"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

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Poetry.

THE VISION OF PEACE. From an Unpublished Poem, By J. Wilson, Professor of Phrenology, and author of "Our Israelitish Origin," &c.

The following verses are presented as a specimen of the manner in which the things, belonging to the outward glory, may be regarded as types of the accompanying spiritual blessings—blessings already in part enjoyed. The verses are a paraphrase, it may be observed, of Rev. xxi. 18–27—xxii. 1–5.

I Jerusalem had walls of wondrous height. Which still, in beauteous strength, appeared to grow Of modest Jasper they; but yet so bright, They all around, like summer sun, did glow; Yet not oppressively:—they sparkled so, As still to cheer, but ne'er to dim the sight. Strong to withstand th' assault of every foe, to the source of ever new delight:

In God's pure word, be strong; let Christ be all thy might. 2 This wall, so beautiful, and bright, and strong, Was something worthy given to enfold: The city, which thus lay pure light among, Was all, itself, of precious purest gold,
Like clearest glass:—God's truth doth treasure hold;
And rich should be the Christian's life;—a song Wherein the power of light divine is told; Free from hypocrisy, and every wrong, Whether of heart or life; of hand, or guileful tongue.

3 The clear foundations of th' enlighting wall, Which held a city all so rich and pure, With precious stones were gaily garnished all; And joined as one, for ever to endure : Let us adorn our One Foundation sure, With graces various and resplendent; all Whereby we glory may to Christ procure; Yea, let us cast aside all Satan's thrall; And let true faith in Jesus, Eden's peace recall.

1 As Jasper modest, yet most bright, Shall be the Church, in Christ, her light. Pure, powerful,—her affection true, Shall be like throne of Sapphire blue. In the Chalcedony, appear
Rich mingling hues:—so Christ is dear.
Around, of Emerald's cheering green,

God's rainbow covenant is seen.

Sardonyx, circling union shews; So reigning saints round Christ shall close. The Sardius red, says God their Sire, Shall round them be like wall of fire. The Chrysolite describes the crown,-The golden triumphs they have won.
The Beryl is of heavenly dye; So heavenly are their works and joy. Like Topaz bright, their hearts shall flame,

To know and tell of Jesus' name. Like gold and green Chrysoporus, They beauteous are, and bounteous. The Jacinth paints the life of thos Who God's life-giving works disclose; The violet, purple, Amethyst, The lofty—lowly—mind, of Christ.

4 Twelve pearls, most precious, the twelve gates were seen; Each in itself was beautiful and rare.

Nor were they such as earth presents, I ween: Each was of One rich pearl, to saints most dear:-Thus high shall be esteemed the means, which are Prepared of God, his goodness to obtain; Thus high shall Christ be prized every where; Yea, through the One pearl of great price we gain,

Whate'er can bliss bestow, or confidence maintain 5 Nor could the pilgrim disappointment meet, Whene'er he through these lovely gates might pass; All of pure gold, and like transparent glass:

So should the Christian walk in holiness,
All free from every guile, and rich and sweet,
Should be his shewing of the righteousness
Of him who called away his wandering feat Of Him who called away his wandering feet

From guilt and gloom immense to light and joy complete. I saw no temple in God's city, where The worship paid Him by the tribes might be: For the Lord God Almighty fully there— The Lamb, who gave his precious blood for me-Throughout the whole :- all was a place of prayer, Of praise, of christian converse—all agree True blissful confidence in God to share

And each the other helps His glory to declare. 7 The city had no need that brightening sun Of earthly splendour upon it should shine; And the reflected light of the pale moon Fled back abash'd before its life divine: God's glory gave it light;—that work of thine, My Saviour! and of which thou art alone— Thyself the light; by this thou shalt combine The nations of the saved into one,

To walk in that pure light, their endless joy begun. 8 Yet, human splendour shall not be denied; For thither now the kings of earth shall bring Shall be, by all they have, that city's King. Day shall not see its gates shut, for nothing Like night of error shall its glories hide : But gladly in the ways of God they'll sing,

The glory and the praise: there these shall now abide. 9 But into it, shall enter in no wise, Whatever makes God's holy place unclean, Whate'er doth idols work, or maketh lies; But only those whose names are written in The Lamb's own book of life.—The saints shall win Within those gates, to feast their wondering eyes. Truth cannot in the darkening soul remain, But, from idolatry and guile, still flies
To cheer and guide in virtue those who light can prize.

10 The angel who me guided, shewed me now pure, delightful, and refreshing stream, Of living water, which was seen to flow From throne of God and of the Lamb:-Redeem O God! thy people from each guileful dream; That they may live thy blessings to bestow; May show their spirits are received from Him Who is enthroned in love; may saints live so, That by their lovely lives, men may the Gospel know. 11 And in the middle of that golden street,

On either side of this pure river, grew The tree of life; whereon, most fair and sweet, Twelve kinds of fruit, each month, did bless the view:-These, of the gospel, were the influence true As seen in action; even the leaves were meet To grow where all was lovely and good too They were for healing of the nations great: The verdure of the Church, with medicine is replete.

12 Now shall be no more curse; for there the throne (v. 3-5.) Of God, and of the Lamb, shall ever be; Him shall his servants serve: whilst, like a sun Of joy-bestowing light, His face they'll see;
Each by his life shall say—God owneth me.
No night is there; and candle they need none;
Nor light of other sun: for gloriously, The Lord God giveth light to every one: And to eternity, their reign in bliss shall run.

MATTHEW PARKER, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.*

[Concluded from our last.] foster the infant ecclesiastical establishment, the practical

When Elizabeth came to the throne, her care was to part of which task she entrusted to Sir Nicholas Bacon, * From the Church of England Magazine.

her lord keeper; and Cecil, afterwards the famous Lord with her majesty to summon a general assembly of all ye be indifferent to say with that ancient man, 'If, O the church of England is this,—that every man, however poor, Burleigh. Elizabeth had experienced the high merits the protestant clergy, that a set form and method (of Lord, I am yet necessary for thy people, I do not refuse though he were the most destitute creature upon earth, though he of Parker, and she was, therefore, now enabled, from public service and government) might be adopted.— the labour.' So that ye may be able to believe, with dwell in the furthest parish in the furthest border of England. intimate friend and fellow collegian of Parker, and had,

pari," (the form in which it has been said that it was refuse, were threatened with a "præmunire" (an act vacant bishopric, the meaning of the words being "I am parties refusing to comply with a royal edict so long as unwilling to be made bishop") was, perhaps, never in they remain contumacious) at first; and in the event of any other instances uttered with such sincerity of heart. a second refusal, were to be indicted for high treason.-

reign," says he in one of his letters to Cecil, published administer this oath to the clergy; but the penetration by Strype, "in obscurity, without all conference, or such of Parker foresaw the miserief which would follow, if it raise up my heart and stomach to utter in talk with therefore, which he circulated among his brother bishops, others, that which with my pen I can express indiffer- he recommended to them totender the oath once only; ently, without great difficulty.'

(v. 20.) that the private and simple manner in which that cere- religion and to the state of the realm, thus by God's four years, 6,700 books. A large number of these he mony was conducted, gave occasion to a silly report providence quietly reposed; and which also do envy the gave to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. which the papists industriously propagated, that it was continuance of us all so placed by the queen's favour as it took place in the archi-episcopal palace, at Lambeth. obtaired." This was a merciful course, and it was to rude insult and violation. "It fell to the possession," thing he can lay hands upon," let such doubters be at denominations." In the reign of king Edward many the pains to look into Burnet's History of the Reforma- particulars of ecclesiastical costume had been laid aside; tion, where they will find it to be more than possible, by but Elizabeth issued injunctions for their revival, reading the letters Parker wrote to Sir Nicholas Bacon, ordering that "seemly garments, square caps and copes," and Sir William Cecil, setting forth his own inabilities should be again used. Many conformed entirely, but and infirmities, and telling the lord keeper in confidence, some refused the surplice and cap, viewing them as that "he would much rather end his days upon such reliques of popery, and therefore, both superstitious and small preferment as the mastership of his college, a sinful. It is not my purpose here to enter into a vindiliving of twenty nobles per annum at most, than to cation of ministerial vestments: but it should not be dwell in the deanery of Lincoln, which is 200 at the forgotten that God absolutely and positively enjoined the the archbishop's copy of his "Antiquities," in the saying to Moses, "Thou shalt make holy garments for ments respecting him.

bishopric, to appropriate to herself such part of its "sinful." The vestments worn by the clergy of the temporalities as she might choose to possess, and to give Church of England are exceedingly plain and simple, in exchange such portions of abbey lands, or other and not alterable (as in the church of Rome) according estates vested in the crown, as she might deem equiva- to the circumstances of times. lent. Convinced that no establishment could be safe, whose governors must be subject either to the absolute adopt the clerical dress; but resistance was still made. controul of the crown, or to the reproach of poverty, he Caps, hoods, and tippets, were reviled as remnants of laboured earnestly with Elizabeth to persuade her to popery; and were to be firmly rejected. Thus the relinquish this right; and, though she exercised it with queen, and a large body of the clergy, were brought into respect to his own see soon after he was appointed to collision, the opposing faction being headed by the preside in it, he in a great measure finally prevailed .- abandoned earl of Leicester, that unworthy favourite.-He swept away gradually, and with a gentle hand, the | Concerting his plans with certain others of the ecclesiasnumerous remains of the Romish system which yet tical commission, Parker composed, in 1564, certain clung to the church, and, to render his efforts more articles respecting the public administration of the palatable, began with the queen herself. Elizabeth, sacraments, and the apparel of the clergy; but the privy who still prostrated herself, in her chapel and in her council, at the instigation of Leicester, refused to concloset, before a crucifix, and was firmly averse to the firm them. He published them, however, upon his own marriage of priests, yielded those prejudices to the authority: but they were, as might be expected, disarguments of Parker. He defended the reformation regarded. It was while engaged in these disputes, that with equal zeal and moderation, in a correspondence he was deeply occupied in superintending the bishops' with the ejected Popish prelates, and engaged warmly bible; so called, because, to each of the bishops had with Calvin in forming a plan for the uniformity of faith been assigned a portion to be revised and corrected, and discipline among protestants throughout Europe, the Parker reserving to himself the final controll of the carrying of which into effect was unhappily prevented by the death of that extraordinary man." Whatever attempts to moderate the rancour of the provided in differences of opinion may exist with reference to the effort which was attended but with small success; but doctrinal views of Calvin, it is a libel upon his memory, his own spirit seemed to be much disciplined by the to affirm that he was averse either to monarchy or endeavour to moderate those of others, and, as his end episcopacy: to the latter, certainly, he was not absolutely approached, his contemplation of an immortal state averse, as Strype has brought sufficient evidence to shew. became more calm and experimental. An evidence of For uniformity he was as anxious as Parker, who has his own state of mind appears in a letter which he been so much reproached for his endeavours to promote addressed, in 1573, to his friend, the lord treasurer, in it. It was soon after his consecration that he received a severe illness. It occasioned him to write a "grave a letter from Calvin, in which that reformer said, that and consolatory letter to the same lord," to this effect: he rejoiced in the happiness of England, and that God "SIR,—That Almighty God, whose pleasure is

* The most complete defence of Parker's consecration is to be

probably, first recommended him to the queen's especial January, 1562, to establish the reformed faith and a and thank his mercy.' church polity, Parker, in that assembly, proposed the "What with passing those hard years of Mary's It was ordered that the arcabishops and bishops should and should any refuse, to leave the recusant to be dealt At length, on the 28th day of May, he received the with by himself. The letter was thus concluded: The originals of the letters in Burnet, are in use of such vestments to the clergy of the Jewish church Lambeth Library, with many other curious MS. docu- Aaron the high priest, for glory and for beauty" (Exod. xxviii. 2), and "garments for his sons to minister in the "Parker's first care, was to secure the independence priest's office" (Exod. xxxv. 19). God made it death of the new hierarchy. An act had passed in the late for the Jewish priests to officiate without their vestments, parliament to enable the queen, on the vacation of any which he would have never done if the use of them were

Elizabeth was highly displeased with the refusal to Whatever attempts to moderate the rancour of the puritans, an

had raised up so gracious a queen to be instrumental in always most to be regarded and obeyed, hath mercifully propagating the true faith of Jesus Christ, by restoring visited your body with sickness, I doubt not but ye have the gospel, expelling idolatry, together with the bishop an inward unction of the Holy Spirit, to accept it of Rome's usurped power. And then, in order to unite patiently as frail nature can bear it. I am persuaded protestants together, as he had attempted before in that this light affliction, which is but for a moment, is Edward's reign, he entreated the archbishop to prevail working out for you a weight of glory. And though, that, in respect of yourself, it were the very best ye * The most complete defence of Farker's consecutation is to be found in Courayer's "Dissertation sur la Validité des Ordinations Christ; yet, for the common-wealth's sake, I doubt not

island. He was a mighty collector of books, and for Queen's positive command to repair to her presence, "Praying your lordship not to interpret mine advertise- that end employed suitable persons to search all England which he obeyed, and received from her his nomination ment as tending to shew myself a patron for the easing over, and Wales (and probably Scotland and Ireland) the 17th of December: and it may be worth observing do bear a perverse stomach to the purity of Christ's them up for his use. One of these agents procured, in

We might have supposed that, although the latter performed at a tavern in Cheapside. This was revived we be; but only in respect of a fatherly and pastoral days of this venerable man had been full of trouble, his by the fanatics in the beginning of the grand rebellion: care, which must appear in us who be heads of his flocks, bones would have been allowed to rest in peace; but the great pains, however, were taken by some churchmen to not to follow our private affection and hearts, but to anticipation would be erroneous. When the rebellion refute the story of the Nag's Head consecration, as it provide coram Deo et hominibus (as in the sight of God took place, Lambeth Palace was not exempted from the was called; and they proved, by positive evidence, that and man) for saving and winning of others, if it may be fate of many other ecclesiastical edifices, in being exposed The bishops who assisted at his consecration, were successful; for this law, accompanied by such tremen- says Dr. D'Oyly, in his Life of Sancroft, "of one of the William Barlow, late bishop of Bath and Wells, and dous penalties, became, in effect, obsolete: the oath was parliamentary officers, Colonel Thomas Scott, whose then elect of Chichester; John Scory, late bishop of administered to none of the Romish bishops except the temper seems to have well accorded with the views of Chichester, and then elect of Hereford; Miles Cover- justly detested Bonner. Where mildness and kindness the party in whose service he was employed. He dale, formerly bishop of Exeter; and John Hodgkin, mark the exercise of episcopal authority, they will not converted the chapel where Archbishop Parker's remains suffragan bishop of Bedford. An original instrument of be lost upon those towards whom they are evinced. It were deposited, and where a monument was erected to ponding exactly with the archbishop's register, is still at length disarm hostility;" and such was the case in the purpose of showing his hatred to episcopacy in ear he will pour the hopes and the consolations of the gospel." carefully preserved in the library of Corpus Christi this instance of Parker's conduct. He was, in conse- general, or else in the mere wantonness of profane and College, and it proved of great service on the occasion quence, ever beloved. Tonstall and Thirlby, the ferocious insolence, caused the remains of that venerable England. That the outline, in some cases, is not filled up; that even by certain Romanist writers.* The value and had been vanquished by severity and subsequent con- bishop Sancroft, and made him acquainted with it.— often treats it as a totally extrinsic and almost alien body. necessity of documentary registration is shown by such ciliation; so that the Church of Engand had nothing The Archbishop immediately caused diligent search to be Among the corruptions of this kind which have crept in during occurrences as these; and, if any should be disposed to to fear from that quarter: but fron her own bosom made, and procured the assistance of an order from the the progress of the last three centuries, and done much to propapavement of the chapel;-

Corpus Matthæi Archiepiscopi tandem hic quiescit. (The body of Matthew, the Archbishop, at last finds nonument which had formerly covered these remains to least, almost abolished. be erected in the vestibule of the chapel, and himself composed the inscription, which is still to be seen Latin, and is calculated to convey a high idea of the following earnest tone:correctness of the Archbishop's classical taste. The following is a translation of it:-

THE CENOTAPH OF MATTHEW THE ARCHBISHOP, (when a band of traitors, in the year 1648. Had sacrilegiously broken open the said tomb,
Impiously torn down the inscription over his sepulchre,
And, with outrageous hands, stolen the lead which enclosed his remains),

Was despoiled, dishonoured, turned out of its resting place, And even (criminal to relate!) hidden beneath a dunghill, The king at length, amid the rejoicings of heaven and By an order of the House of Lords, his body was diligently

sought,
And restored to the vestibule of the chapel, Where, nearly about the midst thereof, it finds, at length, And may it repose, Never again, but by the last trump, to be disturbed! A curse on his head whose hereafter shall violate its sacredness.

THE POOR MAN'S CHURCH.*

act is so obvious and undeniable, that we have been accustomed ooor man's church !"

It is "the poor man's church" none the less for the voluntary seclusion of the Chelmsford shoemaker, who made at least a five our walls of a prison for a year and a half. It is "the poor hatter or his abettors to spend a thousand pounds in law, rather on the question, whether the chuch made a proper provision for the religious necessities of the poor?

these days, of taking a statesmanlike view of mankind and their various circumstances. He asks .-

domes, and towers, and spires? Or is it, that it gives a liberal provision to a large number of intelligent clergy? Or is it, that we can go, those of us who have money, into a well cushioned

pew, and there on each seventh day hear the word of God, with

a service according to our own ritual? No, the excellency of * From the London Times,

her own discrimination, to decide upon his fitness for the Parker laid the venerable reformer's letter before the St. Paul, who saith, 'To me to live is Christ,' if ye live; thrown, it may be, a houseless and a homeless outcast, exalted station to which she was shortly to summon council, who directed him to return thanks for the and, if ye be dissolved, to affirm that his further saying, where the winds rage upon the northern frontier of our land, or him. Her inclination to advance him would, of course, communication, but to signify that they were resolved 'to die is gain.' Thus, not minding to trouble your where the Atlantic rolls against the rocks of the western border, honour with long writing, I commit your good recovery or (more houseless and desolate still) if he be plunged in a deep A synod having been summoned on the 12th of to Almighty God in my prayers, whereat I do partly hear, alley in this dense metropolis, where there is not a voice to bid him 'God speed,' and not a friend to cheer him in sickness or Seeing his approaching dissolution, he made his last sorrow—that man may say, and he does say, 'Ay, but on the The see of Canterbury had been a short time vacant, thirty-nine articles which form the code of the Church will and testament, April the 5th, 1575, writing at the seventh day there is a house open to me; on the seventh day when, on the 9th of December, 1558, Bacon signified of England, and which are but slightly altered from the same time to the treasurer, "that he trusted, that should there is a door, which is free as the door of heaven; there is a to Parker the Queen's design to advance him to a forty-two of king Edward's time: they were seriously be one of the last letters he should write to him; and it bell, which peals on my ear, and calls me to that house of praybishopric, which he declined. He was again and again and particularly considered, and then enacted. On the may be, said he, whereas I have a great while provided er; there is a seat free as the seats above, and into which I may summoned to London, by the lord keeper and the secresame day that this important convocation was held, met for death, yet God will, peradventure, have me continue enter; there is music, which rises upon my ear, and rolls its tary; but, under various pretences, constantly refused.

It is a curious trait of the simplicity and superstition of was, "to pass an act for the assurance of the queen's grief."

And so, indeed, it proved: for he continued and trained—a man who has consecrated his life, his powers, his the time, that Bacon should have ascribed (as appears power over all estates." The pretensions of the papacy wasting under the acuteness of his pains for nearly five labours, to the work of the sanctuary—who has been cultivated by Parker's answer to one of that minister's letters) his were peculiarly aimed at in this act, and the oath of weeks after, with much Christian patience, breathing out by learning, who is imbued with piety, who has been trained in backwardness to a dread inspired by a prophecy of supremacy framed by the prejeding parliament was these, and such like, holy and penitent ejaculations, the school of man, and nurtured in the word of God. That man Nostradamus: undoubtedly, however, it arose from the recited in it, and enjoined upon various classes of "Lord, I am oppressed, undertake for me;" "The will addresses to my car the words of ancient, almost of inspired, wismodesty and humility of the man, and "Nolo Episco- persons, but particularly the dergy; who, should they of the Lord be done." Yet he had an interval of some dom; he directs to me the living eloquence of a human voice, and ease; for, April 17, he was able to consecrate William he beams upon me the living energy of a human eye; he calls usual to decline the proposition to be advanced to a "hedging up," as the word inplies, the property of the Blathyn, bishop of Llandaff. On that day month he me, by all the protestations of human reason, and all the appeals concluded his holy and laborious life at Lambeth Palace. of Scripture promise, and all the consolations of the gospel—he The learning of Archbishop Parker was great; his unrolls them, he spreads them out, he unfolds them for me. It is extensive liturgical reading pointed him out as one of for me that these services are ordered—it is for me that that music the fittest persons for revising the Book of Common swells—and it is for me that the gospel of God is unfolded, and Prayer, in which he had a principal share. He had a every seventh day declared.' That is in our eyes the quality of strong liking for antiquarian research, in which depart- the church of England; that is the value for which we love it. letters, or such matter of study, as now might do me were rigorcusly insisted upon, and he "turned with ment of study the work on which he is generally supposed And there is another value still; there is another quality beservice; and what with my natural vitiosity of overmuch horror from an engine which could be worked only to have bestowed most time, was that "De antiquitate" hind. Let us suppose an outcast wander r, who lives in some Britanniæ ecclesiæ." The world is for ever indebted to bleak corner of Cumberland, or in the distant haunt of Cornwall, him for retrieving many ancient authors, Saxon and or in the darkest lanes or alleys of this city, without a friend, British, as well as Norman, and for restoring and throw- without a family, dwelling on his pallet of straw, with none to ing light upon a great deal of the early history of this cheer him-none, when he is sick to console him; none, when he is in sorrow to soothe him; yet he can send to one man. He to the primacy; but his consecration was deferred till of such evil-hearted subjects, which, for divers of them for books of all sorts, modern and ancient, and to buy friend; you may have many associates, but not one friend—not can say to the rich and to the great, to the peer and to the prince, one into whose ear you can pour your sorrows. But I have a friend: when I am in sorrow or sickness, I can send for the minister of the parish, and though he may be mixed in the amenities of life, though he may be found in the enjoyment of a family circle, surrounded by his children, by all that makes home dear and graceful, though it may be the bleakest night of a December winter, he will leave his fireside, he will quit his family, and will come into my hovel; and, though I have no seat to offer him, though I have no couch to spread for him, he will kneel upon the clay floor, he will bend beside my pallet of straw, he will clasp his hands for me, he will lift his orisons for me; and with that eloquence which pierces Heaven's ear, and lifts man above the cares and sorrows of life, -with that devotion through which the rapt Christian can pour his heart into the ear of a listening and a favouring God, that man will utter his accents the rites and ceremonies used on this occasion, correst has been truly said that "unconquerable gentleness will his memory, into a hall or dancing room; and, either for for me, will clasp his hands for me, and into my sad and solitary

above named, when the papists had recourse to such a deprived bishops of Durham and Norwich; Boxall, late prelate to be dug up, the lead which enclosed them to in others the more powerful, middle, and higher classes have miserable expedient to cast a slur upon the validity of dean of Windsor, and others who were, by the privy be plucked off and sold, and the bones to be buried in a shouldered the poor man almost out of the sanctuary,—these are Parker's consecration. The tale has been celebrated council, committed to his custody, passed their remain- dunghill. In this state they continued for some time the corruptions and failings which creep into everything human; for its singularity, but has been sufficiently shown to be ing days in his houses, "guests to his hospitality, and after the restoration. At last Sir William Dugdale, and in most cases the fault is with the Legislature, which proa mere fable by many authors; and confessed to be such prisoners only to their own gratitude." "The Romanists hearing by chance of the transaction, repaired to Arch-

doubt whether Parker did really decline the being made issued a host of enemies yet more formidable; these House of Lords. The bones being at last found, were gate and force Dissent, is that general appropriation of our "parson" should were the puritans, as they were the called, whom we decently deposited, for the second time, in the chapel, churches to a certain number of favoured families in a parish, not wish to "get on in the world," and "grasp at every have since seen split into so many sects of various near the same spot where the monument formerly stood. which grows out of the use of pews in our churches. We are Over them are the following words cut in the marble aware that the habit has now grown so universal, that our readers will be apt to start with surprise at the idea of its being treated as an impropriety; but, at the risk of being thought "exceedingly "odd," we shall plainly confess our desire, and more, our hope repose here). The Archbishop ordered the same that we may live to see the use of pews, in our parish churches at

This is no fancy of our own; it is a settled opinion, rapidly gaining ground in the church. In a charge which has just issued engraved on a plate of brass affixed to it. The inscrip- from the press, indited by one of the ablest members of the church, tion is drawn up with singular neatness, and in very pure the new Archdeacon of Lewes, we find it boldly taken up in the

"The first measure which I would recommend would be to alter the distribution of the seats, by getting rid of those eyesores and heartsores-pews, and substituting open benches with backs For his body (you should know, reader), formerly buried with due solemnity in the interior of this chapel, people. This increase in capacity would be very considerable in our country churches, where pews large enough to hold from 10 to 20 persons, in the best situations in the church, are often allotted to small families, and may be seen gaping well nigh empty: for even they who rarely come to church themselves are not seldom most rigid in asserting what they conceive to be their right of excluding others from their pews. Meanwhile the poor, who, owing to the obtuseness of their senses and perceptions, need to be near to the minister, are thus driven to the outskirts of the church, where only dim broken sounds reach their ears, the connecting links of which they are unable to supply, and where, if they are not altogether out of sight, they can but imperfectly discern those accompaniments of manner and voice and gesture, in which so much of the force of preaching lies, and which are especially requisite to persons less familiar with the power of words, and less easily impressed by them. We all know, too, The church of England is "the poor man's church." The how many jealousies and heartburnings are perpetually springing up from disputes about rights of pews, which would thus be exto pass unheeded the foolish scoffs of Dissenting journalists, who tinguished at once. At the same time, for the sake of order and often close their pathetic narratives of the sufferings of some regularity, seats might be assigned to each family, according to "church-rate martyr" with the exclamation, "and this is the its numbers; and one may feel assured that such an arrangement would be generally respected. Besides, do we not all know what facilities and temptations pews afford for irreverent behaviour during divine service, what facilities they afford to the somnolent? years' profits of his cobbling trade by spending an idle life in the Moreover, the eyes of the congregation are not all turned the same way, directed towards the same object: but people sit man's church" none the less for the determination of the Leicester | face to face, and thus are inevitably led to look too much at each other, which interrupts the current of their devotional feelings. than pay thirty shillings as a church-rate. None of these things Above all, the tendency of pews is to destroy the character of would ever be supposed by a reasoning man to have the least bearing social worship. Instead of our kneeling all side by side, rich and poor, one with another, pews keep up those distinctions of rank, which in the presence of God we should desire to lay aside, each The true view of this question was eloquently given, two or family penning itself up within its high wooden walls, and carethree years back, by one of the few men who appear capable, in fully secluding itself from all contact and communion with its neighbours. Indeed, when one enters a church on a week day, and sees the strange fashion in which the floor is partitioned out "What is the true value of the church of England? Is it that into large shapeless idle boxes, one is involuntarily reminded of we can point to splendid structures and Gothic cathedrals, with one of the ugliest objects on the face of the earth—Smithfield market when empty.

"I am aware that there are many obstacles which lie in the way of the change I have been urging, and which may for a time prevent its being generally adopted. All our selfish passions will resist it: indolence will resist it: the baneful love of ease and comfort will resist it. But an excellent example has already been

the pews on each side are so low as to be almost inoffensive to the eye. From various quarters, too, I hear that efforts are fession of sin is breathed and the supplication for mercy making to throw open the pews in old churches; and I trust that | is uttered. ere long it will have been proved in several parishes, how much more favourable the change is to devotional behaviour in church, how it brings home to our hearts that we are all indeed brethren, all members of the same body, that we are all one before God, all

The same point is also urged by MR. WALLINGER, of Lewes, in his consecration sermon. He says, that-

"To call the parish church the church of the poor man when the accommodation afforded in it has no reference to the capacity of the hearers, is an insult to the understanding and the feelings. It is like throwing a loaf at a hungry man, without thinking whether it will reach him, or whether he will be able to gather up the crumbs into which it may break. It is like saying, Depart ye; be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things that are needful. He with good reason blesses God, that, in the church where he was preaching, the best places for hearing were allotted to those 'who ought to have that advantage,' the poor: and he 'anticipates an early day, when the laity and clergy of every town and village in England will take up this godly work in right earnest; when every parish church will be so cularged, or re-arranged, or multiplied, as to afford room for all to hear; and when we shall prove to our poorer brethren that we are not selfish consumers of God's gifts, giving as little as we may to their spiritual wants, but rather that we put a right value on God's mercies to our own souls, by our self-denial and exertions to communicate them to others."

Nor is this theory only. Archdeacon HARE says-

"In our own diocese, a considerable part of the pews has recently been converted into open seats in the church of Kingston-by-sea. In that of Graffham the pews have been removed from the centre of the church and ranged round the walls-a valuable recognition that the best places for hearing should be given to those who have greatest need of such an advantage. The same principle has been followed in the new church of Goring, as well as in that of St. John, at Lewes, mentioned in the charge, and, I doubt not, in others. In most of the churches built or enlarged within the last few years, a considerable portion of the best space in the body is occupied by open benches; for instance, in that of Southwick, in the new church at Chichester, in that at Hadlow Down. In the church of Iping, which has just been rebuilt, I have learned with much pleasure that there are not more than four or five pews. May we not hope ere long to see a church without one? As an example of the manner in which room is wasted by the odious system of large square pews, I will mention that in the beautiful church of New Shoreham, which has recently been repewed, with the addition of a small gallery, it is stated that 569 additional sittings have been gained; and of these the gallery does not seem capable of containing 100."

The importance of this matter will be easily appreciated. Having been once broached, it is sure to command attention. We desire neither precipitation nor blind reaction from one error to its opposite. To attempt at once to tear down the pews in St. James's or St. George's would be mere folly. "Let all things be done decently and in order." The church of England is "the fore, where the latter forms a portion of the service, the many grounds truly and emphatically styled "THE poor man's church," but we do not mean thereby to assume that the rich man ought to be driven out of it.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

We must endeavour to bring to a conclusion the remarks commenced some weeks ago, upon the Rubrics OF THE CHURCH, as far, at least, as they refer to the towards the close of the latter Service, to the Minister ordinary Morning and Evening Service; intending here-after to offer some similar observations upon those that might be thought, from their continuance in the posture pertain to the Offices of the Church which may be of prayer, it were needless to renew the invitation to do deemed occasional and special.

Bisse, "have fully appeared, the beauty of holiness hath our scattered thoughts, and to awaken our devotion, families, warmly attached to the Church, who had shone forth, in the principal parts of our service, as they | bidding us mind what we are about; namely, now when | engaged, for many years, the tender and assiduous care are laid down in the Exhortation. We have seen the we are about to pray, to pray indeed, that is, heartily of the late lamented Rector of St. Catharine's, the Rev. Church acknowledging her sins in the Confession; then and earnestly. The deacon, in ancient services, was James Clark. It was, indeed, while he was proceeding after that, with one heart and one mouth, declaring her vehemency and earnest devotion, which the manner of melancholy death. having her conscience absolved from her sins, and her Liturgy call for, in these words, 'Let us pray;' that is, this spot is, -that it will be quite accessible to the standing enlightened by the word, and her faith strength- that our prayers may be such as St. James speaks of, ened by her public confession, how fit and prepared is active, lively-spirited prayers; for these are they that happens that thirly or forty schooners are lying in the she to enter solemnly into supplication and prayer, and avail much with God.' 'to ask those things which are requisite and necessary as well for the body as the soul,' as they are appointed to be prayed for, the announcement is properly made in the following parts of the service, namely the Collects | before commencing the Litany, and the special allusion and the Litany?

We have mentioned before the propriety, as a matter of decency and order, of the people's rising or kneeling, antecedently to the employment of the words which, in those postures respectively, they are required to use; for example, that they should rise from their seats before the words of the Te Deum or Jubilate are actually commenced by the Minister, and that, in the supplications | thankfulness. which follow the Creed, they should kneel previously to the use of the prayers by the Minister commenced with the appropriate petition, "Lord, have mercy upon us." In the use of the Lord's Prayer which immediately

follows, we find a direction that the Minister, clerks, and people shall repeat it with a loud or audible voice. "By the clerks in this rubrick," observes Mr. Wheatley, "I suppose were meant such persons as were appointed at the beginning of the Reformation, to attend the incumbent in the performance of the offices: and such as are have lay-clerks (as they are called, being not always orthat anciently these officers were real clerks, or clergy- strange as it is hard that with a munificent, if not in all that it was customary for such functionaries, being in religion, so many of our Churches, -so large a portion holy orders, to be associated with every parochial mi- at least of many of them, -should virtually be closed nister in the performance of the divine offices. They against the poor. We need hardly pause to explain constituted, as it were, the Levites of the tabernacle; that they are not designedly closed against them; but, and, like their prototypes, had to receive a formal and by the modern system of pew-selling and pew-letting, the great advantage which would result from the resto- this system, to provide themselves with Church accoming to the parochial minister a stated means of assist- depend for their subsistence upon their daily labour, and imperfectly performed. But without dwelling further, seats in the house of God, are, in many situations, almost that it is impossible not to perceive that all are meant are left, as a last resort, to a few benches in the aisles than probable, that evidence will be given sufficiently equally to bear their part in the devout offering of these which, thronged though they may be, are incapable often strong to exculpate the criminals from the charge of prepetitions. That a different impression prevails, the of containing the tithe of those who would avail thempractice of some congregations would seem to imply: selves of free accommodation in the Church. the literal terms of the rubrick ought, however, to unde- But this is not all the evil. From the prevalent cusceive them; and if the "paternal authority of the Church tom of letting pews, few churches, conducted according has not force enough, those only should be silent who to that system, can, as a general rule, be thoroughly feel that they have no sins to be pardoned, and no wants filled. There may be a considerable number who oc- in this Upper division of the Province:

is directed to stand in fulfilling his part in the touching sume this posture, is thus explained by Bishop Sparrow: grace upon his knees. He being, moreover, a priest, or minister of the most high God, that hath received from him an office and authority, sometimes stands to signify crifices of prayers and praises of the Church for the people, thus to stand betwixt God and them; and to shew this his office, in these services he is directed to 'stand.'" are expected to manifest this dignity and authority of the sacred office.

From these versicles we are directed to proceed to the Collects; two of which,-those for Peace and Grace,are to be statedly used, while a special one is appointed to precede them for each Sunday and Holyday in the year. Upon the antiquity and excellence of these Collects, as well as their adaptation from their very brevity to enkindle and maintain a devotional spirit, this is not its stand amongst the established customs of modern the proper occasion to remark: suffice it to say that the composition of most of them can be traced to the primitive and pure ages of the Church; and that in matter and expression they can scarcely fail to gain the approbation, as they declare the wants and feelings, of every devout petitioner. On the occasion of Week-Day Services, for which no special Collect has been provided, that which has been appointed for the preceding Sunday | blended with the plan of free accommodation that, while is always to be used,-the Sunday Collect being, in the wealthy were provided for, no poor mar should be short, the Collect for the whole week, unless where in- deprived of church-room. structions to the contrary are given by the intervention of a Holyday.

The rubric which follows the two standing Collects, concerning the singing the Anthem, is not usually ob- that it will soon be taken up formally by the ecclesiasserved, although the adoption of what it recommends | tical authorities in the mother country; and their deciwould form so appropriate a distinction between the sion will necessarily be a guidance for our own practice. preceding parts of the Service and the Litany which One thing, in the mean time, strikes us as not only just succeeds. Yet as the latter was originally a distinct but feasible,—that the churches so arranged should, service and not used at the same hour in which the pre- during at least one service in the day, be rendered free; ceding part was employed, the direction concerning the so that the poor man and his family might have a chance singing of the Anthem in this place might not have con- at least for that instruction which he naturally, but we templated the immediate use of the Litany, and there- regret to feel, often vainly looks for in what has been on postponement of that act of praise can scarcely be Poor Man's Church." deemed an irregularity.

No particular remarks are required to be made upon other days than Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; nor do any requiring special notice occur in the directions for the use of the Litany itself. It may, however, be proper to account for the direction, twice repeated between the villages of St. Catharine's and Grimsby, and

so. This also is explained by Bishop Sparrow as fol-The expositions last offered were concluded with the lows: "These words, [Let us pray,] are often used in Creed. In the parts of the Service already thus re- ancient Liturgies, as well as in ours, and are an excitaviewed, "order and variety," to use the words of Dr. tion to prayer, to call back our wandering, and re-collect 'setting forth God's most worthy praise' in the Psalms; | wont to call upon the people often, 'Let us pray vehe- to attend a statel service at a school-house near the then 'hearing his most holy word' in the Lessons; and mently;' nay 'still more venemently;' and the same harbour, that the accident occurred which caused his assent to the Catholic faith in the Creed. And now, these old Liturgies breathed, does our Church in her affections warmed with thanksgiving, and her under- with all the earnestness and vehemency that we may,

We would only further remark that when persons are to the case thus announced is then annexed to the appropriate suffrage "for all sick persons," or as the case may be. When special thanksgivings are required to be made, they should immediately precede the form of General Thanksgiving; so that, where the case requires it, the necessary allusion to such special mercy, may be included in the general acknowledgment of praise and

The remarks which we have thus far made will apply as strictly to the Evening as to the Morning Service, so that no particular allusion to rubrical directions occurring in that, is necessary. At some future period we shall undertake a similar consideration of the Rubrics pertaining to the Communion and other Offices.

In a preceding column will be found an article from that distinguished journal, the London Times, of great practical value, and well worthy the careful attention of still in some cathedral and collegiate churches, which our readers. It is a great argument for the endow- in a succeeding column. This account is—as far as we ment of a National Church, that through its means an dained) to look out the lessons, name the anthem, set obedience is rendered, more full and complete than could the Psalm and the like: of which sort I take our parish be afforded under any other system, to the plainly clerks to be, though we have now seldom more than one implied wish of our blessed Lord, that "to the poor the to a church." Here, however, it becomes us to remark Gospel should be preached." Yet it is, at first sight, as attacked in most unchristian language for alleged mismen, as the term itself strictly and legally means; and respects an adequate, provision for the ministrations of religious consecration to the office before they were per- they are virtually so. While the rich, and such as are mitted to exercise its duties. We have spoken often of in comfortable circumstances can afford, according to ration of this office to its proper dignity, as thus afford- modation, that large and important branch of society who ance in his spiritual charge, without which many of its who after meeting all their necessary and moderate subordinate, though important, duties are necessarily expences can, in very few cases, afford to pay for their at present, upon this point, we may briefly allude to the wholly excluded from its privileges and comforts. The rebuke which the rubrick, just cited, tacitly conveys to pews are all sold or leased, with the exception perhaps those who fancy that the responsive portions of the ser- of a few, in which, from remoteness of situation, the vice should be left to the clerk, or clerks, alone. The minister is indistinctly heard, if the Church be large, or "Minister, clerks, and people," are so associated together, not heard at all to any purpose of edification; or they

set in the new church of St. John, at Lewes, where the whole to be supplied! Only when this conviction gains pos- cupy all the Church room for which they pay; but how centre of the floor is covered with open benches for the poor, and session of the mind, will they be justified in maintaining often is the reverse the case, and in how many instances silence, and thus manifesting indifference, when the con- are pews only partially filled? not unfrequently do we observe pews, hither and thither, aristocratically cushioned, lined and carpeted, very aristocratically tenanted Upon the conclusion of the Lord's Prayer, the Priest on a Sunday by two or three persons, when they will a directed to stand in fulfilling his part in the touching each contain from six to eight! And it is not unfreversicles which succeed. Why he is instructed to as- quently the case that parallel with the aisle, where crowds are found availing themselves gladly of the hum-The priest in the holy offices is sometimes appointed ble benches, and while greater crowds cannot get a sitto kneel, sometimes to stand. The reason of this is as | ting at all, a full score of pews stand there with their follows. The priest, or minister, being a man of like costly decorations, some without an occupant at all,infirmities with the rest of the congregation, a sinner, others possessing one solitary individual,—and many and so standing in need of grace and pardon, as well as not half or even a third filled. The contrast thus prethe rest, in all confessions of sins and penitential prayers, sented is not only discouraging but painful, -compelling such as the Litany is, is directed to beg his pardon and us to feel that, by the force of a vicious custom, a large number of persons anxious to worship God in his appointed temple, and desirous to be instructed in Christian truth, are excluded from that temple, while actually 'that his office' and authority .- So that the ministers there is abundance of room for them! It is an undeniable of the Gospel are appointed by God to offer up the sa- fact that, as a general rule, even in churches where not a pew is to be had "for love or money," but all are leased, or sold, or in some way appropriated, those very churches are not more than three-fourths filled! and And it is worthy of remark here, that the word priest this entirely for the reason we have mentioned,—that, is used in contradistinction to minister,—as seeming to in a vast number of cases, there are not, in a particular intimate that only those who have been admitted into household, a sufficient number of occupants for the pew the grade of the ministry designated by the former name, they pay for, and consequently a large portion of such pews are steadily unoccupied, while just an equal portion of those who would be worshippers are excluded from the sacred edifice.

It would not be hard to shew that this custom of selling and leasing pews is of very modern introduction, and an innovation not upon the practice of the early Christians merely, but even of our fathers of the Reformed Church of England. Still where it has taken society, its abolition, hastily at least, could not be hoped for without more immediate loss than perhaps eventual gain; but the subject is one of sufficient importance to be well and widely discussed; and that person, we are free to say, would be entitled to a handsone premium who should be able to propose a plan by which the acknowledged conveniences of the pew system might be so

From the notice taken of this subject by distinguished individuals in the Church, as is evinced in the article from the Times which we have copied, we are led to hope

It gives us the sincerest pleasure to learn that two any rubrical directions regarding the prayers which are new Churches, in connexion with our venerable Estabappointed to be used as a substitute for the Litany, on lishment, are about to be erected in the Township of Louth, Niagara District. A site for one of these sacred edifices has been generously given by G. P. M. Ball, Esq., near a small village called Jordan, about mid-way in a fertile and thickly settled part of the country. Ball has also contributed a site for a Parsonage, and is whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain preready to aid in the erection of both structures by a viously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and liberal pecuniary cortribution.

The site of the other Church proposed to be built in the same township, is the gift of Nathan Pawling, Esq., and is contiguous to Port Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Welland Canal. Around this spot are settled several

One most important reason for erecting a Church at sailors of the numerous vessels which, during the season of the navigation, pass through the canal; for it frequently pasin on the Sunday, many of the crews of which might be induced to attend the public worship of God, if a Church were at hand open to receive them and regularly supplied with an officiating minister.

We understand that building committees have been appointed for the completion of both these Churches. and we trust that, with the Divine blessing, the good work they have in hand will prosper.

for this city terminated in favour of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan. At the close of the Poll the numbers were: Mr. Buchanan, 466 Mr. Monro,

On Monday last the custom of chairing the successful candidates was interrupted in a most melancholy manner. The procession, when in King Street, was arrested by a violent tumult attended with fatal results. One unhappy man lost his life, and three were wounded, one of them in a very serious degree.

The particulars of this lamentable event will be found in an article from the *Patriot*, which we have inserted to explain and clear up the following anomalous and extracan learn-substantially correct, though a few circumstances have not been alluded to. One of these is the gratifying fact which has come to our knowledge, that our worthy Mayor, whom the Radical Journalists have conduct, was the person who solicited and obtained the

interference of the military. That the laws have been violated by this unfortunate disturbance of the peace is alone sufficient cause for our deep regret, but our grief is increased by the deplorable equences in which the affray has ended. An illfated man has been suddenly cut off, and hurried without a moment's warning of his impending fate, before the tribunal of his Maker. We pray that this fearful event may convey an impressive and salutary lesson to the minds of all, exposing, as it does, the fatal influence of our evil passions when uncontrolled by wholesome restraint, and teaching the necessity of imposing a check on their impetuous and dangerous transports.

With regard to the men through whose instrumentality the occurrences of this fatal day have been stained with blood, we hope and believe that facts, with which we are as yet but imperfectly acquainted, will prove their guilt to be less heinous than is generally supposed. A Coroner's Inquest has been instituted, and, it is more meditated murder, and to shew that the deed was committed under the influence of previous provocation.

Since the date of our last publication we have received the following intelligence relative to the Elections

1	Donald McDonald, 161	DE
1	J. McIntosh, 147	pr
1	COUNTY OF GLENGARRY Thursday, March 18. At the	SC
		do
1	J. S. M'Donell,	th
ì	Dr. Grant, 52	w]
8	COUNTY OF STORMONTWednesday, March 17, at the	
į	County of Stormont.—Wednesday, March 17, at the	ha
	close of the poll:-	of
	D. A. McDonell	in
	A. McLean 138	in
	COUNTY OF LEEDS Wednesday, March 17, at the close	pa
	of the poll:	pu
	Morris, 301	of
	Gowan, 165	pr
	BROCKVILLE.—Thursday, March 18, at the close of the	th
		th
	poll:— Sherwood,	
	Sherwood,	C
	Bogert, 39	in
	Sherwood returned.—Majority, 16	M
		an
	LENOX AND ADDINGTON.—Thursday, March 18, at the	vi
		ch
	Cartwright 508	se
	Нат, 383	of
		en
	Cartwright returned.—Majority 125	G
	SIMCOE.—Saturday, March 20, at the close of the poll:—	11
	Steele,	at
	Robinson, 671	of
	Robinson,	ha
	Steele returned.—Majority, 89	in
	Steele returned.—Majority,	sa
	MIDDLESEX.—Thursday, March 18, at the close of the	C
	poll:	co
	Parke, 457	th
i	Col. Clench,	th
	Ermatinger, 254	W
		di
	Parke returned.—Majority, 197	th
	NORFOLK.—Thursday, March 18, at the close of the	la
		re
	Powell,	na
	Wilson, 275	fo
	11 113011,	W
	Powell returned.—Majority, 117	
	Warner Friday March 10 at the close of the	£
	WENTWORTHFriday, March 19, at the close of the	E
	poll :— Smith,	C
	Smith,	
	Hon. T. Willson, 320	A
	0 10 1 100	C
	Smith returned,—Majority, 183	di
	HALDIMAND.—Tuesday, March 16, at the close of the	L
		us
	Thompson, 103	OI
	Fitch, 100	at
	HALTON-West Riding Tuesday, March 16, at the	m
	close of the poll:—	th
	Durand, 456	as
	Christie,	V
	Carisine, illinois, illino	in
	Durand returned.—Majority, 335	th
	Tr. D. A. Diding Wednesday Monch 17 At the	in
	HALTON, East Riding, Wednesday, March 17. At the	fa
	close of the Poll,	cl
	Hopkins,	P
	Chisholm,	1
	and the same of th	ei
	Hopkins returned—majority 55	bo
		be
	We have been authorized to make known to our read-	is
	ers a gratifying circumstance connected with the erection	CO
	ers a grainying circumstance connected with the election	a
	D Church et I' Acadia an	A

Donald McDonald ...

of the new Protestant Episcopal Church at L'Acadie, an account of which was furnished in our last. £30 currency was given by the Lord Bishop of Montreal from a grant of £500 sterling made by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, towards the erection of churches in the Diocese of Quebec.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday the 25th of April. Candidates for Holy Orders, they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner. The Examination will commence on Wednesday the 21st April, at 9 o'clock A. M.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church.

which is often manifested against the cause which they are pledged and privileged to maintain,—the power of ready and fluent expression, which, upon sudden occasional calls at least, it is desirable that they should possess,—the reason of the hope and faith that is in them, which they may be summoned to give to various classes of gainsayers, -why, I ork they have in hand will prosper.

On Saturday night last, at 11 o'clock, the Election of Saturday night last, at 11 o'clock, the Election of Cumberland? Again, how shall we reconcile with the city terminated in forward of Massage Days of Cumberland? the general tenour of H. S.'s observations, the fact, that, some thirteen or fourteen years ago, a Clergyman,graduate of an English university, who had been ordained Deacon by an English Bishop, and who, previously to his embarking to exercise his ministry in a Colony, had taken the greatest precaution, by consulting the highest authority to ascertain that his position in the Church would be entirely unaffected by his admission to Priest's orders in the Colony—found on his return, that the Act 59, Geo. III, which wa passed about the time of his removal, had so operated to his disadvantage, that, in order to get himself reinstated in statu uo, he was necessitated to resign his mission under the P. G. S., and take for a time a Curacy in England? Again,

ordinary circumstances, viz:-That after the enactment of 59 Geo. III, in 1819, and before the enactment of the Act of Victoria, in 1840, how came it to pass, 1st. That the Rev. Mr. West, who had been ordained both Deacon and Priest by the American Bishop Chase, of Ohio, promptly received, on his return to England, license and authority from English Prelates to exercise the functions of the ministry in England? And he did officiate a proper subject for legislation: indeed, their promise of a ἀκωλύτως for some length of time in or near Liverpool.—2d. That the Rev. Joseph Wolff, ordained Deacon by Bishoj Doane, of New Jersey, also a foreign and not a Colonial Bishop, appears to have found no difficulty in proceeding to Priest's orders in England, and in obtaining preferment in the Province of York and Diocese of Ripon?

Not being competent to reconcile these anomalies either with the spirit or letter of 59 Geo. III, or with the experience of the English Clergyman alluded to above, I long to be further enlightened upon the subject.
I remain, Reverend Sir,

Your obedient servant

P.S.—If I remember rightly I saw it stated in the *Church* some time ago, that the Rev. Mr. Caswall, though by birth an Englishman, was debarred from exercising his ministry, or at least from holding a charge among us, in consequence of his having received ordination from a Bishop of the Luited. United States, though that Bishop derives his powers, with a very few intermediate steps of succession, from an Arch-bishop of Canterbury. However, I cannot imagine that any insuperable impediment can exist, after the above instances of Mr. Wolff and Mr. West, to which may be added Mr. Blanco White, Mr. Todrig of Bermuda, (see P. G. S. Report, 1838), as well as many other Clergymen, who, having been ordained by Romish and foreign Bishops, have held or are now holding clerical stations in our church.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL.—We learn that a site for the above object has been granted by government, and that towards the edifice and endowment, in addition to Bishop Wilson's munificent contribution of £20,000, the East India may be practised. Who would think statistical arguments

Company has granted £15,000, and two additional chaplains; the British residents at Calcutta upwards of £6000; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge £5000, and private subscriptions £3259, thus making a total already subscribed of £49,259. As the whole cost of the edifice and ended to the cost of the edification and the cost of the edification a COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.—Wednesday, March 17. At 1, owment was estimated at £60,000, it would thus appear at five-sixths of the whole has been at present raised,

thich will be completed by an additional £10,000. HAMBURGH, JAN. 29.—The Rhine and Moselle Gazette the following article from Coblentz:-"By the favour his Majesty the King (of Prussia,) the English residing this city, who are more numerous than in any other city the province, have obtained the beautiful chapel at the a the province, have obtained the beautiful chapet at the alace, which has not been used for many years, for the ublic performance of Divine Worship according to the rites f the English Episcopal Church. Our guests duly appreciate this Royal favour—this proof of hospitality. This is he first church on the Rhine that has yet been granted to English for their sole use. CHURCH EXTENSION IN THE METROPOLIS .- White's-row

hapel, Spitalfields, for the last 30 years a Dissenting meet--house, and tate in the occupation of the Rev. Robert Aiken, A., who has so recently conformed to the government nd discipline of the Church, was opened last Sunday, by irtue of a license from the Bishop of London, as a district hapel, in connection with the parochial church, and three hapel, in connection with the parochial church, and three ermons were preached, by the Rev. Mr. Stone, the Rector f Spitalfields; the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of All Saints, Milend New-town; and the Rev. J. Jackson, of St. Peter's, dlobe-fields. No stated minister is yet appointed; but the duty t this chapel will at present be performed by the ministers of the various district churches in the neighbourhood, who we agreed to divide the labour between them. The buildng has undergone a complete repair and alterations neces-ary to the observance of the forms and ceremonies of the church. The sittings which are calculated to afford accommodation for upwards of 700 persons, are mostly free, ne opening of the chapel being principally for the benefit of ne poorer classes in this crowded neighbourhood. The ant of church accommodation in this densely populated istrict has been long severely felt, as is fully evinced by the crowded state of the new churches which have been ately opened, and which are filled every Sunday with egular and attentive congregations. Another of the Beth-al-green new churches in the Hackney-road is in a very rward state, and will, it is said, be consecrated in a fer

The Earl of Digby has given the handsome donation of 100 to the funds of the National Society for Promoting the ducation of the Poor in the principles of the Established

EPISCOPACY IN SCOTLAND.—The chapel of St. Paul's Aberdeen, is about to be joined to the Scottish Episcopal Communion. St. Paul's was one of those few chapels—renced, if we mistake not, to two or three—in which the iturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland was and the ministers who officiated were regularly rdained ministers of that Church, but were not under the uthority of the Scottish bishops. Such chapels were in a nost anomalous position; they were *episcopal*, inasmuch as neir ministers were *episcopally* ordained, but they were s far as ecclesiastical discipline was concerned, *independent*. Ve cannot but believe that the other congregations who are this extraordinary and unscriptural position, will follow the example of that of St. Paul's. If episcopal not merely a name, they will do so. The position of ecclesiastical afirs in Scotland at the present moment, places the episcopal church in a peculiarly interesting position. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has voted £100 for the rection of a chapel at Dunfermline, which, it is hoped, will be commenced in a few months. The duty has hitherto een gratuitously done, and the attendance numerous. There is every reason to expect that this will form a very important ongregation. It was recently stated by Bishop Russell, that new chapel was about to be erected in Glasgow; that in a new chapel was about to be erected in Glasgow; that in Annan, in Dumfriesshire, Divine Scrvice had been commenced in a chapel the previous Sunday, and that, at a locality on the west coast, a chapel was about to be erected. The Rev. R. Montgomery, Minister of St. Jude's, Glasgow, lately preached in aid of a charitable institution connected with the town of Paisley. The episcopal church being deemed too small for the expected congregation, a very large one belonging to a body of Presbyterian Dissenters, was offered and accepted. Prayers were read by the Rev. W. M. Wade, Minister of Trinity Episcopal Chapel. These facts show how fast the prejudices against episcopacy in Scotland are dying away.—Durham Advertiser.

Consecration of Bishop Elliott.—This important event took place on the 28th of February, in Christ Church, Savannah. We may well rejoice, and congratulate our friends upon its accomplishment. For our northern readers friends upon its accomplishment. For our northern readers who are not personally acquainted with the new Bishop of Georgia, we may be allowed to say something more particularly. Bishop Elliott was a lawyer in Beaufort, S. C., and an attendant on the church, which has been so much blessed under the ministry of its present Rector, the Rev. Joseph R. Walker. His talents and standing both at the bar, and in the walks of literary life, in the latter of which he has been SIR,—Having, in your paper of the 13th instant, read a communication "on some of the supposed disabilities of Colonial Clergymen," signed H. S., in which the writer speaks of that body as "the less elaborately equipped about nine or ten years since, he relinquished the prospects about nine or ten years since, he relinquished the prospects about nine or ten years since, he relinquished the prospects and honours of a sequential sequence of the outskirts of the Church," and proclaims their servants of the outskirts of the Church," and proclaims their and honours of a secular life, and devoted himself to the "naked simplicity;" I beg leave, through your columns, to enquire of the writer, upon what grounds he is prepared to shew, that the duties of Colonial Clergymen and Missionasies, which is the property of the writer, upon what grounds he is prepared to for five or six years, as a Professor in the University of Salvey, that the duties of Colonial Clergymen and Missionasies, which was the selected candidate of a six years, as a Professor in the University of Carolina at Columbia. He was the selected candidate of a six years, and devoted himself to the work of the ministry. In the ministry he has been occupied for five or six years, as a Professor in the University of Carolina at Columbia. ries, even in the wilderness, involve less of difficulty and require less of preparation, than those of thousands of rural Incumbents and Curates in England? Considering the various kinds and degrees of error which they are called upon to combat,—the strength and bitterness of opposition which is often manifested against the cause which they are ners and appearance to adorn the highest station, with talents of the first order, with principles thoroughly evangelical, a firm lover and defender of the Gospel as held in our church, those proofs which he once called to us "reformation principles"—with a character unblemished, and influence most extensive in the South, where he is known, he enters upon this office. No consecration of a bishop for our church, has ever been more justly a subject of congratulation, for those who love the Gospel, and desire the true prosperity of our Zion. -- Episcopal Recorder.

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE PRESIDENT.

LORD STANLEY'S IRISH REGISTRATION BILL.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

There was evidence of concert between Mr. O'Connell and There was evidence of concert between Mr. O'Connell and the ministers at the very threshold of Tuesday night's debate upon Lord Stanley's bill, although the latter were, by the necessity of their position, compelled to vote against their master's motion. Ministers, however, were, by their own acts, precluded from dividing with their tyrant, either upon his first proposition to refuse leave to bring in the bill, or upon his modified suggestion to postpone the debate: that is, to postpone the leave to bring in the bill until it might suit Lord Morpeth's convenience, and the pleasure of the house, that another bill should be presented. They (the ministers) had themselves brought in three bills upon the same subject. a proper subject for legislation: indeed, their promise of a fourth bill was another affirmation to the same purpose. They, therefore, could not deny that it was proper to bring in a registration bill, and any objection they could offer must be personal to Lord Stanley, or founded upon a claim of the exclusive initiative by the executive. Personal object ions, however, cannot be recognised by the law of any impartial deliberative body; and the parliamentary constitu-tion refuses to the Crown any exclusive initiative, except in particular cases—such as grants of public money, or laws directly affecting the Sovereign and the Royal Family. This much may be fit to explain the turn taken in point of form by the debate, and to explain also why Lords John Russell and Morpeth dared to vote against Mr. O'Connell and his immediate the convenience of the convenience o immediate party. The ministers were, in fact, compelled to vote, as they did vote, by their own proceedings, and by the law of parliament; but they gave sufficient proof that they did not oppose Mr. O'Connell without pain and reluctance.

The debate was on the whole temperate, and even tame, as must generally happen when men have exhausted all their

The only tangible objections raised against Lord Stanley's proposition were, the absence of statistical arguments in his lordship's speech, and the fact that the noble lord brought in no English or Scotch registration bill. The first objection was offered by Mr. O'Connell, the other by Lord John Russell. Both objections are, we believe, new, and as feeble as new arguments brought in at the tail of a long controversy are found to be. Even did not either admit of a particular answer, as we shall presently show both do, both are worth less: for, first, what have statistics to do with laws for the prevention of frauds and perjuries? Statistics necessarily deal with men in masses —frauds and perjuries are the prac-

guments and passions upon a thrice winnowed question

to be met? Secondly, Lord Stanley's neglect of the Scotch and English registration affords no reason for his Lordship's neglecting the Irish registration bill also. Non omnes omnia, as Partridge says; one such measure as Lord Stanley has undertaken is surely enough for one man at a time. Besides, as ministers themselves have practically confessed, the registration in Ireland is upon a footing so much worse than the registration in Scotland or in England, that it demands the first care of the legislature. Why else did they bring in their three Irish registration bills, leaving the Scotch and English registration, which they now find so defective, to take care of themselves? The objections of Mr. O'Connell and Lord John Russell are therefore, we repeat it, worth nothing against any member of the house, and the second is more than absurd applied to Lord Stanley. more than absurd applied to Lord Stanley.

We have intimated above that the objections referred to

O'Connell, in his statistical argument, talks of a per centage upon the whole population of Ireland; but does he forget a parliamentary document which he has often quoted, and which asserts that more than thirty per cent. of that population are paupers in the very lowest state of destitution, and, as a necessary consequence in a country so circumstanced, that thirty per cent. more must be in a condition next to that lowest state of poverty? Here, then, is nearly sixty per cent., or more than five of his eight millions, who would in England be disentitled to the elective franchise. We are not now saying whether it is right or wrong to presume that paupers are not independent in the promise of the mascus alone live near 60,000.

"The Arab has maintained his language and his original country; on the Nile, in the deserts, as far as Sinai, and beyond the Jordan, he feeds his flocks. In the elevated plains of Asia Minor the Turkoman has conquered for himself a second country, the birthplace of the Osman; but Syria and Palestine are depopulated. For centuries the battle-field between the sons of Altai and of the Arabian wilderness, the inhabitants of the West and the heromise of the Orontes. In Damacus alone live near 60,000.

"The Arab has maintained his language and his original country; on the Nile, in the deserts, as far as Sinai, and beyond the Jordan, he feeds his flocks. In the elevated plains of Asia Minor the Turkoman has conquered for himself a second country, the birthplace of the Osman; but Syria and Palestine are depopulated. For centuries the battle-field between the sons of Altai and of the Arabian wilderness, the inhabitants of the West and the hear follows. England be disentitled to the elective franchise. We are not now saying whether it is right or wrong to presume that paupers are not independent citizens. We find that the law of both countries presumes against their independence, and that, rejecting the pauper population from the account in England and in Ireland, Ireland will by the statistical argument appear to be unduly favoured. This is, we suppose, a sufficient reason for not arguing the matter statistically, even had we not shown a better. Lord John Russell's objection is, indeed, absurd even to effrontery.—His lordship asks, why does Lord Stanley pass by the Scotch and English registrations, and concern himself with the Irish? We answer, as Lord Stanley has long since answered by anticipation, because Lord Stanley is not pledged to look by anticipation, because Lord Stanley is not pledged to look to the Scotch and English registrations, and is pledged by a pledge of nearly nine years' standing to look to the Irish registration. Lord Stanley did not bring in the Scotch Reform Bill, or the English Reform Bill, but he did bring in the Irish Reform Bill, and when he brought it in he promised to take the earliest fitting opportunity to amend the registra-tion, disfigured as it was by the most moustrous abuses; his lordship's retirement from office caused him to delay the discharge of this duty, which he naturally supposed to have devolved upon his colleagues, who still remained in the service of the Crown; and it was not until five years' experience of their trickery and evasions assured him that if he did not redeem his plades in present its proposed him that if he did not redeem his pledge in person, it never would be redeemed at all, that he returned to the task. Is this a redeemed at all, that he returned to the task. Is this a sufficient answer to Lord John Russell? is this enough to explain why Lord Stanley and his friends do not and ought not to place any confidence in Lord Morpeth's stop-gap bill, which, like the last three from the same manufactory, is never intended to pass into a law, but merely to keep out honest legislation?

According to present appearances, Lord Stanley's bill will pass without a show of opposition. Ministers knew before Tuesday that the hours of their official life are counted, and the news which we have the pleasure this day to present from Canterbury and Walsall cannot render their reflections more confident and serene. By dallying with the Conservatives they may work through the session, but the utmost extravagance of sanguine hope cannot carry their expectations of a respite much beyond that. Lord Stanley's bill will do a great deal of good, but it will not do all that the Romanist Radicals fear, or that the Protestant Conservatives hope. If it have the effect of causing landlords to relax in the careful selection of an honest and loyal tenantry, trustworthy, not from interest or the effect of influence, but from principle, its immediate beneficial results will be counterbalanced by a vast amount of ultimate evil.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH IN THREADNEEDLE

The French Protestant Church, which by its awkward situation, has so long incommoded and obstructed the passage of carriages, &c., in Threadneedle-street, is now being pulled down, in order to widen the street and improve the approach to the new Royal Exchange from Bishopsgate-street—an improvement very desirable in so crowded a

There are some few incidents relating to the history of this ancient but modest structure which may prove interesting to some of our readers; they formed part of a sermon, the last that was delivered in the old church, which was preached on the 3d of January by its minister, the Rev. C. Baup, who availed himself of the circumstance to give a brief outline of its history. His text was taken from the 1st Samuel, 7th chapter, 12th verse—"He has supported us up to the present time." After some observations on the providential protection which the church had enjoyed for a period of nearly three centuries, the Rev. Mr. Baup proceeded as follows:—
"One day, when Latimer was preaching before the young

One day, when Latimer was preaching scrott the young King, Edward VI., he spoke to him of a distinguished theologian, who had begun to preach to the foreign Protestants, assembled in London, the truths of the Gospel. His name was Jean à Lasco. 'I could wish,' said Latimer, 'that we was Jean à Lasco. 'I could wish,' said Latimer, 'that we could collect together such valuable persons in this kingdom; it would be the means of ensuring its prosperity. He who receives you, said our Saviour, receives me!' Some time afterwards the King granted a charter to all the foreign Protestants, Germans and others, by which he allowed them the use of the church of the Augustines (Austin-friars), nominating four ministers, two German and two French, to preach the word of God to them, a Lasco being appointed Superintendent Minister. This was in the year 1550. The French, for the convenience of public worship, hired, the same year, of the Chapter of Windsor, the ground which we continue to occupy up to the present time. Scattered in the reign of Mary, having seen its chief supporters, Latimer and Cranmer, or the death of partners it received as a finite control of the cont mer, suffer the death of martyrs, it received a confirmation of its privileges from Queen Elizabeth, who wrote in 1560 a letter to the church, in which she said, 'We are not ignorant that the ceremonies, &c, have been different in the various churches since the birth of Christianity; in some the congregation prayed standing, in others kneeling. It is nevertheless, the same religion, provided their prayers are addressed to the same God. We do not despise your service, and we do not constrain you to adopt ours. your ceremonies inasmuch as they accord best with the

"Destroyed in 1666 by the great fire of London (in the reign of Charles II.), the church was soon rebuilt at the ex-

"At the period of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, 13,000 refugees came to settle in London, in the districts of Long-acre, Seven-dials, Soho, and Spital-fields, William III. and Queen Anne. The church of London then numbered among its pastors the celebrated J. J. Saurin. England glorified itself by thus receiving and granting protection to persecuted and pious foreigners. The name of refugee was considered at that time an honour.

stances, these churches gradually declined. Their number insensibly diminished; it is now reduced to three, of which two have adopted the English ritual. That called the "Church of London" has survived the greater number of the others; it is now the only one representing a place of refuge—the only one which has preserved, together with the Dutch church, its right to the charter of Edward VI.

"At a later period, under the influence of various circum-

The truths proclaimed there by its first founders have been preached there up to this day, by the grace of God.

'He has supported us up to the present time.''

The venerable fabric in Threadneedle-street is now nearly 200 years old. We understand that the flooring, &c., is in a very rotten condition; in fact, had the church remained it must have undergone an immense extent of repairs.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION RESPECTING THE JEWS.

To the Editor of the [Jersey] British Press.

Sir,—For the information of such of your readers as sympathise with the Jews in their present dispersion, and who desire their restoration to the land of their fathers, I herewith send you extracts from a German newspaper, which "betoken a movement among the Continental Jews in relation to the late crisis in Syria;' as the Editor remarks:-

"We have a country, the inheritance of our fathers, finer, we have a country, the inheritance of our latters, nier, more fruitful, better situated for commerce, than many of the most celebrated portions of the globe. Environed by the deep-delled Taurus, the lively shores of the Euphrates, the lofty steppes of Arabia, and of the rocky Sinai, our country extends along the shores of the Mediterranean crowned by the towering cedars of Lebanon, the source of a hundred rivulets and brooks, which spread fruitfulness over shady dalas and confer wealth on the contented inhabitants. shady dales, and confer wealth on the contented inhabitants. A glorious land! situated on the furthest extremity of the which connects three quarters of the globe, over which the Phænicians, our brethren, sent their numerous fleets to south of the Jew's country.

to both the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, the perpetual courses of the traffic of the world, on the way from Persia

Such, we doubt not, is the tenor, in brief, of the despate and India, to the Caspian and Black Sea; the central country of the commerce between the East and West.

"Every country has its peculiarity; every people their own nature. Syria, with its extensive surrounding plains unfavourable to regular cultivation, is a land of transit, of communication, of caravans. No people on earth have lived so true to their calling as we have done. We are a trading people, born for the country where little food is necessary, and this is furnished by nature almost sponta-neously to the temperate inhabitants, but not for the heavy oils of the ruder north.

"In no country of the earth are our brethren so numerous as in Syria; in none do they live in as dense masses, so in- McLeod, and it is suggested that Mr. Crittenden, the new Attorney ependent of the surrounding inhabitants; in none do they persevere so steadfastly in their faith in the promise of the fathers, as on the beautiful shores of the Orontes. In Da-

none have been able to establish themselves and maintain their nationality; no nation can claim the name of Syrian. A chaotic mixture of all the tribes and tongues, remnants of migrations from the north and south, they disturb one another in the possession of the glorious land, where our fathers for so many centuries emptied the cup of joy and woe, where every clod is drenched with the blood of our heroes when their bodies were buried under the ruins of

"The power of our enemies is gone, the angel of discord has long since mown down their mighty hosts, and yet ye do not bestir yourselves, people of Jehovah! What hinders?

Nothing but your own supineness.
"Think you that Mehemet Ali or the Sultan in Stamboul will not be convinced that it would be better for him to be will not be convinced that it would be better for him to be the protector of a peaceful and wealthy people, than with infinite loss of men and money to contend against the ever-repeated, mutually provoked insurrections of the Turks and Arabs, of whom neither the one nor the other are able to

give prosperity to the country?
"Our probation was long, in all countries, from the North Pole to the South. There is no trade, no art, which we have not practised, no science in which we cannot show

splendid examples. Where will you find better proclaimers of civilisation to the wild tribes of the East?

"People of Jehovah, raise yourselves from your thousand years' slumber! Rally round your leaders; have really the will, a Moses will not be wanting. The rights of nations will never grow old; build a third time the temple on Zion, greater and more magnificent than ever. Trust in the Lord. greater and more magnificent than ever. Trust in the Lord, who has led you safely through the vale of misery thousands of years. He will not forsake you in your last conflict."

These extracts show that the Jews are exhorting one another God is "drying up the waters of the great river Euphrates," to "prepare the way" for them, by the combined forces of Turkey acting against the Egyptians, as predicted in Daniel xi. 40-43.*

For this is the year of God for reinstating the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in their own land, no more to be dispossessed of it by the Gentiles. (Jer. xvi, 14, 15.) And, when returning, God will give them the tabernacle, and the ark, and the altar of incense, which he commanded Jeremiah to hide in an hollow cave in Mount Nebo, when their ancestors were going into captivity in Babylon. For "then the Lord shall show them these things, and the glory of the Lord shall appear, and the cloud also, as it was showed unto Moses, and as when Solomon desired that the place might be honourably sanctitied." See 2 Mac. ii. 1—8.

From the subjoined calculation, drawn from Scriptural data, it is obviously proved, that the year 1840 terminated the "2300 lays," or years, ordained of God for giving the Jews over to the Gentiles, by them to "be trodden under foot for their transgression of the daily sacrifice." (Dan. viii. 13, 14; Luke xxi. 20—24.) We may, therefore, expect the Jews to "be received unto mercy" in their own land, this present year 1841, and to commence rebuilding their cities and the temple as in former years, as predicted in Jer. xxxi. 31—40; Ez. xxxvi. 24—38, xxxviii.; and as spoken of by themselves in the extracts I send you. And "then shall the sanctuary be cleansed," as predicted in Dan. viii. 14 (some say

According to Dan. ix. 24, those 2300 days, or years, began 70 weeks, or 490 years, before the death and

resurrection of Christ 490 years From these 490 years, deduct the natural life of Christ

And it proves, that those 2300 days, or years, began To these 456 years, add 1840 years, and 4 years for the error of the vulgar era, in all 1844 years ... 1844 years

And you have the number of the days, or years, of

lowing extract from a Liverpool publication of December last:

"With such anxiety are the Jews regarded by the different Cabinets of Europe, that it is upon this issue, who shall possess the land which God gave to their forefathers? that the question of Administration of the Gavernment of Now Brunswick, and I have achievements. land which God gave to their obstantiers. That the question of peace or of war now depends; and their return to Palestine, under the guarantee of the Allied Powers, has been suggested as the reason to believe, that the arrival of my successor in the Province most effectual mode of preserving peace among the nations. 'The | may be very shortly expected. dry bones' are beginning to shake, the appearances bring the words of the Psalmist to our minds:- 'Thou shalt arise and have mercy upon Zion, for the time to favour her, yea, the set time is come; or thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust

If these observations be found to accord with Divine Revera-tion, the present position of the Jews not only presents a most interesting object for contemplation, but must also lead every serious inquirer to admire the watchfulness of Jehovah over this serious inquirer to admire the watchfulness of Jehovah over this serious inquirer to admire the watchfulness of Jehovah over this serious inquirer to admire the watchfulness of Jehovah over this serious inquirer to admire the watchfulness of Jehovah over this in the United States, on the subject of instructions which are reported to have reached the British minister at Washington, demanding the immediate release from imprisyment of Mr. M'Leod the land of their fathers, recorded in Ez. xxxvi., xxxvii., xxxviii., xxxix.; Luke xxi., 24-28; Rom. xi.

St. Helier's, Jan. 20, 1841. PHILIP BOLTON.

Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., on his return from his continental tour, has been presented, by the congregation of the Episcopal Chapel, Gray's inn-lane, with a handsomely bound Bible, bearing a suitable inscription, as a slight testimony of the respect in which they hold his personal character, and of the gratitude which they entertain for his great exertions in the cause of their chapel and their minister, during the very severe pecuniary difficulties in which they have been involved. Sir Robert and which they peopled. They brought thither their industry and their habits of labour and of morality. No less than 20 French churches flourishing in the beneficent reigns of the Christian public, have been themselves munificent contributors

UNITED STATES.

CASE OF MR. M'LEOD. From the New York Commercial Advertiser

The newspapers and the Washington letter-writers have been olific with speculations and surmises during the last ten days, mind, considering the delicacy and difficulty of the questions pendthe steamship President, in regard to the case of McLeod. is a general agreement in every circle, that the British Government has determined to assume the entire responsibility of the attack upon the Caroline, and that her shield is to be interposed

Such, doubtless, is the fact, and the despatches received by Mr. Fox unquestionably relate in chief to this matter. The next point of consideration is the tone of these despatches. Rumor has made ble. It is, indeed, evident, that the recent conduct of the United that tone lofty and belligerent; and such is the commendable States towards this country, has been of such a character as to that tone lofty and beingeren, and side is the commendable circumspection with which cabinet discussions are now conducted, that although the writer has been an attentive observer of men and things at Washington for the month past, he has been able to obtain no hint, even of a semi-official character, either to sustain no hint, even of a semi-official character, either to sustain no hint, even of a semi-official character, either to sustain or invalidate the rumor. But, while at Washington, the writer and good sense, to provoke an alternative, which they must know received a letter from a distinguished American gentleman in London, dated on the 9th of February, which, together with but possibly of its very existence as an independent nation. intimations that have dropped from the British legation at Washington, leave no doubt as to the entire character of the

desnatches in question. despatches in quasicons.

From the American cabinet, the public may rely upon it, there will be no premature disclosures; but we nevertheless entertain no doubt that whenever those disclosures do come to light, it will appear, first, that the British Government avows the capture and th destruction of the Caroline as its own act. The demand, though

Such, we doubt not, is the tenor, in brief, of the despatch from Mr. Fox, which, for several days past, has been the subject of carnest cabinet consideration at Washington. Meantime we feel no hesitation in expressing our belief that Mr. Fox has already in his possession the order of his government to demand his passports and withdraw from the seat of government, whenever the demand shall be refused. Such we believe to be the position of this vexatious question at Washington.

Fortunately the destinies of the nation are now in the hands of men in all respects adequate to any crisis that can arise either in our foreign or domestic relations. Meantime, with excellent recast, the distinguished pacificator, General Scott, has been rdered to the frontier, to remain during the forthcoming trial of General, will be on the spot, to speak the voice of the American cabinet, should occasion require.

> Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser. Washington, March 15th, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney General, leaves this afternoon for Lockport, New York. He takes with him an authenticated py of despatches from the British Government, containing the stinct and unequivocal avowal of the burning of the Caroline .-And upon this ground our government will request the release of M'Leod—and for this purpose has Mr. Crittenden gone. If he is not delivered up, it is understood Mr. Crittenden remains to be present at the trial, though he will take no part.

General Scott has already been ordered there, and is on his

You may judge what will be the results.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the Fredericton Sentinel.

House of Assembly, Monday, March 8. Mr. Partelow said a report had been in circulation since the rrival of the last mail, with reference to the removal of the seat government, and a change in the head of the Executive of the Province, upon which he thought information should be asked. He therefore moved the following Resolution:

Whereas reports are in circulation that the Head Quarters of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are about being removed to Halifax, and that a Civil Governor is to be appointed to supersede Sir John Harvey in the Administration of the Government of this Province; and whereas the Assembly would deem any change that would cause his Excellency's removal as a measure highly injurious to the best interests of this Colony; therefore. Resolved unanimously, That an humble Address be pre-sented to his Excellency the Licutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to afford the Honse such information on the subject as his Excellency may think proper,
Mr. End was satisfied the resolution would pass unanimously;

as whatever might be the difference of political sentiment, there could be but one feeling of attachment to the Lieutenant Governor, whose departure would be justly considered a grievous mis-fortune for the Province. There could be no impropriety in passing the Resolution, which would doubtless be gratifying to ne feelings of Sir John Harvey.

Mr. Wilson said of course there could be but one feeling of

regret at the circumstance that had been referred to; yet he doubted the propriety of the course about to be pursued by the House. If there were any truth in the report, information would be received by the March packet, which would reach this Province efore the House would be prorogued.

Hon. Mr. Johnstone saw no impropriety in the proceeding; a report was in circulation which he had no doubt would be found be correct. His Excellency was not at liberty to bring the abject under the notice of the House, as was customary when

Mr Woodward was glad the subject had been brought up. The statement had appeared in the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, and therefore night be deemed semi-official: he therefore regretted that notice had not been taken of it before; as there could be only one feeling of regret upon the subject.

Mr. Partelow was not assuming the report was correct. He was Capt. Owen was disposed to record a dissenting vote in conse-

quence of the proceedings connected with the commission that had been appointed to enquire into the affairs of Grand Manaan. He did not wish however, to say much upon the subject.

Mr. Brown was sorry that any local motives should actuate his gallant colleague.—He believed the papers referred to had not been refused by his Excellency, but the application for them was rejected by the House. The subject under consideration was not connected merely with the County of Charlotte—it went to affect deeply the whole province. He considered the removal of Sir John Harvey would be the greatest public misfortune that ever happened to its inhabitants; and he agreed with the learned member for Gloucester in considering it a very great calamity.

As to what steps ought to be taken it was for the House to decide; and the sooner they obtained information the better.

After a few words from Mr. End, Captain Owen withdrew his opposition; and the Resolution passed unaninously; and Messrs. J. R. Partelow, End and Wilson were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Lieut. Governor with the Resolution.

In the afternoon, Mr. Partelow reported that the Committee

Administration of the Government of New Brunswick, and I have

Government House, March 8, 1841.

CANADA

That Mr. Fox may have received such instructions, appears to us to be very probable; for after the admissions which have been made on both sides, with respect to the seizure and destruction of the piratical steamboat, the Caroline, we do not see by what other means the honour and dignity of the Empire could be maintained. But it is evident, that, if received by Mr. Fox, the instructions in question could not have been acted upon up to the latest dates nore soberly reflect upon the subject. The new Government of submit to its consideration the instructions committed to him by Her Majesty's Ministers, he is too well bred and courteous a states-

Montreal, 17th March, 1841.

necessary to prove the propriety of a law against murder or the shores of Albion, and the rich coasts of Lithuania; near manner that will render it unnecessary to order the withdrawal of taking place, while the corps may be depended on as an efficient body. The pay is to be the same as that of the Foot Guards, and the men are to be allowed to go to Agricultural labour and handicraft, when not engaged on military duties. A General Order to this effect was issued by His Excellency Sir Richard Jackson, Commander of the Forces, on the 4th instant. We hope the Veteran Adjutants who served in the Volunteer battalions will not be forgotten by His Excellency in bestowing Commissions in "The Royal Canadian Regiment."

The 12th Article of the conditions of service, as promulgated in the General Order, is important to those soldiers who, after fifteen years service, have already procured their free discharge and received the gratuity. It is as follows:—

Any man who has accepted Free Discharge with a Gratuity after Fifteen years service, may, if deemed eligible from character and found fit for the Service, be permitted to enter, upon the condition that he shall not receive any additional Pay for length of service, or Good Conduct Pay, until the amount of Gratuity paid to him on his Discharge shall have been saved. Officers commanding Stations will, on the 31st instant, forward, in duplicate, to the Deputy Adjutant General, a return of Candidates of this descrip-Deputy Adjutant General, a return of Candidates of this description according to the prescribed form (the character to be extracted from the Parchment Certificates,) accompanied by a declaration of their fitness for service, signed by a Military Medical Officer. This return will also show whether each Candidate is married or unmarried, and the number of children."-Montreal Herald.

uch increased, had it been expedient to prolong the contest. DRUMMOND.—R. N. Watts, Esq., has been duly elected.

BERTHIER.—This county is contested by Mr. W. Berczy, and Mr. D. M. Armstrong. On Monday evening, March 15th, when 60 votes had been taken, the latter was eight ahead; but on the lowing day, at three o'clock, the candidates were a tie .- Mon-

The prospect of Dr. M'Culloch's return for the county of Terrebonne is, we are happy to say, most flattering .- Mon. Trans.

PACIFIC CHARACTER OF BRITISH POLICY.

Well may it be said that Great Britain wants no war—that when roused she has shewn what she can do with the World in arms against her—that before now she has gathered together her apparently inexhaustible resources behind the mighty breakwater, that her glorious Isle presented to the terrific out-pouring of that tempest which, but for her resistance, would have desolated Europe, and left the ruined world a torn, chained and bleeding carcase at the feet of that armed Despot, whom England's indomi-table valour and perseverance alone sufficed to awake from his dream of universal empire to find himself a lonely and helpless captive on the rock of the Atlantic.

In a thousand different ways has Great Britain testified her In a thousand different ways has Great Britain testified her sincere desire for peace. For twenty six years she has been constantly putting forth her power to prevent other nations from quarrelling among themselves and ultimately drawing into their strife the surrounding powers. America ought not and cannot forget, how nobly and disinterestedly England disentangled her ungrateful daughter from the almost inevitable hug of the Giant of France, and saved her from a hopeless and certainly destructive struggle with a Power that had little she could gain in a contest with a commercial nation like that of the United States. few short months after this generous interference, and history had to disclose the bitter and degrading story of the mingled ingratitude and faithlessness of America when the partial troubles took place in England's Canadian Provinces. A few short months go and England by dexterous and daring diplomacy kept back the mad-cap-valour of France from throwing her gauntlet in the face of all Europe, and plunging the world into a general war. She can afford to be peaceful and averse to strife.

was she in a more perfect state of equipment—never was she more bent on preserving peace, if the world will allow her.

Foremost in the generous effort to preserve tranquillity may the world behold the war-worn figure of that darling of Victory— Wellington. For twenty years that first of soldiers beheld the workings of war, on probably the most tremendous scale ever witnessed on earth. He knows its awful effects and is the first to lift his warning voice against any threatened recurrence of its ex-

perienced horr Monsieur Thiers may caper his warlike fandango and shake his harmless, - but England hears them and smiles, alike sec

To use the beautiful simile of Canning. England in peace rests on the glorious remembrances and splendours of her martial achievements like one of her own stately war ships, sleeping calm and peaceful on the shadow of its own warlike equipment in the

still anchorage of Portsmouth or Hamoaze. We were highly pleased to see an old acquaintance, that thorough going constitutionalist, Joseph Shuter, Esq., of Montreal, who arrived here on Tuesday last, on his way home from Toronto. Mr. S. was travelling in the stage, and on arriving at the pollhouse at Moulinette caused the vehicle to stop, and went up and voted, being the fourth time he voted between Toronto and Mr. Shuter left this place to-day for Montreal, and will of course be in time to vote both for the city and cou Montreal on Monday next, making six votes that he will have given in favour of Conservatism and British connection. Such a

GENERAL HARRISON'S GOVERNMENT. On the evening of the 4th of March the ceremony of inaugurating General Harrison into the office of President of the United States, was performed with a great display of splendour, and a powerful manifestation of popular enthusiasm. The new President has assumed the duties of a difficult and trying situation unfeceived from Washington; and that, therefore, the war dread der circumstances peculiarly perplexing. The retiring Adminisand war mania, so ludicrously discussed and dwelt upon by our tration, in order, no doubt, to alleviate the annoyance naturally eighbours, are unworthy of a moment's attention from those who occasioned by an ignominious defeat, have thrown every possible obstacle in his path, and have put into execution ever the United States has scarcely been yet established in its various departments; and whatever may be the anxiety of Mr. Fox, to submit to its consideration the instructions committed to him by Her Majesty's Ministers, he is too well bred and courteous a statesman to obtrude their consideration upon an incipient foreign government. We may rest assured, however, that neither the interests nor the honour of our constructions. The analysis of the match is that they have in a great measure succeeded, and that their selfish and unpatriotic policy has been hitherto triumphant. We may rest assured, however, that neither the interests nor the honour of our country will be permitted to sustain detriment while confided to Mr. Fox; and that he will not fail to General Harrison is a sagacious politician, and a popular man; avail himself of as early an opportunity as possible, to make the new administration of the United States acquainted with the views and determination of his own government, with respect to the case of Mr M'Leod. Till then, and until every particular is known as to the nature of the despatches received by Mr. Fox, it were well if all parties would desist from inflaming the public mind, considering the delicary and difficulty of the questions period. touching the character of the despatches brought to Mr. Fox by ing between the two countries. As to war, it is a serious business; fierce democracy over whom he is about to exercise his Presidenand the experience of history—the best of all monitors and counsellors—has shown, that, of all nations of the earth, Great Britain
has always been the least prone to have recourse to so terrible an as powerless, and as ineffectual as that of his predecessor has been attack upon the Caroline, and that her shield is to be interposed for the protection of McLeod, charged by "the people of the state of New York" with the murder of the unfortunate man who fell in the melée.

Such clusters is the fact, and the despatches received to Mr. Such countries to so territor an assume that the received to the protection of McLeod, charged by "the people of the state of New York" with the murder of the unfortunate man who fell in the melée.

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One subject, in particular, demands his immediate and serious attention; the case of Mr. McLeod. The liberation of that persecured gentleman will, ere long, be claimed a second time by the British nation through their representative Mr. Fox; let General Harrison see that this favourable opportunity for conciliating the insulted government of Great Britain, be not suffered to pass by disregarded or unimproved. The eventful crisis is at hand, and only one course of conduct can avert from the United States a war with Great Britain and its fearful consequences. The new President must resolutely adopt this policy, uninfluenced by the ravings of infuriated madmen who are thirsting for blood, without any assignable cause, save the advancement of their own private THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT. Some months ago we sake of avenging any fancied insult offered to the national dignity. peremptory, is made in terms perfectly courteous. Her Majesty's Government hopes that it will be received and responded to, in a mentioned that it was in contemplation by the Government to fair a veteran battalion in Canada, to be called "The Royal Caof a net into which it is easy to fall, but extrication from which *Turkey is there called "the King of the North," and Egypt "the King of the South," because those countries are north and south of the Jew's country.

*Turkey is there called "the King of the North," and Egypt "the King of the South," because those countries are north and south of the Jew's country.

*Turkey is there called "the King of the line who have served fifteen years. This regiment is to be stationed on the frontier, and from the enlistment being voluntary as well as on highly favourable terms, there will be little chance of any desertions of the line who have the firmness to make a good use of this knowledge, and all will yet be well.—Cobourg Star.

FIRE.—We regret to announce that Alwington House, the intended residence of His Excellency Lord Sydenham, was on Monday last, about one o'clock, P. M., discovered to be on fire. It was occasioned by the malconstruction of a flue, into which a stove pipe had been necessarily introduced. A portion of the roof and some of the rooms have sustained some damage, but the accident, we are glad to learn, will not prevent the house being ready for the reception of his lordship at the time stipulated by the

Much credit is due to No. 1 Fire Company for the alacrity with which they proceeded to Alwington on Monday—they were the first at the fire to render any assistance. The R. A. Engine

and a Company of the 24th Regiment were on the spot.

We understand that Mr. Browne has given a full statement of the particulars to the Chairman of the Board of Works, at present attending his election at London. The people working at the new building have made depositions before A. Manalan, Esq., J. P. that no blame whatever is attached to any one in this matter. The large timbers intended for the buildings, were all prepared and fitted in town, and not at the house, as erroneously supposed by many. No shavings therefore, or fires were on the premises of late .- Kingston Chronicle.

It is our most painful duty to record the occurrence of the most dreadful riot, which has ever disgraced this city. Yesterday, Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan were escorted in triumph round the streets, according to immemorial custom. They had numerous banners and devices, and a long array of carriages. We observed a number of persons standing at the corner of Church and King St. Maurice.—The latest accounts from Riviere du Loup state, that, Wednesday, March 17, at ten o'clock, the number stood.—Turcotte, 290; Gugy, 247. The polling of next day, it was supposed, would place Mr. Gugy in the majority.

Sherbrooke.—The election for this county was held on the 15th instant, at Lennoxville, when John Moore, Esq., the late worthy member, was unanimously elected.

Yamaska.—Mr. Gill, of St. Francis, Mr.Barthe, advocate, and Mr. Jonathan Wurtele, are the candidates. The last named retired after polling a few votes, and, at the latest accounts, Mr. Gill and Mr. Barthe stood equal on the poll. and Mr. Jonathan Wurtele, are the candidates. The last named retired after polling a few votes, and, at the latest accounts, Mr. Gill and Mr. Barthe stood equal on the poll.

Missisquoi.—At the opening of the poll on Monday, March 15th, Messrs. O. J. Kemp and E. Knight having retired, the candidates for the representation are the Hon. Robert Jones and P. H. Moore, Esq. The only accounts we have seen give the numbers—Moore, 61, Jones, 21. OTTAWA.—We rejoice that our anticipations of the success of the Hon. Mr. Solicitor General Day in this election, have proved the Hon. Mr. Solicitor General Day in this election, have proved sides, and a man thrust a pistol out through the window, and to be correct. The honourable and learned gentleman was returned as duly elected on Saturday, March 15th; his majority over his opponent, Mr. Goey, was then 111, but could have been shots were fired from within. One man, named James Dunn, a tailor, was killed on the spot. A second, the coachman of the Receiver General, (but not in the carriage of that gentleman,) received a ball in the lungs, but, we understand, is recovering. A son of Mr. Cathcart was shot through the thigh; and a constable, named Davis, was struck in the hand—the ball piercing his coat.

An express started immediately for the military, and in a very short time, a company of the 34th was on the spot. The Riot Act was read, and the soldiers cleared the streets. The house was immediately forced, and we soon beheld eight men, escorted by the Sheriff and a party of the military, on their way to jail. These fellows were of the party who fired from the tavern, and will, doubtless, be tried at the next assizes. More troops arrived, and

order was soon restored Nothing could exceed the active and fearless exertions of the Sheriff and some of his assistants in attempting to check the brutal attack made on the procession at the corner of Church Street. Alderman Powell, who arrived soon after, seemed also very active.

We earnestly hope that all implicated in this frightful riot will
be brought to punishment. And we implere our fellow citizens
in the name of that God to whom we are all accountable for our sdeeds, to lend their utmost and most strenuous exertions bring to justice the guilty parties, be they who they may, and of any creed or politics whatever.

For the sake of the character of Toronto, unless we wish to occupy as conspicuous a place in the blood-stained annals of lawless riot as Vicksburg or Baltimore, we intreat every honest citizen at once to lend his utmost exertions to put down this frightful party

feeling, and restore the government of the outraged laws.

Those most conspicuous in commencing the bludgeon attack seemed to be from the country, as we could not identify them by

We have done our best to give a faithful version of this dreadful story. Should we be incorrect, we will cheerfully alter or explain. We hope our brethren of the press will be equally desirous of laying the whole truth before the public, and not permit, in a matter of life and death, party hostility to individuals, to bias or colour

their respective statements.

One gentleman is prepared to swear that he saw the man who appeared with the pistol struck in the head with a stone before he

We have since learned, from gentlemen present, and have also heard it sworn on the Coroner's Inquest, now sitting, that Allan's house was furiously attacked with stones, and the windows, &c. demolished before the first shot was fired.—Patriot.

Sale of WINES, LIQUORS, DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1841. WILL BE SOLD, by Public Auction, at the Store of the signed, (opposite Messrs. Ogilvie & Co.), the undermer Wines and Liquors, imported direct from the London Docks, viz: 1 hbd. Sherry, 10 qr. casks do. 4 hhds. Port,

10 qr. casks do.
4 hids. brst English Vinegar,
12 casks Bordeaux do.
16 baskets Champaigne,
20 cases Clarct,
20 dozen Port,
30 do. Sherry,
24 do. London Stout,
Cherry Brandy in pints,
ALSO:

Cherry Brandy in pints,
ALSO:

English Printing Ink, (book and news), in kegs, 24 lbs. each, Green
Paint, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Digby Herrings, Mustard in jars,
Blacking, Blacklead, &c.; and a variety of Dry Goods, consisting of
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Muslins, Muslin Dresses, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Braces, and numerous other articles, suitable to the approaching
season. The whole stock affording an opportunity to country merchants
and others of replenishing their stocks long before the opening of the
navigation.

vigation.

Terms.—Under £25 Cash; above that sum three months' credit, on rnishing approved endorsed notes.
F. LEWIS.

Commission Merchant, 144, King Street. Toronto, 18th March, 1841.

TORONTO AUCTION MART, 155 KING ST. SALE OF FARMING STOCK, UTENSILS, &c. &c.

To be sold, by Auction, on Friday, April 2nd, 1841, at Mr. Robert Tredger's, Lot No. 8, in the 2nd Concession, West of Yonge Street, the undermentioned Stock and Utensils, viz:

A Bay Mare,
Colts, from 1 to 4 years old,
A Lumber Waggon,

A March Colors, A Lumber Waggon,

A March Colors, A Lumber Waggon, A Yoke of Oxen,
A do. Sleigh,
2 Cows,
2 Yearling Heifers,
one Set of Single Harness.
erms: under £1 cash; above that sum six months' credit, on furnish-

des.
SALE AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
W. WAKEFIELD, Auctioneer. ng approved notes Toronto, March 12, 1841.

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

HENRY ROWSELL, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street, Toronto

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. T a Meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, January 28, 1841. "That wenty-five per cent., being the first instalment upon the Donations and Subscriptions towards building St. George's Church, be called in on the first of, April next, payable to the account of the Treasurer, F. T. Billings, E.q. at the Bank of Upper Canada; and that the Donors and Subscribers be requested to furnish Notes, to be given at Three, Six, and Nine Months, for the balance.

Three, Six, and

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCK VILLE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday
January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.—
A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal.
Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.

N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted.

26-tf.

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday ollowing.

M. C. CROMBIE,

JUST PUBLISHED

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK, BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

BEING an introduction to the English Language, with AN APPENDIX, containing several useful Tables; the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Frayers for every day in the week.

For sale at the following places:

Henry Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto.

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

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, March 26th: F. F. Boult Esq.; Rev. A. N. Bethune, rem.; Thos. Stinson Esq.; H. Pryor Esq. add. sub.

THE ONLY DAUGHTER.

By Joseph Fearn, Esq., Author of "Belief and Unbelief." Some years ago, an excellent and pious clergyman, staying for a time in a small town not very distant from the metropolis, engaged to supply a district church in

the neighbourhood. He thus became somewhat acquainted with the several inhabitants, and, by the exemplary manner in which he demeaned himself, and by the solid and scriptural truths which he proclaimed, had become generally respected amongst the people who

listened to his occasional ministrations.

He was not merely a preaching clergyman; but one who was to be seen in other places beside the sacred desk: during the week days he was "prompt at every call," and considered it no very insignificant portion of his duty to tend the sick couches of the diseased, to visit the poor man's hut, and to pour the oil of joy into the hearts of the mourning and the sorrowful; he did not restrict his labours to one particular class; he did not suffer the confinement of his energies in any one order of duties, but, remembering the apostolic injunction, "While we have time let us do good unto all men," he laboured more abundantly in watchings often, in weariness and painfulness, in fastings often, and did not es-

finish his course with joy. During his temporary residence in the aforesaid town, he spent much of his time in visiting the sick and the afflicted; and the joy resulting from these visits of mercy, both to himself and to the parties so circumstanced, was mutually great. In administering consolation, he was but comforting them with that comfort wherewith he was comforted of God, and in exhorting the careless and ignorant from house to house, he was but watering the seed already sown in his own heart, whilst employed in casting that seed into the uncultivated ground of the

unrenewed hearts around him.

teem even his life dear unto himself, so that he might

One fine April morning, our good minister sallied forth on one of these excursions of mercy—it was a truly seasonable morning of the Spring time-alternate sunshine and showers characterized the day-now the bright light of the unclouded sky smiling in blue loveliness over the fields of our green earth-and then the gathering clouds emptying themselves in copious effusions on the ground recently glowing in the sunlight: it was a morning which has been often aptly and beautifully likened to "a mother smiling in tears," the orb of day cast forth his lovely rays in the midst of the weeping clouds, while that sign of the faithful Covenant, the many tinted bow, girdle of the firmament, bids us, as we gaze on its prismatic colours, remember the words of Jehovah, "I do set my bow in the cloud."-We have always thought a day in April a fit emblem of our mortal course-a scene of constant variablenesss-one hour basking in the sun of prosperity, the next under the cloud-this instant walking amongst the roses and enjoying their fragrance, the next doomed to behold,

"The beautiful moisture encumber the flowers And weigh down their delicate heads."- Cowper Well, there's a world of unfading immortal felicity beyond these oft darkened skies,

> "Where no change shall be But perfect rest of all things firmly stayed Upon the pillars of eternity."- Spencer

One of those seasonable showers now began to descend, and our clergyman was forced to seek for a temporary shelter on the road side: a neat but humble cottage invited his approach, while the amiable, cleanly, and decent aspect of an elderly man who stood at the entrance, and who begged "the gentleman would walk in while the rain continued," prepossessed the mind of the minister in the favour both of the rustic abode and of its civil inhabitant. He thanked the man for his offer, and entered the cottage—the interior was neat and clean ; and though evidently the tenement of a poor man, yet it lacked not its comforts, and there seemed an air of contentment in this humble home which quite inspired its reverend visitor with admiration for its inmates. There was an appearance of a man who had seen more prosperous days in the owner of this way-side cottage, and when the minister engaged him in conversation, he was much surprised to find him a person who had received no mean education; his language was pure and chaste and far above the standard which the clergyman had fixed when he first entered this abode. To the great satisfaction of the good minister, moreover, he seemed to be in no wise ignorant of the "Truth as it is in Jesus," but, on the contrary, displayed that "he had the tongue of the learned whereby he might speak a word in season to him that was weary."

While engaged in a brief but profitable discourse with the cottager, the door of the small parlour opened, and a tall, graceful, and beautiful girl, of about nineteen, entered .- "There, sir," said the man to our minister, "is my only daughter: I had five boys-three died in infancy, and fled to the heavenly world before sin or sorrow could touch and injure them; but two survived to break their mother's heart, and well nigh bring down my grey hairs with sorrow to the grave: they too have passed away from earth—they died the victims of their own sinfulness; one by a lingering disease—the other, alas, by his own hands-so that I have had my cup of sorrow, and I was forced, like Jacob, to exclaim, 'All these things are against me.' But I remember the words 'Wherefore should a living man complain, a man for the punishment of his sins,' and I also call to mind that cup which my Saviour drank for me to the very dregs. That girl is now my only stay and comfort." that poor man's cottage.

gether with its inhabitants, become an interesting object I am not yet certain of the house in which he died. to his mind. He was warmly greeted by the rustic fervour of affectionate regard and respect which one, pied by the Evangelical Society, in Rue des Chanoines,

pay no regard to the scripture admonition, 'if riches in- apathy to the great truths of the Reformation, which to tell in his own way, the same story; describing with crease, set not your heart upon them,' but rather fixed has induced such an oblivion of him whose name will tears in his eyes the state of "Poor mother's lacerated former, which fatal step stripped me of all I possessed, and reduced me to abject poverty.

"The change in my circumstances wrought prejudithat lovely girl, the last and dearest pledge of our conjugal affection, was her solace in the hours of her sorrow, and her innocent prattle would oft cheer even my bleed-

"Through the kindness of friends (how rare are such to be found) we were provided with a temporary abode, and procured sufficient to sustain us in being, from the benevolence of these kind hearted individuals. By the exertions of two merchants, with whom I was formerly associated in business, my two boys were comfortably settled in good situations in the city, while my dear wife I remember well the day we came here; it was a morning in the month of May, and we thought the scenery so lovely and the cottage so pleasant, and my wife looked happy, and our girl skipped about and made salaries towards our support, as they were both lodged Ville, the other to the gate of La Coraterie. Where In a word, he must assert that infinite wisdom cannot reasonably dwelling, made our hearts rejoice, and we generally parted with sighs and tears.

"Once again I settled down with some such feeling as is embodied in the words, 'I shall die in my nest;' though afflicted, and changed in my position in life, yet, shall be possible, by the diligent researches of young the death of Christ extended backwards to those who lived before because all was quietness for a time, I again forgot my Mr. M'Crie, son of Dr. M'Crie, of Edinburgh, who is his appearance in the world; so no man can prove but that the God; I neglected his worship, I deserted the village sanctuary, and lived again careless about my soul. But I was once more to be severely tried: my two boys fell into evil company; they ran into every excess of riot; drank, gambled, and by their bad practices were both dismissed by their employers. Soon afterwards my el- the ancient place of execution, as the name imports; dest son fell under the chastising hand of an offended and where, if I am not misinformed, Serveius closed his made, yet we conclude that it was not made by chance, but by a God, a victim to disease, and a recipient of the wages of melancholy career. A few years ago, the ground was wise Being; and, by the same reason, when we see accidental sin-death. My youngest boy-excuse these tears, all waste, and a large cavity existed, which was the exact events, nay, a long incoherent series of accidents, concur to the they are the gushings of a father's love-he grew des- place of death. But recently it was sold by govern- producing the most admirable effects, we ought to conclude that perate in a quarrel with a successful competitor at play, accepted it; the day and place were fixed and chosen; but on the fatal morning he was found dead in his cham- smiling field. I trust this event may be considered of government, are often determined and brought about by the ber at the inn where he lodged—he had shot himself in emblematic of the better views and feelings which are most visible accidents; when chance defeats the wisest counsels, the night * * My beloved wife died soon after this gaining possession of Christendom with regard to reli- and the greatest power; when good men are rewarded, and the terrible event; her fond heart was broken, but she died gious liberty. May the time soon arrive, when we shall church of God preserved by appearing [i. e. apparent] chances; penitent and believing in Jesus, and went to that land leave the truth of Christ to fight its contest and gain its when bad men are punished by chance, and the very chance where sin and sorrow are known no more. 'It was good | victory, by its own heaven-born strength; and anaided, | whereby they are punished, carries the marks of their sin upon it, for me to be thus afflicted.' I was brought to consider my state as a sinner before God, and to cry for mercy fare. through a Saviour, and I trust 'I have obtained mercy, that in me Christ Jesus might show forth all long-suffer-Since that sad hour when we committed my dear one's remains to the earth, yonder maiden and myself have dwelt alone in this humble home, and by the charity is now my only earthly companion, my only attendant, my only daughter, my only child." Here the man wept,

and the sweet girl ran and kissed away the father's tears. Time passed away, the clergyman had returned to the library. metropolis, had visited several spots far and near, until where the cottager dwelt: he entered its precincts one mourners receding from the churchyard—they were a hopes, and many individuals on their way to the same that of presenting the whole of life,—its morning, its meridian, few of the villagers who had just deposited in the place | glory. of tombs an excellent cottager. The clergyman asked who was the deceased? and, to his sorrow, he was informed it was the good and afflicted tenant of the wayside cottage. "He died, like his late wife, of a broken heart," said one. "Ah! he did not long survive her," said another. The good minister enquired of whom the villagers spake. "Of his lovely daughter," said many voices; "she was an angel upon earth." "Is she dead?" asked the clergyman. "Indeed she is! a rapid consumption took her off, and her father never held up his head afterwards till his death, and now he lies close to entered the church-yard: often had he stood there before, and repeated the beautiful service of our Church; he was directed to a small mound, and on it a humble stone with this inscription-"The days of her youth hast thou shortened—Sacred to the memory of an only

THE GRAVE OF CALVIN. A Letter from the Rev. John Hartley to the Editor of the Protestant Journal.

these words of the parent, while a big tear rolled down which exists, of what might be styled the sacred locali- fident of seeing him restored to hearing and to speech; to give you any positive information. Many persons Not many weeks afterwards, the excellent clergyman can give you no information at all. Nay, will you be-

tenant of the cot, who pressed his hand with all that assured that it was the same house which is now occuwhose "delight is in the excellent of the earth," feels and it was considered a very interesting circumstance and cherishes towards a minister of the Gospel of Christ. that the principal effort of our day to restore to the to linger for a time in great torture from the wounds in most boundless and restless faculty of the soul.—It digs without It was the time for the early and humble meal of these | Church of Geneva, the great truths which Calvin had her lacerated knees. rural cottagers: the father had just come from the fields proclaimed in it, should have been brought into operato partake of his wholesome provisions, which were tion, just where Calvin rested from his labours. But spread neatly upon a clean table in their small apart- on inquiring what authorities existed for this opinion, I Calvin died in the Maison Claparede, a large and ancient to be content," said the pious man, as he withdrew from | however, my embarrassment did not end, for soon afterhis humble repast; "time was when I sat me down to a wards information was given to me that according to self any farther. sumptuous board, with a group of smiling faces around | Mons. ———, the great reformer positively died in a it, with a wife lovely and beloved gracing the head, and house near the ancient gate of the Coraterie. To com- the unfathomable depth of a mother's love, or the children as yet untainted by vice, 'like olive branches plete the confusion, Mons. - refers me to a dwel- equally unfathomable wickedness of a system that could round about my table.' Then I was affluent; prosperity ling in the Bourg du Four, as the place of Calvin's so belie the character of Him whose tender mercies are attended my every undertaking, and 'God spake unto abode. Were this indifference to a man whose name over all His works, and so abuse the confiding ignorance me in my prosperity, but I said I will not hear;' alas! has shed such a lustre over Geneva, the result of holy of its victims. I could scarcely have yielded credit to I was living then 'without God in the world:' the cares and ardent desire that God should be everything and the tale had not a multitude of similar instances conof this life, the deceitfulness of riches, the pleasures of man nothing; were it in fact the disposition of Calvin stantly forced themselves on my observation; while the time and sense, engrossed my considerations and left me himself, who was so anxious that no Popish homage boy, retaining a vivid recollection of the circumstances, no thought on the unprofitableness of gaining the whole | should be paid to his remains or memory, that he for- made use of the first acquisition of intelligible language world and losing one's own soul. For some years I enbade the erection of a monument on his grave; then,

* A Spaniard who maintained the false doctrines of the Arian

my entire affections upon the perishing objects of this ever be had in honour by the true adherents of Jesus knees," and placing the cruelties of Romish penance in passing life. I was, however, to be brought down from Christ, we cannot but lament and feel troubled by the strong contrast to the tenderness of God's love for his the pinnacle of wealth and earthly honour to the depths reflection, how unstable and unenduring are even the afflicted children. of adversity and sorrow; I was persuaded to speculate labours of the best of men! The gates of hell indeed to a very large amount in some foreign stock, when the shall never prevail against the Church of Christ, but knows them to be of constant occurrence among the market having taken, for me, a most unfortunate turn, against the endeavours of a Calvin and a Luther, a members of his own communion, and the attempt to I was a loser to a considerable sum: with the remnant | Cranmer and a Fenelon, they have in appearance pre- | deny them may be overruled for extensive good, by of my money I was insane enough to engage in a specu- vailed and will prevail. I have met with no written leading many a member of that community to ask his lation of a different kind, but equally as uncertain as the testimony with regard to the precise spot of Calvin's own heart whether that can be the religion of Christ burial. It is only recorded that he was interred in the which teaches him not only to believe a lie, but to asabove, without a memorial. There exists, however, a not, and cannot possibly believe. cially on the health of my poor wife, who was but little tradition, that the grave was marked by four willow accustomed to the privations we were forced to endure; trees, which were planted on each side of it; and the grave-diggers of the cemetery inform me, that this place is never disturbed for the formation of other graves .-Though no certainty, I fear, can be obtained on the sub- REVELATION, NOT TO BE REJECTED, BECAUSE NOT UNIVERSAL. ject, there is a high probability of the truth of this story. We can scarcely suppose that no trace or recollection whatever should have been transmitted to us of the and yet that this appearance of the Son of God upon earth, should place, and this is the only one which exists. Two of not be till the latter ages of the world, and, after he has appeared, the willow trees are still standing, and they have every yet his appearance not be made known equally to all nations: such appearance of having stood two or three hundred years. | a one must likewise for the same reason affirm that 'tis unreason-The other two were blown down by a violent bize, or able to believe the necessity and obligations even of natural relinorth-west wind, a few years ago, nor do I imagine the gion itself, because 'tis plain all men are not furnished equally and our only daughter yonder came down into this remaining two will long survive them. Surely, my with the same capacities and opportunities of understanding those neighbourhood, and were allowed to inhabit, rent free, friend, there is no improper enthusiasm in saying, that obligations; and consequently no Deist can, consistently with his this small and humble abode: this is now seven years nothing of a local nature interests me so much at Ge- own principles, make this objection against the truth of Christianneva, as Calvin's grave, and Calvin's willows.

disregard paid to the most important recollections, is the to make men, angels, -to endue all men with the same faculties following. At the epoch of the Reformation at Geneva, and capacities, as any, at least, to make all men capable of the us smile with parental love: in this condition we lived two brass plates with Latin inscriptions, commemorative very same kind, and the same degree of happiness, to afford to all for a year; my sons quarterly remitted a portion of their of that blessed event, were affixed, one to the Hotel de of them all the very same means or opportunities of obtaining it. and fed by their several employers. Twice in the month are they? I can find no trace either of one or the other. be supposed to have a right of making a variety of creatures in very they visited us: their society, though in this rustic I trust, for the honour of Geneva, they will be disco- various circumstances; which is an assertion palpably most vered, but hitherto I have met with no one, who can tell absurd, in experience false, and a very unjust diminution of God's me anything about them. It is pleasing to think that sovereignty in the world. But besides: though the redemption, all these and many other subjects relative to the reformation of this city, will be brought to light, as far as unto all men, yet as no man ever denied but that the benefit of now examining with much care, the archives and other ancient documents of Geneva.

I am glad to find that no one will ever be able to point out where Servetus* was burnt. I lately took a walk with an English lady, to the Champ du Bourreau,

forming you, that if you visit Geneva, you will find one is no appearance of chance at all in the event, but the changes undoubted and most valuable memorial of him in the and revolutions, the rewards and punishments of chance are all so letters. I trust that nothing will be suffered to injure in it? This is the great security of our lives, amidst all the unof our friends are enabled to keep ourselves from want. this relic. Another most important relic of true Chris- certainties of future, that chance itself cannot hurt us, without a I have to thank my God for preserving her to me; she tianity, perhaps the most valuable that exists in its divine commission. This is a sure foundation of faith, and hope, contrast with Popery, is the Noble Lesson, one of the and trust in God, how calamitous and desperate soever our exterfew manuscripts of the Waldenses which have escaped nal condition seems to be, that God never wants means to help destruction, and which is still preserved in the same that he has a thousand unseen ways, a whole army of accidents

at length circumstances called him again to the village England and other Protestant countries, did for a time whom no visible power can save. - Dean Sherlock. forget its Reformers and its Reformation, now again cheerful summer's afternoon, and, as he turned the lane | there are many minds within its precincts enriched with which conducted to the church, he saw a procession of the same faith, and many hearts glowing with the same

> THE IRISH MOTHER. By Charlotte Elizabeth.

Some years since, when residing in the south of Ireesting little boy, deaf and dumb, whose mother informed consequently soon forgot the few words that he had sacred in his image. Their care would be, not to sow their wild learned to articulate: "Was nothing ever done to recover oats, but to cherish the seed of every flower that blooms in Paraher grave—I will show it to you." The clergyman his hearing?" I enquired. "Yes, I did a great deal; but dise, in the fresh and vigorous soil of a true and guileless heart. to no purpose."

of a medical practitioner, I was amazed by her relating | corruptors, and shame their falsehoods by the evidence of facts,with great simplicity, the following particulars:-

She said that having in vain requested a doctor to 'cut the string of his tongue," she applied to her priest for counsel, and he recommended a pilgrimage to John's well, a noted place of resort for those who expected miraculous cures. That she had faithfully performed her pilgrimage and station; had compassed the chapel been severe enough; she must increase it.

her bare knees, broken flints, glass, and quick lime just debt exacted of him to the utmost farthing .- South. When I inquired for the place of his death, I was first were strewed by her companions on the path, that her third round might be attended with greater suffering. She completed this dreadful task, conformed as before,

sound; and no sooner were the sores healed than she centre to the circumference of the world, by a kind of omnipotence, again waited on the priest, related the failure of her creating and annihilating things in an instant; and things divorced ment by the hands of his affectionate daughter—the saw there was reason to make further researches, and in attempt, and asked him to appoint some new, and more in nature are married in fancy, as in a lawful place.—It is also maiden of whom we spoke in the commencement of our pursuing them, I was assured in another quarter, that agonizing mode of fulfilling the task of appearing and most restless: whilst the senses are bound, and reason in a manner propitiating the Most High on behalf of her child. The asleep, fancy like a sentinel walks the round, ever working, never "I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith building on the north side of the Cathedral. Here, priest told her it was evident that God did not mean to wearied .- Fuller. restore the boy; and advised her not to endanger her-

I know not which of the two things affects me most,

joyed the course of the ungodly who prosper in the world, and I increased in riches; but ah! I would then when we find that it is either direct hostility or cold sing through their city, and burnt, Oct. 27, 1553.—ED. CH.

Such facts may be denied; but every Irish Romanist public cemetery of Plein Palais, and, as I have mentioned sert, maintain, propagate, as truth, a lie which he does

The Garner.

If any one thinks it unreasonable to be believed, that God should send his Son into the world for the redemption of mankind, ity. He must likewise for the same reason affirm that God is Another fact, which seems to show how total is the obliged in all other respects also to make all his creatures equal,purchased by the Son of God, is not indeed actually made known same benefit may likewise extend itself forwards to those who never heard of his appearance, though they lived after it .- Dr. Samuel Clarke.

CHANCE.

When we see a world wisely made, though we did not see it ment, and the purchaser has completely filled up the there is a wise invisible hand which governs chance, which of itself insulted him, and received from him a challenge: he hollow, changed the whole appearance of the neighbour- can do nothing wisely. When the lives and fortunes of men, the hood, and converted the Golgotha of Geneva into a fate of kingdoms and empires, the successes of war, the changes or rather unembarrassed, by the weapons of carnal war- for which they are punished; I say, can any man, in such cases, think that all this is mere chance, when, how accidental soever I cannot close these allusions to Calvin, without in- the means are, or appear to be, whereby such things are done, there public library. It is a large collection of his original wisely done, as if there had been nothing of chance and accident and unexpected events at command, to disappoint such designs Last of all, let us rejoice that though Geneva, like which no visible art or power can disappoint, and to save those

"WILD OATS."

Can imagination picture to itseif a more exalted privilege than and its evening of a good old age, -one undivided offering unto the Lord. Oh that children who have not yet trampled on their crown, or laid their honour in the dust, could but know, or rather would but consider the treasure they still possess, and the vantage position they hold. With what abhorrence would they turn from the withering breath and blighting maxims of hoary sinners, who tell land, my attention was directed to the case of an inter- them that they must sow their wild oats, and that there is no putting old heads upon young shoulders. They would refute "by the me that he was not born in that condition, but appeared innocency of their lives, and constancy of their faith," these libels to lose his hearing before the age of three years, and upon the grace of God, and these calumnies upon all that is most And while they trod in the blessed footsteps of Him who grew in On requesting to know what means had been tried, wisdom as in stature, and in favour with God and man, they supposing, of course, that she had followed the advice would repel the charges of their accusers, baffle the designs of their Rev. H. Woodward.

SINS OF PRINCES AND PRIESTS.

The sins of princes and priests are of a spreading and a reigning contagion; and tho' naturally they are no more than the acts of particular persons, yet virtually and consequently they are often the sins of a whole community. And if so, good God! what My dear Friend :- A sad proof, amongst others, how thrice on her knees, repeating aves and creeds as direct- huge heaps of foul guilt must lie at such sinners' doors! For completely the spirit and doctrines of the Reformation ed; had kissed the cross, paid a penny, and dipped the every person of note, power, and place, living in an open violation A sweet blush mantled the cheek of the innocent girl at have ceased to be valued at Geneva, is the ignorance boy thrice in the holy well. She returned home, con- of any one of God's laws, holds up a flag of defiance against heaven, and calls in all about him to fight under his lewd banner against his cheek. The rain having subsided, the clergyman ties. If you arrive here and ask, where did Calvin live? but no symptoms of their return appearing, she again God, and his express commands, and so (as it were) by a kind of departed, having left a promise that he would visit again where did he die? where is his grave?—no one is able went to her priest, who told her the pennance had not homage and obedience, to be as vile and wicked as himself. And when it once comes to this, then all the villanies which were com-Accordingly she set forth on a second expedition; mitted by others in the strength and encouragement of his devilish paid another visit to the humble cottage, which had, to- lieve it? that after being more than a year at Geneva, and after twice passing round the chapel, as before, on example, will be so personally charged upon his account, and as a

Is an inward sense of the soul, for a while retaining and examwith the accustomed ceremony, and was carried home ining things brought in thither by the common sense.-It is the spade, sails without ship, flies without wings, builds without The child, however, remained mute and insensible to charge, fights without bloodshed, in a moment striding from the

Advertisements.

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

H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 16th February, 1841.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

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

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

11-tf
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Price £55 currency. Enquire of Henry Rowsell, King Street.

A CARD.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.
A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other icle in his line, will be kept on hand.

Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on hort notice.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street. 15-tf

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

A BAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the House of Industry, will be held in this City during the first week in May, to which the Ladies of Toronto are respectfully requested to contribute. The exact day on which the Bazaar will be held, as also the place to which contributions are to be sent, will be announced in a future advertisement. A large portion of the means of this institution has hitherto been derived from an annual parliamentary grant, of which it is this year deprived in consequence of the Legislature not having assembled; and the funds of the charity are so nearly exhausted, that it is much to be feared that the House must be closed, unless some great efforts are made to support it.

Just Published, and for sale by Henry Rowsell, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street,
CAMERON'S ANNUAL DIGEST OF DECISIONS IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH AND PRACTICE COURT for 1840.

Toronto, Feb. 20, 1840.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

Just published, & for Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King-st. Toronto, NEW EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING:

illings per Hundred.
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ozen.

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

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

local Boards.
The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteentley of July, between which time and the Third day of August no trans The Books war conday of July, between which time and the day of July, between which time and the fers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

Secretary

London, June 3, 1840.

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

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes.

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION,

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

Toronto, August 29, 1840. 8-

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

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