"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

THEREFORE I WILL NOT BE NEGLIGENT TO PUT YOU ALWAYS IN REMEMBRANCE OF THESE THINGS, THOUGH YE KNOW THEM AND BE ESTABLISHED IN THE PRESENT TRUTH .- 2 PETER 1, 12.

VOLUME II.]

# COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839.

INUMBER XLV.

#### Moetry.

#### EMBLEMS.

An evening cloud, in brief suspense, Was hither driven and thither; It came, I know not whence; It went, I know not whither I watched it changing with the wind, Size, semblance, shape, and hue, Fading and lessening, till behind It left no speck in beaven's blue.

Amidst the marshalled host of night, Shone a new star supremely bright; With marvelling eye, well pleased to err I hailed the prodigy—anon It fell—it fell like Lucifer: A flash, a blaze, a train—'twas gone! And then I sought in vain its place, Throughout the infinite of space

Cloud atoms-sparkles of a falling star, Dewdrops, or films of a gossamer, we are—
What can the state beyond us be?
Life?—death? Ah! no; a greater mystery—
What thought hath not conceived, ear heard, eye seen,
Perfect existence from a point begun; Part of what God's eternity hath been, WHOLE immortality belong to none But Him, the first, the last, the Only One. James Montgomery.

#### THE RAINBOW.

Mild arch of promise! on thy evening sky Thou shinest fair with many a lovely ray,

Each in the other melting. Much mine eye

Delights to linger on thee; for the day

Changeful and many-weathered, seem'd to smile, Flashing brief splendour through its clouds awhile, That deepen'd dark anon and fell in rain: But pleasant it is now to pause and view
Thy various tints of frail and watery hue,
And think the storm shall not return again. Such is the smile that piety bestows
On the good man's pale cheek, when he in peace Departing gently from a world of woes, Anticipates the realm where sorrows cease!

## ON THE SCRIPTURAL AUTHORITY FOR A CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

From a Sermon by the Rev. Henry Blunt.

It is frequently said, by those who are opposed to the existence of a Church Establishment, that it is unfair to derive any arguments in favour of it, from any thing antece. dent to the Christian dispensation. This objection, if it be an honest one, and such we are willing to suppose it, must, the dispensations of God. For, however the framework may fully into the force of this, you must remember, that it is not which was not more clearly seen by Constantine, than it have been changed, a true knowledge of those dispensations principles involved, are, in every case, substantially the

Abraham, to prove not merely the propriety, but the bounden tinue untouched, as to its principle, during the ages which duty, the imperious obligation of every Government, to were to succeed the development of that dispensation. It provide the opportunities of religious worship for its people. is, in fact, precisely the same kind of argument, and equally We find, that when Abraham first obeyed the call of God, strong, as that by which we prove that the Christian Sabin coming out of the land of his nativity, accompanied only bath is a divine institution. Nothing is actually declared by Sarai his wife, and Lot his nephew, and the children of in the New Testament, respecting the establishment of re-Lot's family, one of his first acts was to establish the family ligion by Government, or the establishment of a sabbath. altar, and as a family, to call on the name of the Lord. Both were already in existence: both had been established Again, we find that when, as the inspired writer tells us, he long before: it is enough, that neither was abrogated. Our became "very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold"; when Lord found his hearers, educated in the strongest possible his trained servants, born in his own house, and capable of bearing arms, amounted to three hundred and eighteen; no need, therefore, of enforcing this duty. They, in fact, Peter, James, and John his brother, and bringeth them up his trained servants, born in his own house, and capable of prepossessions in favour of a national religion; there was and therefore, when his whole retinue, including women knew nothing of a religion, supported in any other manner and children, could not have been less, at the very lowest than by the State; all, then, that appears requisite for our computation, than one thousand souls, -that is, when he Lord to have done upon this point was, to leave his discimany, which he had before done for the few; he erected the has done? Did our Lord convey a single hint, or did he the height of 3000 feet, covered with trees, grass, and wild altar, and he commanded his subjects, as he had before commission his disciples who were to fill up his outline, to flowers from the base to its summit, and presenting the commanded his servants, that they should keep the way of convey a single hint of a contrary tendency? No; with the combination so rarely found in natural scenery of the bold the Lord. Now, can we for a moment suppose, that if exception of one solitary text, none have ever ventured to and the beautiful. At 12 o'clock we were at the miserable become the head of some mighty monarchy, he would have sent question. The text to which I allude is, as you are Israel, and Barak and "ten thousand men after him, deceased to do that, for which his Lord had so graciously, and doubtless aware, our Lord's reply to Pilate, "My kingdom scended upon Sisera, and discomfitted him and all his chaso remarkably commended him? Or, can we imagine that is not of this world." When and where was it made? Was riots, even nine hundred chariots of iron, and all the people God, who applauded the act when confined to Abraham's it at all in relation to the Church? Had it any reference to that were with him." The men and boys had all gone out pise? Surely, it is not too much to assert, that, if God can the declaration of our Lord, when standing at the bar of the guide us to the top of the mountain, but she turned away look with pleasure upon the family altar, erected by him Roman governor. He was accused of forbidding his coun. with contempt; and, having had some practice in climbing, whom he has placed at the head of the family, He must trymen to pay tribute to Casar, and of saying that he was we moved around its sides until we found a regular path, look with ten-fold pleasure upon the national altar erected | Christ, a king, and his reply is, "My kingdom is not of this and ascended nearly to the top without dismounting. The at the command, and maintained by the authority of him, world; if my kingdom were of this world, then would my path wound around the mountain, and gave us a view from whom He has himself placed at the head of the nation.

especially to Jacob, we shall see the same principle distence, to make it appear to apply to Church Establishments, gotten, and lost in the exceeding leveliness of the view from tinetly recognized. When he became great, and God had no unprejudiced man, we apprehend, could read the whole, the summit. Stripped of every association, and considered blessed him abundantly, or, in his own language, when he without seeing that it applied, simply and entirely, to the ac. merely as an elevation commanding a view of unknown became "two bands," we find it recorded of him, that he cusation that cur Lord was endeavouring to erect a temporal valleys and mountains, I never saw a mountain which, for provided religious opportunities for his followers, that he kingdom in opposition to the power of Casar, and to esta- beauty of scene, better repaid the toil of ascending it; and I | 1 Sam. i. 29); and, after having performed certain acts of erected the altar of God in the midst of them, with the same blish this kingdom by the sword. So important is it, not to need not say what an interest was given to every feature devotion, they return home; and, collecting their friends regularity as he had done for himself, when, at the com- build an argument upon half a passage of Scripture, but to when we saw in the valley beneath the large plain of Jezmencement of his career, a poor and houseless wanderer, weigh well the whole, and to examine well the context, be- reel, the great battle-ground of nations; on the south the child also partake. The coincidence with Scripture is here "with his staff" alone, he passed over Jordan.

We maintain, then, that in all these cases, there was the principle established, of those in authority providing the op- Matthew to the end of Revelation, which, without the gross. in unity;" beyond the ruined village of Endor, where portunities of religious instruction and worship, for the est perversion of Scripture, or the most palpable neglect of dwelled the witch who raised up the prophet Samuel; and people committed to their charge; it matters not, upon how the context, can be adduced as an argument against the in. near it the little city of Nain, where our Saviour raised small a scale it was exercised, but here was most distinctly terference of the civil power, in the establishing and main. from the dead the widow's son; on the east the mountains of the father thus to provide religious instruction for his should have been left untouched, if our Lord had really been viour's miracles, where, in the fourth watch of the night, The servant goes round to all the guests with a pitcher, and

children, the master for his household, the chief for his fol- opposed to them? Did he ever act in a similar manner with he appeared to his terrified disciples, walking on the face lowers, where will you pause in the series before you arrive

at the summit-the king for his people?

are bound by certain responsibilities; as a magistrate or a legislator, you are absolved from them: you cannot stop short, unless you are prepared to say, that in all our natural relations, we are bound to think and act as believers, and in are we to believe? What must every unprejudiced mind all our political relations, we are bound to think and act as conclude, when, of two duties equally enforced, the former unbelievers.

If from the Patriarchal, we turn to the Mosaic dispensation, we find this principle not merely recognized, but form-Church establishes so unanswerably the subject in debate, that the only method by which it has been ever attempted also acknowledge that all that was strictly Jewish, and term. be, we would leave it upon this simple, broad and intelliging porary, and typical, in the Church Establishment of the ble, and, as we believe, irrefragable foundation-That the false impression conveyed by the enemies of a National of circumstances can set us free; and like the divine in-Church, can possibly stand.

principle, so clearly and plainly developed in the Patriarchal binding upon man in his domestic character, in his social and in the Jewish dispensations, as this that those in civil character, in his political character; equally imperative authority should esteem it their bounden duty, to provide upon him as a father with his children, as a master with dispensation? Is there any other principle, common to the the authority of God our Maker. two former, which is excluded from the third? And is it With regard to the practice of antiquity, it is sufficient not, then, contrary to all probability that the unchangeable in a single word to assert, what no one can deny, that with Jehovah should depart from his own positive arrangements, the exception of the first three hundred years in the Church's when founded not upon the temporary circumstances of a history, when every emperor was an unbeliever, or a perselationship between God and man, and between man and his be the religion of the State, there never was a period when

in our favour, that there is nothing against an Establishment in the Gospels or Epistles; and to those among you, who the first christian emperor, immediately upon his conversion, know best the method of instruction in the New Testament, should establish it as the religion of the country, and throw we think, arise from a very limited, and superficial view of this negative argument will have great weight. To enter over its institutions the shield of the civil power: a duty will lead us to confess, that the principles, the all important might be questionable; but that it is simply brought for- body of the Christian church; not a single dissentient ward in proof of the fact that the Divine arrangement, We heritate not, then, to go back even to the days of of God, previously to the Christian dispensation, was to con- connexion between Church and State should be called an servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews." all its different sides, every step presenting something new, If we pass on from Abraham to the other Patriarchs, and However possible, then, it may be, by taking half the sen. and more and more beautiful, until all was completely foris not, indeed, a single sentence, from the beginning of St. compares the "pleasantness of brethren dwelling together

regard to any other subject? Take, for instance, the ceremonial law, established by God himself, as undoubtedly as that the interference of the civil power with religion was the most explicit declarations were vouchsafed by God to vel in the Holy Land, Edom, &c. man; for the abolition of the latter, not one word, as we have seen, has ever yet been communicated. What then is distinctly abrogated by the same voice which ordained it, and the latter is passed over in silence? Surely we must confess, that the latter principle remains analtered, unremoved, unshaken. "The account, then, of Scriptural inpressed it, "stands thus-in favour of Establishments, much; against Establishments, nothing."\*

Without attempting to found the fundamental principle abrogated. We believe that it is only by confounding two by God himself, when re-modelling that sacred Establishstitution of the Sabbath, though veiled for a while under

peculiar people, but, as in this case, on the immutable re- cutor, or both, and therefore when Christianity could not the religion of Christ was not fostered and protected by the If we pass from the Old Testament to the New, we shall Government. And that during the whole, or the greater content ourselves with this most powerful negative argument part of those first three hundred years, miraculous powers remained in the Church, as if to protect its infancy, until made use of to establish any new regulation, or its value was gratefully and unhesitatingly accepted by the whole voice having ever been raised, not an individual Christian which we have seen pervading all the history of the Church | foretelling, or foreseeing, that a day could arrive when the unite to dissolve and to destroy it.

## \* Essays on the Church, p. 15.

#### SCRIPTURAL ILLUSTRATIONS. No. XX.

MOUNT TABOR, THE SCENE OF THE TRANS. FIGURATION.

into an high mountain apart, and was transfigured before

fore we venture to claim the support of God's word. There supposed range of Hermon, with whose dews the psalmist

of the waters; and to the north on a lofty eminence, high above the top of Tabor, the city of Saphael, supposed to be the ancient Bethulia, afluded to in the words, 'a city that is prepared to say, that though as a father, or a master, you established by God himself. For the abolition of the former, set on an hill cannot be hid?—Stephen's Incidents of Tra.

#### THE ROCK IN THE WILDERNESS.

ISAIAH XXXII. 2 .- " And a man shall be as a biding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of waters in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

The evangelical prophet, in this sublime passage, has beautifully described in glowing imagery the exalted work tinctly appointed by God himself. Indeed, the Jewish junction," as an able writer of the present day has well expassages, derives a point and an additional force by travelling under the sun of an Indian climate. The prophet, in the first part of the passage, alludes to the terrible tempests cal dispensation, and therefore cannot be fairly applied to for which we are contending, upon any of the single and which sometimes desolate these countries. In the year 1831, ourselves. Now acknowledging, as we most unfeignedly do, scattered declarations of the divine Word, such as the prothat it was both a temporary and typical dispensation, we phecy of the text and many others, powerful though they destroyed in Balasore district by the tempests of October. shore by the breaking in of the sea, and afterwards left dry. Jews, was to be done away, and, most unquestionably, these principle of a National Church was encouraged by God him. Almost every thing, animal and vegetable, was swept away have been done away; but then, we contend that its moral self under the Patriarchal dispensation, established by God by the wild tornadoes to inevitable destruction. In vain principles, and moral obligations, neither are, nor can be himself under the Jewish dispensation, and left untouched were banks and ancient boundaries opposed to the wide. things, which are perfectly separate and distinct, viz., the ment under the Christian dispensation. That it is, in fact, which raged. O how sweet would then have been a covert typical, with the moral portion of the dispensation, that the founded on those moral obligations, from which no change from the tempest! The next year's storm, equally dreadful, injury. The judge's house, though the strongest and best, The result, then, at which we arrive from this portion of Jewish types and Jewish ceremonies, has come down to us withstood not the terrible hurricane. "Men's hearts failthe subject before us, is the following. We would ask, is it stripped of these, and yet retaining all the force and obligating for fear, the sea and the waves thereof roaring." "As at all analogous with God's dealings with his people, that a tion, the beauty and freshness of its divine original; equally a river of water in a dry place," life-preserving streams, and water and food, there is nothing like a shade. How it refreshes the weary pilgrim! Seldom do we find in Orissa religious instruction and worship for those committed to his servants, as a king with his subjects; and never to be such a shade as the "shadow of a great rock;" the deep shade their charge—should be utterly unknown in the Christian disregarded, without infringing the laws, and contemning of a venerable tree whose tough branches have borne the storms of a century, afford, nevertheless, an inviting retreat from the broiling influence of the sun. This passage always occurs to my mind when sitting in the much desired cess. Often, whilst sitting under some shade, surrounded by the naked barbarians of these deep jungles, 1 thought myself as happy as any man could be. Let those who know spiritually this heavenly Rock, repose under its shadow, secure from the tempest. May we build upon this Rock; and when the rain comes, and the floods descend, and may beat upon our house, our house shall not fall, for it is founded upon a Rock .-- W. Brown.

## THE ARABS.

GENESIS xvi. 12 .- "And he will be a wild man; his hand vill be against every man, and every man's hand against him.

About midnight (the soldiers being in the head of the caravan) the Arabs assailed our rear; the clamour was great; and the passengers, together with their leaders, fled from their camels; I, and my companion, imagining the noise to be only an encouragement unto one another, were left unholy union, or when good men, of any persuasion, would alone, yet preserved from violence. They carried away with them divers mules and asses laden with drugs, and abandoned by their owners, not daring to stay too long, nor cumber themselves with too much luggage, for fear of the soldiers. These are descended of Ishmael, called also Saracens, of Sara, which signifieth a desert, and saken, to inhabit; and not only of the place, but of the manner of their lives, for Sarack imports as much as a thief, being given from the beginning, as now, unto theft and rapine. They dwell in tents, which they remove like walking cities, for opportunity of prey and benefit of pasturage. They acknowledge no sovereign: not worth the conquering, nor can they be conquered, retiring to places impassable for armies, by reason of the rolling sands, and penury of all Mount Tabor stands perfectly isolated; rising alone from things: a nation from the beginning unmixed with others, had become a Prince and a Potentate, he did that for the ples as he found them. And is not this precisely what He the plain in a round tapering form, like a truncated cone, to boasting of their nobility, and, at this day, hating all me. chanical sciences. They hang about the skirts of the habitable countries; and, having robbed, retire with a marvellous celerity. Those that are not detested persons frequent the neighbouring villages for provision; and traffic Abraham had counted his retinue by thousands and by mil- assert that he did. And look only for a moment at this ex. village of Deborah, at the foot of the mountain, supposed to without molestation, they not daring to intreat them evilly. lions, instead of by tens and by hundreds, in fact, if he had ception, and you will see its total inapplicability to the pre. be the place where Deborah the prophetess, who then judged They are of mean statures, raw-boned, tawny, having feminine voices, of a swift and noiseless pace, behind you ero aware of them. Their religion is Mahometanism, glorying in that the impostor was their countryman, their language extending as far as that religion extendeth. They ride on family, would have condemned it when extended to his em- the establishment of his religion? Not the smallest. It was to their daily labour, and we tried to persuade a woman to swift horses, not misshapen, though lean, and patient of labour: they feed them twice a-day with the milk of camels; nor are they esteemed, if not of sufficient speed to overtake an ostrich .- Sandys' Travels.

## WEANING OF CHILDREN IN THE EAST.

GENESIS xxi. S .- " And the child grew, and was weaned; and Abraham made a great feast the same day that Isaac was

On the day that the child is to be weaned, they carry it to the mosque (in the manner perhaps that Hannah took Samuel to the house of the Lord when she had weaned him, and relations, they give a feast, of which they make the remarkable .- Morier's second Journey through Persia, &c.

## EASTERN MANNER OF WASHING.

2 Kings, iii. 11 .- "Here is Elisha, the son of Shaphat, which poured water on the hands of Elijah.

The Oriental method of washing is universally different the principle recognized, and applauded by God, during the taining a national religion. Considering that, as we have of Gilboa, "where Saul, and his armour bearer, and his from that practiced in the West. No where is water prewhole of the patriarchal dispensation; for what has been seen, all our Lord's first disciples were nurtured in the pre- three sons, fell upon their swords, to save themselves from viously poured into a basin: but the servant pours water proved respecting Abraham, and Jacob, may be proved of all judices of a national religion, is it probable, falling into the hands of the Philistines;" beyond, the Sea from a pitcher, upon the hands of his master. The custom the other patriarchs. And if it be the acknowledged duty that this should have been the case—that these prejudices of Galilee, or Lake of Genesareth, the theatre of our Sa. of washing hands before dinner prevails also to this day. performs the office here attributed to Elisha. The same service is repeated when the repast is ended .- Rev. J.

#### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839.

We acknowledged some weeks ago the receipt of a Sermon upon the "APOSTOLICAL COMMISSION," preached by the Right Reverend Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, at the consecration of Dr. Polk, the Missionary Bishop of Arkansas. A press of matter of a local character, requiring immediate attention, has compelled the postponement of our purpose to return to this subject; but even at this comparatively late period, we have much satisfaction in redeeming our promise to lay before our readers such extracts from this admirable discourse as more particularly bear upon what its title imports,-the "Apostolical Commission." This is a subject which, of late, has been engaging a good deal of attention in the religious world; and while our brethren of the Episcopal Church in the United States are discussing the claims of Episcopaey with great ability and perseverance, we are happy to see so many armed champions coming forth in the same cause from the learned retreats of our venerable Establishment in England.

It is often found convenient to assail with ridicule a position which is incontrovertible by argument; and, without canvassing the merits of the question, to account that as extravagant pretension which, if established, would manifest not simply the irregularity, but the groundlessness of claims that are advanced in other quarters. For instance, the large number of persons who, undeniably, are irregular holders of the ministerial office, from a consciousness of inability to meet the irrefutable arguments that are advanced for the direct and continuous transmission of the Apostolical commission, think to startle the lovers of truth and order from their propriety by pronouncing that tenet, a "figment of Popery." Of such figments, where they are fairly worthy of the appellation, we feel all that Christian abhorrence which there is nothing more calculated to excite than a careful study and a clear understanding of the pure doctrines of the Church of England; but the sound and scriptural tenets of the Church universal are not to be discarded because they happen to be retained by the Romanists in common with their brethren of a purer creed. It is the characteristic of a Reformation—implied, indeed, in its name—to regard what is to be reformed as corrupt only in part: it is not understood that there is to be a demolition of the whole system, an utter destruction of the entire fabric, and that an entire fabric, and that an entire fabric are to the first Appelles, because instead of receiving his excessor of the first Appelles, because instead of receiving his edifice completely new is to be constructed upon its ruins; like them, immediately from Christ, it has come to him by but that corruptions are to be removed, decayed parts to be taken down and rebuilt, the temple of truth to be cleared of its defilements and restored to its proper proportions. The is defilements and restored to its proper proportions. authors of the reformation of the Church, as it stood corrupted in England, proceeded upon this principle: they were conservative of what was sound and scriptural, while they were unsparing reformers of what was corrupt and unchristian; and, in adherence to this rule, they felt themother and in denving the validity of the little warranted in denving the validity of the Apostolical succession, and in departing from the primitive Providence in all its branches. What is now an ordinary Apostolical succession, and in departing from the primitive and Apostolical constitution of the ministry, because this was retained in the corrupted Romish Church, as they would have been in rejecting the ordinance of Infant Baptism or the institution of the Lord's Day, which that church equally respected and maintained. When our Saviour was no longer to exercise the personal supervision of his militant and the primitive and australiaed by his power, as if it had leave resultivity and sustained by his power, as if it had leave resultivity and sustained by his power, as if it had leave resultivity and sustained by his power, as if it had leave resultivity and sustained by his power, as if it had leave resultivity and sustained by his power, as if it had leave resultivity and sustained by his power. Church, he shewed, by his solemn investment of the twelve Apostles with its direction and guardianship, and especially by his promise that, in the exercise of this superintending care, he would be " with them always, even unto the end of the world," that the Church was never to be deprived of the ministry of pastors and teachers duly constituted, and by some distinctive badge of appointment to be always recognized. The Apostles, thus solemnly commissioned, emanded. The Apostles, thus solemnly commissioned, emanded of the apostles, the integrity of the office, as essentially identical with that of the Apostles, is in no wise powered others to exercise the office with which they had been invested; and thus has the ministerial com been successively transmitted, and according to our Saviour's promise, will be transmitted to the "end of the world." To separate this commission, as a regular and essential ap. pendage, from the Church of Christ, is to make an inroad valid and Scriptural constitution which, rea upon just principles, mutilates and even vitiates the whole structure; to abandon the necessity of a regularly transmitted ministry, in unbroken continuity of succession, from the Apostles' days even to the "end of the world," were to give up a distinguishing proof of the Church's identity,-to loose the connecting bond, to destroy the chain, to part the tie that renders it one and the same in every age.

Our Lord, as we have observed, promised to be with his Apostles to "the end of the world"; and this was a promise, it should be remarked, conveyed immediately after his delegation to them of those functions which he had previously exercised in person. In the sermon before us, it is most ment of which it were impossible to discern except in the church, but a main and fundamental feature in its constitution, government and discipline; and this immensely imporunbroken continuity of that office which the Apostles held, and which they were authorized to confer upon others. The following is the argument of Bishop McIlvaine, and from in the course of some sixty years after the death of St. Johnits force and soundness it will not be easy to dissent :--

"If [in this promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world"] neither the persons of the Apos-tles were intended to remain to the end of the world; nor their miraculous endowments; nor their distinguishing office; if their miraculous endowments; nor their distinguishing opice; in all have passed away; we are quite unable to comprehend how that promise is fulfilled, or what it could have meant. But the end of the world; and this mistake so permanent, that without a dream of the first Apostles do not remain. Their miracult fullows the end of the world; and this mistake so permanent, that without a dream of its being else than the most unquestionable out a dream of its being else than the century, entirely unsuspense. then that their distinguishing office must remain; that it was pected. Now, if we can believe this, what vital mistakes to this office, and to those who should hold it in succession, that the Saviour promised his presence "to the end of the world." No other sense can possibly be put on his words.

The succession is a silently, in other great interests of Christianity? If the whole church, so hear its first ages, was capable of such an end of the succession in the succession is silently. The succession is silently, in other great interests of Christianity? If the whole church, so hear its first ages, was capable of such an end of the succession in the succession is silently. If then the office of the Apostles, as learned from their commission, and interpreted by all the acts of their ministry, was an Episcopate—an office of supervision, and that of a general kind—and if each Apostle did embrace in his individual office the right to preach, administer the sacraments, exercise and universally inaugurated in its stead, as that no one wa

must be somewhere in the church at the present time, unless the Lord's word has failed, officers, of whom it may be said, without arrogance and in simple deference to the promise of Christ, that in all essential features of the apostolic office, they are the successors of the Apostles. Where are they?

a vessel to receive the water falling from the hands, and The question we have no right to treet as unimportant. has continued to the present time; or whether it has been dropped, and some other placed in its stead, is surely a question of no ordinary importance, by no means of a merely in-

holds, is a circumstance deeply to be lamented as casting dishonour upon his vocation, and causing the Saviour to be "wounded in the house of his friends." It is, however, no argument against the genuineness of the commission which he bears, -no more than unworthiness of conduct invalidates the legal title of an heir to an estate or of the wearer of hereditary honours. The prejudice which may arise from making a "comparison, as to personal character and Mr. Buck, a high Conservative,-and Mr. J. W. Buller fitness, of the modern successors with the first in the chain," who, although a supporter of the present Ministry, is a genwhile it is met by the fact that "Judas Iscariot was num- tleman of high character, and whose "personal influence bered with the Apostles by the Saviour himself, and Judas was a traitor," is thus commented upon in the discourse be.

If the prejudice arise from the consideration that the commencement of the Apostles' office was miraculous; that it was under the immediate and extraordinary designation of the Son of God; whereas the continuation of the gospel ministry is by the ordination of men, an ordinary designation, by falis by the ordination of men, an ordinary designation, by fal-lible instruments: we answer by referring you to the analogy between the new creation and the old, in regard to origin and succession. The beginning of the grass of the field was mi-raculous—by the instant and immediate mandate of God. It was created in full maturity. But its succession was provided for by no such measure. The grass, and the herb, and the fruit tree were furnished with the means of a succession by ordinary laws, each having "seed in itself, after its kind." Thus also with man. The head of the human race was cre-ated by the immediate hand of God; but the succession, from that moment to the end of time, was provided for by laws of that moment to the end of time, was provided for by laws of ordinary nature. But we hold it to be no arrogance to say of any man, though the lowest of his kind, that he has succeeded to the nature of the miraculously created first man; nor to say of the herb of the field that, though it be but the offspring of the little, familiar seed in the ground, which sprang and grew by an ordinary law and a human planting and rearrange in the ground of the little of the second of the little of ing, it is nevertheless, in all the essentials of its nature, the successor, in an unbroken line of descent, of the herb which, on time and harvest, of day and night, of summer and winter. I know not that this day is not a true day, and strictly a sucauthority and sustained by his power, as if it had been re-ceived from the laying on of the handsof Christhimself. And so with the office of the Apostles. It was the promise of Christ, the Lord, that it should continue to the end of the It is not more sure that sun and moon, seed time and harvest, will continue to the end of the world; and though its succession be now in the hands of very feeble and fallible men;

There is much more in this excellent discourse that we are anxious to transfer to our columns, did our space allow it; but we must limit our further extracts to the following port and good report, to maintain and promote." forcible observations on the fact of the early establishment of the Episcopal jurisdiction in all the Churches of Chris. prove of the line of conduct pursued by the Christian Guar-

It is quite notorious that, from the sixteenth century, up to within one hundred and fifty years of the last of the Apos- sant assaults on the bulwark of the world's Protestantism, tles, the whole church, in all lands, was under such jurisdiction. tion. We go higher, and say that the most eminent nonepiscopal writers acknowledge, that within sixty years of the death of St. John, such was the government of the church. And, within this short period, we have shown you the testimony of writers who then lived, asserting that Bishops were it is not for us, with indiscriminate certainty, to pronounce. then exercising the jurisdiction of the churches, and were considered, without the moving of a question, as having succeeded to the office of the Apostles. Now suppose this were a mere mistake. Then the mistake must have arisen within the lifetime of men who had conversed with the contemporaries of the Apostles; for after their death it was in full operation; and clearly and forcibly argued that this is a promise the fulfil- this, a mistake, not concerning a trivial circumstance of the tant mistake must have spread so rapidly and powerfully, as to have revolutionized the government of the church of all lands, and so silently, that history has preserved not the slightest trace of its beginning and progress—and so perfectly and universally, that though the scriptures were daily read in the churches, and office the right to preach, administer the sacraments, exercise supreme jurisdiction, in the church, and, under the head of jurisdiction, to ordain and rule ministers of the gospel; it follows that an office of precisely that description was intended to continue; has continued from that time to this: and will be continued in the church, by the will of its divine Head, to the end of the world.

Our Agents, subscribers, and friends in general, will extend to vindicate the claims of the primitive government as abandoned, and to complain of its intrusive substitute: if such a complete revolution can be believed to have taken place in the Priesthood of the Christian Temple, and so secretly. But where shall we find this office in the present church; in the Priesthood of the Christian Temple, and so secretly, that neither friend nor foe, advocate nor complainant, heathen, that neither friend nor foe, advocate nor complainant, heathen, heretic nor Jew is known to have observed it; what change heretic nor Jew is known to have occurred, quite as easily, with this individual right to ordain, and this presidency over cler-gy; this original, apostolic Episcopate? Evidently, there may not as well be supposed to have occurred, quite as easily, trons at large will, without the formality of any further

The question we have no right to treat as unimportant. Whether a most solemn promise of Christ has been fulfilled or not; and if it has, where its fulfilment appears; whether an office, intended by the Head of the church to continue therein, and, as its chief office, to last to the end of time, has continued to the present time; or whether it has been done, how do we know the latter has not been also? We know it has not, by the testimony, unbroken, of the church, from century to century. But why is not that testimony as valid in one case as the other? Why not believe it, as well when it proves the unbroken descent of the Apostelic office, as when it witnesses to the canonical backs. as when it witnesses to the canonical books of holy Scripture? How can we suspect the Fathers of the church, when they cidental consequence; but on the contrary of vital connection with the permanent interests of religion, and not by any to be passed over "unadvisedly or lightly," but considered "reverently, discreetly, soberly, and in the fear of God."

The care of the church to preserve the rathers of the church, when they substitute the former; without rendering their testimony substitute the former; without rendering their testimony substitutes the former; without rendering the former; without rendering the former; without rendering the former; recently, discreetly, soberly, and in the fear of God."

That many an individual, receiving this legal commission and presenting a valid claim to this Apostolical succession, proves himself practically unworthy of the high office he

> Our readers,-and particularly our English readers,will be rejoiced to perceive that the recent election for North Devon, has resulted triumphantly for the Protestant Conservative cause. The vacancy was occasioned by the elevation of Lord Ebrington to the peerage, on his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The candidates were and standing in society," to quote from Woolmer's Exeter Gazette, " were such as to obtain for him the votes of som who are more inclined to Conservative principles." At the close of the poll, Mr. Buck had obtained a majority of 480 over his opponent.

> The result of this election is not to be regarded as an uninteresting, isolated fact, but as a sign of the times and a prognostic of political good,-" as a victory," to adopt the authority above quoted, " for the Protestant Church, and a victory for the monarchy and constitution of our country." We well recollect that, immediately after the passing of the Reform Bill, Devonshire returned four Whig-Radical county members. This triumphant position, however, was not long maintained by the Ministerial Destructives. At the first ensuing vacancy, a Conservative replaced Lord Grey's sonin-law, Mr. Bulteel. Then followed the signal defeat of Lord John Russell in the spring of 1835, who, though backed by an enormous weight of local property and all the influence of the Crown, was ignominiously routed by Mr. Parker, a very young gentleman, but little known, and indebted for his seat mainly to his principles. The Conservatives had now gained half the representation of the County. At the General Election in 1837, the only Whig-Radical who retained his seat, was Lord Ebrington. He has now given place to a better man; and the beautiful county of Devon, one of the largest and most fertile in England, and that on whose shores the restorer of our Protestant ascendancy, William of Orange, first planted his foot, is now represented by four unflinching Conservatives,-Sir John Yarde Buller, Mr. Parker, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, and Mr. Buck. Who then can deny that the cause of Conservatism is stea-

dily gaining ground in England? There is, also, one particular circumstance connected with this Election, which we must not omit to notice, because it bears us out in the remark we have frequently made, that the Wesleyans in England, as a body, are firm supporters of the Established Church; and because it is a most complete justification of those loyal Wesleyans in Upper Canada, who have reprobated the contrary course pursued by their nominal organ, the Christian Guardian, towards the Church in this Province. None were more instrumental in Lord John Russell's defeat than the Wesleyans of Devonshire; and, on the late occasion of Mr. Buck's election, none were more staunch in his support. The London Watchman, which speaks the sentiments of the English Wesleyans, animadverts very strongly, in the following terms, on the conduct of a Wesleyan Minister, who wrote a letter to a Radical paper in a tone inimical to Mr. Buck :-"We can have no hesitation, as independent journalists, conscientiously attached to the principles which we have always avowed, in saying, that the grounds alleged by the writer of the Letter for his public interference with respect to the North Devon election are, in our judgment, altogether insufficient for his justification; and do no credit either to his logic or to his sense of what was due to those Protes. tant interests and institutions, which true and consistent Wesleyans have always felt it their duty, through evil re-

How far the Wesleyan Conference in England will apdian here, -- how far they will countenance its anti-Protestant adulation of Lord Normanby, and the Editor's incesvolutionary spirit is seeking to upheave our monarchical paper institutions, and a wily Jesuitism is secretly forging anew the fetters of Papal domination in every corner of the earth, We think, however, we cannot be wrong in predicting, that the Wesleyan Conference at home will soon be compelled, in vindication of its own loyalty and consistency, and for the protection of its faithful adherents in this Colony, to repudiate all connexion with the Guardian, -unless it be purified from its present leprous taint.

We are authorized to give notice that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with the Divine permission, to hold an ordination in Christ-Church, Montreal, on Trinity Sunday, the 26th day of May, next. We are desired to state that all aspirants for Holy Orders, whether their views have been previously made known to the Lord Bishop, in a general way, or not, are required immediately to make a particular application, and that those who are, or shall be, authorized to present themselves for examination, must do so not later than the morning of Thursday the 23d

We are requested to add that another Ordination will, Dec volente, be held in the Cathedral at Quebec, either on St. Peter's day, or on Sunday the 30th June, or Sunday the 7th July. Applications, as directed above, must be made in due time, and the same previous space must be allowed for examination.

Our Agents, subscribers, and friends in general, will excuse us, we trust, for renewing the appeal we lately made ders it indispensably necessary that punctuality should be CHURCH STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

RECTORY OF NIAGARA.

Rev. T. Creen, Incumbent. Morning Service is regularly performed in St. Mark's Church, at 11 A. M., and Evening Service at half past 2. Until the 1st December last, the separate service for the military force stationed at that post, was at 9 A. M.; after that date, and until the 1st May, the hour was fixed at half past 2. The number of troops, including the incorporated Militia, the Dragoon Guards, and Royal Sappers and Miners, attending divine service at the latter hour, amounts to 350 men.

In 1838, there were Baptisms 91; Burials 42; Communicants 123.

FRANKTOWN, BECKWITH.

Rev. J. Padfield, Incumbent. Divine Service at Franktown every Sunday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Every Sunday alternately, at Sanders's, at 3 P. M. and at Smith's Falls at 6 P. M. Three stations in Montague are supplied in weekly course, one on every Wednesday at John Wilson's, John Warren's, and Moses Rose's.

Number of Baptisms during the past year 43. Marriages 6. Burials 10. Communicants about 80. Confirmed on 2nd November last 26.

From late English Papers.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL .- The Glasgow Herald says, the all but unanimous vote of £1000 by the town council, on Thursday, to commence a subscription for the renovation of the venerable church of St. Mungo, is at present a source of deep satisfaction and hearty congratulation amongst the citizens. The amount required to be contributed by the inhabitants for the work, and to which the above sum makes a spirited beginning, is £10,000. When this money is obtained, the government have handsomely agreed to furnish the remainder, namely, £15,000, to complete the magnificent plan of Mr. Gillespie Graham for the renovation of this fine relic of antiquity, the most complete of its kind in Scotland, and which is so dear to, and hallowed in, the remembrance of every genuine denizen of Glasgow. That this preliminary sum of £10,000, £9,000 of which remains to be raised, will be speedily obtained, there is not the slightest doubt. We understand that £2000 or £3000 of the money required has already been put down.

Brackley Church.—We stated a fortnight ago, that a considerable sum, upwards of £650, had been raised by the sale of pews, in Brackley Church. The remaining 16 pews have since been disposed of, producing, with the former sum, £781. In addition to this, so creditable to the religious earnestness and attachment to the Established Church on the part of the parishioners, as well as the high character of their pastor, we have pleasure in stating, that donations have been received to the amount of £213. Of that the feoffees of the Brackley charity have given £100; Magdalen College 50 guineas; and Mrs. Woods, a sister of Mr. East, of Brackley, 10 guineas. All these donations have been made for the excellent purpose of securing free sittings for the poor. Thus, the sum of £994 has been raised for the purpose of re-pewing the ancient church at Brackley. An instance of greater success than this has seldom come to our knowledge. The work is to be constructed, we hear, of the best British oak. About 420 persons will be accommodated with seats in pews, and together with the children's gallery, about 340 with free sittings .- Northampton Herald.

A bazaar for the laudable purpose of erecting a new church in the parish of St. Sepulchre, was held at the County Hall, Northampton, on Wednesday last and the two following days, and was very fashionably attended. Among the occupiers of stalls were the Countess of Chesterfield, Lady Bateman and Misses Bateman, Lady Knightley and Miss Knightley, &c. The contributors of fancy articles included those from the Marchioness of Northampton, Countess of Chesterfield, Lady Mary Ross, Vicountess Milton, Lady Marianne Compton, Lady Knightley, Lady Bateman, &c. The handsome sum of £581 was realised from the sale.

TESTIMONY OF RESPECT TO THE REV. F. CLOSE .- In October last a subscription was entered into by many of the friends and parishioners of the Rev. F. Close, for the purpose of presenting to him a testimony of their respect .-The object contemplated was, that as Mr. Close had engaged to become the tenant of a house then in course of erect "instead of allowing him to be merely the lessee, his friends were anxious it should be made his own. The sum of £2,235 12s, the result of the subscription, was presented to the reverend gentleman on Monday last .- Cheltenham

The parochial clergy of the diocese of Winchester have petitioned against any increase of their livings being effected by the sacrifice or invasion of prebendal stalls, or other Cathedral emoluments. What will the assailants of the "grasping" clergy say to this new instance of that sordid feeling which they impute so liberally to the ministers of the Establishment .- Dorset Chronicle.

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 15.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS .- First Class .- Freeman, Trin.; Penrose, Trin.; Maitland. Trin.; Eddis, Trin.; Woodham, Jesus; Hoffer, Trin.; Bolton, John's; Mills, Queen's; Merry, Jesus; Simpkinson, Trinity.

Second Class .- Yeoman, Trin.; Leeman, John's; Christian, Pemb.; Joy, Trin.; Brodrick, Trin.; Gell, Trin.; Mathison, Trin.; Martyn, John; Bailey, John; Lawrence, Trin.: Green, Jesus.

Third Class .- Humphreys, John's; Tucker, Emman; Stewart, Trin.; Watson, Emman; Maunder, Queen's; Gordon, Trin.

Chancellor's Medallists .- The Chancellor's two gold nedals for the best classical scholars among the commencing Bachelors of Arts of the present year, were on Monday last adjudged to Arthur Shelly Eddis, and John Gorham

# Summary of Cibil Kntelligence.

Maitland, both of Trinity.

The arrival of the Great Western after a stormy passage of 22 days, has put us in possession of our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 21st March. We give below an abstract of the most important intelligence, together with the opinions of some of the leading Journals of of The Church. The amount of our current expenses ren- the metropolis on the questions most interesting to these Provinces. We begin with

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

From the London Standard, March 20. Admitting, however, for argument, that Great Britain had not an exclusive possessory right, her want of such an exclusive right did not confer that right upon the authorities at Maine. They at least had no exclusive right—first, because Maine is no independent state cognisable by an independent foreign

power; secondly, because not even the federal government itself could have such a right. In calling the territory "disputed," Mr. Van Buren admits so much; for over a disputed territory the parties litigant can exercise but a joint authority, save when the jurisdiction is provisionally reserved, as it generally and rationally is to the party in possession. The proceedings of the Governor and state of Maine, commenced and conducted as they were without the authority of the national government, were clearly as piratical as the invasion of Prescott or Navy Island—and with the national authority, such proceedings, commenced and conducted without communication British government, must constitute an act of hostility. There is no other term—the invasion of the Aroostook territory was an act of piracy or an act of war. Mr. Van Buren confesses as much in practice, though he does not dare to characterise the affair as it deserves, for we find that he requires the Governor of Maine to withdraw his pirate expedi-

We confess that though probably the danger of war is for the palliatory terms employed by the President when speaking of former piracies, and it seems but too clear that Mr. Van to involve both nations in enormous expense; the next to break up the American Confederation—indeed, the acknowledgment of the right of Maine to make war by herself is a great step towards that; and the last and worst result, to throw back for centuries the civilization of our Republican kinsmen.

From the Morning Herald, March 20.
Whilst the desire is universal throughout the United States to subvert all traces of English dominion in North America, the commercial relations which connect the southern states with England have induced in the more wealthy classes of traders a feeling of exceeding reluctance to engage in hostilities with this country. This feeling of reluctance on the part of American commercialists will, however, avail only to a very limited extent towards the prevention of war—for the commercial aristocracy of America is itself regarded as a tyranny, as a vast social nuisance, by the ultra-democratic party througha war with Great Britain would consign half the monied men in the United States to bankruptcy. A successful war with Great Britain, therefore, would not only add prodigiously to the solid power of the United States, but would transfer to the ultra-democratic party, the entire management of public af-

If we would avoid the disgrace of expulsion from North America—if we would avert the loss of our noblest colonies, 20,000 troops must be, forthwith, dispatched to Canada, and 10 sail-of-the-line appointed to the North American station. If we should even submit to the cunning aggressions of Mr. If we should even submit to the cunning aggressions of Mr. Van Buren, and to the insolence of his confederates—if, in fact, we should tamely and basely agree to the loss of the Canadas, still we should not by such measures avert the risk of war with the United States and with Russia. No;—we should only, by such a betrayal of the national honour, change the scene of conflict. We should, ultimately, and at no distant period, be compelled to decide on the shores of Ireland, or on the shores of England herself, that quarrel, which may much more appropriately and successfully be determined on the soil of Canada. A contest with the United States is, we repeat, inevitable unless England shall forthwith make prepara-tions for war on a scale sufficiently formidable to induce Mr. Van Buren to abandon his present policy.

From the London Standard, March 21.

The government of the United States is a pure democracy -the President is nothing-the Senate nothing-the Representative Assembly of a little weight as either; the populace govern, and, as always happens under the rule of trol the popular will. the populace, the worst class of the community exercise the functions of government. It is in these circumstances quite idle to calculate from the practice of regular governments in ancient or modern times, upon the course which the republic is likely to pursue towards Great Britain; but it is right to be prepared for the worst. We have to deal with a state like to which nothing before ever existed. There no ver was a democracy in which political power was so universally diffused, or descended so low; for we must always bear in mind that in the old republics the mass of the lower orders, being slaves, were wholly excluded from political influence. It is easy indeed to predict what will be the end of the North American anarchy. South America already exhibits the chart of its fate. The union will be dissevered, the northern states will separate from the southern, those east of the Alleganies from the western states, and then excan liberty—and every reflecting man at either side of the Atlantic knows that to this fate the commonwealth is doom-fold have caused that majority to be multiplied twenty or thirty fold had His Grace's sentiments upon the subject been as well the Arabs being killed. The prospect of an expectation are also as they are now." Atlantic knows that to this fate the commonwealth is cooled ed, whether the British authority be perpetuated in or expelled from the American continent. Hitherto the sole bond of union among the States has been a jealousy, not to say hatted, of Great Britain. A half savage and a lawless people because the ever heard delivered in that House." The Noble Duke rested his support of the motion principally, on the same traffic and the most crafty of following grounds. First, The solemn boast of the Governthis malevolent propensity upon Great Britain as the object been contradicted by the official returns. Second. upon which it could be most easily and most cheaply indulged. The policy, however, has been urged too fast and too length, however, has been urged too fast and too length) confessed existence of the Ribbon Coaspiracy. far; for when did democratical politicians ever look 20, or even two years before them? The populace have been taught to hate the nation from which they derive their origin, wittee on the Irish Municipal Comment of the committee on the Irish Municipal Comment of the Irish Municipal Comme far; for when did democratical politicians ever look 20, or and the populace are masters; the populace have, accordingly, taken the first opportunity to command a war, which, whatever its effects upon this empire, must precipitate the ruin of their own country. This war, when it shall commence-if it may not be said to have commenced alreadywill be distinguished from all the other wars that have afflicted mankind, as being a war of unmixed popular passion and gratuitous hatred, without the least alloy of vengeance, pride, or ambition; and it will have the result of all passion and outrages in Ireland since the year 1835. [Hear.] Now, without entering into the argument as to whether that inquiry was a proper one or not, it must be obvious to all, that fixing

The mischief to this empire will, however, be very great, and great in proportion is the guilt of those who have, as far as was within their power, invited the occasion of that mischief. We have alluded to the origin of the hostile disposition of the American Republicans, because a consideration of the influence at work ought to be borne in mind by those who are charged with the duty of preserving peace between the United States and England. Passion in the individual is rarely controlled by reason, popular passion never. The disposition of the Republicans being known, it ought to have been met in the only way in which such disposition. The disposition of the Republicans being known, it ought to have been met in the only way in which such disposition. ought to have been met in the only way in which such dispositions can be at any time restrained—by exhibiting proof of the certainty of immediate punishment upon the first step to its indulgence. Let us suppose an American President, who would naturally wish to preserve peace, in a condition to dolor of the certainty of immediate punishment upon the first step to its indulgence. Let us suppose an American President, who would naturally wish to preserve peace, in a condition to dolor of the certainty of immediate punishment upon the first step to its indulgence. Let us suppose an American President, who would naturally wish to preserve peace, in a condition to dolor of the certainty of immediate punishment upon the first step to its indulgence. Let us suppose an American President, who would naturally wish to preserve peace, in a condition to say to the people :--

material necessary to her manufacturers. How, then, can we injure her? In Canada? The history of our own revolution has, however, taught us how easily a few brave thought, conducive to the safety and advantage of that counmen can defend a wild country against tens of thousands, try. [Hear.] He should, therefore, call upon the House men can defend a wild country against tens of thousands, try. men can defend a wild country against tens of thousands, and late events have shown that Canada is not without a brave population, warmly attached to Great Britain, to say nothing of the immense military force—the conquerors of Napoleon, that may be transmitted from Europe—in a present war, then we can have no prospect but immediate ruin to our agricultural southern states, and to our commerce, with signal disgrace to our arms." Would not an appeal like this concrete case of feature and to our commerce, with signal disgrace to our arms." Would not an appeal like this concrete case of feature and the subject. [Hear.] If the House should be of policy in the administration of Ireland ought to be introduced, then, said the Noble Lord, we shall relinquish into other hands the Government of this country. [Loud cries of Hear, hear from all sides.]

On the 6th March in the House of Commons, Lord John this operate as an effectual sedative upon even republican madness? Now, let us hear what Mr. Van Buren must say if he speak the truth, and what every Republican Amethe present postponed, the impression produced upon us by rican will understand him to think: "We have no ground this affair is unsatisfactory. We do not forget that at the very commencement of the Canada rebellion Mr. Van Buren disinterred this question of the Maine and New Brunswick the opportunity is tempting. She has dismantled her fleets, the canada repellion of the Maine and New Brunswick the opportunity is tempting. disinterred this question of the Maine and New Brunswick boundary, and put it in the front of his Message to Congress as one particularly suiting the time. The applogy for Fairfield's outrage upon the law of nations is altogether of a piece with ou of former piracies, and it seems but too clear that Mr. Van Buren is not the man to avert very long that war between Great Britain and the States—the first effect of which will be to involve both nations in enormous expense; the next to break up the American Confederation—indeed, the acknowledgment we should be masters of the sea. Then, Great Britain has The Dublin Corporation has addressed the Queen, pray. so neglected her colonies that a million and a half of her ing her to rescind Lord Fortescue's appointment: the adpeople would be for that some year or two thrown out of dress passed unanimously. The Conservative society of of Incorporation.

Mr. Solicitor General, gives notice that he will to-morrow, employment by the want of our cotton, and this might give Dublin has also unanimously agreed to a similar address. her employment enough at home for her veteran troops, without sending them to Canada; so that we should have time repeal of the corn-laws, and the railroad job is the subject of enough to visit Quebec and Montreal. All this I concede, but Great Britain has indefatigable energy and almost inexplored in the subject of the repeal of the corn-laws and the railroad job is the subject of universal reprobation with all classes of Irishmen, except that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Liceutenant Governor, praying him to this House, here the subject of the reproduction with all classes of Irishmen, except those who have a direct local interest in it. In short, minimum the subject of the House, and the railroad job is the subject of the reproduction with all classes of Irishmen, except that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Liceutenant Governor, praying him to this House, the Covernor to the reproduction with all classes of Irishmen, except that an humble Address be presented to this Excellency the Liceutenant Governor, praying him to the Address be presented to the sufficiency of the Heir and Devise commissioners.

In the Irish counties are generally petitioning against the move for leave to bring in a Bill to determine the authority of the Heir and Devise commissioners.

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In the Irish counties are generally petitioning against the move for leave to bring in a Bill to determine the authority of the Heir and Devise commissioners. haustible resources; if undisturbed by European or Asiatic nisters are just now as unpopular in Ireland, as even in the war, she might, and probably would, at the end of a year London Common Council, where the declaration of Mr. or two"-What sanguine Republican would listen to one Richard Taylor (friend and editor of Horne Tooke, and by word more? What sanguine Republican, animated with much the most able Radical in the Assembly), that Sin Roout the federal union. The conquest of the Canadas would scarcely be hailed with more joy by the loco-focos, than would the subversion of the power of the monied classes. The same process, however, bids fair to attain both objects. The Canadas was received on Tuesday, that she care for a reversion of disaster at the end of two years, more than the federal union only by conquest; and das ean be added to the federal union only by conquest; and the end of 20 centuries? Look at the American war of 1812. On the side of the Americans that was the most hands." These are significant symptoms.—St. James's absurd and impolitic war in which a nation ever engaged - | Chronicle, March 14. public while she remains what she is, we can do so only by the ranks of the timid, who are alarmed at the violent promaintaining a great naval superiority, and encouraging in ceedings of the radical convention sitting in London. our own colonies the growth of cotton, and of those other raw materials of manufacture for which at present we seem to be dependent upon her. The republic is a democracyno engagements of Presidents or legislature will ever afford any pledge of peace. We believe Mr. Van Buren to be a prudent well disposed man. We are willing to entertain the same favorable opinion of a majority of the Senate and Legislative Assembly; but, as we have said, they really are nothing. The populace is the sovereign of the United States, and where that populace wills in concert, nothing but the berals. His arrival was deemed opportune for the coalition, fear of immediate punishment extending to itself will con-

The following, in consequence of a recent decision in the House of Lords, and the spirit of the country evinced in certain new elections, and the general result of the Registra. tions relates to a probable

## CHANGE OF MINISTERS.

The defeat of the Ministers in the House of Lords, on the 21st March, is thus spoken of in the Standard:—"In the House of Lords, the Earl of Roden moved for the appointment of a Committee, to inquire into the state of Ireland, as regards crimes, since the year 1835. The motion, which was characterized by Lord Melbourne (we quote the Morning Chronicals asserts) as "exceeding the control of the state of Lords, of the state was characterized by Lord Melbourne (we quote the Morning Chronicle's report) as "an inculpation, a condemnation, a pure censure, and nothing else, upon the Government," was, after a debate continued to four o'clock in the morning, carried by a majority of 63 to 58. We need scarcely, after quoting the foregoing confession of Lord Melbourne, say, carried in defiance of the most anxious preparations, and the fiercest opposition of the Ministerial party. The majority is small to state that the passes were all strongly fortified, and would be, as he judged, obstinately defended. The troops were suffering from want of provisions and other necessaries, and it is stated that the loss of men already amounted to 3,000, although they have not as yet encountered an enemy. The directors of the East India company are extremely urgent in their demands that the Passes were terminating and barbarian wars for centuries. This is the Euthanasia, if we may so abuse the term of North Ameri-

ple must have something to hate; and the most crafty of the Republican politicians have seen the advantage of turning ment, that Ireland had been tranquillized—a boast which had

mittee on the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill until the 15th of April, he wished to state to the House the intentions of government. It was his intention, in the first week after the recess, on one of the first days after the house met, to ask the opinion of the House as to the government of Ireland during the last few years. [Hear.] It appeared from a minute of the proceedings in the House of Lords, that last night, or rather early this morning, that the House agreed to the year 1835 as the date of inquiry into crime and outrage, there must be a general belief throughout the empire, and more especially in that part to which it referred, that it was intended the inquiry should be conducted by one branch of the legislature only and confined to one administration. There was another point of importance to in the legislature only and confined to one administration. There was another point of importance, too, in the proposed inquiry, and that was, it trenched upon one of the highest prerogatives hold office as long as he continued to possess the confidence of the House of Commons [hear, hear,] it was incumbent upon "Whatever your disposition or my disposition towards Gt.
Britain, we must not think of war at present. She has fleets that would sweep our military marine and our commerce from the seas. She has so effectually encouraged the industry of her colonies within the last 20 years, that she is wholly

independent of us for a supply of cotton or of any other bills which they had deemed it advisable to introduce [hear, hear] but they had been able, with the confidence of the House of Commons, and the forbearance of the other House, [hear] to carry on the administration in Ireland in a manner, he

Russell, in reply to a question from Sir Robert Peel, respecting the Ministerial Bill for the future Government of Canada, said, that as there were many points connected with that important measure, which required to be considered and examined anew, he would not be able to submit it until after the

The committee appointed by the House of Lords, under the resolution on which ministers were defeated, is very large; consisting of the Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Duke of

they threw away by it the carrying trade of the whole Corn Laws .- Lord Melbourne, the Premier, has marked world. Yet they did engage in it from pure disinterested out his course. He has at last said in the Lords, that it hatred of Great Britain, aided by the thievish itch of priva- would be the wildest and maddest scheme imaginable to teering. They were punished accordingly; but how little leave the agricultural interest unprotected. Both in the does the remembrance of that punishment now influence them? Lords and Commons, Ministers, though they have made it Look to the belligerent mania pervading the states at this an open question, opposed the repeal of the corn laws, and moment. What is the inference that we draw? That the are sustained by heavy majorities. The debates have been impending American war is a war caused by economy and protracted and tedius, and the determined decision to sustain retrenchment, and that if we are to avoid war with the re- the agricultural interest, is strengthened by accessions from

The Hon. Sir R. L. Dundas has been elected member for Richmond, in place of Lord Dundas, now, by the death of

Wm. Porter, Esq., has been appointed Attorney General at the Cape of Good Hope, in the room of P. M. Murphy, Esq., who has declined the appointment.

The Brighton Gazette has a most improbable report, that

as a new excitement for increased agitation.

The Great Western Steamer brought 7723 letters and 1153 newspapers, being the largest number she has yet had entrusted to her care. - Bristol Gazette.

Since the last Election, the Conservatives in the City of Dublin have added to their numbers 511 voters, all duly registered. This will give them a majority of at least 400 over O'Connell in a new contest.

## INDIA.

The following is from the London Morning Post,
The intelligence from India confirms the worst anticipations The army of Sir John Keene was retreating, the Sindes having assumed a decidedly hostile position. Capt. Barnes, who had been sent forward to reconnoitre, reported that the passes were all strongly fortified, and would be, as he judged, obstinately defended. The troops were suffering from want of provisions. army in India shall be reinforced to a great extent, and with

t we are convinced would tish expedition from Bombay, 13 British soldiers and 150 of House was again put into a Committee of the day, the Arabs being killed.

which Beigium accedes to the determination of the Conference of London. In a house of 100 members the majority was 16, the numbers having been-

For the measure ... ... 58
Against it ... ... 42
It was fully expected that the concurrence of the Senate would be obtained in the course of the present week. The city of Brussels continued in a tranquil state, but it remained to be seen how it would be received in the provinces. The funds had risen in consequence of this quasi decision of the

## FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.
We have received the Paris journals of Saturday and Sunday. The unfavourable tendency of the elections, which have given a majority of 20 to the coalition, has caused the ministry to resign. Marshal Soult was in consequence sent for by the King, and had a long audience of his Majesty. The result of the interview is of course unknown, but the Paris journals are filled with speculations upon it, and conjectural Cabinet lists. The coalitionists, in anticipation of the ner of which they highly disapprove, and the question cannot

#### UPPER CANADA. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Speaker, reported that he had received from the Governor of the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company, in obedience to the orders of the House, a letter with a statement of the affairs of that Institution, which was as

Capital Stock paid in £11,502 10s. 0d.

Amount of property insured £214,590 0s. 0d.

Amount of losses since March 1836, promptly paid £4171 18s. 9d.

Wednesday, 10th April, 1839.—The bill to prevent the felling of trees into the Grand River was read the third time and passed

The Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for the prompt measures adopted by him during the late invasions, was read the third time.

On the question for passing the Address, In amendment, Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. Kearnes, moves, That the Address do not now pass, but that it be amended by adding the following words—"We feel it incumbent on us, on this occasion, further to state to Your Ex-cellency that we are fully sensible that among the duties growing out of the peculiar state of things, which has existed in this Province, during the period of Your Excellency's administration, that the disposal of the convicted Traitors and Brigands has been most painful and difficult; and we beg to assure Your Excellency, that while we express our deep obligation for the firmness with which you sanctioned the infliction of such punishments as the security of the country imperatively demanded, we are fully sensible that your whole conduct has evinced a disposition to exercise mercy, in a degree that could not have been expected even by our enemies, and to which they must them-selves admit they had but slender claims."

The petition of the Magistrates of the District of Gore, in General Quarter Sessions assembled, praying for authority to levy an additional rate of one penny in the pound on all ratable property in said District for five years, to liquidate the District debt, was read.

And of Thomas Markland and one hundred and thirtyeight others, of the Town of Kingston, praying for the re-peal of the Act Incorporating the said Town, and that the old Police Laws may be established therein until the end of next Session, to give an opportunity of preparing a new Act

a copy of the commission under which the Government was administered in 1836.

Mr. Ferrie from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for copies of any communications from Officers of Chartered Banks, reported a draft, which was received and read three times, and passed.

Mr. Mathewson, seconded by Mr. Manahan, moves that

an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the imprisonment of Messrs. Thebodo and Hope, in the Kingston Gaol, and that Messrs. Sherwood and Rykert be a Committee to draft, report and present the same.

The House was again put into a Committee of the whole on the Bill, to authorise the issuing of Bills of credit.

On the question for passing the Bill, the yeas and nays were taken as follows:—Yeas 19.—Nays 18.—Majority 1.

The Bill to invest the Casual and Territorial Revenue in

the Legislature, was read the second time.

Thursday, 11th April.—The Bill to authorise the issuing

Thursday, 11th April.—The Bill to authorise the issuing of Bills of Credit, was read the third time.

On the question for passing the Bill.

In amendment, Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Murney, moves that the Bill do not now pass, but that it be amended by striking out the words "two hundred and fifty" and inserting instead thereof the words "one hundred."

The question of amendment was decided in the negative

by a majority of two.

In amendment, Mr Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Thomson,

moves that the Bill do not now pass, but that the following be added as a rider—" And be it &c. that no portion of the Bills of Credit authorised to be issued by this Act, shall be made use of for the purpose of completing any public work, until the interest upon the sum advanced for any such public ork shall be first paid."

The question of amendment was carried in the affirmative by a majority of nine, and ordered accordingly.

Mr. Robinson gives notice, that he will on to-morrow nove Resolutions to be transmitted by the Speaker to certain influential members of the Imperial Parliament, expressing the desire of this House, that in all measures relating to this Province, which are, or may be brought before them, they will be pleased to use their best exertions that the same may be passed in a manner adapted to promote the best interests of this Province, and to perpetuate its connexion with the mother country.

Mr. Murney, from the Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House praying for information respecting the confiscation of the property of persons convicted of High Treason, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following answer:

Gentlemen, - I request you will inform the House of Assembly that no steps have yet been taken by the Government on the subject matter mentioned in this Address. Mr. Burwell seconded by Mr. McLean, moves, that the

31st rule of this House be dispensed with so far as relates to the amendments made by the Honorable the Legislative Council in and to the Bill entitled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to make a grant of land to James Fitz Gibbon, Esq, and that the amendments be now read a second time. Which was carried, and the amendments were read a se-

cond time and concurred in.

The prospect of an extensive war with the Burmese was becoming daily stronger.

The prospect of the Select Committee, on the report of the Committee of the whole on the Clergy Reserves.—[Resolutions given last week.]

BELGIUM.

From the St. James's Chronicle, Murch 21.

The Belgian affair may at length be considered as settled, even by the Belgians themselves. On Tuesday last, the Chamber of Deputies at Brussels agreed to the Projet de Loi by thick Belgians affair may at length be considered as settled, and to the Bill sent up from this House, entitled "An Act to establish a second Market in the Town of Hamilton—to enable the Corporation of the said Town to effect a loan—and for other purposes therein mentioned," were read the first time.

> On Monday last, the Bill for the division of the Clergy Reserves, after a long debate, was negatived in the Assembly by a vote of 27 to 16; but it was subsequently re-com-

> We understand that a Bill for re-investing the Clergy Reserves in the Queen and Parliament, has been introduced in the Legislative Council by the Hon. John Macaulay; which will probably pass that House.

> The members of the St. George's Society at Toronto, celebrated the day with the customary honours on Tuesday last. An excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Scadding on the occasion; and at the dinner in the evening, "the Church of England" was toasted with vehement applause. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor formed one

> The report of five men having gone over the Falls, is contradicted. The Editor of the St. Catharines' Journal states that the information communicated to him to that effect, proves to be incorrect.

## BIRTH.

At Wellington Square, the lady of W. J. Kerr Esq. of a

## MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. at Whitby, by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Dr. Nicol of the Township of Darlington, to Maria Alves, eldest daughter of Dr. Boyes, of the former place. DIED.

At the Rectory, Richmond U. C., on the 12th April, John Middleton, only son of the Rev. R. V. Rogers, aged 18 months.

List of Letters received to Friday, April 26th:

Rev. R. D. Cartwright; J. Somerville Esq. [with three cases]; Lord Bishop of Montreal; R. P. Crooks Esq.; J. Kent Esq. with rem. in full vol. 2; Rev. W. Macaulay; J. W. Gamble Esq.; Rev. J. G. Geddes; Rev. T. S. Kenne. dy; Rev. H. J. Grasett, add. sub.

#### Original Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH. THE PASSAGE OF THE BERESINA.

In these behold the tools, The broken tools, that tyrants cast away
By myriads, when they dare to pave their way
With human hearts—to what?—a dream alone. Childe Harold.

Onward! still on-the relics of a host, Whose fame hath made Earth's proudest monarchs quake, They rush, like Ocean's waves tumultuous tost-Bloodshed and famine mingling in their wake! There, in one mass, behold the proud array— The boast of France! Ere yet shall close that day, Not e'en his voice his minions shall awake; Nor yet a mother's eye—if such were there-Shall tell amid the ghastly heaps the son she bare !

Onward they press—for, ever in their rear, The foeman sweeps relentless on his way— The cannon speaks in thunder to the ear— No voice can bid that fearful torrent stay— Or rouse their spirit for the bloody fray—And flash on flash, and gleaming steel appear! What reck they ought of war, save mortal fear, That bids them not from safety madly stay, But seek that boon in flight! For, wild and dread, O'er many a dreary plain the Hettman's Cossacks spread.

Mark, how their spectral corses, grimly strew Their brethren's path; and all unheeded lie, Save by their warrior foe's marauding crew, Whose knives gleam swiftly on the closing eye-Waked, but to hear the curse that bids them die! And there the banner, once that proudly flew, War-worn and soiled, lies stiff'ning in the hold Of him who, to his honoured standard true, Binds to his heart that pall with one convulsive fold!

Onward! still on—for now, before their view The sullen river rolls its darkling flood— The clang of war, behind, hath burst auew— No time have they o'er sad defeat to brood. Onward-o'er dying friends, so late who stood The sharers of their toil;—for life, for life, The madd'ning race begins: in that dark hour, With every horror fraught, with danger rife, Who dreamtof kindred ties, or felt sweet friendship's power?

And fast and wild, in gathering crowds they come; And shrieks and groans from out that mingling mass,
Tell that the anguish'd spirit wingeth home
Its weary flight. They win that narrow pass!
But, ever and anon, the thund'ring bass
Of guns, that rumble in the distance, boom—
Waking to concentioners and the stance of t Waking to one continuous peal! Alas! Is there no hope for that late victor host? The despot's arm, earth's scourge, and Gaul's triumphant

None! for the tempest breath of heaven hath woke, And, darkly green, the swollen waters flow; The voice of God in sweeping winds hath spoke— The rear-guard yields to the victorious foe !—
It heaves—it yawns—O God! with one dread throe, The crowded bridge, their last resource, hath broke; And thrice ten thousand sou!s are hurled below, Into that "hell of waters," fierce and strong, Whose waves relentless bear the flower of France along!

Aye, and her vine-clad vallies long shall hear The voice of mourning for her sons who lie, Thrown by the sated wave on deserts drear; And long shall ring "that agonizing cry," And haunt his dreams, when none to soothe is nigh! And fortune flown, shall thunder in his ear Mid courts and camps—the worm that ne'er shall die—And tell to every age, like Heaven's own wrath,
The vengeance dire that waits upon the Invader's path!

CHURCH CALENDAR. April 28 .- Fourth Sunday after Easter. May 1.—St. Philip and St. James' Day, 5.—Fifth Sunday after Easter.

## THE DEATH OF SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

Throughout this dreadful contest, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, unattended even by an aid-de-camp, moved about cheering magnificent pictures are usually historical; his portraits the men, and exerting himself to restore order. He was thus employed when two French dragoons rode furiously at and authorised by a familiar acquaintance with the workhim, and endeavoured to lead him away prisoner. The ings of the human mind, in all its varying positions of dig. brave veteran would not yield, upon which one of the nity, piety, folly and degradation. He thus speaks as one troopers made a longe at his breast, and passed his sword having authority, so that his opinions wear the aspect and with great force under the general's arm: though severely the gravity of the results of conviction, and are received bruised by a blow from the sword-guard, Abercrombie seized by the listener as the offspring of truth. Even the hideous the Frenchman's weapon, and, after a brief struggle, wrested grouping, the fearful contortion, the ghastly expression, it from his hand; he then turned, with equal judgment and which frequently animate the designs of our early preachers, magnanimity, to oppose his remaining adversary, but that may be traced to their diligent and courageous anatomy of man was already harmless; a corporal of the 42d, observing the soul and the passions. They had hung over the conthe perilous situation of his chief, sprang forward, and ap- vulsed agony of the suffering sinner, and recorded all the plying the muzzle of his piece to the Frenchman's side, deepening throes of the spiritual dissolution. They had

price which was accounted, by every man and officer in the chamber of death. What they had seen and heard, they \* \* Those also, who are acknowledged by the laws of British army, as far too costly. The gallant veteran who declared with uncompromising hardihood and sincerity; had that day wielded their energies, was found to have re- but, like some of the Italian painters, the vigour of their ceived a desperate wound; under which, now that the ex- feelings, and the sublime energy of their genius, often hurcitement of a doubtful contest was over, his physical pow- ried them into a grotesque and offensive audacity of sentiers gave way. At what precise period during the battle the fatal bullet struck him, has not been accurately ascertained. Reynolds relates, that upon the first inspection of Poussin's

who was himself present in the action, "the general at- be violated, that the stormy agitation of the story might be tempted to alight from his horse; a soldier of the high- deepened. A closer examination enabled him to discover landers, seeing he had some difficulty in dismounting, as- the characteristic beauties of the Master .- Church of Eng. sisted him, and asked if he should follow him with the land Quarterly Review. horse. He answered, that he would not require him any more that day. While all this was passing, no officer was near him. The first officer he met was Sir Sidney Smith; and, observing that his sword was broken, the general presented him with the trophy he had gained. He betrayed no progeny of life in them, to be as active as that soul was easy and expeditious by water than it would have been by symptoms of personal pain, nor relaxed a moment the whose progeny they are; nay, they do preserve, as in a land. The riches of both the Indies are wasted to our shores; intense interest he took in the state of the field; nor vial the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intel- we sit at home, and feast upon the productions of every was it perceived that he was wounded, till he was joined lect that bred them. I know they are as lively, and as vi-country under heaven, while the superfluity of our own comby some of the staff, who observed the blood trickling down gorously productive, as those fabulous dragon's teeth; and modities is disposed of to advantage abroad. A friendly inhis thigh. Even during the interval from the time of his being sown up and down, may chance to bring up armed tercourse is opened between the most distant lands; savages being wounded and the last charge of cavalry, he walked men. And yet, on the other hand, unless wariness be are humanized, and become proficients in the arts and sciwith a firm and steady step along the line of the highlan- used, as good almost kill a man as kill a good book: who ences; the Gospel is preached among them, and the light of ders and General Stuart's brigade, to the position of the kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but truth made to shine upon those who sat in darkness and the guards in the centre of the line, where, from its elevated he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself, kills the shadow of death; they are taught the art of arts, the scisituation, he had a full view of the whole field of battle. - image of God, as it were in the eye. Many a man lives a ence of sciences, the art of holy living and the science of Here he remained, regardless of the wound, giving his or- burden to the earth; but a good book is the precious life- salvation. A large vessel, with all its conveniences, conders so much in his usual manner, that the officers who blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on pur-structed in such a manner as to go upon the surface of the unless at the option of the Publisher. came to receive them perceived nothing that indicated either pose to a life beyond life. It is true, no age can restore a water, and to brave the fury of the winds and waves, is, pain or anxiety. These officers afterwards could not suffillife, whereof perhaps there is no great loss; and revolu- perhaps, the master-piece of human contrivance; and the to Messrs. Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London; and in Ireciently express their astonishment, when they came to learn tions of ages do not oft recover the loss of a rejected truth, Psalmist, when contemplating the wonders of the ocean, land, to the Editor of 'The Warder,' Dublin.

considerable force to extract it after his death. My res. we see a kind of homicide may be thus committed, sometient. With a wound in such a part, connected with and real and fifth essence, the breath of reason itself; slays an bearing on every part of his body, it is a matter of surprise immortality rather than a life .- Milton. how he could move at all; and nothing but the most intense interest in the fate of his army, the issue of the battle, and the honour of the British name, could have inspired and sustained such resolution. As soon as the impulse ceased in the assurance of victory, he yielded to exhausted nature, acknowledged that he required some rest, and lay down on a little sand hill close to the battery."

By this time the rumour was spread abroad that the commander in chief was wounded, and the place where he lay was soon surrounded by the general and other officers. At which have little or nothing to do with our actual location a respectful distance from that melancholy party, the sol- upon the earth, and which, therefore, we cannot conceive diers stood in groups; the triumphant feelings attendant on victory having given place to the deepest sorrow, and the tended them to be hereafter more fully developed. These most intense anxiety; for Abercrombie was adored by the unite kindness with rigour; and his mode of address was at are occasionally found imbedded among the ruined edifices all times such as to win the affections of the very men he of former ages, telling at the same time the story of their was compelled from time to time to punish. The consequence was, that among the rugged countenances that with which they were originally connected. Every theory watched him on that eventful occasion, there was scarce one of religion which does not assert as its primary position the over which the "unaccustomed tear" did not flow; and ruined condition of the human mind, as we now witness it when at last he was borne off for transportation on board in this world, is obviously wrong, because it is obviously the Foudroyant, he carried with him the blessings and the irreconcileable with the evidence of incontrovertible facts. prayers of all ranks and degrees in the army.

Whatever science could suggest, or skill execute, to preserve a life so valuable, was performed by the medical gentlemen both of the fleet and the army. Every possible ef. fort was made to extract the ball; and he bore for a while with so much firmness the painful and irritating operation, that confident hopes were entertained almost to the last moment. It appeared, however, that the mind was on this, as it is on various occasions, too active for the body. Sir Ralph Abercrombie could not be persuaded to divert his thoughts from the condition and prospects of the army; over which he continued to watch, while a patient in the flag-ship, with the same intensity of interest which he had experienced while on shore. His son, Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie, attended him, indeed, from day to day, and took his instructions exactly as if no misfortune had befallen him. It would have been marvellous had nature withstood this two-fold pressure of bodily suffering and mental turned "to Him who gave it."-Rev. G. R. Gleig.

#### THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

tory of the Senate. The Christian advocate will employ which no one suspects in the person who fills the part, and Editor of the Church or Cobourg Star. and vice in the most attractive and the most repulsive atti- Pott. tudes, with all the charm of hue, and all the gloom of shadow; but the features will be only drawn larger than nature, so to speak, not beyond nature. Hence his most copied from the living or the dead; his situations suggested sat by the pillow of the expiring Christian, and beheld with A great and important victory was obtained, though at a the eye of faith the ANGELIC CLOUD descending upon the ment. Their imagery is not seldom discordant. Sir Joshua wonderful picture of Perseus and Medusa's Head, he turned "Some time after," says General David Stuart of Garth, away in disgust; every principle of composition seemed to

## BOOKS.

the state in which he was, and the pain which he must for the want of which whole nations fare the worse. We cries out in admiration, as if placed in a situation like this

had entered his groin and lodged deep in the hip joint; the the living labours of public men, how we spill that seaball was even so firmly fixed in the hip joint, that it required soned life of man, preserved and stored up in books; since pectable friend, Dr. Alexander Robertson, the surgeon who times a martyrdom; and if it extend to the whole impressurprise and admiration at the calmness of his heroic pa. in the slaying of an elemental life, but strikes at the ethe-

#### The Garner.

THE NATURAL SINFULNESS OF MAN.

The image of God in the human soul is disfigured indeed, but not effaced. That we are intended for another and a better state of existence than the present, is attested by those instincts, energies, and apprehensions of our minds, a wise Providence to have placed within us, had he not inhowever, at this moment, are like golden treasures in earthen present desolation, and of the more glorious state of things But harsh and uncompromising statements are seldom consistent with the sober character of real truth. The good principles of our minds are manifestly not entirely destroyed, but only crushed; not extinct, but only benumbed and em barrassed in their operations. It is the object of religion to awaken them from this lethargy, and to restore them to their original vigour. How then would common reason tell us that this object might be best relieved, even were revelation silent on the subject? Obviously by invigorating, not extinguishing, the latent and almost imperceptible spark of holiness within us; by calling into better and more consis tent action our suspended or misapplied energies. Now it is evident that such is the salutary struggle in which we are engaged by the instrumentality of Christianity, if we understood our religion rightly .- Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth.

#### A GOOD NAME.

What is it that makes the monumental tablet, the bust or disquiet. Throughout the evening of the 27th he became statue, speak, and speak home to the heart? It is the name more than usually restless, complaining of excessive lan- which yields that witness, and which animates the stone guor and an increased degree of thirst; and, from an early which in one word comprises all that which Death has not hour on the morning of the 28th, his medical attendants the power to seize, nor the licence to destroy. And what is entertained serious apprehensions. These were not mis. the virtue of a name? Will the scoffer say, mere sound placed; for after lingering a few hours, apparently in lit. and nothing more? Base and pernicious cavil! Observe tle pain, though labouring under a difficulty of respiration the sordid infamy of such affected scorn for names and chaexceedingly distressing to behold, the lamp of life went out, racters. Say they are shadows; but the shadow shows the and the soul of the chivalrous and kind-hearted veteran re. just proportion of the figure, and, if rightly measured, leaves a perfect record of its altitude. And is the substance too of all such deserts reduced to nothing, when its date in this world shall expire? Is it nothing to have been good and We are informed by Strabo, that the eloquence of the anticients war only an imitation of poetry, divested of its mea- attention to mankind? Ambitious men may find it so. It sures; and Lord Bacon, carrying out and enlarging the de- is so to those who pursue forbidden paths to glory, and who finition, observes, that in all persuasions wrought by elo. mistake ill-gained applauses for renown. Their hearts will quence, or by any impressions of a similar nature, which tell them that it is but a dissembled part which they sustain. paint and disguise the true appearance of things, the chief In that case, indeed, their name will be but the shadow of a importunce between the oratory of the Pulpit and the ora- cold and cheerless when the crowd removes; a theatre in colours, indeed, but not disguises. He will array virtue wears the trappings, the real hero of the story. -Archdescon

> TRUE SPIRITUAL GUIDES. Those who derive their authority by a continued succes sion from the Apostles; who are called unto and constituted in their office in a regular and peaceable way, agreeable to Church; according to rules approved in the best and purest CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES ages; who are prepared to the exercise of their function by the best education that ordinarily can be provided, under sober discipline, in the schools of the prophets, who thence by competent endowments of mind, and useful furniture of good learning, acquired by painful study, become qualified to guide and instruct the people; who, after previous examination of their abilities, and probable testimonies concerning their manners, (with regard to the qualifications of incorrupt doctrine, and sober conversation described by the Apostles,) are adjudged fit for the office; who also in a pious, grave, solemn manner, with invocation of God's blessing, by laying of which they have always on hand, consisting of our country, an obligation to obey whom is part of that human constitution, unto which we are in all things (not evidently repugnant to God's law) indispensably bound to submit; whom our sovereign, God's vicegerent and the nursing father of his Church among us, (unto whom in all things high respect, in all lawful things entire obedience is due,) doth command and encourage us to obey. Those, I say, to whom this character plainly doth agree, we may reasonably be assured, that they are our true guides and governors, whom we are obliged to follow and obey .- Dr. I. Barrow .

By the invention of shipping, and the art of navigation, the sea is made in reality to join those nations which it ap-Books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a pears to divide, the communication being often far more have suffered from the nature of his wound. A musket ball should be wary, therefore, what persecutions we raise against of ours—" There go the ships."—Bishop Horne.

GROWTH IN GRACE.

The growth of a believer is not like a mushroom, but like an oak, which increases slowly indeed, but surely .-Many suns, showers, and frosts pass upon it before it comes attended him, assured me that nothing could exceed his sion, a kind of massacre, whereof the execution ends not to perfection; and though in winter it seems dead, it is gathering strength at the root .- Cowper.

> All our outward performances and worship of the body are nothing but the body of worship, and therefore nothing but a carcass, except the Lord Jesus by his Spirit breathe upon it the breath of life .- Archbishop Leighton.

#### Advertisements.

LADY of the highest respectability is anxious to receive A Two or THREE children, from six to twelve years of age, who would be boarded and educated in her family. They would be instructed in the usual branches of a good English education, and the greatest attention would be paid to their religious improvement. Music, Dancing, Singing and the Guitar would be taught, if required. Application may be made [if by letter, post paid,) to the Rev. A. N. Bemen. A strict disciplinarian, he nevertheless knew how to vessels, or rather, like jewels and costly works of art which thung, Rector of Cobourg, or Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, of the same place.

Cobourg, January 18th, 1839.

Young Lady, accustomed to tuition, wishes to obtain a A Young Laby, accustomed to tunion, wishes to instruct situation as Governess. She would undertake to instruct and situation as Governess. French. Music, and children under twelve years of age in French, Music, and the usual branches of an English education.

Application to be made (if by letter post paid,) to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, or to G. S. Boulton, Esq.

ANTED, by the 1st June next, a Teacher for the CORNWALL FEMALE FREE-SCHOOL, capable of intructing in all the common branches of education and needle-work. None will be accepted but an experienced Teacher, a member of the Church of England, and one who can procure the most unexceptionable references. To the school is attached a comfortable dwelling house, partly furnished. Application to be made to Mrs. Mountain, Cornwall, U. C.

#### ASSISTANT WANTED.

IN consequence of the rapid increase of Pupils in the District School of Johnstown District, at Brockville, the Principal is desirous of engaging a permanent Assistant, to whom a liberal compensation would be given. Satisfactory testimonials as to character and acquirements from at least one clergyman would be expected. For particulars apply (post paid) to the Rev. Henry Caswall, Principal of the Johnstown District School, Brockville.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Rector of Richmond, Bathurst District, has a vacancy in his family for another THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, Application, if by letter, to be post paid.

Parsonage, Richmond, January 14th, 1839.

32-tf.

7-tf.

WANTED .- In a Private Family, on the first of May next, a Gentleman duly qualified to teach Greek, Latin, Mathematics, &c. and fully qualified to prepare pupils great; to have filled a part in life, and filled it well? Were for either Oxford or Cambridge. Apply personally, or by

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FARM pleasantly situated within four miles of Cobourg A FARM pleasantly situated within lour mines 100 acres, (to which there is a good road), containing 100 acres, 50 of which are cleared and fenced. It is well watered, and recommendation unto the reason is derived from the imagi- shade. They have but the momentary plaudits, and the has an excellent mill-seat upon it. Upon the premises are nation. But herein we discover a distinction of very great transient honours of a noisy theatre, filled for an hour, but a dwelling-house, barn, stable, and shed, in good repair. Application may be made (if by letter, post paid) to the 41-tf.

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## TERMS.

To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighborhood of the place of publication, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHIL-LINGS per annum, postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at least halfyearly in advance.

No subscription received for less than six months; nor the naper discontinued to any subscriber until arrearages are paid

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