaint masquers of our mid-

"We may tell by the streamers, that shoot so bright, That spirits are riding the northern light;

and beautiful, startlingly beautiful, are the wild evolutions of those wandering phantoms. For hours together, we have seen the heavens, one instant overspread with the tangled labyrinth of streamers, the next, the pale stars alone gleaming white and wan through the darkening air. Again the columns dash swiftly from the northern hori zon, no longer in thin pale lines, but thrown together in beneath the fleeting splendour, as we have seen it glit-

"Like the rose tints that summer twilight leaves Upon the lofty glacier's virgin snow.

But it is time that we retrace our steps, and thought of returning from empty speculation by frozen lake and forest river, "or idle star-light reveries," to the busy haunts of active life.

Hark to the eternal tinkling and chiming of the sleigh-bells; every variety of tone and jingle combined a right judgment of the greatness of that benefit; which will then

boat that conveyed him presented a singular appearance, in their endless repetitions. How some of our English whips would delight to exhibit their taste and dexterity over the smooth surface of our now unrivalled roads! That matchless artist, Frost, puts poor Macadam completely to the blush in the formation of those conveniences for travel; and the smoothest turnpike track in the mother country could not for an instant be compared to the noiseless and exquisitely even road afforded to the transit of the sleigh runners, as the winter substitute for wheels is designated. In summer we make no remark on our Canadian thoroughfares, but now we challenge competition or comparison from any country, and assert our measureless superiority.

We have tandem clubs, skating clubs, curling clubs, &c., all in active operation. The number of occasional idlers from the numerous regiments quartered in the country, devote much of their valuable time to these fashionable amusements, rivalling each other in the appointments. Civilians, too, of the same "dolce far niente" school, turn their attention to excelling in the same accomplishments. Everything, in short, not forgetting the fact of our possessing "two kings of Brentford on one throne," in the shape of our worthy lieutenant-governor, Sir George Arthur, and the silken Mr. Poulett Thomson, combine to produce a gaiety and bustle in this remote corner of the empire unknown and unlooked-for in the golden age anterior to the present period of Atlantic steam navigation, reform bubbles, and lord high commissioners.

In those melancholy days of tory despotism and irresponsible corruption, when three hundred soldiers kept the peace through this vast country from Montreal to Lake Superior, the honest Canadian sat under the shelter of his "own vine or fig-tree," and dreamed not of the coming of the glorious advent of reform and whiggery, when the tender mercies of a Durham or a Melbourne would depute thirteen thousand soldiers to guard our remote shores, to protect the working of the great experiment of democratic institutions which their wisdom onsidered that we prayed for and would rebel for.

But yet a little while, and the summer will be coming on soft winds borne;" our lakes and forests will be starting from their sleep, and everything be bursting out fresh and vigorous from the dim lethargy of winter So let us look with hope and confidence, that when the spring awakens the green valleys of merry England, the frozen chains of radicalism and infidelity may be unloosed from around her throne and government, and the helm of the freed vessel be grasped by firmer and manlier hands than those of the dastards that had steered the good ship to the verge of the wild breakers of des-ZADIG.

Toronto, Upper Canada, Jan. 1840.

The Garner.

O, blessed place! Who can but long to be there, where we shall be thus perfectly free from all manner of sin, and, by consequence from all manner of suffering too; where, as we shall never offend God, God will never afflict us any more; no, this house is kept so absolutely clean and sweet, that there is nothing in it that can in the least molest or annoy those that dwell there, but so soon as any are admitted into it, God wipes away all tears from their eyes and there shall be no more death, nor sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain. So that all the inhabitants of that blessed place live in perpetual rest and felicity; they are never vexed or disturbed at anything, for there is nothing that can possibly do it, everything falling out just as they would have it: as they have no aches, or pains, or distempers about them, so they are never crossed in their designs, never disappointed of their hopes, never interrupted in their business, never surprised by any accident, never lose anything they have, nor want anything they have not :by which means they are never discomposed or out of tune, but always of the same temper, always quiet and at ease, neither feeling nor fearing anything to disturb or trouble them, for they are fully assured that their condition shall never be altered, but they shall always live just as they do; in that the place they live in setting in cloudless screnity, and the scene before and is kept and maintained by Almighty God himself, and therefore

How shall a man know that he is in the favor of his God? Ignorance in such a main point as this, may the melancholy say, must needs deject the heart, and there is no cure for it, unless there be a way of coming to some certainty of knowledge in the case. But such is the goodness of God, that there is a way; and if we consider things aright, we may have a satisfactory assurance in the case; for, how do any of us know when we are in the favor and affection of our earthly parents? If we are, in general, ready to observe their commands, and to do what is agreeable and pleasing to them; if we, habitually, pay a sincere and dutiful regard to them, though we may sometimes, by mistake or surprise, thro negligence and weakness, act amiss, and contrary to their inclinations; yet for the sake of our general behaviour towards them we may reasonably judge, that they look upon us as good and dutiful children. The same way of reasoning will hold good with respect to God our heavenly father: and more certainly so, because He knows our hearts, and is never influenced by mistake, by humour, or any undue passion, which is not the case of our earthly parents. If, therefore, we lead our lives under a sense of His goodness and greatness, and of our obligations to Him; if, in general, we love virtue and hate vice, and are disposed to obey his will, and in the main, and in all the greater points of duty, we do so; if we live in no habits of sin, and commit no single ones of the deliberate and presumptuous kind; or when we unhappily do, if we speedily, readily, and sincerely repent of them; if this be the tenour of our lives, then, notwithstanding we may fall into some sins of surprise and infirmity; yet we have reason to think that God will esteem us according to what we, in general, are;and what we, in heart, always should be. He will make an equitable allowance for our failings, and will admit our behaviour to then, the good Christian be perplexed with doubts about his actmospheres, are looking down upon us. A white light ceptance with God, he is unjust to his religion, and suffers the vapors which arise from his own disturbed imagination, to cast a gloom over what should naturally be his best and his brightest light.

-Bishop Pearce. NEGLECT OF THE LORD'S TABLE. That universal decay of religion and piety, which we all acknowledge and lament, cannot with so much reason be attributed to any other cause as to this. The memory of our Saviour's pas sion, and, with that, of our redemption, sensibly decayed in the minds of men, when that venerable mystery began to be discontinued, which was constituted on purpose to continue for ever a lively representation of it in the Church. Men perhaps may retain an historical remembrance of that inestimable sacrifice which was offered on the cross; may confess and firmly believe that Jesus Christ died for the sins of mankind, was buried, and rose again. But then, I fear, this remembrance will, -without the use of those commemorative rights, which God ordained for our instruction and the complete manifestation of those infinite beneocean of crimson light-and the snowy world kindled fits,-become purely historical, and have little influence upon our practice, and contribute much less to excite that sense of gratitude which might induce as to resign up ourselves to his will and direction, who had done and suffered so great things for us. This is best procured by the use of those most holy mysteries, where the death and passion of our Saviour is in the most lively and sigparticular applied to every one of us; where every single commu- place. nicant may behold the body of Christ broken, and his blood shed for him; and by descending into a serious consideration of it form

that it reacheth to himself in particular, and may be productive of his eternal happiness. This cannot but raise the utmost affections of his soul, and create such a sense of gratitude as shall not easily expire, but endeavor to exert itself in all those actions which shall be judged acceptable to so great a benefactor, while the lively memory of those benefits continues; which shall ever continue, if often repaired, renewed, and increased by a frequent participation in that solemn act of their commemoration .- Rev. Henry Whar-

DARK PROVIDENCES.

Dark Providences are often the ground-work of some excellent piece God is about to discover to the world. His methods are like a plaited picture, which on the one side represents a negro, on the other a beauty. He lets Sarah's womb be dead, and then brings out the root of a numerous progeny. He makes Jacob a cripple, and then a prince to prevail with God; he gives him a wound, and then a blessing. He sends not the Gospel till reason was nonplust; and that the world, in the highest wisdom it had at that time attained unto, was not able to arrive at the knowledge of God .-"After that the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." (1. Cor. i. 21.)—Rev. S. Charnock.

KINDNESS.

The language of reason unaccompanied by kindness will often fail of making an impression; it has no effect on the understanding, because it touches not the heart. The language of kindness, inassociated with reason, will frequently be unable to persuade; because, though it may gain upon the affections, it wants that which is necessary to convince the judgment; but let reason and kindness be united in a discourse, and seldom will even pride or prejudice find it easy to resist .- Rev. T. Gisborne.

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED By Henry Rowsell, Bookseller to U. C. College, Toronto. "LOVE OF GOD AND OF OUR NEIGHBOUR:"

A SERMON DREACHED in the Cathedral Church of St. James's. Toronto, on Tuesday, March 17, 1840 (St. Patrick's day), before the Societies of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew, by Rev. John McCaul L.L.D., M.R.I.A., Principal of U. C. College, Chaplain of the St. Patrick Society. (PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.)

For Sale at the Star Office, Cobourg, price one shilling and three-pence.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. JUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, price one shilling and six pence, FAMILY & INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. James Thompson. Agent for the British & Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories in Montreal & Toronto and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravely & Jackson.

These prayers are recommended by various Ministers whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. MR. C. B. TUR-NER, B.A., BALIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant.

PERMS.—For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A limited number only will be taken.

It is therefere requested that a quarter's notice be given previously to the removal of a pupil.

Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and bedding, and silver dessert spoon.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid,

to the Principal. A Candidate for the Ministry would be taken on the same terms, if willing to render occasional assistance in the School, as a compensation for the superintendence

of his studies by the Principal. N.B .- The next Term will commence on Monday, May 4th, 1840.

Kingston, U.C., April 30, 1840.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. HE Principal of the above Institution respectfull I informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials and towels: and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for abence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance.

Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.,

A YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal edu-cation is desirous of engaging as Governess in a family of respectability. She will instruct in the usual branches of a polite female education.

Application (if by letter, post paid) may be made to the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Midland District School, Kings-

REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS
OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES,

AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY. HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market. Toronto, December, 1839.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Car-

riages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N. B .- Sleighs of every description built to order.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE Court of Directors hereby give notice, that a half yearly dividend of fifteen shillings sterling per Share, will become payable, on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 14th day of April, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 14th day of April, to be then fixed by the Local Boards. The books will close, preparatory to the dividend, on the thirtieth day of March, between which time and the nificant manner represented to us; where the benefit of it is in fourteenth day of April, no transfers of shares can take By order of the Court.

G. DE B. ATTWOOD, Secretary.

4w39

London, 7th December, 1839.

only appear infinite and transcendant to him, when he is convinced VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, that THE Subscribers beg to intimate to the Transite they are now opening out a more extensive and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Than they ever before imported.

This stock was laid in during the autumn, -a period of the year when goods not suitable to the coming Winter Trade can generally be picked up much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, when such fabrics are in active demand; and last year, the extremely depressed state of the Home markets offered unusual inducements to purchasers, able to lay in stocks ine months in anticipation, and having a trade to justify their buying large lots.

The subscribers have been determined by the heaviness of the operation, and by the present prospects of

To offer the greatest inducement to small as well as large cash buyers,

appearing in Toronto with the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the first time secured to the trade of Upper Canada, of being able to procure stocks of Spring and Summer Goods

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON, instead of after the proper time for sales is more than half over.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO. N.B.-I. B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the Spring ships, containing the newest styles in FAN-CY GOODS.

Front Street, Toronto, 1 16th Feb., 1840.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto.

ALEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assortment of SADDLERY GOODS,

which he is resolved to sell at the lowest Cash prices, viz: Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern. Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description. Hunting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c. Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips,

equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain,

in great variety.
Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest Patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes: Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Every description of single and double harness, nanufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale,

with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of:

Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; ous qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs'; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors: Pontages, Science Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the

above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reason able terms as any other House in Upper Canada. N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner su-perior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if

ot superior to any imported from Europe. Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR, THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th 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-paid. January 1st, 1840.

> FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.

A FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, 70 acres of which are under cultivation—with a new fallow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop-THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

A GOOD LOG HOUSE,

36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneath. A back kitchen in the reat, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath.

A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs between the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power. This Farm from being situated in the centre of the

Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder

to be secured on the Property.

For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises.

ST. JOHN C. KEYSE. Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

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

To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighbor-TERMS. hood of the place of publication and to Postmasters, Ten Shillings per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at

east half-yearly in advance. No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

* From the London Morning Herald.