Original Poetry.

TO-MORROW.

Thou of the hoping, trusting, thou, whose ray Shines brightest ever on the smiling way Of sanguine hearts, a spirit must thou be, A shadow from the sun that all may see, Or deem they see, and yet may strive in vain To clasp or touch, or e'en its presence gain.

Thou art—thou hast been—thou hast still the sound, The self-same sound, that buried ages heard: To us, as to our fathers, thou art crowned With bays or eypress, winging like a bird Thy flight still onwards, and in future years Bearing to others all our hopes and fears.

Youth is thy spring time. Oh! how few may dream That thou hast winter, while thy sunny beam Shines brightly ever, and no lowering cloud Wraps up thy gladness in its misty shroud; While, day by day, thy still renewing birth But sheds a softer beauty o'er the earth.

Thou hast been sought for, lips have moved in prayer, And hands have joined, and hearts have yearned for thee,
When all without was darkness and despair,
And the wild fury of some storm-tost sea,
And love of life was stormed and in vain And love of life was strong, and eyes in vain Strained for the light they se'er should see again.

Earth has no place for thee, -her lures are spread, Yet may not stay thee; all her fragrance shed On leaf and flow'ret, all her fairest things, Weave no enchantment for thy magic wings; Thy path is onward still, and none may know How long thy flight, how far thy course may go.

Life has its morrow; childhood calls it youth,-Youth, manhood,—manhood, age,—the aged, death,— Each passes like a shadow—love and truth, And heaven-born hope, all mingling in a breath, Live but an instant, and the morrow's gloom Bears but their traces to the silent tomb.

But there they have a morrow: - Earth may know Their place no more,—their very names may die And be remembered not,—but in the glow, The blaze of living light beyond the sky, There is their morrow,—there their home shall be— Their home and thine, To-morrow, is Eternity.

A MEMOIR OF BISHOP OTTER. (From the Christian Remembrancer).

The decease of Bishop Otter, it may safely be affirmed, was universally deplored as a heavy affliction to our Church. His days were extended somewhat beyond the allotted threescore and ten. But, unhappily, his Episcopate was short: and yet was he graciously enabled to crowd into the history. crowd into the brief space of four years, so many claims upon the public love and veneration, that his memory must not be suffered to pass away unhonoured by a humble attempt, on our part, to perpetuate his name. The lives of such men are, under God's providence, among the most precious elements of national stability and strength. The recollection of them should, therefore, be religiously

of the party, in stepping out of the vessel into a boat, chanced to miss her footing, and to slip into the water; and the accident would probably have been fatal, if Mr.

At Helstone, in short, his mental endowments, his kindness of heart, and his various accomplishments, established him so firmly in the hearts and memory of the people, that, within the last seven years, as we are

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W. ROW. illings and recalled to Cambridge, by his election to a Fellowship, and his appointment to the office of Senior Tutor of his College. In that office, all his best qualities had an ample field for their application and display; and we doubt not that the period of his tutorship was a bright one in the annals of the College. It was about this time that a member of our critical fraternity first set eyes on William Otter. The individual is constituted was the nan undergraduate. He had not the slightest acquaintance whatever with Mr. Otter, but he occasionally saw him in the
streets; and never did he see him without stopping to
gaze at him, stranger as he was. There was something
in his look to arrest the street of the stranger as he was. There was something
in his look to arrest the stranger as he was. There was something
to characteristic that the spleased God to take him from us, and to
call him at once to his reward among those who, having
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the had not the slightest acquaintance whateall him at once to his reward among those who, having
the had not the slightest acquaintance whatgaze at him, stranger as he was. There was something
in his look to arrest the stranger as he was. The individual in question was then an underin his look to arrest the attention of the casual beholder; a noble and manly presence; a countenance positively radiant with frankness and benevolence; an aspect which seemed to speak encouragement to modest and retiring worth: nay, which appeared to invite the approach of misery and amic.

occupied the house of Colonel Pemberton, at Trumpington, During his residence there, his time was partly
devoted to the care of two private pupils, whom he
received into his house, and to the tuition of Sir Sandford
Graham, of Trinity College, whose studies he superintended. In 1810, the next presentation to the rectory of
Chetwynd, in Shropshire, was purchased for him by the
trustees under his marriage settlement; and to this place
he removed with his family in the course of the next year.
In 1816, he was presented to the vicarage of Kinlet, by
L. Childe, Esq. After that period, he divided his
residence between Chetwynd and Kinlet. But, at length,

brated Dr. E. D. Clarke. He was prompted to this labour of love by his cordial affection for the man, and by his of that most enterprising and accomplished individual.

In 1828, his health began to fail under the variety of his exertions. To say nothing of his miscellaneous literary occupation, the care of a large parish, and the labours of the desk and pulpit, in a very spacious chuich, were evidently greater than his constitution could endure, without the most serious danger. A temporary relief from solicitude and toil became absolutely indispensable; he accordingly yielded to the urgent advice of his physicians, and ingly yielded to the urgent advice of his physicians, and, ingly yielded to the urgent advice of his physicians, and, in 1828, embarked for the continent; from which he returned in the course of the next year with a happy renovation of his health and strength. In 831, he was appointed to the honourable but arduous officeof Principal appointed to the honourable but arduous officeof Principal appointed to the honourable but arduous officeof Principal of King's College, London. Arduous it 1 ght well be called; for, he had not only a college to govern, but a college to organize, and almost to create. The task was college to organize, and almost to create. The task was such as none could duly estimate but those who personally such as none could duly es nious operation, many discordant opinions to reconcile, many important and pressing interests to consult. For duties of this description, however, he was admirably fitted by the sweetness of his temper, and the genuine

bench. In 1836, on the recommendation of the prime minister, Viscount Melbourne, he was advanced to the see of Chichester, vacant by the translation of Dr. Maltby to the diocese of Durham. His consecration took place at Lambeth, on the 2d of October, 1836: and soon after, he entered upon the cares and labours of his sacred office. The clergy of the diocese were prepared to receive him with a most cordial welcome. His academical distinctions, his high literary character, his long course of pastoral beneficence, his invaluable services in the post which he recently occupied,—all united to render his appearance in the diocese committed to him an occasion of general granulation. It may be doubted whether the at Lambeth, on the 2d of October, 1836: and soon after, he entered upon the cares and labours of his sacred office.

other ecclesiastical stations within our national church.

"The other institution to which I allude, I cannot in appearance in the diocese committed to him an occasion of general gratulation. It may be doubted whether the choice of the Crown could have possibly fallen upon an individual more acceptable to all orders of men within the sphere of action now allotted to him. And nobly did he fulfil the brightest hopes that had been formed of his Episcopal administration. How faithfully he did the work of his gracious Master and Redeemer, is known to multitudes now living; and it will be known to many a future generation by those visible monuments of his piety and wisdom, the various diocesan institutions, which he established or revived.

preference for some other candidate, and his consequent refusal to confirm the choice of the Fellows, which had fallen noon Mr. Otter. Soon after this, he left the Unifallen upon Mr. Otter. Soon after this, he left the University, and retired to the curacy of Helstone, in Cornwall, within these sacred walls.—Brethren! this is no time for within these sacred walls.—Brethren! this is no time for within these sacred walls.—Brethren! to which he had been ordained: and in that place his name is never mentioned, to this day, but in the language of account of the control of t can tempt us to extol a fellow-mortal with unmerited praises. Neither is this a place, that should echo any sounds, but those of grave and sober truth. The opinion say they were with the winning and unaffected benignity of his nature, secured for him the cordial affection of the whole vicinity. To this it may be added, that, at that Period, he was in the prime of youth, of an advantageous stature, and singularly prepossessing appearance, gifted with more than ordinary activity and vigour, and qualified to excel in every manly and athletic exercise. On one occasion, his energy and courage enabled him to save a very valuable life. On some excursion of pleasure, a lady of the party, in stepping out of the vessel into a boat, chanced to miss her footing, and to slip into the water; and the accident would probably have been fatal, if Mr. tears started from every eye;—each one felt as if he had sustained a private and individual calamity; each one deplored the loss of a personal friend;—each one said within himself, that area if his country and could be said. Otter had not instantly plunged in to preserve her. He succeeded in supporting her until the vessel could put about, and come to their rescue; which, however, was not about, and come to their rescue; which, however, was not either the succeeded in supporting her until the vessel could put within himself that, even if his station could have been within himself that, even if his station could have been filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, dee calculated to win the applause of men by brilliant and energetic action—(though no one, I trust, will suppose me f the to mean that our excellent Bishop was not eminent in these qualities)—it could have been filled by no one more His residence at Helstone did not continue much longer than a twelvementh. At the end of that time, he was brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly, to strengthen the pure in spirit, more meek and lowly of heart, more totally divested of selfishness, more liberal of his worldly substance, more overflowing with boundless love to the brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly, to strengthen brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly, to strengthen brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren brethren and boundless love to the spot where his dust awaits the brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren brethre Informed, his name has been honourably recalled in the social anniversary celebrations of that locality.

pure in spirit, more meek and lowly of heart, more totally divested of selfishness, more liberal of his worldly subbrethren, more prompt to raise the lowly, to strengthen the weak, to confirm the timorous, to abash the proud, to silence the contentious: by no one more fitted by his kindly manners, and by his gentle and persuasive eloquence, to conciliate the confidence and the affectionate regards of all who came within his influence, and to be to his especial superintendence and care.
"But it has pleased God to take him from us, and to

to cherish his memory with respectful and affectionate gratitude. I may say it is more especially our part to remember all the public benefits that he has conferred upon this diocese. It could have been the privilege but of a few,—of those admitted only to his more intimate misery and affliction, as to a sanctuary and a place of refuge. These, without one particle of exaggeration, are the improvement of the improvement of the properties of the sanctuary and appeared to invite the approach of the control of the contr the impressions left by the mere personal bearing and appearance of this man, upon the mind of one, who, then, had never been in the most of the mere personal bearing and various stores of information, his condescension and kind-ness in imparting knowledge—in a word, his power of had never been in his company, or exchanged a word with him: an impression which an interval of forty years has not obligation which an interval of forty years has not obligate the most beloved of husbands, fathers, and the same has a section it may be a friends and companions. His public acts are more open hot obliterated, or even weakened; or rather, it may be friends and companions. His public acts are more open by the privilege and honour of his personal acquaintance. Little did the humble undergraduate then think that, many a long year aftewards, it would be his happiness to witness the consecration of Bishop Otter, at Lambeth.

The observation and cognizance of all;—and to this point I am the more desirous now briefly to call your attention, because they are such, both in number and attention, because they are such, both in number and attention, because they are such, both in number and attention, because they are such, both in number and attention, as cannot fail to call forth our admiration as justly say, He was a good man. And, if now he could well as our gratitude. It was only for four short years said, an impression subsequently deepened and confirmed to the observation and cognizance of all;—and to this The tutorship of Jesus College was retained by him till be year 1804, when he married the eldest daughter of college was retained by him till that the providence of God blessed us with his Episcopal rule. Yet, during that short time, I believe that more rule. m Bruere, Esq., formerly Secretary to Government, was done, under his superintending care, for the spiritual and Member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta. At the same time he was presented to the rectory of Colneworth, in Bedfordshire, by the brother of Mrs. Otter, and with it he held the small vicarage of Sturmer, in Essex, on the presentation of the Duke of Portland. In 1806, the delicated in the space of an equal number of years, by any ruler since the day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild tribes inhabiting these shores, and became the eldest name on our line of bishops. Yet here I shall abstain from each of the Supreme Council at Calcutta. At the improvement of this diocese, than has been effected in the space of an equal number of years, by any ruler since the day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild tribes inhabiting these shores, and became the eldest name on our line of bishops. Yet here I shall abstain from each of the Supreme Council at Calcutta. At the improvement of this diocese, than has been effected in the space of an equal number of years, by any ruler since the day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild tribes inhabiting these shores, and became the eldest name of this diocese, than has been effected in the space of an equal number of years, by any ruler since the day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gos on our line of bishops. Yet here I shall abstain from that, according to the circumstances and station in which cate state of Mrs. Otter's health made it necessary for him adverting to any of his acts even of a professional nature, in which the interests of individuals only were concerned,

he was again under the necessity of removing; a milder air than that of Shropshire being required by the constitution of Mrs. Otter. He accordingly obtained a license of non-residence; and, in 1825, accepied from his brotherin-law, Dr. D'Oyly, Rector of Lambeth, the ministry of the district church of St. Mark's, Kennington.

It was about this period that he undertook the office of biographer of his deceased and valued friend, the celebrated Dr. E. D. Clarke. He was prompted to this labour anxiety for the interests of his widow, and her orphans, for whose sole benefit the work was published; and the literary world needs not to be reminded of the talent, the fidelity, and the zeal, with which he honoured the memory of that most enterprising and accomplished individual. branch of the Diocesan Association has been the most newly organized and arranged; I know the extraneous difficulties, neither few nor light, that have stood in the way of its complete success; and I trust I may add, that many or most of those difficulties are in the way of being abated. In the meanwhile we possess an earnest of the improvements likely to take place in the cause of religious education throughout this diocese in the school already established, and in action, for training of masters, fitted both by their principles and their intelligence, to mould the habits and to form the mind of the generation rising

"Yet even on these things, important and valuable as they are, I am less disposed to lay much stress, because, while they have in no place been carried into execution with greater zeal or better success than among ourselves.

"The first is the Diocesan College—He was deeply sensible of the defect which yet exists in our general system of training future candidates for the sacred minisduties of this description, his temper, and the genuine fitted by the sweetness of his heart. Patient of opposition, considerate towards the feelings of others, and habitually forgetful of himself, he gently and gradually won his way through himself, he gently and gradually won his way through every impediment. The period of his administration will never be forgotten, so long as the college shall endure.—For, of him it may be truly said, that, if not the founder of the institution, his labours have done all that human instrumentality can do to render its foundations imperishable.

Selection of training function strictly professional, and in the interval between the time of taking their degree and entering into holy orders, are lef without any guidance to direct their studies, and to form their habits for the sacred office to which they are about to devote themselves. He also knew how completely accorded with the true, and legitimate, and ancient sprit and design of cathedral establishments, to build on their foundations such an institution as he designed to supply the defect, and After five years of eminent and memorable usefulness at King's College, Mr. Otter was raised to the Episcopal bench. In 1836, on the recommendation of the prime minister, Viscount, Melbourge, by reas advented to the And while recommendation of the prime done,—it has been carried into successful execution.— And while we rejoice to observe that the example has already been followed in one imporant diocese, we trust that similar institutions are about tospring up in various

The recollection of them should, therefore, be religiously that the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit would be casy to speak of his decisean functions, it would be casy to speak of his decisean functions, it would on the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit would which life on the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit would life on the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spiriture of the spiriture of the spiriture of pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spiriture of the spiriture of the spiriture of the spiriture of pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spiriture of the spiriture of the spiriture of pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spiriture of the spiriture of pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the his reward in the very height of his usefulness and influence. The bishop was now, indeed, advanced in years, and his frame had long been delicate; but (to borrow the words of Mr. Maurice) "he had given proof, was it expected that he would never return from thence alive. So, however, it was. At that place he breathed his last, on Thursday, the 20th of August, 1840, in the 72nd year of his age, after a very short indisposition,

occasioned, as we have heard, by some irregular and disordered action of the heart.
We will not intrude into the sacredness of domestic sorrow, by attempting to describe the desolation inflicted on his family by this most awful bereavement. But it is no departure from strict truth to say, that the grief occasioned by his loss throughout his diocese was scarcely less deep and poignant than that which, for the time, laid waste the happiness of his own domestic circle. We say, for the time, because it were injurious to doubt that the survivors sorrow, not as they that have no hope, or that they can fail to derive a blessed consolation from the reverence and honour which now energie the name of their departed relations and which have a simple to their departed relations and which have the industrial relations and which have the industrial relations and which have the industrial relations and which have the relations are relations and which have the relations and which have the relations are relations and the relations are relations and the relations are relations as the relations are relations as the relations are relations as the relation of the relations are relations.

mortal remains (which had previously been removed from Broadstairs to the palace) were deposited in a vault within the walls of his cathedral. The funeral was attended by all the clergy resident in the city, and by most of those from the surrounding districts; and, besides these, a vast multitude were assembled to witness the last solemnities. The crowd was immense; but they met and separated in respectful silence, and without the slightest appearance of confusion. The procession was met, at the west entrance of the cathedral, by a large body of the clergy, with the Dean at their head, who commenced the awful service for the dead; and by his lips were pronounced over the grave that heart-stirring utterance from

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord: even so

saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labours."

By the same lips, on the following Sunday, was spoken that same affectionate testimony to which we have already been indebted for the portraiture of Bishop Otter, as a bright impersonation of "Christian Goodness;" and which closes with the following memorable words:—

"It has been my duty, as I am sure it has been my happy privilege, to call to your recollection a few of the many striking virtues and excellencies of our departed Diocesan seen him deposited, he would say to each and every one here present, that if you indeed think that he was faithful in his generation; if you truly believe that he has established any just claims upon your love, gratitude and veneration; the most unequivocal proof of your sincerity will be that each man should make a fair transcript of those virtues and those excellencies into his own life; and ever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever

of Bishop Otter, in his literary character, it may justly be said, that his compositions were tinctured with the sweetness and simplicity of his moral nature, and were distinguished by no ordinary intellectual graces. In all of them might be discovered the chasteness and elegance which mark the accomplished scholar, and frequently, the warmth and animation which indicate a heart filled with love both to God and man.

ZWINGLE, THE SWISS REFORMER. (From Dean Waddington's History of the Reformation on

The [Roman] Catholics marched in considerable force against Zurich; and it singularly proved that the city, which had clamoured most loudly for the war and adopted the strongest measures to provoke it, was found, when the visitation really came, the least prepared to meet it. The citizens of Berne, though not directly menaced, were in readiness, with an organised army, to support their allies; but the Zurichers, with the enemy almost at their gates, exhibited only negligence and indecision.

Zurichers, through consternation, through inferiority in Zurichers, through consternation, through interiority in numbers, through want of subordination and discipline, were completely routed, with no inconsiderable loss both of life and reputation. But this might have been repaired. The loss which could not so well be replaced was that of Zwingle. In the morning of that fatal day, when the civic banner was put in motion against the invaders, in the order of the wagistrates to march Zwingle received the order of the magistrates to march along with them under it. He would willingly have declined the service; for, though gifted with much personal courage, he had evil forebodings as to the issue of that expedition. But the others insisted: it was an immemorial usage that the sovereign banner should be attended by the first pastor of the city; the counsels of Zwingle were at that crisis peculiarly necessary to the chiefs; his exhortations would be efficacious with the people; by his eloquence and credit he would be serviceable in any necessitions that might arise for the restoration of peace. gotiations that might arise for the restoration of peace. Zwingle yielded, not to the weight of the arguments, but to the authority which urged them, and to a sense of what so many would deem his duty. But in the hasty march which followed, it was observed that he talked and acted like one advancing to the grave; and those who remarked his gestures perceived that he was oftentimes absorbed in prayer forwardly recommending his soul and his cause. prayer, fervently recommending his soul and his cause to the protection of his Omnipotent Master.

But when the danger came, he displayed a martyr's heroism. "I will advance in the name of the Lord'—

thus he addressed some of his wavering companions—"In the name of the Lord I will advance to the succour of my the name of the Lord I will advance to the succour of my brave comrades, resolved to die with them and among them, or to effect their deliverance." And in the fury of the unequal and hopeless strife which ensued, his armed hand was seen raised in battle, and the voice with which ne rallied the fugitives was heard above all the uproar. Be of good courage and fear nothing. If we are to suffer, our cause is not the worse for that. Commend yourselves

our cause is not the worse for that. Commend yourselves to God, who can protect us and ours."

When the field was in possession of the [Roman] Catholics, they went round to the wounded Zurichers, severally asking them, Whether they were willing to invoke the Saints, and to confess? The few who accepted the condition were spared; but by far the greater number rejected it, and most of these were massaged. Among jected it, and most of these were massacred. Among those unfortunate men was one, whose hands and eyes were continually raised to heaven, as if to second the supplications averaged by the vibrations of the supplications averaged by the vibrations of the supplications averaged by the vibrations are supplied to the vibration are supplied to the vibration are supplied to t plications expressed by the silent movement of his lips. Some soldiers put the interrogation to him. He merely shook his head in sign of refusal. They replied, "If you cannot speak, so as to confess, invoke at least the Mother of God, and the other Saints, for their intercession." He persisted. "This man, too, is an obstinate heretic" whereupon an officer, who came up at that moment, thrust a pike into his throat and extinguished what remained of

This man was Zwingle. Wounded and thrice overthrown in the press of the fugitives, he again raised himself on his knees, and in that position was heard to exclaim, and it was his last exclamation—"Alas! what a calamity is this! Well, they can kill the body, but not the soul." It was not till the morrow that he was recognised amount the knees of plain and it was then that the full that the highest and noblest exercises of life may be reserved for the period of a screne old age;" and the public were altogether unprepared to hear of the cessation among the heaps of slain, and it was then that the full have the public were altogether unprepared to hear of the cessation among the heaps of slain, and it was then that the full have a screen old age; and the secretary to the Board, "of the multiplicity of books used in our schools, only three have this object in view; and these among the heaps of slain, and it was then that the full have a screen old age; and the screen old age; and the secretary to the Board, "of the multiplicity of books used in our schools, only three have this object in view; and these among the heaps of slain, and it was then that the full have a screen old age; and the screen old age; and the secretary to the Board, "of the multiplicity of books used in our schools, only three have this object in view; and these among the heaps of slain, and it was then that the full have a screen old age; and the screen ol In the month of August, however, it was hatred of the enemy broke out against him-hatred, no thought advisable that he should pass some time on the sea-side, for the benefit of his health; and, accordingly, he resorted to Broadstairs, in the isle of Thanet: but little reign pensions. After offering many indignities to his corpse, as it lay on the battle-field, they held the mockery of a council, and summoned it before them: and then, when they had passed on it the double sentence of treason and heresy, they carried it to the place of most resort, and by the hand of the public executioner of Lucerne applied the flames which consumed it.

It is further related that they mixed ordure with the ashes, in order to desecrate them in the imagination of any very zealous disciples; that those disciples did offer, nevertheless, their passionate adoration, and divided amongst them his heart, which had been found entire (they said) and inviolate.† But these and other similar legends are not wholly contemptible, if they prove no more than the affection and reverence which attended, with almost superstining

Perstitious homage, the memory of Zwingle.‡

He died in the vigour of life, in the maturity of his understanding, and the fulness of his learning; and by a violent fate the hopes of many years of informed and industrious piety were extinguished. And when we regard the many ingenious and elaborate compositions, polemical, exegetical, hermeneutical, which he produced in scarcely more than twelve years, -years, too, distracted by a thousand other cares and occupations—and which will remain an everlasting memorial of an extensive erudition, a sound udgment, a temper, upon the whole, candid and charita-ble, a calm, considerate, earnest faith; it is a matter for serious sorrow, even now, that he was cut off thus unseaonably. The more so, as he suffered for the rashness of others and paid the penalty of those intemperate proceedings, which he condemned, and of which he foresaw and

foretold the consequences.

Together with several just and profound views of scriptural interpretation, his works contain many noble senti-ments, flowing from an enlarged and elevated spirit. Gifted with much penetration, incited by an honest zeal, regulated by consummate prudence, firm, considerate, and forbearing, he did not stain these great qualities by a single bad fault. He could not command, indeed, like Luther; he had not that free, audacious vehemence, that temerity, sometimes reckless, sometimes calculated, by which men of genius make themselves despots. Had this been otherwise, doubtless he would have prevented those perverse events, to which he fell neither a blind nor a wiling sacrifice. It was a far more limited authority that ne exercised over his adherents, and his very discretion may have been the cause of this. Those results, which ment. the world calls great, are seldom achieved by men of moderation. It is another description of praise that belongs to Zwingle—that he pursued with constancy and fearless-

† One Thomas Platter is said to have carried home to Basle a fragment of Zwingle's heart, and to have shown it to Myconius: but the latter, fearing lest it should be turned to superstitious uses, snatched it from his hands, and cast it into the

‡ His epitaph was written by his ancient master, Lupulus, and is only remarkable as confirming the story of the burning of his body by the [Roman] Catholies:— "Helvetiæ Zwingli Doctor pastorque celebris

Cum grege commisso pugnans cum fertur in hostem Pro Patria, Christo, Religione, Fide. Sie sua scripturis testatur consona sacris Dogmata, cum fuso sanguine firma probat. Dumque viri famam combusto corpore functi Obscurare putat, promovet hostis atrox; Nam qui clarus erat vivens jam mortuus amplo Clarior æternum nomen in orbe tenet.'

Undena Octobris passus in æthra volat,

AN ARGUMENT FOR EPISCOPACY. (From Bishop Burnet).

There is an argument used by the assertors of episcopacy, in which the force of the reasoning is equal to the truth of the assertion: viz. that it is not possible to think that a (form of Church) government can be criminal under which the world received the Christian religion, and that during a course of many ages, in which as all the corners of the Christian Church, so all the parts of it, the sound as well as the unsound, that is the orthodox as well as the hereties and schismatics, agreed. The persecutions that lay then so heavy on the Church, made it no desirable thing for a man to be exposed to their first fury, which was always the bishop's portion; and that during a course of many centuries, in which there was nothing but poverty and labour to be got by the employment; there being no princes to set it on as an engine of government, and no synods of clergy-The result is known to every one. On the 11th of October [1531], a tumultuous affair took place at Cappel, at the distance of only three leagues from Zurich, in which the glorious cloud of witnesses to the truth of the Christian religion, who as they planted it with their labours, so watered it with their blood, there should not so much as one single person be found, on whom either a love to truth, or an envy at the advancement of others, prevailed so far as to declare against such an early and universal corruption (if it is to be esteemed one)? When all this is complicated together, it is really of so great authority, that I love not to give the proper name to that temper that can withstand so plain a demonstration. For what can a man, heated with all the force of imagination, and possessed with all the sharpness of prejudice, except against the inference made from these premises, that a form so soon introduced, and so wonderfully blessed, could not be contrary to the rules of the Gospel, and cannot be ascribed to any other original, but that the apostles every where established it as the fence about the Gospel which they planted; so that our religion and government are to be reckoned twins born at the same time, and both derived from the same father.

EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. (From The New York Churchman).

There are two facts in relation to the system of Public Instruction in this state which cannot be denied, which ought not to be disguised, and which, as it seems, it is fearful to contemplate. The first is, that the state, as such, has taken upon itself the education of the people; and the second is, that she has adopted a theory of education which excludes religion, and which is thus virtually ATHEISTIC.

At present the practical operation of the system, be it thankfully acknowledged, is to some extent religious, and is so far anomalous and contradictory to its theory. But since the state itself is the agent, and contrives and directs the whole organization, is it not manifest that the tendency must be to bring the practical operation of the system, sooner or later, into an entire conformity with the theory of the agent?

That this danger is not imaginary, take the following, among many similar facts. The state of Massachusetts, in the year 1826, provided by statute that "no school-book should be used in any of the public schools, calculated to favour any particular religious sect or tenet." What has been the consequence?-In the year 1838, we find it stated in an official document, "that among the vast libraries of books expository of the doctrines of Revealed Religion, none have been found free from that advocacy of particular tenets or sects." Thus no books and eighteen schools from which returns have been received.' (See Princeton Review for July, 1841)

Thus "This entire exclusion of religious teaching" (the Secretary's words) by law, has tended (as the Secretary complains) to banish from the schools "the great doctrines of morality and natural theology."

Let any Christian, of whatever denomination, let any sober Theist or political economist, contemplate the attitude of the state, a rich and powerful agent, assuming to itself the office of Teacher, appointing its superintendent and subordinate officers of instruction, establishing libraries in every village, dispensing its patronage, and bringing authors, editors and booksellers under its influence, and yet deliberately and on principle excluding religion from its theory of education; let him contemplate, we say, the probable working of such a system for fifty or a hundred years to come, and he will perhaps be the less disposed to blame us for expressing the belief that the state is unconsciously laying the foundation for infidelity in the minds of the people, and that it behoves her either to lay aside her office of eacher, or to mend her theory of instruction.

And these, we apprehend, are the alternatives presented; either, that the state should retrace its steps, lay down its assumed office of teacher, and be content to encourage and omote education by an equable distribution of its bounties to such societies, colleges, or charitable institutions as are engaged in the work; or, that the state should go forward, and devise and establish a system of Public Instruction in which religion shall be incorporated and invested with its due prominence.

The latter course is advocated in the Princeton Review, which would have the public schools distinctively and decidedly religious and Protestant. But the sufficient objection to it is, that in the actual state of things in this country, it is visionary and impracticable. Of necessity, therefore, we are thrown on the former plan, under some modification or other.

As matters now stand, the theory and practice of the state are at variance. Directly and theoretically she discards religion from her schools, indirectly and practically she inculcates it .-Hence the anomaly of a sickly, illegitimate religious establish-

THE LAW AND THE GOSPEL.

The Law was fixed among a single people, and in one country, and admitted, therefore, of that direct conformity which was ordained for it by its divine Author; the Gospel, being designed for all people, and times, and countries, was given for a more flexible principle of conformity. There was a stiffness and hardness about the Law. Like one of the stately cedars of Lebanon, it was never to bend until the Lord's breath should

* Zwingle has been censured for an opinion on one occasion expressed by him—that salvation might be obtained without faith, as in the case of infants, or of the Gentiles; and that those alone were consigned to certain condemnation who had heard the reasons on which faith is founded and rejected them. "Nihil enim vetat quominus inter gentes quoque Deus sibi deligat qui sese revereantur, qui observent, ut post fata illi jungantur; libera enim est electio ejus. Sed hæc monuisse verbo sufficiat." Anamnema de Providentia Dei dedicated to Philip of Hesse. Ap. Gerdes, T. ii. p. 400. Luther in his Prælections on Genesis strongly repudiated the notion.

uproot it. The Gospel has a fitter emblem in the pliant growth of the vine. That was to overspread the earth, to follow the undulating surface of the world, to clasp its highest elevations, undulating surface of the world, to clasp its highest elevations, and its lowest points of depression. So long as it preserves its integrity, so long as it draws life and sap from the root, it may thrive, and bloom, and bear fruit in monarchies or in republics; it may hang its clusters upon the missionary's lowly cabin, or the storied turrets of Lambeth .- Rev. Dr. Hinds.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1841.

Among the proceedings of the October Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, we find the following grants to the various North American Dioceses. These noble acts of Christian munificence should call forth corresponding exertions on the part of the congregations benefited by them:-

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. - The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in a letter dated Toronto, August 9, 1841, offered on behalf of the The following is an extract from the Bishop's letter:-"Several of the Clergy, where congregations have built and are building churches, have requested me to solicit the venerable Society for sets of books for the desk and Communion-table.-Such a present is highly valued by the people, as well as their Clergy. Permit me to request you to bring this matter before the Board;—perhaps a dozen of sets will be placed at my disposal; if so, I shall give a faithful account of their distribu-

Twelve sets of Books for the performance of Divine service in the new churches and chapels were placed at his Lordship's

discretion accordingly.

The memorial of the Rector and Churchwardens of the parish of Niagara stated that the population is 3990, of whom 1369 are members of the Church of England; and that since the outbreak in 1837, and the subsequent hostile incursions on the frontier, a large body of Her Majesty's troops have been stationed at the place; that the church built in 1794, through the exertions of the first settlers, was, in 1813, in the war with the United States, burnt by the enemy; but that, the walls being saved, the sacred edifice was afterwards restored, partly by the aid of government seconding the efforts of the impove rished inhabitants. In consequence of the increasing demand for Church accommodation, it has been determined to make repairs and additions at the east end of the fabric; and towards the cost of this work, considerable efforts having been successfully made on the spot, the memorialists asked the assistance of the Board. The additions are proceeding rapidly. It was

agreed to grant 100*l*. towards this object.

The memorial from Bytown stated, that owing to the great influx of emigrants into the colony, and the consequent defi-ciency in church-room, it had been found necessary to enlarge the Church on an estimate of 800%. The memorialists assured the Society of the inability of the congregation to raise a suffi-cient amount, although much has been done. The Board agreed to grant 50%.

The Rev. G. Street, resident missionary at Emily, Newcastle District, Upper Canada, wrote, with the sanction of his Diocesan, applying for books for the performance of Divine Service, in a church, which the inhabitants have erected at their own cost. He added, that there are sunday schools in a flourishing state as to their efficiency, but that the expense of the books required for them devolves on him alone. He is also desirous required for them devolves on him alone. He is also desirous of establishing a library, and would be glad of a grant from the

It was agreed to grant a set of the Emigrant's Library, and books for the schools to the value of 51, and to refer him to the Bishop of Toronto for books for the performance of Divine

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC .- The Lord Bishop of Montreal, in a letter dated Quebec, August 28, 1841, said:—"I desire to acknowledge the great liberality of the Society in the grants made for objects within this diocese, according to my request, as signified to me in your letters of the 10th of June, and 7th of July. These seasonable benefactions will, I trust, enable the July. These seasonable benefactions will, I trust, enable the Clergy and others concerned in the erection of new churches at Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, and William Henry, to proceed with spirit in their undertakings; and the Rev. Mr. Knight, of Frampton, whom I have lately seen, is very grateful for the aid granted towards his school, and much encouraged by finding that God has put it into the heart of the good friends of the Church at home to forward his endeavours. I have now to solicit from the bounty of the Society a grant, which, if I might be permitted to name the sum, should be of 100*l*., to a Church be permitted to name the sain, should be of York, to a Chitch at Longueil, on the shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite to Montreal. The Rev. F. Broome, who has latterly had charge of the Protestant Congregation at Laprairie, comprehending the scattered Protestants in the surrounding tract of country, has laboured indefatigably in visiting the different settlements; and having found that a church was greatly needed at Longueil, he has, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Willoughby, of Montreal, succeeded in raising means to set the undertaking on The owner of what was, in the French time, the Barony enabled to make him a grant of from 25% to 40% or 50%, from a fund placed at my disposal by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and he will obtain something, I suppose, from friends in Montreal, besides little contributions, perhaps, from the congregation upon the spot. But there will be many expenses in addition to the work contracted for before the building is entirely completed, furnished with its proper appendages as a sanctuary of the Church of England, and decently enclosed."

The Record granted 100% towards the Church at Langueil The Board granted 100%, towards the Church at Longueil.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Letters from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, dated Halifax, July 3, August 3, and August 18, respectively, were laid before the Board. His Lordship thanked the Society for the assistance it had afforded to the Rev. Mr. Gray, and the Rev. E. Gilpin, in their missionary labours in his diocese. He said, that for many years a small printing establishment had been much wanted in connexion with the Church and College at Windsor, but that there were no funds for attaining this desirable object. "If," added the Bishop, "the Society would kindly set us up, the small annual the Gospel. The press, the types, and the paper that would be required would be a most acceptable gift. May I beg you to bring this subject before the notice of the committee? Numerous extracts from books on the Society's list,-extracts especially suited to our condition generally, or to particular portions of the diocese,—will be among the leading objects of the University Press."

The Board agreed to grant a sum not exceeding 300%. for a press, types, and paper, as an outfit; and that the Bishop be informed that no future grant towards this purpose can be expected from the Board. His Lordship also made the following requests:—For a new chapel at Boutilier's Point, St. Margaret's Bay, 50l.;—for a smaller church at Rosette, near Annapolis, 30l.;—for a small chapel on the shore of Bedford Bason, 30l.; —for a new church at New Jerusalem, Hampstead, New Brunswick, 50*l.*;—for a new church at Nelson, New Brunswick, 30*l.*;—for the enlargement of a new church at Bay de Vent, New Brunswick, 201.; - for a new church at Kingston, New Brunswick, 501.

The several sums recommended by the Bishop were granted for the objects specified.

His lordship recommended the application of the Rev. H. L. Owen, Missionary at Aylesford, N. S., who is situated in the midst of a large and poor population, and is desirous of a supply of Common Prayer Books, and books and tracts from the Society's Catalogues. Books were granted to the value of 251.

DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND .- The Rev. J. C. Harvey informed the Society that he had been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland to the mission of Fogo, containing, with an island adjoining, which is also under his spiritual charge, about 1,100 inhabitants, chiefly Churchmen. He requested, on their behalf, a supply of books and tracts. These were granted to the value of 5l.

Our English papers have come to hand, and they enable us to supply some further particulars of the proceedings connected with Mr. Marshall's secession from the Kirk of Scotland. In our last, we inserted the letter of resignation addressed to the Presbytery by Mr. Marshall, and the verbal explanation with which he accompanied it. We now subjoin the remainder of what passed on that interesting, though to many parties painful, occasion, by which it will appear, from the best and most unimpeachable sources, that Mr. Marshall fully merits those ample commendations which the Glasgow Courier has bestowed on him:-

"Dr. Brunton said, that solemnised as their minds had been by the simple and touching appeal now made, he did not wonder that members of the Presbytery should hesitate to regret this mournful circumstance. As the oldest member of the this mournful circumstance. As the oldest member of the carred in a controversy with their statement to the effect that fact the plant to the effect the effect the effect the effect that fact the plant to the effect the

come to had been the result of a patient, impartial, faithful, and prayerful consideration. But he held, and of course all those who adhered to the church of Scotland must hold, that he (Mr. Marshall) had come to an erroneous conclusion; and he could not help thinking that his mind had been acted upon by some of those external influences, by some of those prejudices, to which he (Mr. Marshall) had himself alluded, and which perhaps, might have swayed him on former occasions. thought Mr. Marshall had pointed out the spring from which these prejudices, unknown to himself, had arisen—that heat and acrimony which, he lamented to say, had on late occasions appeared in the Church Courts, on both sides of the present mhappy controversy—that heat and acrimony which could not templated by a gentle mind without exciting the strong and natural wish that the Church should possess some parental authority by which these contests might be avoided. He rejoiced to think that the Church did possess within herself such an authority, unless by her own folly and her own sin she wa prevented from regarding it—the authority of the Great Head and King of the Church, who inculcated the practice of mutual respect and mutual forbearance. It is impossible that their respected brother could have come to the decision he has formed without calm and deliberate inquiry—a step so momentous to himself and to all whom he holds dear; but they must rememclergyman and congregation at Dundas their gateful acknow-ledgments for the Society's grant of 100*l*, towards building the church at that place. His Lordship inclosed Memorials from the parishes of Niagara and Bytown, respectively, soliciting endeavour to make him change his purpose. They might not be successful in the attempt, but it was a duty which they owed to him and to themselves to make the trial. Should the result be what he was very unwilling to anticipate, he doubted not that he spoke the language of all around him when he said, that it would be some consolation to them that they had done all in their power to avert what must be regarded as a calamity to the Church, and a personal bereavement to themselves. As it must be obvious that an open court was not the place for such a discussion, he would beg leave to move that a committee be appointed—as it was the duty of the Church—to deal with their respected and beloved brother, and to report to the Presbytery on an early day. He thought, from consideration to the feelings of Mr. Marshall, that the matter should not be delayed till next ordinary meeting.
"Mr. Hunter felt that on the present occasion he neither

could nor ought to remain silent. During the nine years that he had laboured in this city, he had lived in habits of the most During the nine years that unreserved and confidential intercourse with Mr. Marshall.— To him he was a friend, and, in the strongest sense of the word, a brother; and the hours which he spent in his society were the most edifying, the most cheering and consolatory portion of his life. He was indeed a father and a guide to the young an affectionate comforter to the aged, and among all he laboured with no ordinary zeal. He (Mr. Hunter) felt that the step recommended by his Rev. father was one which, under all the circumstances, was exceedingly proper. It would be vain for him to conceal his fears that success would not attend them; for this step was not hastily taken, but had been adopted after a most deliberate research into the Word of God, and after reading some of the most eminent divines both in the Episcopal and in the Presbyterian Churches. If it happened that their friend left them, he was persuaded that it would be with the deepest regret of every individual in the Presbytery, and that he would leave them with their fervent and united prayers that he might be spared for usefulness in the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, and that the best blessings of heaven might nd upon him and his.

"After some conversation, it was agreed to appoint a com-

Mr. Marshall is the son-in-law of the late Rev. Legh Richmond, and has connexions amongst the English Clergy, belonging, we believe, to the school styled Evangelical. We see it rumoured that one, if not more, of his Session, will follow his example, and that a lady had offered to subscribe a large sum to build a chapel for him. It is also stated, that the son of Dr. Muir, of St. Stephen's, Edinburgh, has gone either to Oxford or Cambridge, with the view of studying for Holy Orders in the Church of England.

Episcopacy cannot fail to receive a still further been arrived at to erect an Episcopal College at Perth, for the purpose of educating students of theology, and the sons of the gentry of the Episcopal persuasion.

In addition to these encouraging proofs of the growth of Christian Unity, we perceive it stated as an unquestionable fact, that seven Dissenting preachers at Leeds have recently shut up their meeting-houses, tolic Church; and may therefore be considered of and sought admission into the Church.

The Weslevan, of the 17th inst., has borrowed, from which it is introduced to notice, and anticipate no of the English Clergy: "In justice to the Established Grant,—has most liberally contributed 300l. I shall be enabled to make him a grant of from 25l. to 40l. or 50l., from a Apostolic Succession is a doctrine held by the Church bited during the last half century. They have gone SCRIPTURE and ancient authors, that FROM THE APOS-TLES' TIME there have been these Orders of Ministers in ence; and far be it from any of their dissenting breth- or 13s. 6d. sterling, paid to our Agent in London, Christ's Church; Bishops, Priests and Deacons .-This was the language of the Church in 1549, when | jealousy, a holy emulation." Edward VI. was on the throne, and our great reformers

exception of the notes, has already appeared in the to which we have just referred is to be found in The Church, Vol. III. p. 137.

Our worthy contemporary labours under a misconception in representing the Record as a journal in the Church of England." the interests of the Church of England. It is only recognized as such by a particular party, and is, we believe, in some measure, under Presbyterian manage- ciples and practice of the Church of England, it has, ment. We emphatically protest against its being considered an authoritative or generally recognized organ of Church opinions.

While we notice this inadvertency on the part of the Wesleyan, we readily acknowledge that we our- not only at home, but abroad, is the Church fulfilling selves appear to have given currency to an error in those Missionary duties which she commenced nearly our paper of the 16th Oct. In an extract from the 150 years ago, but of which a long spiritual slumber, London Patriot, a Dissenting paper, -which extract that equally weighed down Dissent, had almost renwe borrowed from some English journal,-it is stated | dered her forgetful. Her Prayer Book, so much dethat there had been a falling off in the income of the cried by the Guardian, has been used by enlightened Wesleyan Missionary Society. Our contemporary, dissenters, in their attempts to convert the heathen, as of this city, states that the contrary is the case, and that "it is success that has occasioned the debt."

to a mis-statement calculated to wound the feelings "I have translated the Morning and Evening Prayers of our loyal and respectable fellow-colonists, the Bri- just as they stand in the Book of Common Prayer, tish Wesleyans. Lamenting most sincerely that they altering only those which relate to the rulers of the and we are not one, and indulging in the hope of land. These I am printing, together with the Psalter, living to see a union effected, we have always spoken divided for the thirty days of the month. I intend of them as kindly as our honest convictions would them as a help to social worship, and as affording exhas already done for our cause, he has lately presented me, as the Missionary of the place, with a Parsonage and permit us; and no better proof can be afforded of this cellent and suitable expressions for individual devopermit us; and no better proof can be afforded of this than that the complimentary speech of the Rev. Mr. Yates, which appears in the Wesleyan of the 17th inst., was introduced into our editorial columns on the 18th devotional phraseology, the elevated views of the nience. We have it in contemplation to commence the September, -and that our tone towards the Wesleyans | Deity, and THE EXPLICIT AND FULL RECOGNITION OF has invariably been conciliatory and respectful.

In connexion with the preceding remarks we may mention, that the Rev. M. Richey has arrived in this as they were, was better for me than to new-model of these places I have large congregations; the former is a new appointment, though one of the oldest settlements ficent donation of 100l. towards the sum being raised to them." city, and that the reception of himself and the Rev. them. Ephraim Evans by the Conference in England was cordial and affectionate."

Entertaining a strong personal respect for several the Wesleyan Ministers in Canada, in connexion be fully justified by the occasion. find ourselves embarked in a controversy with their accredited organ. We trust, however, to discuss the

points of difference between us, in a spirit of courtesy of Dissent. No one who knows one particle about and gentleness, and, at an early opportunity to prove, England, will credit such a monstrous assertion. The even to their satisfaction, that the London Record has Churchmen are an immense majority of the whole misrepresented our Reformers,-and that their wis- English people. No stronger proof of this can well dom and charity in not unchurching continental com- be adduced than is furnished by the second Annual munions compulsorily destitute of a perfect church Report of the Register-General, by which it appears organization, has been misconstrued into their denial that, during the year, 114,632 marriages were solemof the general necessity of an Apostolical Succession.

The Christian Guardian, of the 17th instant, contains an excessively violent attack on the whole system of the Church of England. The article in question an ill-jointed piece of sophistry which could be shattered to pieces with the greatest ease, and indeed, there is not a position which it endeavours to sustain that has not already been triumphantly and frequently refuted in preceding volumes of The Church. The charges, however, being sweeping and general, require no minute analysis; they threaten the very root of the Church: and as they proceed from an organ of the Wesleyan Methodists, we shall content ourselves with opposing to them Wesleyan Methodist authorities, fortified by one from that eminent and eloquent Dissenting Minister, Robert Hall.

God will forsake us."-" They that are enemies to the Scottish people. Our language was certainly un-Church, are enemies to me."-"I will rather lose twenty societies than separate from the Church."or too zealous for the poor Church of England." His that our conjemporary will believe us when we say almost expiring declaration was, "I live and die a that, before we received his paper, we became aware member of the Church of England, and none who re- of our inadvertency: it was then, however, too late gard my judgment or advice will ever separate from it."

Of RICHARD WATSON, a bright and excellent name in the annals of Methodism, his biographer, Mr. Jackson, once President of the Conference, thus expresses himself; "Her [the Church of England's] formularies embody all the vital truths of Christianity. Her services keep the subject of religion continually before the public mind. Not a few of her Clergy have been, and still are, among the most useful and exemplary of the ministers of Christ: and her general influence is therefore great and salutary. In his writings he speaks of her as 'the mother of us all;' and he describes the sanctified and profound erudition embodied in the works of her divines, as 'the light of Christendom.' "-" His admiration of the Liturgy was unbounded; and he greatly enjoyed the use of it in the Wesleyan chapels on the Sunday morning. Its beauties as a literary composition recommended it to his fine taste; but it was more strongly endeared to him by the spirit of pure and elevated devotion which it breathes. When he was confined to the house, he read it with his family, as a substitute for public worship; and he said to the writer of these pages, about a year before his death, that if he were a private individual, and there were no Methodist congregation with whom he could meet in Divine worship, he should attend the religious services of the Established Church in preference to any others, because of the solemnity and order which are secured by the use of the Liturgy. To the public reading of so large a portion of the Holy Scriptures, in the services of the Church of England, he also referred as a peculiar excellence. These sentiments were not the result of prejudice and early habit, but of observation and deep thought.'

Dr. ADAM CLARKE has declared in his own plain and hearty language, with reference to the Church, impetus in Scotland, from the resolution which has that the Methodists "hold without exception all her doctrines, venerate her authority, and use her religious services." In his Commentary on the New Testament, he remarks that, "Episcopacy in the Church of God is of Divine appointment, and should be maintained and respected,"-and, in another place, that "Deacon, presbyter, and bishop, existed in the Apos-Divine origin.'

But as our opponent has laid much stress upon the immoral lives of many of the Clergy, we are prepared the London Record, a long article "On the Judgment to meet that point of his objections with a quotation of our Reformers on the Apostolical Succession." We from Robert Hall. That great ornament of the have read it through, and the editorial remarks by Baptists, several years ago thus recorded his opinion difficulty in refuting the arguments which it contains. Clergy of this realm, I cannot but remark the great remaining. Apostolic Succession is a doctrine held by the Church | bited during the last half century. They have gone of England, and in support of this we have only to forth in numbers, kindling the lamp of heavenly truth, refer to the Preface prefixed to the Ordination Services | where before it had burned with a dim and sickly ray: in the Book of Common Prayer, where it is written, they have explored and cultivated many a neglected It is evident unto all men diligently reading THE HOLY spot, into which other labourers could not (for divers ren to regard their success with any other than a godly Samuel Rowsell, Esq., 31, Cheapside.

Another eminent Dissenter, Dr. PyE SMITH, has

Guardian when it asserts that "there is not a Protes- oblige us to use every available means to collect. tant Church to be found more carnal and sinful than

Since the time when Wesley, Watson, Clarke, Hall, and Pye Smith delivered these opinions on the prinaccording to the confession of its sternest enemies, increased a thousand fold in efficiency and spirituality. Year after year witnesses the removal of abuses,which God forbid that we should ever defend,-and an introduction to the Bible, and a manual of devotion. Dr. Morrison, termed "the Apostle" of China, a dis-We regret having unconsciously given circulation senter himself, thus writes to a Board of Dissenters;— THE WORK OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, Were so many excellencies that a version of them into Chinese, Stoney Creek, and the Albion Mills, (Barton). At each Mr. Short, with the munificent donation of 1,000l.

> Every one of the preceding quotations has already Every one of the preceding quotations has already appeared, at different times, in this journal; but our readers, we are sure, will consider their repetition to

nized according to the rites of the Church, while the whole number performed otherwise than by the rites of the Church was 6,451. And, if this be not conclusive, we will add a statement, made two years ago in the House of Commons, which we believe has never been contradicted, that of 600,000l., the whole amount of church-rates for one year, 570,000l. were paid by Churchmen, and 30,000l. by dissenters.

We shall pursue our course, undeterred by threats or violence. Though great provocation has been, and may hereafter be, offered to us, we shall endeavour to return railing with solid argument, and to contend with principles and not with persons.

In a late number of the Woodstock Herald, we are, justly as to the matter, though harshly as to the manner, taken to task for representing the Episcopalians JOHN WESLEY said, "When we forsake the Church, of Scotland, as the most respectable portion of the guarded, and facts do not warrant its obvious and rather invidious meaning. Had we written a instead You cannot be too watchful against evil speaking, of the, we should have been correct: and we are sure to remedy it. On the general character of the Scottish Presbyterian Ministers we never heard or expressed any but the most favourable opinion, and the individuals of their communion we regard as equally respectable with their Episcopalian brethren.

> The last number of the Catholic contains extracts from recent editorial articles in the Guardian, written against The Church.

> Lieutenant-Colonel Armine Simcoe H. Mountain, of the 26th or Cameronian Regiment, and Deputy-Adjutant General to the Forces on the Chinese Expedition, has received the distinction of the Companion of the Bath for his recent services. This gallant officer, we believe, is a brother of the Lord Bishop of

Among the obituary notices, we regret to record the death of young Mr. Cameron, in India. He was formerly a pupil of Upper Canada College, and was brother to John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., of this city, who was educated at the same Institution. The deceased was a youth of much promise, and walked worthily in the footsteps of his elder brother, whom we have just mentioned, and, who, wherever known, is beloved for his private virtues, and respected for his abilities and professional integrity.

One of our friends, most valuable and indefatigable, both as a correspondent and a supporter, has sent us the following interesting account of a providential

Late in Oct. The schooner "Windsor of Kingston" was lying at anchor off the "Rond Eau," nearly opposite Chatham Western District, for the purpose of loading with staves.— The Lake was calm—not a ripple disturbed its surface. Bu The Lake was calm—not a ripple disturbed its surface. But in a moment, one of the squalls to which Lake Erie is subject, struck the yessel, and in another her towering masts were level with its waters. Providentially the captain, Joseph Lavis, was near the boat which hung at her stern. He saw the danger of their situation, instantly he sprung forward and cut the ropes which attached the boat to the schooner before it had filled with water. Jumping into the boat, he went to the assistance of his crew whom he found, some clinging to the masts and others to the sides of the sinking vessel, and unexpectedly was enabled to the sides of the sinking vessel, and unexpectedly was enabled to rescue one of the crew, who, on account of a very lame leg, was unfit for duty, and consequently usually remained below,

out was, at the moment the squall struck the schooner, on deck. When all were safely embarked in the boat, they set off in search of the schooner "William Penn" which had been in mpany with their own. The William Penn having had previous intelligence of the catastrophe met them, and returning with them in search of their schooner, could find no trace of her

In reply to a correspondent this week, and also for general information, we wish to state that we make up

packets of our paper for England, Ireland, and Scotland, to go by each Halifax Steamer; that we address them, direct from this office, to the parties subscribing reasons) gain admission with equal facilities of influ- there, and that the terms are 15s. currency, paid here, We beg to announce to our subscribers in fortified this testimony of Robert Hall: -- 'I must Murray and the Prince Edward District, that a gen-

The argument of the Record is not a new one, and profess my opinion that THE INCREASE OF VITAL tleman connected with the Ecclesiastical Establishhas been successfully grappled with by Mr. Perceval PIETY IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, WITHIN THE ment of this Diocese, will probably call upon them in the sixth chapter of his work on the Apostolical LAST THIRTY OR FORTY YEARS, HAS BEEN PROPOR- for the amount of dues to The Church for the past and Succession,—a valuable treatise which, with the TIONATELY, AND, COMPARING THE MEASURE OF AD- previous volumes. We trust that our friends in that VANTAGES, GREATER THAN AMONG US [THE DIS- quarter will kindly meet our wishes in this respect, allowance which would be necessary for a responsible printer we would hope to receive from the Society for the Propagation of the notes, has already appeared in the wantages, Greater than among us [the Disquarter will kindly meet our wishes in this respect, and be prepared to discharge the amount of those would hope to receive from the Society for the Propagation of third volume of The Church. The particular chapter sentences are considered to discharge the amount of those would have the construction of the notes, has already appeared in the vantages, Greater than among us [the Disquarter will kindly meet our wishes in this respect, and be prepared to discharge the amount of those would have the contract of the notes. This is our answer to the Wesleyan Methodist

This is our answer to

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, BINBROOK. (Communicated by the Rev. J. Flanagan).

This Church has lately been presented with a very

handsome service of communion plate, by Major General Sir George Leith, Baronet, Scotland. This gentleman has done much towards promoting the interests of our Church in this Township. rality the above church has principally been erected, and now nearly completed; and this further act of his munificence endears his name to the inhabitants, and especially the members of our Church in this neighbourhood.

His son, George Leith Esquire, who is a settler here, has likewise contributed greatly towards establishing our cause in these parts. When he first came to Binbrook there was no service in the Township,—the Sunday was thought no more of by many than any other day,-and ose who would be desirous of regarding it, had no of worship to go to. On witnessing this destitution of the place, he immediately instituted a lay service every Sunay morning, and, by his zeal and perseverance, gathered gether a "little Flock" who now regularly worship acding to the custom of our fathers.

I feel it but due to myself, though I know it will be gainst his will to mention it, that, in addition to what he

building of two new churches more, early in the spring, within the bounds of this mission, viz. at the village of

nances are valued—her ministry respected,—and we can truly say "the wilderness and solitary places are becoming glad, and the desert rejoicing and blooming the principles of religion and order at the general election, has met with a welcome which it is hoped will lead to the fulfilment of the design; and thus while commemorating past mercies, establish one of the best

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF KILMORE.—Accounts have seen received in town of the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Beresford, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, who had reached a very advanced age. This bishopric is one of the retained sees under Lord Stanley's Temporalities Bill, and is now united with the suppressed diocese of Elphin.-Morning

The successor to the vacant Bishopric of Kilmore is said to be Dr. Elrington, Regius Professor of Divinity to the University. Others speak of Dr. Vignolles with confidence.—Morning Post.

MASTERSHIP OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. We are authorised to state that the Rev. William Whewell. B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, and Professor of Moral Philosophy in this University, has received from the Queen the valuable appointment of Massire College (Massire College). ter of Trinity College, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. Professor Whewell was second Wrangler and second Smith's Prizeman in 1816; he was also Chancellor's English Prizeman in 1816. In 1828 he was elected Professor of Mineralogy, which he afterwards resigned, and was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy on the death of the late Dr. Francis Barnes Professor Whewell is well known in the literary and scientific world. Mr. Whewell is Vice President of the Royal Society and a member of nearly every literary and scientific society in the old and new world. The new master was merried on the 13th inst. at Halstead, in Cumberland, to MissMarshall, sister of Lady Monteagle. Mr. Whewell is a gertleman of moderate political views. The lady, it is statel, will have a dower of 50,000%.

CHURCH EXTENSION AND PRIVATE MUNIFICENCE On Sunday evening a sermon was preached at the parischurch of St. Sepulchre, Snow-hill, by the Rev. T. Dale Vicar of St. Bride's, in aid of the funds for erecting 10 and ditional churches, with parsonage houses, and sch the populous district of Bethual-green. The amo quired for the erection and endowment of the 10 district churches has been estimated at 75,000l. Upwards of 60,000l. have been already raised, and the committee have good hope of the realisation of the full amount in a vershort period. The collection made amounted to nearly 60%. Among the subscriptions lately announced are, one of 6000%, from the Rev. J. W. and his sister, by the shop of London; a person signing himself "Commercial Prosperity," 2000l.; and one under a signature of "A successful Emigrant of former Days," 1000l. The firm of Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., the brewers, of Spitalfields, have also presented the committee with 1000%.

CHURCH-RATES.—THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE. vestry was held on Thursday last, at Brentford, for the purpose of granting a church-rate for the present year, when it was moved by Mr. Michael Sims, one of the church-wardens, and seconded by Mr. Crighton, that a rate of 3d. in the pound should be granted. An amendment was then proposed by Mr. Cumpington and seconded ment was then proposed by Mr. Cunnington, and seconded by Mr. Waters, that the meeting for making a church-rate be adjourned, until it was ascertained whether the amount could be raised by voluntary subscriptions. Various ar guments were then brought forward from Scripture, a other sources, against the compulsory payment of church rates, by the Dissenters; and the inference deduced west that they therefore were bound in conscience to resist them. It was also stated, that the experiment of volun tary subscriptions instead of church-rates had already been adopted in many parishes, and with great success; in answer to which the Chairman stated his conviction that such experiments, as they were called, had only heen adopted when upon a poll the rate had been refused, and in those parishes he was not aware that the Dissenters had at all contributed to the support of the Church, and therefore he believed, if the sense of that parish was taken on the point, the Church party would certainly decline

adopting such an experiment.

The Chairman was then pressed to put the amendment, high

which he positively refused to do, after stating the highest legal authorities for his decision.

Much discussion then ensued, and some of the Discussion that the Charlest legal authorities for his decision. senters considered the Chairman's conduct very ungen tlemanly and unfair.

Another experiment was then tried by the same party, by proposing "that the meeting to make a church-rate be

ljourned for 12 months."
The Chairman, however, as on a similar occasion last

The Charrman, however, as on a similar occasion year, declined putting that amendment also.

The sense of the meeting was then taken on the original motion, and decided in favour of the rate, when also David Waters, who had had the pleasure of being and trained upon by the late wardens for his church-rates, and allowed one of his coppers to be taken in execution for the payment of the same, demanded a poll, which com-menced on Friday morning, and ended on Saturday after noon, and the result was, for the rate 87, against it 40.
Thus have the Dissenters been a second time defeated by a greater majority than last year; and at the conclusion of the vestry, Mr. Boatems, the agent of the Dissenters for that town, moved, and Mr. Cherry, one of the leaders of the same party, seconded, and it was unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be given to the Rev. Chairman for his conduct while in the chair throughout the whole

CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.—A parish vestry rened by the churchwardens of the parish of Dartford on the 30th of September, for the purpose of passing then accounts, and for obtaining a rate sufficient in amount for the necessary expenses of the church for the ensuing year After the accounts were passed, Mr. Snowden, the churchwarden, proposed that a rate of 4d. in the pound be granted. The motion being put from the chair, Mr. Hadley, a Dissenter, moved an amendment, that this vestry be adjourned for six months. This the Chairman the Rev. F. B. Grant, refused to put, after declaring opinion of the illegality of the motion. Much discussifollowed this determination of the Rev. Chairman which Messrs. Hadley and Robins, Dissenters, took most prominent part. Mr. Hadley having been foiled his object of obtaining an adjournment, then moved that a rate of 2d. in the pound be granted, as sufficient, in his opinion, for all that was required for its decent support. This being seconded, was carried by a majority of on a show of hands. J. Tasker, Esq., immediately demanded a poll, which was seconded by Mr. S. Hammond. The polling commenced at four o'clock on the same day, and

For the 4d. rate For the 2d. rate ... 44
We shall make no comment on the above proceedings be yond the fact that the supporters of the 2d. rate have experienced the mortification of a very signal defeat.

CHURCH-RATES AT SILEBY .- The anti-church-rate party at this place (who have lately exulted over the triumph they thought they had gained, by having a lawless mob to assemble, and by outcrying the more peaceful in habitant in the company of a result of the company of the compan habitants in the exercise of a parochial duty), have been sadly deceived during the past week, when a rate was called for and a polt demanded by the Rev. J. Dudley. On Friday last, the poll was appointed to take place, when the true friends of the Church mustered as they ought to do, and the result was, that the enemies of the Establish ment were beaten by a majority of 115 to 35. The anti-church-rate party, at the laying of the rate, were very up-roarious, and grossly insulted the Rev. J. Dudley.—Lei-

THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.—The masters of Eto have presented the Rev. G. A. Selwyn, who has just been appointed the first Bishop of New Zealand, with a gift of books to the value of 90l., as a testimony of their respect and extern spect and esteem. Mr. Selwyn has resided for some year past at Eton in the capacity of private tutor to the sons Earl Powis, and during his residence he has gained the affectionate respect of all classes of his neighbours. hail it as a happy omen for our established religion when a man of Mr. Selwyn's abilities and prospects in his own country does not hesitate, at the bidding of the church, to leave his native land, and to travel over the space of one half the circumference of the globe to plant a Protestant

Church in a barbarous land. ST. WERBURGH'S, DUBLIN.—The valuable rectory the ferred by the Archbishop of Dublin upon the Rev. Mason, curate of St. Catherine's, and not upon the Rev. Mr. West, as I had previously been informed. Dr. Whately presented the widow of the late rector, the Rev.

The Duke of Northumberland has subcribed the munidefray the expense of restoring Hexham Abbey Church.

The proposal to build a Church in the county of Essex,

the Lord Prin Armagh. Th well known, b our, while, een so far m he ancient ed comparativ The organ, b of "sweet sou diminishes its of the finest to horal service Handel was Primate com memory of th race's word learning of the ments, yet th not omit to I topic, the he and enabled chances in tadverted to owing to th lastly, from a theologica substitution the speaker, or leaning, a which, cert charitable. imself calle Tractarians, Puseyites. interpretation capable of a The well-l suppose he r general police Power, &c.dissentients its encroach dominion, p grace pointe "for the av words from jesty's Deck in the Chur these expre and were c ceded the ar grounds for course; he

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o happily his return, of the Eng following i "Presen Doane, D. bers of th for much which his by them: they hope can and and Apost This is mechanics her trial

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burned to his duties last Sunday. VISITATION OF THE MOST REVEREND THE LORD ARCH-BISHOP OF ARMAGH.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, his Grace the Lord Primate held his Visitation in the Cathedral of Armagh. There was a large attendance of clergy and laity. This venerable ecclesiastical structure has, it is well known, been re-constructed in a style of great splendar. dour, while, at the same time, its antique character has been so far maintained, as to preserve its identity with the ancient edifice from whose partial ruins it has arisen in comparative youth, and decidedly increased grandeur. The organ, built expressly for its present position, is one of great power, but it is said, by the critics in the doctrine of "sweet sounds," that its site—in the transept—greatly diminishes its volume of tone. It is said that its present allocation was insisted on by the architect who renovated the cathedral, but was, in limine, objected to by a person of the finest taste and best judgment in those matters, and connected officially with the cathedral. There was a full choral service, and, before the Litany, the Hallelujah of Handel was performed. There was no sermon. Primate commenced his charge by paying a tribute to the memory of the late Dean Jackson, and was so affected in commencing it, that, at first, and until we caught his grace's words, we thought he was taken suddenly unwell. le expatiated with great feeling on the piety, virtues, and learning of the deceased dignitary, adding that, although he was surrounded by men of religion and great acquire ents, yet the death of his late friend and adviser was to use of deep and sincere sorrow. His grace did not omit to point out, in connection with this melancholy not omit to point out, in connection with this melancholy topic, the heavenly sources from which we are directed and enabled to derive consolation in all the changes and chances in this transitory state of things. His grace next adverted to a subject, which, from the fear of any misrepresentation, from the difficulty of our hearing distinctly, owing to the great crowd and our own position, and, lastly, from the great difficulty of reporting correctly on a theological topic, where the omission, alteration, or substitution of a single word might seriously misrepresent the speaker, we only attempt to give his grace's penchant the speaker, we only attempt to give his grace's penchamor leaning, unaccompanied by a detail of his arguments or leaning, unaccompanied by a detail of his arguments, which, certainly, were most perspicuous, candid, and charitable. His grace, as we understood him, considered himself called on to notice the theological opinions of the Tractarians, so he styled the party otherwise denominated Puscyites. He objected to Tract No. 90; disapproved of the forced reasoning in it—disapproved also of a strained interpretation of the Articles, in order to make them capable of admitting Roman Catholics to adopt them.—The well-known opinions, the recorded dogmas—we suppose he meant those of the Tridentine Council—the general policy of the Bishop of Rome, affecting temporal Seneral policy of the Bishop of Rome, affecting temporal power, &c.—that Church's well-known severity to the dissentients from it, the same tendency still observable. dominion, prevented any hopes of union with it. His grace pointed out the intention and use of the Articles, for the avoiding diversity of opinions," quoting these words from the heading, or brief preface to "His Malesty's Declaration," which precedes the Thirty-nine Articles in the Church of England Prayer-Book. He showed that these expressed the opinion of the church, on religion, and were consonant with, and proveable by, scripture, and agreeable with primitive antiquity. His grace conceded the amiability of the Tractarian Divines, their good intentions, and their learning; that, probably, they had grounds for their movement, although he objected to their course; he instanced the grounds; among various others, were, abuse of private judgment, each individual setting up a religion for himself, endless schism, and casting off reasonable ecclesiastical jurisdiction. As a summary of our own account, but not of his grage's charge, we thus our own account, but not of his grace's charge, we thus give what we consider he thought, and the general ideas he impressed on the audience; in fine, he seemed to think the church now established, the Catholic, Apostolic rch of England and Ireland, conformable, in doctrine and ceremonies, to the doctrines and ceremonies of anti-quity, when properly understood, fairly judged, and duly iated, the most excellent guide in the matters he ed to. Thus, we have attempted to give a sketch adverted to. Thus, we have attempted to give a sketch of the preceding affair, to which we may add, that the present Primate contributed very largely to the cathedral and the organ; is a zealous patron of the above societies, sometimes paying, and paying liberally too, thirteen or fourteen curates in various places, for their relative rectors, whose circumstances do not permit them to have assistants at their own expense. He is, we understand, greatly interested in the success of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts."—Newry Telegraph. PRESENTERIANS AND NEW JERUSALEMITES (SWEDENBORGIANS).—At the ordinary monthly meeting of the RORGIANS).—At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Edinburgh Presbytery, which was held on the 29th of September, Mr. Bennie, Moderator, in the chair, the Presbytery resumed consideration of the report of the Committee, to whom was remitted a reference from the Kirk Session of St. Paul's regarding the baptism of children by the New Leonalemites. The report stated that the Comthe New Jerusalemites. The report stated that the Committee were decidedly of opinion that the ordinance, as administered by that sect, could not be held to be Christian baptism, and recommended that the Presbytery should not be the commended that the Presbytery should not be compact, within its bounds to Orise ministers of the Church within its bounds to baptise children who had been baptised by the New erusalemites, on their parents becoming members of the

American Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

report, which was unanimously approved of.

Mr. Eldon and Mr Cunningham supported the

BISHOP DOANE.—Neither the "golden opinions" won by Bishop Doane in England, nor the distinguished marks of kindness with which he was every where received, died away on his departure. Frequent handsome allusions to him are still made by their newspapers, and the hope expressed that the interconsess het ween the two ghurches.

"Presented to the Right Reverend George Washington Doane, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of New Jersey, by the members of the Religious and Useful Knowledge Society in Coventry; as a testimonial of grateful acknowledgment for much personal kindness: of the high estimation in which his character and services to the Church are held by them: and as a memorial of that communion which they hope and pray may ever subsist between the Anglican and American branches of the One Holy Catholic and American branches of the One Holy Catholic

and American branches of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. Coventry, September 2, 1841."
This is a Society of young men, many of them plain mechanics, who rallied round the Church in the time of her trial, at the call of Dr. Hook, then Vicar of Coventry. Since his Since his removal to Leeds, they continue steadfast in their principles, and are exerting an excellent influence in the community of the community

in the community.

We have recently heard of another delightful little incident, which dent, which we trust the parties concerned will excuse us for mentioning. Three days after Bishop Doane's return to Burlington, the musical rehearsal took place as usual, at the close of the term of St. Mary's Hall. It has been the custom to invite their friends and neighbours, and on the occasion alluded to the party was uncommonly numethe occasion alluded to, the party was uncommonly numerous and brilliant. Our readers may judge of the Bishop's feelings release. ings when, without the slightest knowledge or suspicion on his part, the young ladies rose at the opening of the exercise, and sung a sweet and affecting little piece,—
The welcome home,"—written by one of the female teachers, and set to music by their instructor in that art,
Mr. Hansen, who accompanied them on the piano. It
was a simple, child-like ditty, to a simple, touching air;
but it was sung concern, and coming from, went to, the but it was sung con amore, and coming from, went to, the heart. We give the first and last verses as a specimen:

"Thou'rt welcome back to the land of thy birth, We're prepared to meet thee with hearts of mirth; We welcome thee home, our Green Bank's pride, We welcome thee home to thine own river side."

"Accept, O God, our simple lay, As we pray for our Bishop here to-day; Let a blessing rest on him, and on all Who now have met at St. Mary's Hall"

Bishop Doane "keeps a heart," and to such as his bibutes like these have a tender, a powerful charm. In a et with such exuberant kindness abroad, and to receive a welcome home, stirs all the pulses of my heart with tude to God, and love to my brethren and friends, and hulates me to new exertions in the service which seeks his honour in their salvation."—Banner of the Cross.

Rev.

the peculiar and delicate situation of Her Majesty prevented her from attending in person; the next accounts will probably bring us intelligence of the birth of a Prince of Wales—the title of the eldest son of the reigning monarch of England. The nation seems duly inspired with a becoming interest in favor

of their Queen at this most critical period.

[An attempt to overthrow the Regency in Spain has been put down with some bloodshed, but civil strife is still going on.

We shall give more particulars in our next.] The London papers are full of unfounded fears as to the state of relations with this country; all deprecate war, yet all seem to expect it. It must be borne in mind however, that the result of Mr. McLeod's trial, and the news of the prompt surrender of Grogan by the Canadian authorities had not reached them; and that they were, at the last dates, in the same state of anxiety that afflicted us on this side of the Atlantic about six weeks ago. Long ere this, however, the good news has arrived, and our next intelligence will show that all alarm has disappeared and the public mind become tranquil. Nothing unfavorable therefore is to be inferred from the tone of the last British

Chinese intelligence had reached London to nearly the same dates that we possess. Public indignation against Capt. Elliot seems to be at its height for giving up such advantages after they had been so dearly and gallantly earned. The ran-som is not so much objected to, because he was sent to demand indemnity in money of which the six millions night very well form a part; but giving up the works that had been taken and form a part; but giving up the works that had leen taken and retiring down the river, puts an offensive aspect on the whole transaction. Capt. Elliot's obvious course was to receive the six millions, retain the position that had been gained, and then negotiate. Sir Henry Pottinger reached Cauton about the first of August, when this weak and silly man was superseded. Commodore Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, who commanded the naval forces, it is admitted on all hands, died from chagrin at the pusillanimous conduct, and mischievous interference of the pusillanimous conduct and mischievous interferen

Elliot.

We also give a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister in London, and Lord Palmerston, touching the events growing out of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. It will be seen that the complaints of Mr. S. of certain British cruisers, were promptly attended to, and an investigation into the proceedings of the Commander of the Termagant had been ordered upon that officer's own shewing of the case, even before Mr. Stevenson's letter of remonstrance was received. The lovers of peace will be gratified with the moderation and friendly character of these despatches.

character of these despatches.

The state of trade and of business generally remains depressed; it is doubtless still suffering under the great revulsions that have agitated the commercial world for some years past—and requires the healing hand of time for its removal. The scenes of internal national distress so vividly pointed out by the public journals, however, are in many instances exaggerated. Party spirit is busy, and political agitators are endeavouring to impress the people with a belief that their sufferings exceed the reality. Speculators too, who are active in promoting a repeal of the Corn-laws, do their share as agitators and alarmists.— All this is forcibly pointed out in a very temperate article in Bell's Messenger of the 16th ult. The existence of distress is not denied, but it is affirmed that its existence is partial; the Iron trade has not suffered much—nor has distress touched with any great severity the hardware, coal, or mineral productions. We ollers have in some degree escaped, but on the tions. Woollens have in some degree escaped, but on the articles of cotton and other commodities, the pressure has fallen articles of cotton and other commodities, the pressure has fallen with intense severity. The improvement in the revenue is quoted by the same journal as irrefragable evidence of the gradual amelioration of things. The customs of the last quarter exceeded those of the corresponding quarter of last year 74,000*L*, while the excise for the same period exhibits an augmentation of 244,617*L*. Now as the exciseable revenue is derived from articles which form the daily consumption of the masses, it follows that the masses have been able to expend a much larger follows that the masses have been able to expend a much larger sum for the three months just past, than previously; consequently, as a whole, their sufferings have been of less intensity. These considerations lead us to hope that the worst is past, and

that brighter times are dawning upon our fair country.

The following is a correct and authentic list of the officers comprising the personal staff of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B.—Captain J. T. W. Jones, of the Royal Cana-Bagot, G.C.B.—Captain J. I. W. Jones, of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Military Secretary and first Aidede-camp; and Captain George Talbot, and Lieutenant the Hon. Thos. Grenville Cholmondeley, of the 43rd Light Infantry, to be his Excellency's Aides-de-camp.

GAZETTE APPOINTMENTS.—The Right Hon. David Boyle

to be Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Sessions in Scotland; and the Hon. Charles Hope to be one of the sions in Scotland; and the Hon. Charles Hope to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.—Duramatic Arraysements.—Lord Ellenborough is to be the new Governor-General of India. At a Court of Directors of the East India Company held on Wednesday, the nomination of his Lordship was confirmed by a unanimous vote. Lord Vesey Fitzgerald is, we understand, to be the new President of the Board of Control Lord Covered and Covered and Control Lord Covered and Control Lord Covered and Covered and Control Lord Covered and Covered and Control Lord Covered and Covered and Covered and Control Lord Covered and Co trol. Lord Cowley succeeds Lord Granville as Her Majesty's representative at Paris. Sir R. Gordon proceeds in the same capacity to Vienna. Lord Burghersh succeeds Lord W. Russell as Ambassador at the Prussian Court. Mr. Aston will remain as Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid; and Mr. Bul-wer will remain as Secretary to the embassy in Paris,

From our English Files.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, it is understood, awaits the arrival of the Caledonia, with news of the result of Mr. M'Leod's trial, and of the real facts of the alleged seizure of Grogan, before embarking for Canada, in order that he may carry out with him the determination and final instruction of

the home government.—Morning Herald.

On Thursday at noon her Majesty's steam frigate Styx, Capt. Vidal commander, announced to sail on Monday, but which has been delayed, got under weigh at Woolwich, with the suite and domestics of Sir C. Bagot, the new Governor General of Canada, on board, who will be joined by his Excellency at Portsmouth. Just after the vessel had got her Steam up, and was abreast of the Waterman's Landing Pier, a boat from the delivered and applied to the waterman's Landing Pier, a boat expressed that the intercourse between the two churches, happily commenced, may long be continued. Since s return, he has received a most superb and costly copy the English Prayer Book, (an Oxford quarto), with the apparently owing to the unskilfulness of the men in charge of the boat, it was rowed round the starboard gangway ladder, with which it came in contact, and the people were thrown into the river, the boat being soon filled up to her thwarts with water. The crew of the steamer soon rendered every assistance to the sufferers; some of them scrambled on to the ladder and others clung to the ropes flung towards them, and were hauled upon deck. The coachman, a tall and very heavy man, who had a good deal of clothing on, was carried some distance by the tide, and was given up for lost, when John Berry, a Woolwich waterman, who was returning from the Styx when the dockyard boat upset, rowed after him. He came up with him just as he disappeared, and on putting his arm down seized him by the the hair of head, and dragged him above water. seized him by the the hair of head, and dragged him above water. From the great weight of the coachman Berry could do no more than hold him up by his garments, which gave way in several places, until other assistance arrived, and he was taken into the waterman's boat apparently lifeless. A good deal of water came off his stomach, and after a short time he seemed to recover. The ship's boat, manned by four sailors, came up directly afterwards, and took the coachman on board the Styx, where he received the best attention from the surgeon and others. The rest of the servants experienced no other, inconvenience than the immersion in the water, and the whole of the luggage in the boat, although quite wet, was got safely on board. We have since heard that the coachman is going on favourably.

THE PREMIER'S SONS.—The two eldest sons of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel left, on Saturday, to enter the Universisities of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Robert Peel, the eldest, has entered Christ Church, at the first-mentioned seat of learning, in which College his talented father acquired such distinction. The right hon. baronet's second son, Mr. Fred. Peel, enters Trinity College, at Cambridge, to continue those classical attainments which he pursued with such brilliant

success at Harrow.

Prince Albert has become a British farmer, as the valuable stock and crops on the Norfolk and Flemish farms, Windsor Great Park, which were in the occupation of his Majesty King William IV., have been valued to his Royal Highness from the Crown, by John Braithwaite, Esq., of Cobham, by order of her Majesty's Commissioners.—Kentish Gazette.

HUNTERS AND REPEALERS FRATERNIZING.—The following extracts from an article of the Morning Chronicle, deserve attention at this particular crisis. The extracts are taken from a series, evidently the work of a well-informed person, describing the secret society of Hunters in North America—a sort of Transatlantic Ribbon Society, not, as it would appear, wholly

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

(From the New York Albion, November 13, 1841.)

The Great Western under the command of Capt. Hoskin, the Great Western under the Candada Rifile Regt. Capt P W Taylor, fm 96th Ft Capt was to be seen on the premises, which, according to tradition, Some few years back, part of a very ancient old-fashioned wheel was to be seen on the premises, which, according to tradition, the fall of 1838 was defeated. But disunion among the Union-the form Royal Canadian Rifile Regt. Capt. P W Taylor, fm 96th Ft Capt was to be seen on the premises, which, according to tradition, Some few years back, part of a very ancient old-fashioned wheel was to be seen on the premises, which, and this the family have continuity to did, which is that the themily two continuity to rotation, some few years back, part of a very ancient of the West. A: Merc. T. Full Hoskin, was the first who succeeded in discoverin

two vessels, considering the state of the winds, made good passages.

macy, without having any desire to become Americans.

"Papineau, Morin, Viger, are the leaders of this party, and an union with the United States, and have the most partizans in the districts of Montreal and on the border of the river

"Papineau and Le Veque, being at Paris, it was proposed to "Papineau and Le Veque, being at Paris, it was proposed to appoint them plenipotentiaries, and, in fact, Papineau was even received by Marshal Soult in private audience; but M. Papineau spoiled the whole by speaking to the old sword of liberty, constitution, democracy, &c., instead of appealing only to 'French feelings,' 'French interest,' 'French connections,' and 'submission to French will,' and 'loyalty to Louis Philippe.' He mission to French will,' and 'loyalty to Louis Philippe.' He moderate Whigh the proposed to the population of 1801 in the gricultural districts. The rate of increase on the whole nation is about 12 per cent. in the agricultural districts. The most rapid increase has taken place in Lancashire, Laurakshire and Forfarshire."

The Irish Court.—We learn, and we do so with satisfaction, that it is the intention, not only of the moderate Whigh the proposed to the population of 1801 in the gricultural districts. The rate of increase on the whole nation is about 12 per cent. The most rapid increase has taken place in Lancashire, Laurakshire and Forfarshire."

The Irish Court.—We learn, and we do so with satisfaction, that it is the intention, not only of the moderate Whigh the proposed to the pr was very much blamed for being such a bad diplomatist.— Whether he was cashiered, or yet keeps his place, we are not in a position to ascertain. To England an Irishman and a Scotchman were sent, M'E—— and S——g, to see what could be done with the Chartists. We have heard a great deal about the report of these two gentlemen, which we cannot repeat, as we have no proof in our hands, and to reveal only part of the truth would commit some persons very deeply. It was at their suggestion that subscriptions to the Irish repeal fund were begun in America, which, of course, will increase considerably if the council of the Hunters should approve of that peaceable mode

The facts stated present but a gloomy prospect for North American peace. What concerns us most, however, are the connection of these united "haters of Great Britain" with persons in the United Kingdom, and their contributions to Mr. O'Connell's rent.—Standard.

CORN TRADE.—We have received from New York a pamphlet

upon the subject of the corn trade, written by Mr. Buchanan, Her Majesty's Consul in the city named.

At present we are not prepared to enter into a particular examination of Mr. Buchanan's arguments and views, but the examination of Mr. Duchanan's arguments and view, but the following account presents matter so important, and which, as we suspect, the people of this country will find so new, that we will not delay its publication:

"That wheat and other grain has been repeatedly imported in the property of the prop

into the United States from Europe, is not generally known in England: in the year 1837 the following quantities were

		Bushels.
	Russia	46,922
	Prussia	279,347
	Sweden and Norway	10,291
	Denmark	43,377
	Holland	453,036
	Belgium	75,576
	England	984,334
	Scotland	7
	British North America	317,170
	Cape of Good Hope	25
	Hanse Towns and other ports of Germany	1,405,783
	Mediterranean Ports	68,231
	French Atlantic Ports	6,149
	Italy	228,113
	Sicily	4,961
	Trieste and other Adriatic ports	212,457
L	all 3.921.295 bushels, valued at 4.154,32	5 dollars."

Two most valuable inferences from this account will at once strike the reader. First, that a free corn trade does not ensure a constant supply of corn from domestic sources. Here are the United States, almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, and possessing an extent of land almost inexhaustible, actually importing from Europe and the Butish colonies four millions of bushels of corn, at a cost of nearly a million. It may be said that this was in a particular year. Very well. If the importation was thus accidental, how can it be pretended that a free corn trade prevents fluctuations. Either the stories we hear that the usual price of bread in the United States is low, must be a falsehood, or the difference between the price in other years and the price of 1837, which included European price and the cost of freight across the Atlantic, must be indeed prodigious. We are satisfied with either branch of the alternative, and one

or other must be conceded.

The second and more gratifying inference is the proof that the home supply of Great Britain is, under the protection of the corn laws, so nearly adequate to the home demand, that in favourable seasons Great Britain can be a corn exporting country; and that, under this continued protection, Great Britain and Ireland must become regularly a large exporting kingdom, we have never had a doubt. The proof is now before us. In 1837 manufacturing Great Britain exported to the United States 984,341 bushels of wheat—all Germany, exclusive of Prussia, not 50 per cent. more; Prussia, exclusively agricultural, but 279,347; and the great extent of agricultural France, but about 5,000, or less than a twelfth of the export of Great Britain. And yet we are told that on the average of years Great Britain cannot nearly support itself. It would be a waste of words to say more upon these two inferences; but we cannot pass, without congratulating our fellow-subjects upon the proof of the growing prosperity of our North American colonies afforded by the exportation of 317,000 bushels to the neighbouring country.

St. James' Chronicle, Oct. 21.

ETON COLLEGE.—The Duke of Buckingham has just made present of a splendid bast of the late Lord Grenville, execu-ed by Nollekens, to Eton College. His Grace has signified to the Provost his earnest request that the bust may be placed in the upper school, and we believe there is no doubt that the wish

of "Eton great men" is likely to be very materially increased. Certainly, if the busts of all the distinguished men who have been educated at Eton were placed in the upper school, a noble and most gratifying collection would be formed. Almost all the Prime Ministers of the last century were "Eton men." Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Bolingbroke commenced their ani-mosities, as boys together, at Eton, where, it is recorded, they had "more than one good standup fight." Lord Chatham, Lord North, and Charles James Fox, were all distinguished as

Lord North, and Charles James 1, 2008. The scholars at this ancient seat of learning.

If, in the previous century, Eton did not produce so many great names, the reason is obviously to be found in the fact, that the system of public education was not then so general as it afterwards became. Yet in the 17th century Eton can refer to the great names of Bishop Pearson, and the poet Waller; Fielding, the poet Gray, the scholar Porson, and Bishop Sherlock, were also "Eton men."

At a later period Eton can boast of having produced the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Canning, Lord Wellesley, Lord Grenville, Lord Grey, and that fine scholar and philosophical

writer, Mr. Hallam. DEATH OF LADY LORTON.—At Rockingham Castle, at half-past 12 o'clock on Thursday night, her Ladyship departed this life in the 68th year of her age. Her Ladyship had been some time declining, and her constitution, naturally weak, sank suddenly and unexpectedly under the effects of influenza, which lately affected her. At Rockingham all is sad and melancholy. In the town of Boyle on the following day, every shop was shut, and all business suspended. No one did or will know the extent of the charities of this most benevolent and truly pious lady. They will be chiefly known by the grief of the numerous persons whom her bounty cherished, and they are to be found in very many parts of this country, as well as in England. The wretched, pining in poverty, no matter where, never appealed to her in vain. The once affluent but reduced, likewise received her ready aid. She patronized and assisted numerous charitable institutions; but at home and amongst the tenantry, where she established and supported schools and other charitable institutions, she was unceasing in her endeavours to improve and benefit all. His Lordship who took pleasure in aiding her in all her charitable and good works, deeply feels his bereavement. By her Ladyship's death, the of truth in the end. public have lost a bright example, and the poor an ardent friend.

THE LATE LADY WILLIAM GORDON. - The mortal re mains of the above venerable lady were consigned to the tomb on Monday in Whitkirk Church. Nearly 2000 of the poorer tenantry assembled to witness the interment of their late liberal benefactress, who in her last moments had not forgotten to provide for their respective wants, having by her will expressly desired that on the day of her burial £1000 should be given to desired that on the day of her burial £1000 that had be given to the most deserving poor on her estate. This munificent bequest was carried out by her ladyship's chaplain, the Rev. A. Martineau, immediately after the conclusion of the solemn ceremony, and nearly 250 indigent families were recipients of the bounty,

which varied from one to ten pounds each family.

King William Rufus.—Within a short distance of Min-"Sir G. Arthur, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, was the first who succeeded in discovering the existence of the bond, and it was to his indicinent and the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling that he occupied by their progenitors are the occupied by their progenitors are the occupied by their progenitors are the occupied by their progenit

from Liverpool, and the former on the 23d from Bristol. The England is concerned. They wish to throw off English supre-This lofty and elevated habitation is situate on the highest peak of the Andes, in South America, Chimborazo, which rises to it includes nearly the whole of the Lower Canada sections, with the exception of the Cote's and Nelson's parties, which are for that the dwellers in this farm house are accustomed to, and move in, "high life."

The Spectator states that "the return of the census lately completed will show an increase of upwards of 30 per cent, on the population of 1831 in the great manufacturing districts, and a decrease of about 2½ per cent. in the agricultural districts.

The rate of increase on the whole nation is about 12 per cent.

tion, that it is the intention, not only of the moderate Whig noblemen and gentlemen in Ireland, but of the heads of the old and aristocratic Roman Catholic families—those who were never the tools, and would not submit to be the slaves of Mr. O'Connell—to pay their respects to Earl de Grey, the new Lord Lieutenant, and to attend his Court. This is the best refutation that can be given to the falsehoods put forward against his lordship and his government.—Dublin Evening

More Symptoms of Reaction .- A meeting of the More Symptoms of Reaction.—A meeting of the Westmeath Farming Society took place on Wednesday last, which was attended by all the leading gentry of the county.—At the dinner in the evening Sir Percy Nugent presided. The hon. baronet, in proposing the health of "the Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Irelaud," made the following prefatory remarks:—"Earl de Grey was coming amongst them with a good name, and he trusted he would do nothing to forfeit it, but that he would show those whom he came to govern that he was anxious to carry out the fulfilment of the latter part of the He hoped his acts would be such as to convince the people that he would rule with justice and impartiality, and he believed that that line of conduct would be most pleasing to all parties, for, happily, a better feeling and a better order of things were springing up." What will Mr. O'Connell say to this, the honest testimony of a Roman Catholic gentleman, the head of one of the most respectable families in the province, and, moreover, one whose political principles were hitherto in perfect

unison with those advocated by the great agitator himself?

MORE SYMPTOMS OF REACTION.—Mr. Thomas Reynolds, the paid emissary of the Corn Exchange, has met, in his the paid emissary of the Corn Exchange, has met, in his Tipperary tour of sedition, another repulse, not a whit less disheartening than the rebuke administered to this troublesome demagogue by the sturdy Repealers of the Limerick Citizens' Club. In his visit to the town of Borrisoleigh, he called on the parish priest (the Rev. Mr. Morris) to solicit his signature and sanction towards getting up one of those Sabbath gatherings which so frequently disgrace the sanctity of that holy day in this country. But Mr. Reynolds mistook his man; the rev. this country. But Mr. Reynolds mistook his man; the rev gentleman, treading in the footsteps of Mr. Bermingham, of Borrisokane, refused his countenance to the itinerant Repealer's scheme, declining not only to sign the requisition, but assuring the travelling humbug that he "would denounce such proceedings, and recommend his flock to devote the Lord's-day to pursuits far more edifying than listening to the inflammatory harangues of a Repeal hireling."

NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS .- From a return which has just been made to the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. More O'Ferrall, of the number of Stamps issued to the several Newspapers in the United Kingdom, between the 1st of April and the 30th of June, 1841, we extract the following

held by the public:-	April.	May.	June.
The Times,	525,000	475,000	650,000
Morning Chronicle,	180,000	174,000	246,000
Morning Herald,		130,000	155,000
Morning Post,		110,000	100,070
The total number of stamps is	ssued to ea	ch journal	during the
three months has therefore been	n, to-		
The Times,		1,650,0	00

Morning Herald..... Morning Post..... It will be seen by the above table that the circulation of The

Times, during the three months over which the return extends, exceeded by no less than 339,850 that of our three morning cotemporaries .- Times. WRETCHED FATE OF A HINDOO PILGRIM. - (From a Cor-

respondent.) — Being upon a shirkar excursion in May last upon elephants we pitched our tents near a small "chowkee," named Rhanneserge, about 20 miles from the town of Jellasore, which is situate on the high road to Juggernaut, and, taking advantage of the coolness of the morning, we proceeded on our route to-wards heavy jungles which lie in the rear of the village of Dantoon, which stands equidistant between the two aforenamed stations. As we proceeded onward our attention was directed to a human object lying on the road-side, extended upon the arid turf. He was motionless and evinced no signs of life, but on our hailing him he raised one of his arms, which was white and withered, which immediately convinced us that he was a leper. We descended from our elephants, and approached this miserable object of humanity. He was partially shrouded by a filthy sheet, which was the colour of the earth on which he lay.— His bones were protruding through his skin, for flesh he had none, and the nails of his fingers were long and incurved, preof his Grace will be forthwith complied with.

Lord Canning has also presented the college with a bust of his father, which is likewise to be placed in the upper school; and Lord Guildford has made a present of a bust of his uncle—

the minister Lord North. appeared eating their way into his feet. He was utterly unable to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulate to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulate to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulate to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulate to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulate to the few questions we put to him. A cocoa-nut shell lay by his side, from which he had been accustomed to drink, but, upon inquiry, we found that he had eome all the way from Hourah, opposite to detect the few questions we put to him. A cocoa-nut shell lay by his side, from which he had been accustomed to drink, but, upon inquiry, we found that he had eome all the way from Hourah, opposite to detect the rest of learning. The today of fastening and appeared eating their way into his feet. He was utterly unable to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulated to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulated to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulated to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulated to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulated to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulated to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulated to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulated to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulated to raise himself from the ground, and could but faintly articulated to drains, but, upon inquiry, we found that he had neither money nor food.

Have understand it is very probable to drains, but, upon inquiry, we found that he had neither money nor food.

The was on his read to Juggernaut. We poured some brand, he was on his read to Jugernaut we son his road to Jugernaut. We poured some brand, he was on his road to Jugernaut. We poured some brand, he was on his road to Jugernaut. We pour death of fastening a frien sing the spot where we but the day before had communed with sing the spot where we but the day before had communed which a living being like ourselves, a strange contrast in the picture presented itself to the eye. Nothing but a skull and a few loose bones lay distributed around the tattered garments which had alone survived the body that they, but on the yesterday, had The jackalls and the vultures had screened from the eye what the funeral pyre and the grave were each unwilling to

> EXTRAORDINARY YOUTH .- Among the many boys employed for the different purposes of calculation, on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, there is at present one, named Alexander Gwin, only eight years old, and a native of Derry, whose abilities, at his early age, are truly surprising. He has got by rote the fractional logarithms from 1 to a 1,000, which he will repeat in regular rotation, or otherwise, as the interrogator may please to put the questions. It is certainly astonishing to think so ten-der a mind can retain, with such tenacity and correctness, seven figures of an answer, (according to their different variations,) for 1,000 numbers. His rapidity and correctness in the various calculations of trigonometrical distances, triangles, &c. &c., are amazingly beyond anything we have ever witnessed. He can, in less than one minute, make a return in acres, roods, perches, &c., of any quantity of land, by giving him the surveyor's chained distances, while the greatest arithmetician, with all his know-

Canada.

Mr. Murdoch, Chief Secretary to the lates Lord Sydenham, has deferred his return to England, and, it is conjectured, will be continued in his office by Sir C. Bagot.—The Hon. W. H. Draper, has given his Parliamentary wages to purposes connected with Education and the Roads in the county of Russell—we hope his example will be generally followed.—Mr. Burns, the able and impartial Judge of the Niagrara District Court, it is said, has resigned; Messrs. Gilkison and Campbell, M.P.P. are spoken of as Candidates for the vacant office—We are excessively sorry to say that Mr. Stennett's shop at Kingston has been robbed of jewellry and watches to the amount of 6000. or 7000.—It is positively stated that Mr. H. L. Bulwer, himself an author and brother of the popular novelist, declined the offer of Secretary to Sir C. Bagot; but we should hope this runnour has no foundation.—A great dinner took place at Brockville in honour of the Battle of the Windmill in 1838, the amiversary of which is the IIth November.—The Montreal Gazette contains a notice from its Kingston correspondent of the quantity of American produce received at the port of Kingston to the first of this mouth, which is as follows:—Bushels of Wheat, 108, 729; do. of Indian Corn. 39, 289; barrels of pork, 21, 512; do. of beef, 543; do. of flour, 133, 169; do. of salt, 5,023.—Kingston Herald.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISSES SKIRVING respectfully acquaint the public, that having removed from their late residence, to the house immediately opposite, they can now accommodate an additional number of Boarders.

Board and Washing, per Quarter, £6 15 0
BAY STREET, Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, KINGSTON, A SEAMAN SCHOOL-MASTER—Application to be made, if by letter (post paid) to the Rev Nathaniel Proctor, Chaplain R. N. Dock-yard, Kingston, stating qualification, and giving satisfactory reference as to religious and moral character. Pay, per annum, £18. 8s. 6d., with other allowances. N.B.—Applicants must be prepared to undergo an examination. Naval-yard, Kingston, Nov. 12, 1841. 20-1in

GOVERNESS WANTED.

WANTED as Governess, a Lady who is competent to finish the education of two young ladies, particularly in Music, Drawing, and the French language, and to instruct one or two more in the minor branches. For particulars apply to Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers, &c., King Street, Toronto.

October 22nd, 1841.

THE TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND

THE TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND
TRACT SOCIETY

HAS now a considerable stock of TRACTS on hand, and the arrival of a further supply from England, which is daily expected, will put it in possessson of all the Tracts published by the Baistoc. Tract Society, when it will be prepared to execute any orders which may be forwarded. The price in England is 5d. sterling per 100 pages, and the Society is enabled to offer them here at 5d. currency, or to Members of the Society at 44d. per 100 pages. The Depositury is at Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL'S, King Street, Toron'o, to whom orders should be addressed Postage free. A specimen of each Tract can be seen at Messrs, H. & W. Rowsell's, Brock Street, Kingston, where orders may be left for transmission to Toronto. November 20, 1841.

OLD AMBROSE, (2nd Canadian edition), 8s. per 100.
FIRST CATECHISM OF THE HOLY CATHOLIC
CHURCH, (2nd Canadian edition), 2s. 6d, per 100.
COMPLAINT OF SUNDAY, 5s. per 100.
THE TWO CARPENTERS, 6st per 100.

These tracts are sold in the smallest numbers, down to a single copy. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

THE COLLECTS

FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, WITH FORM OF PRAYER FOR MORNING AND EVEN-VV ING, for the use of Families or Private Persons, taken from the Book of Common Prayer—Price, 1s. 6d. per dozen—just published and for sale by

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

November, 1841. MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

7	I ORD'S Popular Physiology, 12mo Nicholl's Architecture of the Heavens, 12mo. with 24			. d	
7	ORD'S Popular Physiology, 12mo - Nicholl's Architecture of the Heavens, 12mo. with 24	4	N		
	Nicholl's Architecture of the Heavens, 12mo. with 24		u.	11	3
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ŀ	Bubb Dodington's Diary, 18mo			3	
	Tytler's Universal History, 6 vols. 12mo	-		2	
	A Sket h of the Reformation in England, by Rev. J. J. Blunt,		-		-
			0	7	0
	18mo New York 19ms		0	7	
	Knickerbocker's History of New York, 12mo -		U		U
	History of the Bastile and of its Principal Captives, by		-	-	
	Davenport, 12mo		0	7	
	Life of Sir Isaac Newton, by Sir David Brewster, 12mo	-		7	
	Readings in Poetry, 12mo			7	
,	Biography. 12mo			7	
	Science, 12mo		0	7	6
	Brande's Dictionary of Materia Medica, &c., with translation				
	of the Formulæ of the London Pharmacopæia, 8vo		1	2	6
	Airy on Gravitation, small 8vo		0	10	0
	Student's Manual of Natural Philosophy, small 8vo	4	0	15	6
	Readings in Natural Theology	+	0	6	0
	The Spanish Armada, by Rev. Thos. Lathbury	6	0	4	6
	Stephens on the English Constitution, 2 vols. 8vo	-		5	
	Trials of Charles I. and of some of the Regicides, 12mo -	4	0	7	0
	Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland, 12mc		0		0
	Southey's Life of Nelson, 12mo	-		7	
	History of the Mutiny of the Bounty, 12mo		0	7	
	The Sketch Book, by Washington Irving, 2 vols. 12mo		0	14	
			0	2	
	Watts' Logic, 18mo		0	16	
	Bosanquet's Logic, 8vo			7	
	Recreations in Astronomy, 12mo		0		0

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Mr. HOPPNER MEYER, Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, LATE STUDENT OF THE British Museum and National Gallery, LONDON. Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

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SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, begins to acquaint his friends and the public that he is now about Removing into hi. New Brick Premises, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

y him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the nortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all escriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

Toronto, October 27, 1841.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Trade generally, that he is now receiving an extensive and well-assorted stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets, the subscriber confidently recommends them to the attention of the trade—to whom he will sell low for Cash, or on approved credit.

JOHN ROBERTSON Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841.

JOHN ROBERTSON.
17-9

At London, Canada, on the 13th. inst. the Lady of William W. Street Esq. of a Son.
At Victoria Cottage, Colborne, Newcastle District, on the 8th Inst., the wife of John M. Grover, Esq., of a daughter.

MARHIED.
At Ancaster, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. M. Murray, Rector of Ancaster, Mr. Samuel Tapley, to Mary Tapley, Widow, both of the Township of Brantford.
By the same, on the 15th. inst. Mr. Charles Phillipo, to Miss Cathagine Irvine.

rine Irving.

Also, Mr. William Hammond, to Miss Hannah Phillipo, all of the village of Ancaster.
In Kingston, on the 11th instant, by the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. William Kendall, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Claxton,

Park, to Miss Anna Maria Mansfield, fourth daughter of the late M. Comolly, Esq. The ceremony was afterwards repeated by the Rev. Mr. Brennan, of the Roman Catholic Church.
Oct. 13, at Wookey Church, Captain Pearson, 43d Light Infantry, only son of Major General Sir Thomas Pearson, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late John Armstrong, Esq.
Oct. 5, at Gillingham, George Black, Esq. Captain in the Royal Canadian Rifles, to Louisa Phillips, third daughter of Captain Sir John Marshall, C.B., Gillingham House, Kent.
In Ashtabula, State of Ohio, on the 27th ult., Mr. Edward Howell, Merchant Tailor, second son of Mr. W. Howell, Clerk of Trinity Church, Montreal, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Mr. Scoville, of the former place.

Doetry.

THE CLOUD-CHURCH.

Standing one evening in the gallery of the Church of the Ascension, and looking out through one of its beautiful Gothic windows, the whole building appeared mirrored as it were in the clouds—painted on the air—with the sky o'ercanopying it, and forming a background for the picture; the effect was "beau-

The soft white clouds sleep motionless Upon the calm blue sky, The stillness of an Autumn eve Upon our hearts doth lie; It lies upon our hearts and brings Its holy lessons there, Thrilling through memory's fountain springs Till thought is poured in prayer.

The sunbeams stream in jewelled dyes Through windows richly dight,
And flickering shadows thronging come All beautifully bright.

Look upward! what so gorgeously Is reared and pillared there? Gleams pointed arch, and glowing pane, A temple in the air!

Who ministers within its courts? Who at its altars kneel? Are angels there? - fair portals, ope-And one bright glimpse reveal Of pure ethereal loveliness: A child of earth would gaze Within the veil—a mortal one Drink seraph notes of praise.

Unclose-unclose-have I not looked On many a golden cloud, And wished that from its splendor-throne An angel's head were bowed? Wished on some purple-cinctured height Empyreal, to repose,
And gaze on spirits of the air?
O, portals bright—unclose.

Ah, foolish heart-wild wish is thine-That cloud-glass'd fabric fair Will with the fading daylight fade-A temple in the air! Touched by oblivious wand of Night, Turret and arch will tall, No wreck-no trace-no shadow left

Ah, foolish heart-why ever thus On rainbow picturings of earth Look upward! fix the eye of faith Upon the eternal land, Seest not a temple firmly based Above those shadows stand?

Radiant in solemn loveliness, With changeless beauty wrought— Bright angels in its sacred courts— And souls by Jesus bought? No dream-like gleamings there deceive Like flitting clouds of even,— O, heart of faith! all glorious stands The Church of God in Heaven!

New York Churchman.

THE NAVAL SUPREMACY OF ENGLAND. (From Alison's History of the French Revolution.)

These maritime transactions conduct us to an important epoch in the war-that in which the French and Spanish navies were TOTALLY DESTROYED, and the English fleet, by general consent, had attained to one of the soldiers raised the covering of the tomb UNIVERSAL DOMINION. There is something solemn, and apparently providential, in this extraordinary as- it a silver chalice and crosier of considerable value. cendency acquired on that element by a single power. A piece of good fortune like this excited the avarice rather for that good meat which endureth to everlasting life.— Nothing approaching to it had occurred since the fall of the soldiers, and every tomb and monument was Thus we have not been left to find out of ourselves, that our of the Roman empire. Napoleon afterwards acquired sacrilegiously ransacked, the ashes of holy men scat- souls need support: we have had this truth declared to us; and important additions of maritime strength. The fleets | tered about with barbarous indecency, and many a command has been given us to feed them. Moreover the of Russia, the galleys of Turkey, the impotent rage of beautiful monuments mutilated and defaced. The food is set before us. Those who have Bibles or New Testa-Denmark, were put at his disposal: but he never governor Rouswell or Russell, set the example of ments have it on their shelves: they have only to take and eat. again adventured on naval enterprises; and, with the spoliation, by possessing himself of the communion If we then, who, instead of the acorns of man's wisdom, have exception of an unhappy sortie of the Brest fleet, which plate and linen, and whatsoever else of value he could the word of God, which is the bread of life, that word which fleets thenceforward navigated the ocean in every part of the globe, transporting troops, convoying merchant- written not later than the year 720, and consists of Hare. they had been traversing an inland sea of the British of St. Luke, in fair and legible Saxon characters. dominions. Banded Europe did not venture to leave

of brave and illustrious men who, during a series of baptism. The holy altar was made a chopping-block ages, reared up this astonishing power. It was not, for meat; and other enormities were perpetrated too like the empires of Napoleon or Alexander, con- dreadful and too gross to be mentioned .- Rev. W. structed in a single life-time; nor did it fall with the Gresley's Siege of Lichfield. fortunes of the heroes who gave it birth. It grew, on the contrary, like the Roman power, through a long succession of ages, and survived the death of the most renowned chiefs who had contributed to its splendour. So early as the time of Edward III., the English navy had inflicted a dreadful wound on that of France: Wales, I found myself one morning alone on the banks thirty thousand of the vanquished had fallen in a single of the beautiful river Wye, without a servant or a engagement; and the victory of Sluys equalled in guide. I had to ford the river at a place where, ac-

was the courage which can resolutely advance, not to victory but defeat; the heroism which knows how to encounter not only danger but obloquy; which can long and bravely maintain a sinking cause, uncheered by one ray of public sympathy; which, under a sense of duty, can return to a combat in which disaster only can be anticipated; and sacrifice not only life, but reputation in the cause of a country which bestowed on success alone the smiles of general favour. Napoleon constantly lamented that his admirals, though personally brave, wanted the skilful combination, the daring energy, which distinguished the leaders of his land forces, and gave the English admirals such astonishing triumphs; but had he possessed more candour, or been more tolerant of misfortune, he would have seen that such daring can be acquired only in the school of victory; that as self-confidence is its soul, so despondence is its ruin; and that in reality the admirals who encountered not only danger but disgrace in combating the arms of Nelson, were often more worthy of admiration than those who led his land forces to certain victory at Jena or Austerlitz.

As the English navy has thus risen by slow degrees to universal dominion, so the analogy of history leads to the conclusion, that great and durable results are to be produced by its agency. And without presuming to scan too minutely the designs of Providence, in which we are merely blind though free agents, it may not be going too far to assert, that the ultimate object for which this vast power was created, is already conspicuous. The Roman legions bequeathed to the monarchies are but provinces of their dominion, regenezation follow the British flag.

DESECRATION OF THE CATHEDRAL OF LICHFIELD, BY THE SECTARIANS IN THE GREAT REBELLION.

Every species of indignity was offered to the holy temple of God, by the fanatical crew into whose hands it had fallen. The cathedral was subject to all sorts the soul. That too, as well as the body, must be fed with food of profanation and plunder. The wanton soldiers, while unoccupied by the fear of the enemy, amused themselves by pulling down the curious carved work, never thrive, unless it was neurished with food suitable to it: battering in pieces the costly windows, and destroying and to find that food was the great desire of the best and wisest the most valuable evidences and records belonging to men among them. With this view they betook themselves to the close and city. They kept courts of guard in the philosophy, as they called it, that is, to the study of wisdom, in cross aisle; broke up the floor which was paved with the hope of nourishing their souls with that. Alas! if we take cannel-coal and alabaster placed lozenge-wise; some- out the few good grains which they found among the sweepings times they would hunt a cat with hounds through the of the granary of tradition, if we take out the crumbs which church, delighting themselves with the echo which some few of them had picked up under the children's table, and huntsmen, the latter making the most discordant acorns of philosophy: because with all their search they could sounds with the broken pipes of the organ, which they

It happened during their riotous proceedings, that men, blockading ports, with as much security as if the New Testament, perfect as far as the third chapter

During the whole of this while, the pulpit, standing to direct her undivided attention to land operations, fanatics did not end with their intrusion into the pulpit. and launch forth her invincible legions in that career By their instigation, a calf was brought into the cathe-

THE BLIND CLERGYMAN.

In my rambles last summer, on the borders of magnitude and importance, though from the frequency | cording to the instructions given me at the nearest | of subsequent naval triumphs it has not attained equal hamlet, if I diverged ever so little from the marks, celebrity with, that of Cressy or Azincour. The free- which the rippling of the current made as it passed born intrepidity of Blake-the fire of Essex-the over a ledge of rock, I should sink twice the depth of dauntless valour of Hawke, contributed to cement the myself and horse. While I stood hesitating on the mighty fabric; it grew and hardened with every effort margin, viewing attentively the course of the ford, a made for its overthrow: the power of Louis XIV., - person passed me on the canter, and the next instant the genius of Napoleon, were alike shattered against I saw him plunge into the river. Presuming on his its strength: the victories of La Hogue and Trafalgar acquaintance with the passage, I immediately and equally bridled, at the distance of a century from each | closely followed his steps. As soon as we had gained other, the two most powerful monarchs of Europe; the opposite bank, I accosted him with thanks for the and the genius of Nelson only put the key-stone in benefit of his guidance; but what was my astonishthe arch which already spanned the globe. The ment, when, bursting into a hearty laugh, he observed world had never seen such a body of seamen as those | that my confidence would have been less had I known of England during the revolutionary war: dauntless | that I had been following a blind guide. It turned to their enemies, yet submissive to their chiefs-brave out that he was a clergyman who had about thirty years in action, yet cool in danger-impetuous in assault, before been engaged in the curacy to which he was yet patient in defence-capable of the utmost efforts now travelling; and though it was at a distance of of patriotic devotion, yet attentive to the most minute | eight long Welsh miles from the place of his residence, points of naval discipline-submissive to orders equally such was the respect of his flock towards him, that at when facing the muzzles of an enemy's broad-side, or the commencement of his calamity, rather than part braving the storms of the northern ocean—capable of with him, they sent regularly, every Sunday morning, the riches of this world, do faithfully discharge the trust that enduring alike the vertical rays of the torrid zone, or a deputation to guide their old pastor on his way. the frozen serenity of an arctic winter,-cherishing, After taking some refreshment at the nearest house, amidst the irregularities of naval life, the warmth of we went to the church, where my veteran priest read all the advantage that you may receive from them; and, besides domestic affection; and nursing, amidst the solitude the prayers, psalms, and chapters of the day, and then that, you forfeit your right and title to them, by the non-payof the waves, the ennobling sentiments of religious preached a sermon in a manner that would have made ment of the rent-charge which God hath reserved to himself duty. By such virtues, not a transient, but an endu- no one advert to his loss of sight. At dinner, which upon them; and therefore may justly expect every moment to ring fabric is formed. It is by such fortitude that a it seems that four of the most substantial farmers of be turned out of possession: and although God forbear you for lasting impression on human affairs is produced. But the vale provided in turn, he related the progress of his awhile, all the while, perhaps, that you are in this world, yet amidst all our admiration for the character of the Bri- increased powers of memory. For the first year he in the next they will be so far from being a comfort, that they tish navy, destined to rival in the annals of the world attempted only the prayers and sermon, the best will be a torture and vexation to you; insomuch that you will the celebrity of the Roman legions, we must not omit readers in the parish making it a pride to officiate for then wish, with all your souls, that you had and either never to pay a just tribute to the memory of their gallant him in the psalms and chapters: he next undertook had them, or else had made better use of them. Witness the and unfortunate, but not on that account less estimable the labour of learning these by heart, and at present, rich man in the Gospel, who was no sooner dead, but the next antagonists. In the long and arduous struggle which by continual repetition, there is not a psalm or chapfor three centuries the French navy maintained with ter of the more than two hundred appointed for Sun- much as a drop of water to cool his inflamed tongue: whereas, the English, they were called to the exercise of quaday service, that he is not perfect in .— Biography on the other side, if you do good with your riches, if you devote lities perhaps still more worthy of admiration. Theirs of the Blind, by a Blind Man.

The Garner.

THE HOLY GHOST.

Men, now-a-days, seem to be forgetting the absolute necessity of this divine agent for the success of their efforts in the cause of Christ, and to be setting up other powers and other influences to effect those purposes. Alas for such weakness! what is the power, what is the influence, which any man, or any combination of men, can have, compared with the power and with the influence which Christ must have derived from his miracles and his wisdom. And yet, says HE, "I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how am I straitened until it be accomplished."- in their power so to do. From these principles sprang the sect Christ himself, the Master, needed this SPIRIT, before he could of Christ's preaching and teaching, with the effects of the very unnatural that one should be a lord, and another a beggar. Where was the kingdom of Christ, during his existence upon command given against theft and stealing, by laying all things earth, during the time that he was speaking as never man spake, open and common, and making all men joint proprietors of all and working the wonders of a God? It had literally no place; things. It renders labour and industry useless; since he that even his own chosen disciples, those who were his personal labours can acquire nothing which he had not before; and were attendants, who hung daily upon his lips and witnessed all his it a prevailing opinion, it would soon make the world a nest of miracles, could not understand its nature or its purpose! After idle vagabonds, by leaving no encouragement for the labour his death, one hundred and twenty were all that could be either of the body or the mind. But few words may shew the years of his ministry, and they doubtful, hesitating, timid! Divine law ordering the distribution of the things of the world, But what a change! in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, yet nevertheless property is evidently of Divine right: for when how did the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the day of Pente- God gave the commandment "Thou shalt not steal," he concost alter the whole aspect of affairs. The Spirit of Truth was firmed to every one the possession and property of his goods; come; the apostles were enlightened to understand the great since from that time, at least, it became unlawful for any man mystery of God; their hearts were inflamed with the love of to wrest out of his neighbour's hands the goods he was in posworld the legacy of modern Europe; its empires and Christ as with new wine; their lips were touched as with a live session of. So that it is to no purpose in this question to coal from off the altar. Thousands were added to the Church inquire by what means men at first divided the world among rated by the fierce energy of northern valour. The daily, and the kingdom of Christ laid, at once, its foundations themselves, or how one acquired in any thing a private right to English navy will transmit to mankind the still more broad and deep in the regenerated hearts of the children of men himself; since we find this right and property declared and glorious inheritance of Transatlantic greatness. A From that moment it had free course and was glorified. The confirmed by a subsequent act of God. God is the supreme new world has been peopled by its descendants, and warriors of Christ, filled with this Spirit, rushed into the midst proprietor of all things; and it will not be denied but that he imbued with its spirit: freedom, tempered by power, of an opposing world, contended single-handed against legions might at first have divided the world as he thought good; and will follow in its footsteps: more closely than the of wickedness and built up upon Christ and the Prophets a this he may do at any time, since he cannot lose or forfeit his march of the Roman legions will the career of civili- spiritual temple, whose lively stones were hewn by the Holy | right: and therefore it matters not by what means the world their blood.—Bishop Elliott, (of Georgia).

SHRITUAL FOOD.

all nature cry, from every part of the creation, that every thing earthly must be fed? Fire must be fed: water must be fed: even the earth itself, which feeds all things, must be fed: else it will crumble into dust, or harden into a rock. So it is with suited to its nature. This is so plain, that the heathens themselves knew it. They were fully aware that the soul would rang through the vaulted roof; at other times, one of their philosophy was little better than the acorns which the their company, clad in the vestments of the clergy, prodigal son was fain to stay his hunger on, because he could would be the hare, and the rest follow him as hounds get nothing else. They staid their spiritual hunger on the get nothing sounder or better. Now if they did this, they who only knew their spirits required food, from feeling them crave for it, what will God say to us, if we are less anxious about the nourishment of our souls? We have been taught that man containing the remains of Bishop Scrope, and found in does not live by bread alone: we have been exhorted by Christ himself not to labour only for the meat that perisheth, but was soon terminated by the flames of Basque roads, lay his hands on. By some fortunate accident, the our hearts can thrive on, that word which our souls may live no sea-fight of any moment occurred to the conclusion valuable manuscript, called "Textus Sti Ceaddo, or by, ages after this world has passed away, -- if we will not take of the war. Fearless and unresisted, the English the Gospel of St. Chad," escaped destruction. This this heavenly food, even when it has been so bountifully placed

A VISIBLE CHURCH.

Miraculous powers were given to the first preachers of chrisits harbours; all apprehensions of invasion disap- in the nave, was occupied from time to time by various tianity in order to their introducing it into the world: a visipeared, and England, relieved from all danger of do- fanatical preachers, who encouraged the soldiers in ble church was established in order to continue it, and carry it mestic warfare or colonial embarrassment, was enabled their acts of profanation. But the blasphemy of the on successively throughout all ages. Had Moses and the Prophets, Christ and his Apostles, only taught, and by miracles proved, religion to their contemporaries, the benefit of their inof glory which has immortalized the name of Wel- dral in solemn procession, wrapped in linen, and taken structions would have reached but to a small part of mankind. to the font, where it was sprinkled with water, and a | Christianity must have been in a great degree sunk and forgot Doubtless the highest praise is due to the long line name was given to it, in derision of the sacrament of in a very few ages. To prevent this appears to have been one reason why a visible Church was instituted; to be like a city upon a hill, a standing memorial to the world of the duty which we owe to our Maker; to call men continually, both by precept and instruction, to attend to it, and by the form of religion ever before their eyes, remind them of the reality; to be the repository of the oracles of God; to hold up the light of revelation in aid of that of nature, and propagate it throughout all generations to the end of the world .- Bishop Butler.

PARENTAL ANXIETY.

Considering how a parent's best laid plans may be disconcerted, and how little the wisest of men is competent to foresee the dangers, to meet the contingencies, or to grapple with the vast machinery, which the prince of this world can bring to bear against the salvation of his child,-I am more and more convinced, that his main stay should be, to cast all his paternal anxieties upon Him who careth for him. But these anxieties must be such as God approves. There must be a real seeking of the kingdom of God, in the first place, and as the best inheritance which a father can leave his family. If this be felt, and if God reads this in the heart, then from that inward sanctuary prayer will ascend without ceasing unto heaven. For the desires of such a parent, his whole life, his joys and sorrows, every imagination which he forms, and every dream that haunts him as to what his child is to be, or what fortunes may await him in the futurities of time and of eternity-in all this there is a fidelity which prays more fervently than words can do. It is the language of a pious father's or a pious mother's heart. -Can it then fail to reach the heart of God?-Rev. H. Woodward.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RICH.

The sum of all is this; unless you, who are entrusted with is reposed in you, by doing all the good you can with them, them to the service of God, and to the relief of the poor, you

will not only secure both the possession and enjoyment of them | Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, to yourselves and your families here, but you will receive benefit from them hereafter too. So that your estates will not die with you, but you will have joy and comfort of them in the other world, and have cause to bless God for them to all eternity. Bishop Beveridge.

LEVELLERS. Some are apt to repine at the unequal division of the goods of fortune, and think that they have as good a natural right to a share of the world, as those who at present possess it; and consequently that they may assert their right, whenever it is known by the name of Levellers, who were for having the world mplish the purposes of his coming. Compare the effects equally divided among the inhabitants of it; and thought it stolic preaching after the descent of the Holy Ghost .- This opinion destroys all law and justice, and evacuates the thered together, as the result of his efforts during the three vanity of this opinion: for first, though we cannot produce a Ghost out of the rough rocks, and were cemented together with was divided, when God confirmed the division, and established men in their right and property; since his confirmation gave a right, if there were none before. And hence it appears, that property is established, if not by the law of reason and nature, Wonder not that I speak to you of spiritual food. Does not yet by the positive law of God; which is to us the highest reason and authority. - Bishop Sherlock.

HOPE AND PRESUMPTION.

Hope and humble confidence in a beneficent Creator is one thing: the self-complacent presumption that we have earned a peculiar place in his favour by our merits is another; and is as different from the former as darkness is from light. The first the tenor of the whole Gospel dispensation authorizes us to cherish, but in unison with fear and trembling: the last, if there is one word of truth in Christianity, it is our foremost duty to trample under our feet: the first is the highest degree of spiritual elevation to which a chastened and religious mind is in this world capable of arriving; the last is the creature of ignorance and audacity, and not unfrequently found in union with the grossest practical immorality.—Bishop Shuttleworth,

Advertisements.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. HOSPITAL STREET.

HE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform a that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above bil hment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, and ntly by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufaction of the state of the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. J. E. PELL,

FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, CARVER, GILDER, LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MAKER,

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. MANUFACTURES every thing in the above lines in the first style, and on the most reasonable terms.

J. E. P. has, at the present time, some splendid thick French plates on hand; Window Cornices, Room Bordering, and Miniature Frames, of the letter Levy.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. 128, KING SIR And King Street, KINGSTON, (opposite Bryce & Co's.)

REDUCED PRICES!!

& T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c. ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take TTEN PER CENT of their usual charges. Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style. Toronto, July 14, 1841.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street, TORONTO.

J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepare to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TOI AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mili-tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT

N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-ly OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchan N.B .- Sleighs of every description built to order.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

A RE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentioned Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families—

100 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar

100 do. and 40 barrels crushed do.
40 do. double and single refined London Sugars
300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchong Teas
An extensive supply of Coffee. Rice, Tobacco, &c.
45 Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities
400 Quarter Ca-ks Marseilles Red and White Wines
Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c.
25 Pipes, and 30 Hhds. Cogniac Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and
Martell's Brands]
15 Pipes Spanish do.

15 Pipes Spanish do.
20 Hhds. Holland and English Gin
2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old]
20 Hhds. East India do.

Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. with a general assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Merchants and private Families.

Terms Liberal.

Toronto, July 20, 1841

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and

I ing the undermentioned articles, which will be found
if the finest qualities:

60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,
20 do. French Capers,
30 do. Mushroom Catchup,
100 do. Mustard, in 11b. and ½ lib. bottles,
10 do. Assorted Sauces,
4 do. French Olives,
4 do. Anchovy Paste,
24 cases Preserved Salmon,
12 do. Cayenne Pepper,
10 barrels finest Anchovies.

ALEX. OGILVIE

per, ovies. ALEX. OGILVIE & Co., 197, King Street. 4-tf

Toronto, 29th July, 1841.

No. 10, New City Buildings

REARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-16 Toronto, October 30, 1840.

DENTAL SURGERY.

V. BROWN, M. D., SURGEON, DENTIST, begs to announce that he has opened an Office in King Street, one door cast of the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for those Ladies and Gentlemen who may require his professional services. Porcelain Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Decayed Teeth filled with gold and the cements, which will entirely arrest their decay, and prevent them from acheing. Toothache effectually cured, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for life.

ARTIFICIAL PALATES made upon the most approved principles. Reference can be made to the following Medical and other Gentlemen:—Dr. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Dr. Keilogg, Hamilton; Oktogsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. McKenzie, London; Villers Dentis, New York.

Toronto, Sept. 10, 1841.

DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, No. 137, King Street,

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of

STATIONERY, &c. and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chambers CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS. HUGH SCOBIE.

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

the Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most mand simple manner.

2. An Explanatory Introduction to English Reading, to succeed this initiatory one, and prepare pupils for the highest departments of reading or speaking.

3. A Pronouncing and Explanatory Vocabulary, upon an improved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools, for three important elements of a good education.

Their fifth will be a Geography, and will be proceeded with as quickly as possible.

Hamilton, 3rd September, 1841.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS

JUST received from England and for sale at following prices by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston-The Book of Common Prayer with Notes by Bp. Mant 4to
The Book of Common Prayer with Notes by Bp. Brownell
1 vol. Imperial 8 vo. (American Ed.)
Bp. Fleetwood's Life of Christ, 4to, half bound calf
Coleridge's Scriptural Character of the Church 8 vo.
Bishop Mant's Discourses on the Church and her minis-Aweter Shock of the Fathers 8vo.

History of Popery, 8vo.

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