The Church.

"HER FOUNDATIONS ALE 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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TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1840.

[NUMBER 10.

Original Poetry.

ON THE NIGHT-BLOWING CEREUS. "He shall grow up before Him as a tender plant."-ISAIAH liii. 2.

A mantle of leaves had enshrouded the Rose, And slumber had hidden the tints of the bower; When lo! in the midst of this dewy repose As I wander'd, I came to a night-blowing flower. All others their robes and their odours forsaking,

Undistinguish'd were sleeping in slumber profound But this, this alone, in its beauty was waking, And breathing its soul-filling sweetness around. 'Twas a glorious flower! its corolla of white, As pearls of Arabia 'mid jewels of gold,
And lonely and fair, through the shades of the night,
It beam'd with a softne #I lov'd to behold.

And methought as I look'd, What an emblem is this, Thus blooming afar from the land of its birth, Of Him whose own land is a region of bliss, Though He grew as a plant in this garden of Earth. 'Twas thus, while the world all around Him was dim, That He shone with love's purest and holiest ray:
'Twas thus, in the garden so honor'd by Him,
That night, through His fragrance, was richer than day.

Like the flowers his disciples at midnight were sleeping, And deep were their slumbers, unconscious of care; While He, in the blood of His agony weeping, To his Father was breathing the sweetness of prayer.

J. A. W.

LIFE OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, ESQ.* [Concluded from No. VIII.]

When Mr. Wilherforce retired into private life he carried with him the regrets and affectionate good wishes of men of every party. "It must be a satisfaction to you," wrote a brother senator, "to have observed that the moral tone of the House of Commons, as well as of the nation at large, is much higher than when you first entered upon public life; and there can be no doubt that God has made you the honoured instrument of contributing much to this great improvement. There are, I hope, some young men of promise coming forward; but, alas, there is no one at present who can take your place. Would that there were many Elishas on whom your mantle might fall! The prayers of thousands, my dear sir, will follow you into retirement." Nor was it only by the more religious that he had been appreciated. As a parliamentary orator, there were few to rival him. This will not be thought the partial exaggeration of friendship, when it is known that Romilly pronounced him "the most efficient speaker in the House of Commons;" and Pitt declared, "Of all the men I ever knew, Wilberforce has the greatest natural eloquence." And, perhaps, his moral influence was never stronger than at the time he ended his political career.

During the former part of his life, Mr. Wilberforce had at different times resided in many different places. Perhaps his unsettled habits in this respect were to be amented; but having inherited no mansion with his landed estates, he felt himself at liberty to live where his present convenience might seem to require. As it was necessary for him during the meeting of parliament to be near London, for some years he had a house at Clapham; he lived afterwards at Kensington Gore: but having now escaped from the burden of public business, he wished to be a little farther removed from the metropolis, and yet not so far as to be cut off altogether

the remainder of his days.

In 1827, he made a progress, after an interval of alneedless to say that he was welcomed by his friends to whom he had been politically opposed received him visit which he made at this time to Lord Fitzwilliam. "The cordiality and kindness," he wrote to a friend, worth House) has deeply affected me. Lord Fitzwilliam might well have been forgiven, if he had conceived elected county member, it was in defiance of his old heallowing him the recommendation even of one member, his domestic character: though with Sir George Savile's family-connexion and name superadded to the Rockingham interest. . . . Yet in spite of all repelling principles, so strongly has worked of God's kindness to me with my unworthy returns, I and nearly all of them placed out, in one way or anothe general kindness of his nature, that he, the old gen- am overwhelmed, and can with truth adopt the lantleman (gentlemar, I may truly term him; for a finer gentleman cannot be conceived) has behaved to us with brought tears into my eyes. It has really brought nities of improvement, obligations and motives to obepowerfully to my feelings that better state in which all dience, advantages and means of grace, favours and

men will love one another." settled at Highwood, was the erection of a chapel among his own cottages, and near his own house. He was look back; but they have been any thing but evil. My filial gratitude and affection. What I shall most miss three miles from the parish-church; and there were blessings have been of every kind, and of long continu- will be my books and my garden, though I own I do feel many in his neighbourhood who were almost prohibited from attendance upon public worship. "It will doubtless," he wrote, "be an expensive matter; but when I consider that I am living here in the enjoyment of all the comforts of civilised society, and with the humble for Yorkshire; elected six times; and ... only ceasing ciated with his other far greater sufferings, unworthy of hope of a still better portion in a better world, I could to be M.P. for Yorkshire, because I resigned the situanot lay my head on my pillow with a quiet conscience, if I were not to have done my best to secure for all my forward the abolition; my helping powerfully the cause Poor neighbours the blessings of Christian instruction, and I hope of pastoral care." But much annoyance to his feelings resulted from this purpose. At a sacrifice of personal convenience, to suit better the chief population of the hamlet, he fixed the site of his intended chapel at Mill Hill. He had the sanction of the diocesan, and of the Church-commissioners; but unfortunately he was met, though not immediately, yet, after a late as thirty-six, yet finding one of the most affectionate ceive the contributions of his friends. time, with decided opposition on the part of the incum- of wives. Six children, all of them attached to me bebent. It is not necessary to go into the particulars; it is enough to say, that he bore himself with his usual meekness under the unmerited obloquy attempted to be cast upon him; but so much delay was hence occa-them. Then my social blessings. No man ever had we have every reason to be thankful for the state of sioned, that it was not till after his death that his chapel so many kind friends; they quite overwhelm me with mind we witness in her: a holy, calm, humble reliance was consecrated. It may be added here, that his at- their goodness, and shew the wisdom there has been in on her Saviour, enables her to enter the dark valley with tachment to the Church of England grew with his advancing years. He had once not scrupled to enter a numbering many Dissenters among his most intimate

at any of their services. * From the Church of England Magazine.

first saw him. It was on a public occasion, when many of the most distinguished personages of the day were rather was led, a little aged man, whose head was sunk disgrace on my Christian profession. Praise the Lord, order to look with penetrating eye and animated countenance on those around him. Every one welcomed his entrance. Princes and peers, statesmen and clergy, thy glory and service.' seemed equally zealous to do him honour, and pressed towards him eagerly to grasp his offered hand. Though ignorant up to that moment of his person, the writer instantly concluded, as it was immediately after confirmed to him, that that little, decrepit man, so courted and against him, soon found their prejudices melt away bedistinguished, could be only William Wilberforce. It neath the charm of his conversation and conduct. To was an event to see him-to contemplate his spare, distorted person-to mark the brightness of his eye, and shared the universal lot of men; but his infirmities were and man in which he had been engaged. It was a face was a great one.* The writer is not ashamed to add, that, as opportunity of ered, he pressed near to him, and Soon after, he had the delight of becoming personally known to him; and will ever account anecdote may be quoted. A friend once found him in it a distinction to have been received beneath the roof great agitation, hunting for a despatch he had mislaid; time vividly before his eyes. It was a bright sunny day in winter, when Mr. Wilberforce took him out into his from the sparkling treasures of a rich imagination and pious heart-stopping sometimes when very earnest in February sun. The writer will not easily forget the and know they are well!" kindness which welled up from Mr. Wilberforce's heart as he shewed him into the room he was to occupy—the pointed to his favourite books; repeating again and of trials; and these gathered around him in his latter again, as he talked of him, with almost faltering voice days. One of them was severe loss of property. He before his death, the Slavery-abolition Bill was read a his grave plain William Wilberforce. and glistening eye, "Yes, — is a dear boy." Never had never hoarded up his walth. Indeed, his delight second time in the House of Commons; and the last was there a more beautiful exhibition of paternal ten- was to minister of his abundance to the need of others; derness. After dinner he slept for an hour and a half, and many beautiful examples of true liberality have his country was ready, at a mighty sacrifice, to do away and then rose with fresh vigour for the evening. It been made known by those whose hearts he made thus would have been a painter's study to watch him then, to rejoice, and many more wil never be counted up till I should have lived to witness a day in which England as he knelt by his secretary, who read to him; and to that day when every secret hing shall be uncovered. is willing to give twenty millions sterling for the abolisee how (it was a book in which the slavery of the Uni- But the sums he applied in the way may give some no- tion of slavery. ted States was noticed) his eye would flash, and the tion of the bountiful spirit which actuated him. He wonted fire kindle in his breast, at the recital of the generally aimed at appropriating one-fourth of his insufferings or indignities of the degraded black, as he ex- come to works of piety and darity; and entries have previously suffered from influenza. Here, however, his claimed, "Mark that! mark that!" and sometimes rose been found in his note-book, which prove that in one prayer; and the little congregation assembled first in self be watered. Men who aterwards rose to eminence activity of his mind; and he walked backwards and forsociety without being struck with his large benevolence. name was mentioned, or character animadverted on, even with delight. He regarded with peculiar pleasure a of those who had wronged him, he threw in every mitigating circumstance, and shewed how he delighted, like his divine Master, to bind up, rather than to aggravate "with which I have been received at this place (Went- a wound. It was the unaffected humility and the glowing gratitude that filled his heart on areview of the mercies bestowed upon him, which so much tended to prosome reflections of his own, at a period somewhat prior.

"When I do look back on my past life, comparing guage of the publican, 'God, be merciful to me a sin-Every one knows, or may know, his own sins,misconstructions will be done away, and all truly good loving-kindnesses, pardons and mercies. It is the exceeding goodness of God to me, and the almost une-One of Mr. Wilberforce's great objects, after having qualled advantages I have enjoyed, which so fill me with humiliation and shame. My days appear few when I per-a plentiful fortune; all the mercies of my public tion. Then my being made the instrument of bringing of Christianity in India; my never having been discredited, but being always supported on all public occafrom drowning by a sudden suggestion of Providence. My never having been disgraced for refusing to fight a yet, in the main, few men ever had such cause for thank- called to her eternal rest. The frame of his mind may fulness on account of the love of their children towards best be learned from his own pen: "Blessed be God,

* "Bonum virum facile crederes, magnum libenter."-TACIT.

It was on principles such as these that Mr. Wilberforce's character was formed; and hence his unvarying partakers of his holiness!" kindliness and contented affection. Hence it was that those who saw him for the first time with some prejudice ways visible. As an illustration of this, the following delayed the search till the last practicable moment; so that at length he seemed quite flurried and disconcerted.

which he received the stroke.

"Highvood, March 16, 1831. "I wished that you should eceive from myself, rather than from the tongue of rumour, tidings which sooner an unconquerable antipathy to me. When I was first duce this happy temper. This will be illustrated by or later were sure to be convered to you, and which I reditary interest. I, a mere boy (but twenty-four), indeed, to that under review, but which may, perhaps, so heavy as to compel me to descend from my present mitigation of the severity of the stroke. It was not especially the numerous, almost innumerable, instances suffered to take place till all my children were educated, ther; and by the delay, Mrs Wilberforce and I are supan unaffected, unassuming friendliness, that at times has the criminality of which varies according to his opportu- Providence has enabled me with truth to adopt the declaration of David, that goodness and mercy have followed me all my days. And now, when the cup presuch a hand, and contains such grateful infusions as those of social intercourse and the sweet endearments of ance; general to me, and to other Englishmen, but a little the not (for I know not how long, if ever,) being still more peculiar from my having a kindly natural tem- able to ask my friends to a dinner or a bed with me, under my own roof. And as even the great apostle did life-my coming so early into parliament for Hull; then not think the 'having no tertain dwelling-place,' assoriends who will be happy to receive him." It ought to them a West Indian, made separately such private offers sions. There would be no end of the enumeration, to Mr. Wilberforce as would have at once restored his were I to put down all the mercies of God. My escape fortune. But he declined these proposals, as he felt it more becoming his Christian character to adapt his habits to his present income. For the completion of his duel. Then all my domestic blessings. Marrying as chapel, indeed, but not for himself, he was ready to re-

An additional trial was in store for him. Not long terday, with the similarity, in some respects, of my own mission to attend his funeral."

It was in this evening of his days, while his home was at Highwood, that the writer of these lines first was favoured with the personal acquaintance of Mr. Wilber- much spiritual good by ny work on Christianity. How up its little arm to the operator without suspicion or force. He well remembers the veneration with which, many, many have communicated to me, that it was the fear. But when it felt the puncture, which must have even from childhood, he used to regard that revered means of their turning to God! Then all this continued been sharp, no words can express the astonishment and name, though he had little expectation then of ever be- so long, and in spite of all my provocations. These it grief that followed. I could not have thought the mouth ing honoured with his notice. In the year 1828, he would be wrong to put down; but my heart knows and could have been distended so widely as it continued till feels them; and, I trust, ever will. And it is a great the nurse's soothing restored her usual calmness. What assembled. Through the concourse there walked, or sistent, external course; so that I have never brought ings we are often apt to experience, and sometimes even

public news that reached Mr. Wilberforce's ear, was that PERSECUTION OF THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND the disgrace of slavery. "Thank God," he said, "that In May 1833, Mr. Wilberforce went to Bath, having been advised to try the waters, in consequence of having

to repress his strong emotions. Then came the hour of more than £3,000. Verily, he that watereth shall him- was calm; he knew whom he had believed; and he expressed in touching language, to the friends who saw about a century and a half later: the music-hall to sing God's praise to the organ, and and wealth, owed not unfrequently their earthly all to him, his simple confidence and peace in the Redeemer. passed afterwards into the library beyond, where he, the him, who had marked their early struggles and carried In the beginning of July, he was attacked, while at dinpriest of his household, simply instructed them from the them through. Young men vere maintained by him at ner, with sudden illness; and from that time he seemed from the society of his friends there. Accordingly he purchased a house at Highwood Hill, about ten miles After that, he would seem to wake up again to new life. And besides what he distributed with his to bear a journey to London, whither it was thought adnorth of London, where he trusted he should spend in Midnight, instead of lulling, called out more vividly the own hand, he was accustomed to place sums of money visable he should be conveyed to consult Dr. Chambers; and accordingly leaving Bath, July 17th, and traversing wards in his drawing-room, conversing long with untired | their listening to the many cals made upon them. But | the road along which forty-five years before he had been most twenty years, through his native county. It is animation. No person could be in Mr. Wilberforce's by these numerous drains Mr. Wilberforce's resources carried apparently to death, he arrived on the 19th in were diminished: he had aftewards to reduce very ma- | Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, at a house lent him by with the most affectionate cordiality, when even those Instances occur to the writer's mind, where, when the terially his rents; and at length, by the failure of a his cousin, Mrs. Lucy Smith. He did not intend to respeculation in which he raised alarge capital to embark | main more than a few days in town; and indeed on Frihis eldest son, he found himsef compelled to quit High- day, July 26, one of his sons left him, expecting to rewood. A letter of his own vill shew the temper in ceive him at his own house on the following Tuesday; but before that day he had entered into his eternal rest. The narrative of the closing scene must be given in the words of his youngest son. "On the whole, what appears to me characteristic in his state of mind is chiefly this: there seems to be little anticipation, though he is knew would give you pain. The loss incurred has been strongly impressed with a feeling that he is near his end; much nearer than, from what his physician says, I trust without a single acquaintance in the county, and not be best here introduced, as throwing a beautiful light on level, and greatly to diminish my establishment. But I is the case. He speaks very little, as if looking forward of the distressed Protestants in the province of Munster", pouring am bound to recognise, in this dispensation, the gracious to future happiness; but he seems more like a person in the actual enjoyment of heaven within: he hardly speaks of any one subject, except to express his sense of hankfulness, and what cause he feels for gratitude .-This is the case, even in speaking of the things which plied with an asylum under the roofs of two of our own try him most. Thus talking of his being kept from exchildren. And what better could we desire? A kind ercise: 'What cause for thankfulness have I, that I am not lying in pain, and in a suffering posture, as so many people are! Certainly it is a great privation to me, from my habits, not to be able to walk about, and to lie still off by this besom of destruction, it is not possible to speak with sented to me has some bitter ingredients, yet surely no so much as I do; but then, how many there are who precision. The Act of Parliament, which was subsequently draught can be deemed distasteful which comes from are lying in severe pain!' And then he will break out passed for celebrating the 23d of October, as an anniversary of into some passionate expression of thankfulness. The next morning [July 27] his amendment seemed to continue. To an old servant, who drew him out in a wheel- many thousand others of them were afflicted and tormented with chair, he talked with more than usual animation; and the most exquisite torments that malice could suggest." The the fervency with which he offered up the family prayer sworn testimony of Robert Maxwell, clerk, archdeacon of Down, was particularly noticed. But in the evening his weakness returned in a most distressing manner; and the that "the diary which he wrote amongst the rebels, being burned, next day he experienced a succession of fainting-fits, to with his house, books, and all his papers, he referreth himself to which he had been for two years subject, which were the number in gross, which the rebels themselves have upon enmention, so I may feel this also to be some, though I followed by much suffering, and which for a time sus- quiry found out and acknowledged; which, notwithstanding, will grant not a great evil, to one who has so many kind pended his powers of recollection. His physician pronounced, that if he survived this attack, it would be to be added, that not fewer than six individuals, one of suffer much pain, and probably also with an impaired cinct of Ulster." As a general summary of the whole, Sir John understanding. During an interval in the evening of Sunday. 'I am in a very distressed state,' he said, alluding apparently to his bodily condition. 'Yes,' it was answered; 'but you have your feet on the Rock.' do not venture,' he replied, 'to speak so positively; but I hope I have.' And after this expression of his humble trust, with but one groan, he entered into that world where pain and doubt are for ever at an end. He died yond measure. And though we have lost dear Barbara, after he left Highwood, his surviving daughter was at three o'clock in the morning of Monday, July 29th, aged seventy-three years and eleven months. As soon as his decease was known, the following let-

ter was addressed to his youngest son:-

"We, the undersigned members of both houses of parliament, being anxious upon public grounds to shew my cultivating my friendships with men of my own rank; Christian hope, leaning, as it were, on her Redeemer's our respect for the memory of the late William Wilberabove all, the wisdom of selecting religious men for arm, and supported and cheered by the blessed promises force; and being also satisfied that public honours can Dissenting place of worship; he afterwards, though friends... Then my having faculties sufficient to make of his Gospel. We are in the hands of our heavenly never be more fitly bestowed than upon such benefacme respectable—a natural faculty of public speaking; Father; and I am sure no one has hitherto had such tors of mankind, earnestly request that he may be buried friends, felt that he could not conscientiously be present though the complaint in my eyes sadly hinders me in reason as myself to say that goodness and mercy have in Westminster Abbey; and that we, and others who followed me all my days. I was much impressed yes- may agree with us in these sentiments, may have per-

one hundred members of the House of Commons, were appended to this requisition; and the lord-chancellor, in conveying it, declared himself "authorised to add, that nearly all the members of both houses of parliament would have joined, had the time allowed."

The request was acceded to by the family; and, Aumercy that God has enabled me to maintain a fair, con- an illustration is this, thought I, of the impatient feel- gust 5, the remains of Mr. Wilberforce were committed to the tomb in the north transept of the Abbey, near to to express, when suffering from the dispensations of a those of Pitt, and Fox, and Canning. The members upon his breast, and who had to bend his body back in O my soul. And now, Lord, let me devote myself more Being, whose wisdom we profess to believe to be unthen attending the two houses joined the procession—a solemnly and more resolutely to thee, -desiring, more erring, whose kindness we know to be unfailing, whose prince of the blood, the chancellor, the speaker, and than I ever yet have done, to dedicate my faculties to truth also is sure, and who has declared to us that all other individuals of the highest rank, were the pallthings shall work together for good to them that love bearers; while the church, and even the streets, were him, and that the object of his inflictions is to make us crowded by sympathising multitudes in mourning garments. Never, perhaps, was there a more genuine tes-The remainder of Mr. Wilberforce's life was passed timony borne to excellence of character than in the hochiefly under the roofs of his second and third sons .- | mage rendered to Mr. Wilberforce. It was not because The winter months were spent at East Farleigh in Kent, he was of illustrious rank, or possessed of unbounded and the summer at Brighstone in the Isle of Wight. wealth; it was not that he held the reins of power: it say that he had imperfections, is merely to say, that he Here he manifested the same even temper, the same was because he had shone a bright example of Christian humble spirit, the same thankful gratitude, which had grace, and had unweariedly pursued the path of devoted the benevolence of his features—and to read, as it were, often those which sprung from the very amiability of his adorned his character at Highwood. And as he drew zeal and pious benevolence, that England will ever acin his face the history of the mighty struggles for God temper. They were on the side of "hesitation, delay, nearer to the hour when he must leave the world, there count him one of the most noble of her sons. In him indecision, discursiveness and vagrancy of mind; the was visible in him a mellowing and advancement, a was fulfilled the Scripture assurance, that "godliness lighted up with intelligence, and beaming with good- allowing himself to be imposed on-disorder in his pa- ripening meetness for the inheritance he was soon to hath the promise of the life that now is, as well as of will. No man could behold it without the perfect cer- pers and correspondence—irregularity of hours—his li- share. Occasionally he would peep out from his seclu- that which is to come." Honours have been paid his tainty that he was a good man, the ready belief that he brary a perfect Babylon—letters, thousands upon thou- sion upon the busy world, but it was upon some work memory. At York, a county asylum for the blind has sands lying heaped around—half a morning often lost in and labour of love; as, for instance, to advocate his an- been founded in his name; and at Hull a column has recovering some important document." But through cient object, the welfare of the African race. His last been inscribed to him. Nor have persons of other nathought it a privilege to have touched that day the skirt all these slight clouds the sunshine of his mind was alposed a petition against slavery, at a meeting held at thing, however, was left undone at home. He lived and Maidstone. "It was an affecting sight to see the old died undignified by any of those titles which are someman, who had been so long the champion of this cause, times conferred on merits infinitely below his. They of Highwood. He has now the circumstances of that one of the royal family was waiting for it, and he had come forth from his retirement, and with an unquenched could not, indeed, have really raised him. He would spirit, though with a weakened voice and failing body, have honoured them, not they him. And it is true that maintain for the last time the cause of truth and justice." at one time (in 1825) he might, had he so chosen, have grounds; and, refusing an offered arm, walked gaily and At this moment there was a disturbance in the nursery His interest in this cause had never flagged; and it was been called to the upper house of parliament. But this nimbly forward—adorning every topic he touched on over-head. Now, thought his friend, Wilberforce's a remarkable coincidence that he just lived to know that was not the way in which an honour should have been temper for once will give way. To his surprise, Mr. a British parliament had resolved to give freedom to the conferred upon him. And the question was not, what Wilberforce turned to him, and exclaimed, "What a slave: and then, as if his eyes had seen what he had would have exalted him, but what it became the chaconversation, and then bounding on to catch the full ad- blessing it is to have these cear children; only think longed for, he departed in peace. While the bill was racter of England to bestow, in order to shew the sense vantage of the pure atmosphere and the gleams of the what a relief, amidst other huries, to hear their voices, before the House, some one mentioned casually at din- entertained of the worth of such a man. Verily it was ner, "at this moment probably the debate on slavery is an omission not to be excused, that when, by war and But it is vain to attempt a full delineation of Mr. just commencing." Mr. Wilberforce sprung from his by diplomacy, in the law and in the state, so many re-Wilberforce's character; it is better to be judged of by chair, and almost startled the friends that sat round ceived doubtless the just reward of their talents, this room of one of his sons. He spoke of that beloved son; the simple narration of his benaviour under the pressure pointed to his favourite books; repeating again and of trials; and these gathered around him in his latter countenance, "Hear, hear, hear." The Friday night peerage nor riband decorated him, who went down to

DURING THE REBELLION IN 1641.

From Bishop Mant's History of the Church of Ireland.

The detail of horrible atrocities, which were then perpetrated, is too painful to be needlessly contemplated; and it is not intended in the present pages to offer them to the reader's observation. They may be found by those who seek them, in the histories of Ireland, where they stand established on the evidence of strength gradually declined, and it was seen that his eye-witnesses, who attested them in answer to judicial inquiries, hastily from his knee, and walked a pace or two, unable year he so employed upwards of £2,000, in another days could not be much farther prolonged. His mind and on oath. Their general character may be set forth in language designed to depict the revolutionary horrors of infidel France

> The savage panting under Indian skies, Red with the blood of human sacrifice, Would list in dread amaze the wondrous tales, And bless his gentler tribes and happier vales.

Our more immediate business, however, with this nefarious conspiracy is to regard it in its effects upon the Church of Ireland, to the well-being of which, and even to its very being, in

ny parts of the kingdom, it must for a time have been fatal. In numerous instances no doubt the Church was despoiled of her sacred edifices for divine worship. When we read that "the cathedral church and town of Armagh were burnt, many towns laid waste, all the fair plantations made by the British left desolate," and that fire was one of the instruments of this general waste and desolation, we can hardly refrain from the inference, that other churches were involved in a similar fate to that which destroyed the cathedral of Armagh: and it is but reasonable to suppose, that in other cases the like result would follow from that spirit of plunder and sacrilege, which "forcibly broke open the doors of the cathedral church of Kilkenny; and plundered it of its property there deposited, its chalices, surplices, ornaments, books, records, and writings;" whilst "the general remonstrance forth to the king their griefs and supplications, commemorated by the previous improvement of religion, testified "by the enlarged congregations both in cathedral and parochial churches", and lamented over "their temples demolished, or worse, profaned by sacrifices to idols."

But into whatever condition, or into whatsoever hands, the churches may have fallen, their congregations were deplorably diminished by this sudden devastation.

Of the number of the members of the Church, who were swent thanksgiving for deliverance from the conspiracy, writes that "many thousand British and Protestants were massacred, and and subsequently bishop of Kilmore, declares, August 22d, 1642, come short of all that have been murdered in Ircland, there being above 154,000 now wanting of the British, within the very pre-Temple states, that "since the Rebellion first broke out, unto the time of the cessation, made September 15, 1643, which was not full two years after, above 300,000 British and Protestants were cruelly murdered in cold blood, destroyed some other way, or expelled out of their habitations, according to the strictest conjecture and computation of those who seemed best to understand the numbers of English planted in Ireland, besides those few who perished in the heat of fight during the war."

It appears, however, to be by later writers more commonly thought, that those numbers are great exaggerations of the truth. A Popish writer, indeed, has extenuated the amount to eight thousand in all. But it was the calculation of Sir William Petty, who surveyed the kingdom soon after the war, and had, therefore, sufficient means of information, and was neither by interest nor nclination disposed to favour the Irish, that there were only thirty-seven thousand British massacred in all the first year of the troubles. This calculation is reported, discussed, and approved by Carte; and it does not vary to a great extent from the account of Lord Clarendon, adopted by Hume, that above forty

* Richard's Modern France.

was apprehended. It should be observed, however, that these reasonably be expected to accompany the meek acceptcalculations do not extend beyond a limited space of time, and ance of the engrafted word. must, no doubt, receive a considerable accession, in order to reach the total amount of the British slaughter.

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

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

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

THE DE CETTE OF

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1840.

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

To render his pupils true followers of the Lord Jesus, -lambs of his flock which he will own at the dreadful day of reckoning, and receive to himself when he "maketh up his jewels,"-will be the first care of the faithful Sunday School Teacher; yet, with an affectionate and prudent regard to the waywardness of the human heart, he would fortify them in childhood with those principles which would, in after age, cause them to adhere to, and strive to promote, the unity of Christ's blood-bought Church, and to avoid the peril and the wretchedness of those who are "carried about with every wind of doctrine." In the words of Bishop Doane, already so often quoted upon this subject, the Sunday School instructor

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

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

Neglect them,-leave them to themselves,-delegate their religious instruction to any who may have philanthropy enough to undertake it, -and you lay the foundation of future insubordination, and of future disunion; you foster the spirit rebuked in the Athenians by St. Paul of "spending their time in nothing else but to tell or hear some new thing"; you encourage the evil which provoked the admonition of the same apostle, of "heaping to themselves teachers, having itching ears.'

On all these grounds, christians are called upon to contribute what, in most cases, is practicable when confributions of other kinds are not, the "mite" of their exertions. And when entered upon, let this duty be of indifference, or prosecuted with listlessness and merely as a task, the object will be defeated. That careless, unconcerned temper is contagious, and the pupil soon imbibes and manifests the apathy which may unhappily attach to his instructor. The theme of heavenly things is not one which should be dwelt upon with coldness, or it will not be regarded as the "one thing needful." . But if pursued with heartiness and diligence, the taught will the whole population of Toronto was gathered, and as sepeat will gradually acquire their influence in the heart; which he made a suitable and pleasing reply.

thousand were murdered at the first outbreak, before any danger and a godly conversation and an unblameable life may

We cannot, it is true, always control that listlessness of feeling which, in many cases, is so serious a barrier to the people the means of seeingand hearing what passed. improvement; but to one corrective of this fault, both in ourselves and others, we all have the means of access, the mercy-seat, and entreat the spiritual gift which will open the blind eyes and supply life and warmth to the to meet the cordial approbation of every one who heard callous and careless heart. Perhaps, in the prosecution and doubtless, if neglected, no blessing from heaven can to devote his utmost endeavours to promote the welfare be expected to accompany the mere human and unsanctified performance.

But while, as a primary obligation, we urge the invocation of the Throne of Grace, we mean not that human which can be commanded .- And here we cannot urge too strongly the importance of punctuality, -of never allowing the appointed hour of assemblage to pass without being at the post of duty,-so as to preclude all excuse for a similar irregularity in those whom they instruct, and to afford no countenance, in the slightest degree, to the suspicion that the duty is not joyfully undertaken and pursued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 p. m., His Excellency arrived from Oakville in the government steamer Traveller; he was received on the wharf by a guard of honour, by the various officials, the mayor and corporation of Toronto; the societies of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew in full force, with a brilliant array of pursued with vigour and zeal. If undertaken in a spirit national standards; and the Hook & Ladder and Fire

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

Our worthy Licut.-Governo (whom we regret to see labouring under severe illness then rose and requested His Excellency to receive the Address of the Inhabitants on the steps in front of the House, to give the body of He immediately complied, and proceeded to the steps, where the Mayor read to him the Address agreed to by -we can approach the throne of grace, and lay hold of the joint committee of citizens His Excellency's reply was admirably well adapted to the purpose, and seemed it. He echoed the wish of the address for the cessation

of the provinces committed to its care, and emphatically repeated his advice to the Nova Scotians, to turn from idle disputes upon theoretical points of government to the consideration of their real and practical interests. efforts are to be relaxed, or that human agency is not to He thanked the assembled thousands in the warmest be employed with all the diligence and all the skill terms for his very kind and lattering reception; and, after receiving and answering an address from the Mechanics' Institute, departed for Government House.

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

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

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

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

COMMUNICATION.

Lower Mansee Town, 28th July, 1840.

To the Editor of the Church,
Rev. Sir;—I thank the Lord God that I am well this day, and I am glad to say that the inhabitants of this place enjoyed very fine worship of the true God on Sunday last, and a good many Indians came to the Church of Christ, and prayed together; "Our Father which art in Heaven; hallowed be thy name; thy Kingdom come; thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead u not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen." We had also large attendance at Sunday School, and I felt very happy. Now, my dear Sir, I am glad to inform you that on the 8th day of October last, I said I would do no more folish things, and I hope Jesus Christ will help me to keep ny words, and that he will help me to strengthen my brethen and sisters in the religion of Christ which they have embraced. I hope the good word from our minister will reach the hearts of all our Indian friends who are not baptizel. Every morning when I rise I call my family together, aid pray with them, and advise them to do what is good, aid teach them by my example the way to heaven. I say t each of them; You must remember you are now, by Holy Baptism, a member of the religion of our blessed Savour Jesus Christ; it therefore becomes you to be an exemilary Christian; it becomes you to live soberly and righteously, and to think of the golden rule in all your dealings; "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." And I try and show my friends and neighbours the way of true religion, remembering the text I heard from our piousClergyman a few Sabbaths ago; "When thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren." By publishing these few observations in your useful Journal you will oblige,

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

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

From the Ciristian Journal. We have much pleasure in inform nument has just been ereted in the Cathedral of Tuam, to the memory of the late much regretted Archbishop .-A friend has sent us the ascription, which is well written

The Chef Shepherd Whom he loved and seved, in whom he now sleeps, Called away fom the evil to come The Honorable and Most Rev Power LE Poer TRENCH, D.D. Lord Bishopof Tuam, &c. &c.,
On the 26th day of March, MDCCCXXXIX. "A lover of hospitaity, a lover of good men," "Sober, jus. holy, temperate,"

"Holding fas the faithful Word." With a father's love he posided 19 years over this province;
With unquenchable zeal pomoted the spread of true religion;
With uncompromising fidelity opposed error; with
Inflexible integrit, obeyed the dictates of an Enlightenet conscience; with Surpassing benevolence Relieved want;

With mingled meekness and dignity exercised His apostolic office.

Dearer to him than life itself was the word of the truth of the Gospel; and tenderly did he sympathise with the
Whole church in all her joys and sorrows.
To him, to live, was Christ; to die, was gain. His afflicted clergy, deeply mourning their bereavement, yet
Sustained by the certainty of his bliss, and encouraged
By the brightness of his example, have erected
This record of their grateful love to Commemorate his worth,
And ther woe.

THE JEWS IN TERUSALEM. The friends of the Jews will be gratified to learn that the ause of Christianity is making considerable progress among hem. Pleasing intelligence his been lately received to the effect, that the Hebrew Church now building at Jerusalem effect, that the Hebrew Church, now building at Jerusalem, is in a state of forwardness. A house has, in the mean time, been hired, and licensed for Divine service by the Bishop of London. The Liturgy, to the end of the Litany, has been translated into the Hebrew language, and is in daily use.—

The house in which Mr. Nicolayson performs the service is attended by about four hundred Jews, of whom about one-fourth part profess Christianits. These facts, communicated fourth part profess Christianity, These facts, communicated to a correspondent in Durham, by the Reverend Carter Hall, Secretary to the Jews' Society, Newcastle, must be gratifying to every Christian, and especially to every member of the Church of England, to whom the reflection must be most pleasing, that, on every Sabbath-day, so many Jews, in their own land, and in the tongue wherein they were born, are oining in the response in acknowledgement of the true Messiah: "Thou art the King of Glory, O Christ."—

Durham Advertiser. From the Christian Journal, of June 1, 1840.

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

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

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

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

Civil Intelligence.

THE UNION BILL. From an English Correspondent.

London, 31st July, 1840. I am confident that the measure for the Union of the Canadas is a wise one, and ought to secure their happiness and prosperity; and although the opinions of some I greatly espect, such as Chief Justice Robinson and Sir Francis Head, are against it, I hope, and believe, they will prove wrong in their views; but the success of the measure must chiefly depend upon the conduct of the inhabitants of the provinces, particularly those of Upper Canada, to whom, as a body, I give credit for much good sense and right intentions. I hope they will recollect, that no measure, the conduction of itself produce entire success in less than the conduction of the produce entire success in less than the conduction of the c however good, can of itself produce entire success, unless they will do all in their power to promote it, by putting an

they will do all in their power to promote it, by putting an end to party violence, and merging individual interest for the public good. England is desirous of maintained the connection with British America, and of affording her the advantage of protection and assistance; and if the colonists value, as I know they do, the connection with the Mother Country, they should not only do all in their power to promote it, firmly and consistently, but endeavour to satisfy the Mother Country, that she will derive adequate advantages from her exertions and sacrifices for the welfare of the colony. So strong an apinion now prevails on this side, of colony. So strong an epinion now prevails on this side, of the advantages which will result from a more intimate connection with the British American Colonies, that it connection with the British American Colonies, that it depends chiefly upon the conduct of the colonists, to obtain from Great Britain every advantage it is in her power to bestow. Among other considerations, the subject of emigration to British America, and to Upper Canada in particular, has lately occupied a good deal of public attention; and, I think, you will derive great benefit, for some time to come, from the opinion now generally entertained of its advantages, if you can keep the subject properly before the public mind. You would hardly believe how little the make are governed of the success which has attended emigrants. the public mind. You would hardly believe how little the public are aware of the success which has attended emigrants in Upper Canada. Dr. Rolph has been of great service in drawing public attention of late to the subject. You will learn that the Union Bill has passed. Lord John Russell has brought in a measure about the Clergy Reserves, with some slight modifications; it will also probably be passed.
The advantage which you think will attend a settlement of
this question, reconciles me to what I should otherwise have thought very ill of.

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

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

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

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

particular views, in a matter not directly affecting himself, shall not be followed, is nothing less than dictation and tyranny. If the French government claim to assume the dictatorship of Europe in this way, and try to enforce the claim by force of arms, it is free to do so; but the rational portion of mankind, including the rational people of France—of whom there are many—will see that the crime and the responsibility of plunging Europe in bloodshed and misery will belong to the French government alone. This, if it be a war, will not be, as the war of 1792-1793 was, a war of principles, though of mistaken or perverted principles—for France, we know, has no invasion of her rights to complain of, and we believe no slight even to her dignity—it will be a war of pure unpalliated wicked ambition; and we are confident that the prudent people of France, who have benefitted more than any other people by the last twenty-five years of peace, as the resources of which they boast demonstrate, will soon be ashamed and wearied of such a war. What is the Pacha of Egypt to them that they should Sacrifice all the blessings of peace and commerce, and cover Europe with their blood, to ensure the success of his rebellion; or what can France have to fear from the determination of the other European Powers to support the Turkish Emperor against his rebel vassal? There is not Turkish Emperor against his rebel vassal? There is not here even the liberal sympathy which could account for though nothing could justify, the atrocious invasion of Belgium. The Sultan and the Pacha are tyrants alike, except that the latter is known to be the more savage tyrant. of the two. Then comes the probable result of the war—a matter to be considered when such fearful sacrifices are to matter to be considered when such fearful sacrinices are to be made. France would, no doubt, commence with advantages, as the aggressor always does, because he always chooses his own time; but how long could she hope to preserve these advantages? As respects England, France has now a superior fleet, thanks to the patriarch of the "Minto gang" and his colleagues. Indeed, if the first Lord of the Admiralty had been thinking more of his duty, and less of providing for his relations to the tenth and twentieth degree, England would now have a stout fleet in the anean, and we should hear little of the threatened war. But war. Has a cheede that France has now the superiority at sea. At firs she might injure our commerce, insult our ports, and primes menace the metropolis. But this would not last long; the first shot fired would summon an efficient simistry to the councils of the Queen—the resources of Largand would be promptly developed, and these resources are the primes as all Europe must now be well superiority would be recovered, though at the primes are the primes as a superiority would be recovered.

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

"We best can tell it who have felt it most."

The African war is not a subject to be dwelt upon with much satisfaction—the Chambers are not sitting. M. Thiers, however, must, by the necessity of his condition as a political however, must, by the necessity of his condition as a political adventurer, keep himself in some way before the public—the newspapers must write something—and what happier windfall can present itself than a European treaty, by exclusion from which France seems to be slighted? We say seems to be, because we cannot believe that the majority of parties to the treaty could be guilty of the folly and injustice of treating with disrespect a great and enlightened nation like France. Our trust, indeed, is not in Lord Palmerston or Lord Melbourne—they are capable of any folly and of any injustice; but we cannot suspect the Austrian and Prussian ministers of being like them. However, this affair must be soon cleared up; the negociations must be known soon to the public of Europe; and if it shall appear that our ministers have outraged the honour of France, or wilfully provoked the rupture of that friendly alliance which is the best guarantee for the best interests of mankind, France may trust to England the vindication of the wrong. Lord may trust to England the vindication of the wrong. Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston will be made to answer for it by more than the loss of office. Meanwhile we would earnestly submit to all—the propriety of knowing something more of the facts before coming to a decision. It must be more of the facts before coming to a decision. It must be plain that the people of England have no wish for war—we hope that the necessity will not arise of making it equally plain how little cause they have to fear it; but should that necessity ever be forced upon this country, we have still th men of 1815, and happily still possess the greatest amongst them. It is not so with France. We have still the resources

From the London Observer.

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

as that a universal panic would, to them, be most profitable.

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

English question, nor a French question, to the family of European nations.

But it is said that the Treaty entered into between English question, affected with land, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, has been effected without the knowledge of France, and for the benefit of Russia. Now, the organs of M. Thiers frankly admit that there has been no surprise upon the Franck C. been no surprise upon the French Government, for that, on the contrary, that Government was made acquainted with every step of the negotiations. The plain fact is this, and it is full time for disclosing it, the other Great Powers have said to France, we will go on with you in the settlement o the Eastern question in the spirit of the collective note addressed by the European Ministers to the Porte, but we cannot stand still in addressed. intelligible policy. But when surprise is talked of, and when a charge is made that the treaty does not include France, we invite those who make that charge to refer to the famous speech of M. Thiore whilst in the property of the property of the speech of M. Thiore whilst in the property of the speech of M. Thiore whilst in the speech of M. Thi cannot stand still in order to await the solution of you

What folly it is to talk of war, merely because France has not been party to the treaty. When the French entered Spain under a treaty with other powers of Europe, England did not go to war because she was excluded. Again, when England and France coalesced upon the Belgian question, the other great European powers did not feel themselves called upon to regard that as a hostile demonstration; and so now the French Government but stultifies itself by opposition to the universal opinion of Europe.

SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH JOURNALS.

From the Constitutionnel.

Lord Palmerston affirms that he has in view the interests of England. If it were so, and if England were really interested in upsetting the East and in treating Egypt and the Porte as the upsetting the East and in freating Egypt and the Porte as the Congresses of Laybach and Verona treated Spain, Piedmont, and Naples, the first, the most important duty of France, would be to break at once with the English government. But Lord Palmerston deceives himself; public opinion in England will not adopt his hazardous policy; the debates in parliament show this clearly. Attacked on every side, the ministers were on this question in perpetual retreat. All their language was evasive, and against facts they could only oppose protestation. Never did they speak of France in more friendly terms, although at the moment they were placing between the two countries a question of war. The were placing between the two countries a question of war. The aspect of the parliament was remarkable. Is it with a government like that of England that ministers can risk a course which would end in a collision, without having at least the solemn assent of the legal representatives of the country? Now the parliament has not given a single token of approbation to Lord Palmerston or even Lord John Russell. Their ambiguous explanations were heard with the attention which indicates a grave position of af-fairs; but amidst the severe reproaches which were bestowed upon their system, they did not meet with one word of encouragement. From the Courrier Français.

Great events are about to occur in the East. France has not provoked them, but she must not be taken by surprise. It is not sufficient to show firmness in diplomatic notes; we must be pre-pared for all eventualities. England increases her armaments, ours must not remain stationary. We are not desirous of war, but we are still less afraid of it, for France has the means of carrying on an extensive, frightful, and durable contest. Two hundred millions are deposited on the account of the Treasury in the cellars of the Bank, with which the campaign could be commenced, and by suspending the operation of the sinking fund, and seining each year to the amount of 200,000,000 of state timber, we could add 300,000,000 to our resources, and 300,000 men to our army.—
No other nation than France is in a situation to go to war without borrowing, whereas we could carry it on for 10 years without having recourse to credit. It is well to notice this for the infor-mation of those who still call themselves our friends, as well as those who have the courage to declare themselves our enemies Circumstances call for a prompt and decisive policy. The English fleet has its instructions; ours must either be recalled, or Admiral Lalande must have authority to act. The army amounts to only 310,000 men; do not let us hesitate to increase it to 500,000. The government must purchase horses, arm the garrison towns, fill the arsenals, build war steamers, and organise the national guard and the reserve of the army. But let us not divert a centime from the funds consecrated to public works; the army can be employed on railways until it is called to the frontiers; great masses of men become demoralised by inactivity. It is proposed to isolate France. Well then, we will march alone, and we shall see what Europe and its kings will gain by it. The olation of France is France at the head of nations. still, thank God, principles, money, soldiers, and cannon. This is quite enough to rouse Europe and change its destinies.

From the Debats. Yes, it is true, we declare it with grief, that the English ministry has broken, as far as lies within its own power, the bonds which united the two constitutional monarchies of Europe. It is true that the folly of Lord Palmerston has placed the power of England at the service of Russian ambition. It is true that, at the very moment when they were profuse in their lying protesta-tions of friendship, they treated without us, and against us, with an insolence which France will not endure, for her honour for-bids her to do so, unless all England repudiates the act of her government. Lord Palmerston is the enemy of France; his last act proves it beyond doubt. After such a treaty, as contrary to form and absurd in principle, we expect nothing more from the equity or prudence of the English ministry: we count upon the good sense of England, and upon the wisdom of her parliament. The treaty is as yet the sole work of Lord Palmerston. He has signed it in the dark. Parliament has not yet given its ratification.

COLONIAL.

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF TORONTO.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable C. POULETT THOMSON, Member of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General in and over the British Provinces of North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Toronto, approach your Excellency with assurances of our continued attachment to the person and Government of our beloved Sovereign, and with our congratula-tions and welcome to your Excellency on your arrival amongst us.

The brief and vigorous administration of your Excellency has been marked as the era of the most important event that has taken place in the history of these Provinces since the conquest of British North America.

We are in consequence about entering on a new state of political existence, which we would fervently hope will be uninfluenced by the anarchy and turmoil of the past, and be signalized by the rapid advancement of the Province to an eminence to which a country like ours might reasonably aspire, under the fostering care

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of a just and powerful Sovereign, blessed with the tried advantages and increasing influence of British laws and British institutions.

No one is more fully aware than your Excellency that a change so complete and startling in the situation of any country, could not but be accompanied by the fears and anxiety of many conscientious and intelligent men deeply interested in its prosperity, and solicitous as to its probable effect on institutions and connexions descreadly don't trees trees trees the solicity.

descrivedly dear to every true subject.

We are now united to the sister Province, and we hope we need hardly assure your Excellency of the unfeigned gratification it will be to us should the Union be the means of producing peace and prosperity, extensive emigration, and our permanent conmexion with the mother country. And as faithful subjects we
beg to assure your Excellency, that individually and collectively
we are resolved to support the Government of your Excellency to
the utmost of our power in the promotion of these desirable objects.

Your Excellency's well known talents for business and particu-

larly active mind, cannot but induce us to look forward with connce and pleasure to the benefits likely to be derived by these Provinces, in the developement of their resources and their commercial relations, from your Excellency's continuance in the

Government of British North America.

Already has your administration been productive of two tangi-Already has your administration need product to the comfort ble and substantial changes, materially beneficial to the comfort and well-being of our fellow-subjects. The new Post Office regulations and recent alteration in the Revenue laws, we gladly accept as earnest of your Excellency's future exertions in our behalf.

In conclusion we beg to renew to your Excellency our congratulations on your arrival in Her Majesty's loyal City of Toronto, fervently and sincerely hoping that in the future history of this country, your Excellency's administration may be referred to as the period when British supremacy was established on so firm and lasting a basis, that in the remotest corner of the land every inhabiter. inhabitant may be brought to feel that he lives under the protec-tion of laws and institutions for which he might gratefully pray, that as they are beneficent, so may they be perpetual.

JOHN POWELL, Mayor.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I thank you cordially for your address.
Your declaration of your determination to afford me support in the endeavours which I may make to render the Union of this with the Sister Province productive of the advantages which alone could justify its adoption, is most gratifying to me. I am well aware that with a patter of so much moment difference aware that with respect to a matter of so much moment difference of opinion must necessarily have prevailed, but I rely on the loyalty and good sense of the people now to unite in promoting under its provisions the great objects,—the peace and welfare of the Canadas,—which the Imperial Legislature sought to obtain through its enactment.

I thank you for the expression of your confidence in my ability to assist in the development of the resources of the Province, and I assure you sincerely that no efforts of mine will be wanting to devise measures by which this object may be attained.

ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF TORONTO. To His Excellency the Right Honourable C. Poulett Thomson, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in and over the British Provinces of

North America, &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the inhabitants of the City of Toronto, beg to congratulate Your Excellency on Your return to Upper Canada, and to renew the expression of our devoted loyalty and attachment to Her

statesman of Your Excellency's superior attainments and abilities to administer the Government.

We beg further to express our concurrence in the declarations which Your Excellency has made of the principles upon which the Government of the Colonies shall be conducted.

It has been a source of great gratification to us, that Your Excellency has personally visited the sister Colonies of Her Majesty on this continent, and that Your Excellency has also made a tour through a great portion of this Province. In this we perceive an anxiety on the part of Your Excellency to become acquainted with the position, climate, productions and resources of the several Provinces, and from personal observation to ascer-tain, not only their value to the British Crown, but at the same

tain, not only their value to the British Crown, but at the same time to learn the wants of the people.

We cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without expressing our thanks to Your Excellency for the exertions which Your Excellency has used in effecting those important changes in the regulation of the Post Office Department, and in the Tea Trade, as affecting these Colonies, which have recently been concurred in by the Home Government, at Your Excellency's

Since Your Excellency's assumption of the Government of British North America, changes in the Constitution of this Province and of Lower Canada, have been effected, of such vital importance, as will materially influence our destinics. During the progress of these proceedings, various opinions have agitated the public mind, and approbation or opposition has been freely and openly given, as the parties agreed to or dissented from the reat questions under discussion.

The Imperial Parliament have enacted that a Legislative Union

between Upper and Lower Canada shall take place; whatever, therefore, may have been the opinions of individuals upon the policy of so vital and important a change in our condition, we trust that all classes of people in either Province, will since our destinies have become united by the Law of the Land, bring into the discussion of all questions arising under this new condiour affairs, that spirit of loyalty, unanimity, and good feeling, which are so essential to the prosperity of every country.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for your Address, and I am anxious, at the same time, to convey to the inhabitants of your city, my warm acknowledgments for the kind reception they have offered me on my return to Toronto.

I receive with great satisfaction the expression of your concurrence in the principles around which my claim to the principles around which my claim.

I receive with great satisfaction the expression of your concurrence in the principles upon which my administration of the affairs of these provinces is conducted. These principles, opposed alike to the opinions entertained by extreme parties, I am determined firmly to maintain, and to exercise the power confided to me by the Queen, in accordance with what I feel to be the real interests of this people, and what I believe to be also the deliberate and well-considered desire of the vast majority.

I am gratified to learn that the fiscal measures which I have felt it my duty to recommend for the benefit of these provinces.

felt it my duty to recommend for the benefit of these provinces, have met your approval. You may rely upon my omitting no opportunity of urging upon Her Majesty's Government, or the Imperial Parliament, any measures falling under their control, which may conduce to the advantage or improvement of the

I have indeed derived the greatest pleasure from my visit to the various districts of Upper Canada. It has afforded me the means of making myself personally acquainted with different parts of the province, and will, I trust, enable me to advance their interests; but above all, that visit has been most gratifying to me, as it has amply shewn the feelings of the great majority of its inhabitants,—their desire to conciliate differences—their determination to address themselves to the real interests of the country—and the confidence they are pleased to repose in the humble, but honest, exertions which I have made, and shall continue to make, for the improvement of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. I trust that the inhabitants of Toronto will emulate the general feeling of the province, by discarding violent party and personal feeling, and lend their willing assistance in the great work which

Confident in the support of the people, whom, I believe, no less sincerely desirous of attention to their practical interests, than they are opposed to renewed agitation upon theoretical points of government, I shall pursue the measures which appear to me calculated to promote the prosperity and advance the interests of the colony; and my utmost ambition will be gratified if, through the blessing of Almighty Providence, I can see these fine provinces take that station, in the mighty Empire of Great Britain, to which they are justly entitled.

ADDRESS OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, Member of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General in and over the British Provinces in North America, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, respectfully beg leave to approach Your Excellency, and to tender our warmest congratulations on your safe arrival in this City. Confined to the advancement of the quiet pursuits of literature, cience and the arts, we refrain from offering any opinion on the high and important duties which it has pleased our most Gracious Sovereign to entrust to Your Excellency's administration;—but we venture to express the satisfaction with which we have observed the deep interest you take in the moral and intellectual improvement of this community, and in the promotion of every thing that can bring into action the sources of wealth and industry with which this fine country abounds. And it is peculiarly our duty, as members of this Institute, to return Your Excellency our thanks for projecting and carrying into operation, various great provincial works, furnishing thereby employment to the Emigrant, and opening greater facilities to the Farmer and the Merchant new regulations of the Post Office and Tea Trade, mmediately beneficial to every individual in the Province. hail with gratitude to Your Excellency these harbingers of the

era opening before us. We seize this occasion to express our firm loyalty to our Sovereign and the British Constitution, and our attachment to Your Excellency, Her Majesty's Representative in these Colonies; and we fervently pray that your administration may be continued in peace, and be crowned with an unprecedented advancement of knowledge, trade, prosperity and happiness to these Colonies.

[Signed by about 100 Members.]

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I receive your address with peculiar satisfaction, and I beg you will convey to the Members of the Mechanic's Institute my assurance of the interest which I feel in their establish-

ment.

The contentions arising from party politics can find no place in Institutions like yours, but they are of infinite utility to the country in a political sense of a higher and nobler character. By affording instruction to many who could not otherwise obtain it, and by exhibiting the pleasure arising from intellectual pursuits over mere sensual enjoyment, they refine the minds and elevate the character of those who attend them. They make men better

You may rely upon receiving from me whatever assistance towards your Institution it may be in my power to afford, and I shall watch its progress with a sincere desire for your success.

ANNO TERTIO ET QUARTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ. Chap. 35.

AN ACT

TO RE-UNITE THE PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, AND FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Thursday, July 23, 1840.

(Continued from cur last.)

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada who shall not be legally or equitably seized, as of freehold, for his own use and benefit, of lands or tenements as or freehold, for his own use and benear, of lands or tenements held in free and common soccage, or seized or possessed for his own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held in Fief or in Roture, within the said province of Canada, of the value of five hundred pounds of sterling money of Great Britain, over and above all pounds of sterling money of Great Pittati, over and above an rents, charges, mortgages, and incumbrances charged upon and due and payable out of or affecting the same; and that every candidate at such election, before he shall be capable of being elected, shall, if required by any other candidate, or by any elector, or by the returning officer, make the following declaration:

'I A, B. do declare and testify, that I am duly seized at law or

in Fief or in Roture (as the case may be,) in the province of Canada of the value of five hundred pounds of sterling money of Great Britain; over and above all rents, mortgages, charges and cumbrances charged upon, due and payable out of or affecting the same; and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands and tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of qualifying or enabling me to be returned a member of the Legislative Assembly of the province

XXIX. And be it enacted, that if any person shall knowingly XXIX. And be it chartes, person shall knowingly and wilfully make a false declaration respecting his qualification as a candidate at any election as aforesaid, such person shall be the expression of our devoted loyalfy and attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government.

We entertain a high sense of Her Majesty's care for the welfare of Her subjects in British North America, in having selected as the selected as a candidate at any election as allocated, such person shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer the like pains and penalties as by law are incurred by persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in the place in which such false declaration shall have been made.

XXX. And he it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Govrnor of the province of Canada for the time being to fix such place or places within any part of the province of Canada, and such imes for holding the first and every other session of the Legislative Jounnell and Assembly of the said province as he may think fit, uch times and places to be afterwards changed or varied as the such times and places to be atterwards changed or varied as the Governor may judge advisable and most consistent with general convenience and the public welfare, giving sufficient notice thereof; and also to prorogue the said Legislative Council and Assembly from time to time, and dissove the same, by proclamation or otherwise, whenever he shall deem it expedient.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that there shall be a session of the

Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Canada once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calender months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Legislative Council and Assembly in one lession and the first sitting of the Legislative Council and Assembly in the next session; and that every Legislative Assembly of the said province hereafter to be summoned and chosen shall continue for four years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same, and no longer, bject nevertheless to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the

overnor of the said province.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Canada shall be called together for Assembly the first time at some period not later than six calendar months after the time at which the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada

Shall become re-united as aforesaid.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that the members of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada shall, upon the first assembling after every general election, proceed forthwith to elect one of their number to be Speaker; and in case of his death, resignation or removal by a vote of the said Legislative Assembly, the said members shall forthwith proceed to elect another of such members to be such Speaker; and the Speaker so elected shall reside at all meetings of the said Legislative Assembly.

reside at all meetings of the said Legislative Assembly.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that the presence of at least twenty members of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the said Legislative Assembly, for the exercise of its powers; and that all questions which shall arise in the said Assembly shall be decided by the majority of voices of such members as abell he present other than the smaker, and when the bers as shall be present other than the speaker, and when the voices shall be equal, the speaker shall have the casting voice.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that no member either of the egislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, shall be permitted to sit or vote therein until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath before the Governor of the said province, or before some person or persons authorized by such Governor to administer such oath:

by such Governor to administer such oath:

'I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this province of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the said United Kingdom; and that I will defend Her to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against Her person, crown and whatever which shall be made galants the persons, definity; and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against Her or any of them; and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation, and renouncing all pardons and dispensations from any person or persons, what-ever to the contrary.' "So help me God."

rer to the contrary.' "So help me God."

XXXVI. And be it enacted, that every person authorised by aw to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation in every case in which an oath is hereinbefore

required to be taken.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that whenever any bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Canada shall be presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Governor of the said province, such Governor shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the province. sions contained in this Act, and to such instructions as may from sions contained in this Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, that he assents to such bill in Her Majesty's name, or that he withholds Her Majesty's assent, or that he reserves such bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Bill which shall have been presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Governor of the said province of Canada, shall by such Governor have been

assented to in Her Majesty's name, such Governor shall by the first convenient opportunity transmit to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State an authentic copy of such Bill so sented to; and that it shall be lawful, at any time within two years after such Bill shall have been so received by such Secretary of State, for Her Majesty, by order in Council, to declare her disallowance of such Bill; and that such disallowance, together with a certificate under the hand and seal of such Secretary of State, certifying the day on which such Bill was received as foresaid, being signified by such Governor to the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, by speech or message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, or by proclamation, shall make void and annul the same from and after

e day of such signification. XXXIX. And be it enacted. That no Bill which shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall have any force or authority within the province of Canada until the Governor of the said Province shall signify, either by speech or message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, or by proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same; and that Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same; and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council of every such speech, message, or proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper officer to be kept among the records of the said Province; and that no Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid shall have any force or authority in the said Province, unless Her Majesty's assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid within the space of two years from the day n which such Bill shall have been presented for Her Majesty's

ssent to the Governor as aforesaid. XL. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein Contained shall be construed to limit or restrain the exercise of Her Majesty's prerogative in authorizing, and that notwithstand-ing this Act and any other Act or Acts passed in the Parliament of Great Britain or in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain or in the Parlament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, or of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, or of the provinces of Upper or Lower Canada respec-tively, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to authorize the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Canada to exercise and execute within such parts of the said Province as Her Majesty shall think fit, notwithstanding the presence of the Governor within the Province, such of the powers, functions, and authority, as well judicial as other, which before and at the time of passing of this Act were and are vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively, or of either of them, and which from and after the re-union of the said two Provinces shall become vested in the Governor of the Province of Canada; and to authorize the Governor of the Province of Canada; to assign, depute, substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute, substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute, substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute, substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute, substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute, substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute substitute and account and the canada to account any person of the Canada to account and the canada to account any person account and the canada to account and the canada to account and the canada to account any person account and the canada to account any person account and the canada to account any person account any person account and the canada to account a canada to account any person account and the canada to account a canada to account any person account any person account any person account and the canada to account a canada Canada to assign, depute, substitute, and appoint any person or persons jointly, or severally, to be his deputy or deputies within any part or parts of the Province of Canada, and in that capacity any part or parts of the Province of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, perform, and execute during the pleasure of the said Governor such of the powers, functions, and authorities, as well judicial as other, as before and at the time of the passing of this Act were and are vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Act were and are vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, and which from and after the Union of the said Provinces shall become vested in the Governor of the Province of Canada, as the Governor of the Province of Canada shall deem to be necessary or expedient: Provided always, that by the appointment of a deputy or deputies Provided always, that by the appointment of a depay as aforesaid, the power and authority of the Governor of the province of Canada shall not be abridged, altered, or in any way affected otherwise than as Her Majesty shall think proper to

XLI. And be it enacted, That from and after the said re-union XII. And be it enacted, that from and after the said re-union of the said two Provinces, all writs, proclamations, instruments for summoning and calling together the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, and for proroguing and dissolving the same, and all writs of summons and election, and all writs and public instruments whatsoever relating to the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, or either of them, and all returns to such writs and instruments, and all journals, entries, and written or printed proceedings of what nature soever of the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and of each of them respectively, and all written or printed proceedings and reports of committees of the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, shall be in the English language only: Provided always, that this enactment shall not be construed to prevent translated copies of 'I A, B. do declare and testriy, that I am duly seized at law or in equity, as of freehold, for my own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held in free and common soccage, or duly seized or among the Records of the Legislative Council or Legislative nossessed, for my own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held. Assembly, or be deemed in any case to have the force of an

original record.

XLII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Bill or Bills XLII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Bill or Bills shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Canada, containing any provisions to vary or repeal any of the provisions now in force contained in an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, or in the aforesaid Acts of Parliament passed in the thirty-first year of the same reign, respecting the accustomed dues and rights of the clergy of the Parliament passed dues and rights of the clergy of the Church of Rome; or to vary or repeal any of the several provi-Church of Kome; or to vary or repeal any of the several provisions contained in the said last mentioned act, respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy within the province of Canada, or respecting the constituting, erecting, or endowing of parsonages or rectories

within the province of Canada, or respecting the presentation of incumbents or ministers of the same, or respecting the tenure on which such incumbents or ministers shall hold or enjoy the same; and also, that whenever any Bill or Bills shall be passed containing any provisions which shall in a manner relate to or affect the nt or exercise of any form or mode of religious worship, or shall impose or create any penaltics, burdens, disabilities, or disqualifications in respect of the same, or shall in any manner relate to or affect the payment, recovery, or enjoyment of any of the accustomed dues or rights hereinbefore mentioned, or shall in any manner relate to the granting, imposing, or recovering of any other dues, or stipends, or emoluments, to be paid to or for the use of any minister, priest, ecclesiastic, or teacher, according to any form or mode of religious worship in respect of his said office or function, or shall in any manner relate to or affect the establishment or discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland among the members thereof within the said province, or shall in any manner relate to or affect Her Mr. esty's prerogative touching the granting of waste lands of the Crown within the said province; every such Bill or Bills shall, previously to any declaration or signification of Her Majesty's assent thereto, be laid before both Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that it shall not be lawful for Her Majesty to signify her assent to any such Bill or Bills until thirty days after the same shall have been laid before the said Houses, or to assent to any such Bill or Bills in case either House of Parliament shall, within the said thirty days, address Her Majesty to withhold her assent from any such Bill or Bills; and that no such Bill shall be valid or effectual to any of the said purposes within the said province of Canada, unless the Legislative Council and Assembly of such province shall, in the Session in which the same shall have been passed by them, have presented to the Governor of the said province an address or addresses specifying

that such Bill or Bills contains provisions for some of the purpos

ereinbefore specially described, and desiring that, in order to give

effect to the same, such Bill or Bills may be transmitted to

England without delay, for the purpose of its being laid before Parliament previously to the signification of Her Majesty's

XLIII. And whereas by an Act passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act for removing all doubts and apprehensions concerning taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain in any of the colonies, provinces, and plantations in North America and the West Indies, and for repealing so much of an Act made in the seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty as imposes a duty on the imported from Great Britain into any colony or plantation in America, or relating thereto, it was declared, that "the King and Parliament of Great Britain would not impose any duty, tax, or assessment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty's colonies, provinces, and plantations in North America or the West Indies, except only such duties as it might be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce, the net produce of such duties to be always paid and applied to and for the use of the colony, province, or plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, in such manuer as other duties collected by the authority or the respective general courts or general assemblies of such colonies, provinces, or plantations were ordinarily paid and applied; And whereas it is necessary, for the general benefit of the empire, that such power of regulation of commerce should contin exercised by Her Majesty and the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, subject nevertheless to the conditions hereinbefore recited with respect to the application of any duties which may be imposed for that purpose; be it therefore enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall prevent or affect the execution of any law which hath been or shall be made in the Parliament of the said United Kingdom for establishing egulations and prohibitions, or for the imposing, levying, or ollecting duties for the regulation of the commerce between the ovince of Canada and any other part of Her Majesty's dominprovince of Canada and any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or between the said province of Canada or any part thereof and any foreign country or state, or for appointing and directing the payment of drawbacks of such duties so imposed, or to give Her Majesty any power or authority, by and with the advice and consent of such Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of Canada, to vary or repeal any such law or laws, or any part thereof, or in any manner to prevent or obstruct the execution thereof: Provided always, that the net produce of all duties which shall be so imposed shall at all times hereafter be applied to and for the use of the said province of Canada, and (except as hereinafter provided) in such manner only as shall be (except as hereinafter provided) in such manner only as shall be directed by any law or laws which may be made by Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and

assembly of such province.

XLIV. And whereas, by the laws now in force in the said rovince of Upper Canada, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said province, or the Chief Justice of the said province, together with any two or more of the Members of the Executive Council of the said province, constitute and are a Court of Appeal for hearing and determining all Appeals from such judgments or sentences as may lawfully be brought before them; And whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of the said province of Upper Canada, passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, an Act to establish a Court of Probate in the said province, and also a Surrogate Court in every district thereof, there was and is established a Court of Probate in the said province, in which Act it was enacted that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said lastmentioned province should preside, and that he should have the powers and authorities in the said Act specified: And whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of the said province of Upper Canada, passed in the second year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, an Act respecting the time and place of sitting of the Court of King's . was among other things enacted, that His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in that province should be holden in a place certain; that is, in the city, town, or place which should be for the time being the seat of the Civil Government of the said province, or within one mile therefrom; And whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of the said province of Upper Canada, passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, an Act to establish a Court of Chancery, in this province, it was enacted, that there should be constituted and established a Court of Chancery, to be called and known by the name and style of "The Court of Chancery for the province of Upper Canada," of which Court the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said province, should be Chancellor; and which Court, it was also enacted, should be holden at the seat of government in the said province, or in such other place as should be appointed by proclaprovince, or in such other place as should be appointed by proclamation of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said province: And whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of the province of Lower Canada, passed in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, inituled, an Act for the division of the province of Lower Canada, for amending the judicature thereof, and for repealing certain laws therein mentioned, it was enacted, that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or the person administering the government, the Members of the Executive Council of the said province, the Chief Justice thereof, and the Chief Justice to be appointed for the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, or any five of them, the Judges of the Court of the district wherein the judgment appealed from was given excepted, should constitute a Superior Court of Civil Jurisdiction, or Provincial Court of Appeals, and should take cognizance of, hear, try, and determine all causes, matters, and things appealed from all civil jurisdictions and courts wherein an appeal is by law all civil jurisdictions and courts wherein an appeal is by law allowed, be it enacted, That until otherwise provided by an Act of the Legislature of the province of Canada, all judicial and ministerial authority which before and at the time of passing this Act was vested in or might be exercised by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said province of Upper Canada, or the Members or any number of the Members of the Executive Council of the same province, or was vested in or might be exercised by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or the person administering the government of the Governor, or the person administering the government of the province of Lower Canada, and the Members of the Executive Council of that province, shall be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the province of Canada, and in the Members or the like number of the Members of the Executive Council of the province of Canada respectively; and that, until otherwise provided by an Act or Acts of the Legislature of the province of Canada, the said Court of King's Bench, now called the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada, shall from and after the Union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada be holden at the city of Toronto, or within one mile from the municipal boundary of the said city of Toronto: Provided always, that until otherwise provided by Act or Acts of the Legislature of the province of Canada, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the province of Canada, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the same province, by his proclamation, to fix and appoint such other place as he may think fit within that part of the lastmentioned province, which now constitutes the province of Upper Canada, for the holding of the said Court of Queen's (To be concluded.)

PUBLIC DINNER TO Dr. THOMAS ROLPH. A REQUISITION having been presented to Dr. THOMAS ROLPH, requesting him to accept of a Public Dinner, as a testimonial of the estimate in which his services in Great Britain and Ireland, in favor of Emigration, are held by the public, and that gentleman having the invitation.

or Engration, are test by the public, and that gentleman having accepted the invitation,

A PUBLIC DINNER will be given at the CITY HALL, on Tuesday, the 15th September, instant, at five o'clock, p.M.

Persons desirous of obtaining Tickets for said Dinner, may obtain the same—(price 15s. each)—at the Ontario House, or of the Managing Committee, viz:—The Mayor, Dr. King, Aldermen Gurnett, Dixon, Monro and Stotesbury, Mesers. Stennett, Browne, Atkinson, J. W. Gwynne, McElderry, and Barber.

G. A. BARBER, Secretary. Toronto, September 9, 1840,

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having opened an office in John Street, West of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business entrusted to his care, with the strictest integrity, and attention to their interest, and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.

ANDREW TOD,

Late of the Grown Lands Office.

9-3w

Toronto, 28th August, 1840.

TORONTO AUCTION MART, 155, KING ST. FALL DRY GOODS.

To BE SOLD, by Auction, at the Stores of Mr. James Charles, 142, King Street, on Tuesday, September 15, and following days, until the whole are disposed of the contents of le are disposed of the contents of EIGHTY PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

the whole are disposed of the contents of

EIGHTY PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

Direct from England, consisting in part as follows, viz:—

100 pieces of Pilot Cloths, Blues, Drabs, and Browns,
100 "Fine and Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
15 "Lion Skin Cloths,
250 "Frinted Callicoes,
250 "Grey Cottons,
100 doz. 4-4, 5-4, and 8-4 Blanket Shawls,
100 "Worsted Shawis,
50 pieces of Tweeds, various,
50 "6-4 Merinoes,
100 "9-3 Turkey Stripes,
50 "Gotton Checks,
50 "Stripes,
50 "Stripes,
50 "Flannels,
50 "Regatta Shirting,
100 "Moleskins,
150 doz. Scotch Caps,
200 "Woollen Hosiery,
20 "Spotted Guernsey Frocks,
80 "Regatta Shirts,
300 pairs Blankets,
With a large quantity of Linen and Cotton Thread, Tapes, and other small wares, suitable for the trade,
Also: For the benefit of whom it may concern,
50 pieces of plain and printed Moleskins.

Sale each day at TEN o'clock.

Sale each day at TEN o'clock.
TERMS:—Under £50, Cash—above £50, and under £200, three months' redit—above £200, four months' credit, on furnishing approved endorsed notes.

The above sale will be without reserve, and well worthy the attention of Town and Country buyers.

W. WAKEFIELD.

Toronto, September 5, 1840,

BROCK FARM FOR SALE. TOGETHER WITH THE MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HORSES, COWS, &c. EVER OFFERED AT PUBLIC AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION

In the Newcastle District, amongst which is an Imported Cow of the Durham breed, weighing 1375 lbs.—her caif, 2 months and 17 days old, weighing the extraordinary weight of 405 lbs.

On Monday, the 15th day of September next, will be offered and exposed for Public Sale by Auction, that well known valuable Farm belonging to Captain Brock, about 2 miles east of Cobourg, on the Kingston Road; it consists of the west half of Lot. No. 8, broken front con. B, and south east angle of Lot. No. 9, broken front con. B, Ilamilton, Newcastle District, 150 acres, more or less, bounded on the north by the Kingston road and on the south by Lake Ontario; a good Frame House, large Barn and Out Houses, with large Garden well stocked with Fruit Trees, a large Orchard, all graded in the root; a fine creek runs between the House and Barn, and through the 2 lots; 50 tons of Hay, 300 Bushels of Oats, and 600 Bushels of Barley.

THE STOCK

THE STOCK

Will consist of the following, viz:—20 to 30 Cows, 20 Horses, 20 Oxen, 10 Colts, 2 three year old Durham Bulls, from 2 to 3.0 Sheep, with superior breed of Rams and Ram Lambs; the famous Horse ECLIPSE, 7 years old; one yoke of fat Cattle; double Waggons, single do., Carts, Sleighs and Cutters; Fanning Mill; Ploughs, Harrows, Wheel-barrows, Grind Stone, Shovels, Stoves, &c. &c. Among the Horses is an Imported Mare, Carriage and Saddle Horses, Brood Mares and Roadsters. The Imported Cow has been covered by Mr. Wade's celebrated Imported Durham Bull; a lot of Hogs, 1 Gig, &c. &c.

Sale to commence each day at ELEVEN o'clock. The Farm will be offered precisely at TWO o'clock on the first day's Sale, and will be put up at an upset price, and on as good terms as Wild Land can be purchased from the Canada Company.

TREMS:—For all sums under £7 10s. Cash; above £7 10s. and under £12 10s. three months' credit; and for all sums above £12 10s. six months' credit will be given, upon furnishing the Broker with approved endorsed notes.

F. H. HALL. oncer and Broker.

Cobourg, 29th August, 1840.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving part of their Fall Importations, and they are advised of the arrival of several vessels at Quebec and Montreal, with large shipments on their account. They, therefore, beg to intimate to their correspondents and the trade generally, in Upper Canada, that by 10th proximo, (September), they will have on show a cheaper, more varied, and more extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, than has ever before been offered in this province; and as they have further shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive this season, from the different ports of Great Britain, the extent and variety of their stock will be maintained during the next three months.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Front Street, Toronto, U. C.,

I. B. & Co. beg to direct the attention of the trade of the Western part of the province, to the advertisement of their Hamilton firm—Buchanan, Harris & Co.,—who are importing very large stocks of Guoleres, Luquers, &c., besides an assortment of Day Goods, equally extensive as their imports for Toronto.

THAT pleasantly situated Cottage, with a garden, containing half an acre, lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Rubidge, nearly opposite to the Cobourg Rectory. For particulars apply to Mr. J. Vance Boswell, at Cobourg, 10th August, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his customers, and the public generally, that he has disposed of his stock in trade to Messieurs Lyman, Farr & Co. It is his intention to re-commence in one of the new buildings in the Market Block, and with a new stock. He expects to be ready by the beginning of September, where he will be furnished with a general assortment in the line, and will be happy to attend to the J. W. BRENT.

August 17, 1840.

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.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION,

MANUFACTURER OF
CHAMPION'S CAST STEEI

WARRANTED AXES,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS Toronto, August 29, 1840. REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. MPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY,

HAVE removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110A, King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839.

29-tf

THE Subscribers are now in possession of the DRY GOODS part of their premises in Hamilton, which will be admitted by all to be the finest on this side the Atlantic, and by the first of September the GROCERY department will be opened. They now, therefore, solicit the co-operation of the Trade, to realize the opinion which originated so large an establishment, viz., that the business of this and the surrounding Districts has now attained an importance which warrants Hamilton being made a great commercial depot, to which large stocks of Dry Goods may be regularly brought direct from the English Manufacturing Districts, as well as direct importations of all kinds of Groceries and Liquors from the first markets, the places of growth, or the ports of trans-shipment.

They believe that this Establishment will be found to speak home to the interests of the Importing Retailers throughout the country, as a more safe, regular and convenient mode of laying in and keeping up their stocks, than a correspondence with similar houses in England, Ireland or Scotland, none of whom have greater advantages in purchasing than are possessed by their home house, while few of the home wholesale houses are so large buyers of such fancy and staple goods as are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most suitable qualities and fabrics for this climate.

In Toronto, the business of the subscribers has been scrupulously confined to selling to dealers, and this establishment will adopt and strictly adhere to the same system—not selling to families or private individuals, but only to those who sell again,—so that they rely with entire confidence on a continuance of that support with which the trade has distinguished Isaac Ruchana & Co. of Toronto.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

Hamilton, U. C., 7th August, 1840. LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE AT HAMILTON.

VANNORMAN'S STOVES, CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED 75 TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other STOVES, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade.

110, King Street, Toronto.

THE REVEREND W. H. NORRIS, having a small portion of his time unoccupied, would be happy to read with two or three Divinity Students, or others, the Principles of the HEBREW language and the Cognate Dialects, (Chaldee and Syriae), or, with a more advanced Student, a Course of Rabbinical Literature.

Toronto, August 6, 1840.

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BIRTHS. At Montreal, on the 31st ulvimo, the Lady of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gale, of a daughter.
At Woodstock, on the 26th ult., Mrs. E. Nellis, of a son,

MARRIED. On Thursday, the 10th instant, at the Cathedral Church of St. James, in this City, by the Rev. H. J. Grassett, James Athor. Scott, Esquire, nephew of his Grace the late Duke of Athol, to Margaret, cldest daughter of the late Captain St. John, of

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Sept. 11:— John White, Esq.; C. Mortimer, Esq.; Rev. A. N. Buthune; Rev. J. Rothwell, add. sub. and rem.

SCRAPS FROM MY JOURNAL. NO. IV. -- HAMBURGH.

There is nothing very striking in the appearance of Hamburgh, on approaching it by the river. There is a sufficient number of shipping, to prove to you at a glance that you are arrived at a great commercial emporium, but the streets adjoining the harbour of the Niederbaum exhibit few characteristics save those that appertain to the Wapping of a seaport. There are immense ranges of piles driven into the bed of the river, which serve the double purpose of posts for mooring, and of protecting the vessels from craft that may break loose, from driftwood and ice. There is a great deficiency of spires and turrets; sixteen churches of all sizes being considered sufficient for the religious services of the whole city.-It would be too much to say that the population are so much occupied with money-getting, or with pleasure, as not to afford time or attention for the duties of religion, but the distant view of any large town has, without steeples, domes, or towers, a dull and almost solitary appearance. It is not that the eye languishes solely for the graceful dome, the glancing spire, or the glittering weathercock; but the mind knows that these appurtenances belong to buildings set apart for a holy purpose; that man alone, of all creation, enjoys the high privilege of communion with his God; and, therefore, that these symbols of religious edifices are the only signs which can indicate to you whether you are approaching a recess of human habitations, or a colony of beaver huts.

After the usual bustle of getting our baggage landed and examined, we got into a vehicle, and, passing through a number of crooked and narrow lanes, drove to the hotel called the "Stadt London" on the Jungfernstieg. Be it known, however, that in this City of London Tavern not a soul could speak English, nor indeed any thing else but German. My companion could hardly even read the Gothic letters in which that language is printed; and though, previous to my departure, the celebrated Dr. Spurzheim had kindly descended from his phrenological dignity, and taught me how to read the letters and pronounce the words of German, yet I was quite innocent of any knowledge of the meaning which these symbols conveyed. There was, therefore, nothing else for it but to engage a valet, who could interpret for us into some known tongue, and this we fell in with in the person of a Frenchman, of the old regime, named François, a merry Jack-of-all-trades, and who furnished us with a good deal of amusement.

In nearly all the walled towns which I have seen on the continent of Europe, the streets are in general narrow and irregular. It seems that the fortifications having once been built to inclose a space, which was then considered quite equal to contain, in comfort, the population of the town, the mere feeling of security produced such an additional influx of inhabitants, that every available piece of ground was built upon as soon as it could be purchased. This seems to be pre-eminently the case in the greater part of the city of Hamburgh .-The streets are in general narrow, crowded and irregular, and the houses awkward and old fashioned. They are generally very high, and built of brick and wood; while those occupied by the lower orders have the windows so narrow and multiplied, as to give them the appearance of manufactories in miniature. The architects, too, seem to have had a most pervading admiration of the curvilineal line of beauty, for nearly the whole of these narrow streets are built in a curve, so that you go round and round, while you think you are advancing straight forward. This makes it very difficult for a stranger to find his way, more especially as the lanes are so narrow that you can see nothing but a little bit of sky overhead, and, were they wider, the spires are so few, that you could hardly find a landmark to look at.

The chief exceptions to these narrow and circulating streets are to be found in the Jungfernstieg, where our hotel is situated, and the quarter between it and the Altona Gate. The Jungfernstieg is one row of well built houses, of three and four stories high, having the Binnen Alster, or small lake of the Alster, in front .-Between the street and this lake there is a broad public well gravelled, and shaded with three rows of beautiful lime trees, which is the grand resort of all pedestrians and loungers. For their accommodation, there are two Cafes, called here "Pavillons," built in a style half Turkish and half Hamburgh, and running back over the lake, supported by piles. In these there is always music, generally from a fiddle, violincello and guitar, but frequently from a band of more numerous instruments. They are supplied with a number of small tables, and at all times crowded with company, drinking coffee, lemonade, liqueurs or brandy, and playing at of Guido Ascanius Sforza, Cardinal of Sancta Flora, chess or dominos. Every single individual is smoking. I have often thought that it is a great mistake to assign to the "old country" the pre-eminence in drinking .-In England or Scotland, round the social table, mere wine may be consumed at a sitting; but there is hardly a German, or a Frenchman, who does not consume much more stimulating liquors per diem. From the dejeuner à la fourchette to the petit souper, they are constantly sipping, and, bating that their potations are probably of less potent materials, would rival the most sturdy supporters of a Canada or American bar-room. Hamburgh now contains 125,000 inhabitants .-

When I was there, it had no addition of any suburbs, but its limits were circumscribed within the walls of the old city. Previous to the occupation of it by the French. under Davoust, in 1812, 13, &c., the whole space between the walls and those of Altona was covered with buildings, and now, I believe, that these are restored, after a better and more elegant fashion. But that General, to enable him to defend his position, had ordered all this mass of houses to be demolished, and their numerous inmates turned adrift, that his cannon might have range from the ramparts, and that he might be able to watch the approaches of the Allied besiegers. When I looked from these ramparts, the traces of the desolation that was thus caused were very visible. In every direction I saw marks where human habitations once stood, and a few taverns and ball-rooms erected here and there between the gates of the two citieserections put up of perishable materials and in haste, to catch the spare money of the passenger-did but more clearly body forth what must have been the appearance of this waste when it was covered with streets and full of the hum of a busy population. With the exception, however, of the dreary reflection, that the cruelty of war had caused this demolition, I could not regret that the free air was allowed thus to play around the mounds and ditches of Old Hamburgh, and that I thus gained a full and open view from the ramparts. These form a delightful promenade. The trees, with which they were a whole, it is generally acknowledged, even by our once planted, had in general followed the fate of the bitterest enemies, that no other class of men can surpass Altona suburb, but here and there a fine one was left, under which I could rest myself in the shade. The walk on the top of the ramparts is finely made, and so wide that two carriages may in most places pass each is a public character; whether his ministration be other. If you look towards the country the view is delightful; and if to the town, as you are nearly on a level with the tops of the houses, you enjoy something of the prospect which is described in the Diable Boiteux.

pavement at the sides, but come at once to the basement

in the heat of summer. If the mere interior canallage of the city of Hamburgh is mean and confined, the discredit is, however, amply effaced by the splendid water communication which she Binnen Alster would almost disarm criticism. The Elbe is navigable for barges as far as Prague, a distance of fully 1300 miles. Still further, to increase her means of internal communication, canals have been Oder and the Vistula. The extent and importance of these mercantile facilities are immense. In their extent, Hamburgh may be rivalled and even excelled by some of the American ports; but in the immediate importance, no parallel can be made, because the goods of Hamburgh are conveyed through all this immense distance over an old settled and thickly peopled country; over one, too, where the inhabitants have been long accustomed to the habitual enjoyment of most of the luxuries which commerce can provide; while along the line of the American communications the population is thinly scattered, and, say the least of it, more occupied in warring with the forest and the swamp, than in a search for either the luxuries or elegancies of life.-Where the taste for these is acquired, you certainly find that these luxuries are enjoyed with a profusion and recklessness of expense which are elsewhere unknown, but as a general position it is not the case.

Within the city of Hamburgh, the Binnen Alster prevents any reflections from being thrown upon her for the scanty dimensions of her canals. From recollection, I should think that the breadth of it, which forms the length of the Prado of the Jungfernstieg, may be a quarter of a mile, and its length, till crossed by the city wall, something more. It is the smaller of two lakes, formed by the river Alster, which flows from Holstein on the north and falls here into the Elbe. In the heat of June it forms a most agreeable point of view from the Jungfernstieg, and I must say, that from the windows of my hotel the contemplation of it was something not easily to be forgotten. Look where you would you saw it lively with market boats, coming from the interior, or with the lighter pleasure boats of the city population. On the morning after my arrival, I was sitting looking out of the window, and, with a napkin round my throat, patiently submitting to the efforts of François to put my hair in order, after the confusing effects of my voyage. The sheet of water before me was so pretty that I took it to be artificial, and asked him whence it came, and how it was produced. He gave me this information to the most minute source of its pedigree; and, after mentioning its formation of two lakes, added, with consummate gravity, that this one merely penetrated within the walls, "afin que les Messieurs peuvent s'amuser dans des petits bateaux les Dimanches et presque toutes les soirs." The àfin pleased me exceedingly. None but a Frenchman, and of Frenchmen none but one of the old school could have formed or entertained such an idea. Poor heedless people! They frolicked, like butterflies, in the mere enjoyment of an hour, but the storm passed over them, and they were bruised, broken and crushed by its violence.

RIVIGNUS.

JOHN ROW, THE FIRST TEACHER OF HEBREW IN SCOTLAND.

After finishing his education at St. Andrews, and practising for some time as an advocate, before the consistorial court there, he had left the country about the year 1550, with the view of prosecuting his studies to greater advantage on the continent. Within a short time he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from two Italian universities. He did not, however, confine himself to one branch of study, but improving the opportunity which he enjoyed, made himself master of the Greek and Hebrew languages. His reputation, as a lawyer, being high, the Scottish clergy employed him as agent to manage some of their causes before the court of Rome. This introduced him to the friendship and to the acquaintance of two sovereign pontiffs, Julius III and Paul IV. Had he remained in Italy, it is highly probable that he would soon have attained to honourable preferment in the church; but having lost his health, he determined in 1558 to return to his native country. The reigning Pope had heard with concern of the progress which the Reformation was making in Scotland, and, as he had great confidence in Row's talents, appointed him his nuncio, with instructions to use his utmost exertions to oppose the new opinions. When he came home he endeavoured for some time to discharge his commission, but despairing of success, and seeing the confusion in which the country was in danger of being involved, he resolved on returning to Italy. From this resolution he was diverted by the Prior of St. Andrews, who admired his learning, and conceived good hopes, from the candour which he displayed in the management of religious controversy. His constancy was soon after shaken by the discovery of the imposture which the clergy attempted to practise at Musselburgh,* and, having held some conferences with Knox, he became a convert to the Protestant faith. Upon the establishment of the Reformation, he was admitted minister of Perth, and, at the recommendation of his brethren, began to give lessons on the Hebrew language to young men who were placed under his tuition. He died on the 26th June, 1646, and was buried in the church-yard of Carnock .-M'Crie's Life of Knox.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN.

There is no character more to be respected and valued than that of an English clergyman; yet in the present day, by the ignorant and unthinking, his services are considered useless, and at times intrusive. It is to be expected that among so large a body of men many are to be found, who by no means exhibit the character of what a clergyman ought to be; but taking that body as him to. - South. or equal the clergy in the purity of their lives, in learning, in emulation in doing good, and in a fervent desire to extend the kingdom of God upon earth. A clergyman

* In the course of the year 1559, the Roman Catholic Clergy gave notice that they would prove the truth of their religion by performing, at the chapel of Loretto, in this place, a miracle on a young man who had been born blind. For this purpose they The older part of Hamburgh might almost rival the procured a person who had the power of moving his eyes into such position as to make it appear that he was completely blind .towns in Holland for the number of canals, which are so The deceit, however, was detected, and had great influence in aumerous that small vessels, and barges of every kind, shaking the belief of many in the absurdities of Popery.

of the merchants. But these canals are by no means of the same evidence of the one great object he has in eternity. For where are the virtues that should maintain the the width and neatness which you find in Rotterdam, view, the same desire to bring about much good, and the order and beauty of human society; that should relieve and nor do they furnish the agreeable coups d'ail which are same disinterested labour and love, which belong to no redress the miser es of the world? Where are the virtues that exhibited in that most architectural picturesque of old other man, whatsoever may be his calling. When a man should indicate the honour of religion, and demonstrate its divinity towns, Bruges. They are just as wide as is neces- enters the church, his work is generally confined to some as effectually as predictions or miracles can do? Where are the sary, and no more, and have very frequently not even a village curacy, beyond which he has oftentimes no hope; bright examples that should convert the unbelieving part of with this scanty pittance we see him comparatively mankind, and inflame the believing part with a generous emulation? walls of the merchants' warehouses. Convenience has happy amid his professional duties; he feeds upon the Certainly the lazy Christian, the slothful servant, can pretend to here usurped the place of neatness, and the want of free consolation he administers to others—he is nourished nothing of this kind. As to the pleasure of life, if true and ventilation to the stagnating water is often seriously felt by the bread that daily comes from Heaven, which lasting, if pure and spiritual, 'tis easy to discern from what enables him to impart the same blessings to his poorer fountains it must be drawn. Nothing but poverty of spirit can brethren. What other man could endure his life? - procure our peace, nothing but purity of heart our pleasure. But With habits, with ideas, with occupations, far superior ah! how far are the idle and unactive from these virtues? Faith, to the majority of the parishioners, he is transplanted love, and hope, are the seeds of them: victories and triumphs, esses with the whole interior of Germany, Silesia, from his college or his home to take up his abode in a devotion, alms, and good works the fruits of them: but what a and Poland; and within the walls, the beauty of the strange land, oftentimes among an ignorant and over- stranger to these is the drone and sluggard. Then for the comfort bearing set of people, hostile to the Establishment, of death, it must proceed from a well-spent life. He that sees opposed to all the good he is desirous to effect, and at nothing but a vast solitude and wilderness behind him, will never, variance among themselves. Yet he is contented; he like the Israelites, see a Canaan before him. Life must be filled is satisfied with his condition, because he is labouring as with good works, or else death will look but dark and gloomy.constructed to open a junction of easy access with the his Master laboured before him; he is imparting good When the conscience inquires every where after the effects of the to his fellow men, and he is spiritualizing his flock upon | Word and the Spirit, and the blood of Jesus, and can discover in earth, that they may be found within the pale of the Christian church in Heaven .- The Church of England Quarterly Review.

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

His Majesty was accustomed, after hearing a sermon, to walk and discourse with the preacher. On such an occasion, speaking to a fashionable preacher, he asked him, whether he had read Bishop Andrews, Sanderson, Sherlock, &c.? The pigmy divine replies, "No, please your Majesty, my reading is all modern. The writers of whom your Majesty speaks are now obsolete, though I doubt not they might have been very well for those days." The King, turning upon his heel, rejoined with pointed emphasis, "There were giants on the earth in those days." Genesis vi, 4 .- St. James's Chronicle, February 17, 1820.

THE MASSACRE OF SCULLABOGUE.

The Papists have contrived so to impose on Protestants of the present day that they will not believe they are now capable of such atrocities. Nothing, however, is a greater mistake. The same blood-thirsty despotism was exhibited in the last Irish rebellion, in 1798, as characterised the year 1641. In June of that year, bands of Popish rebels collected such Protestants as sworn in evidence, on the trial of Phelim Fardy, one of the perpetrators, that, when the rebels were defeated at oss, an express was sent to Murphy, a priest, who had charge of the prisoners, to destroy them. After these messages had been received, the priest gave orders for the massacre of the prisoners. The barn was then set on fire amidst the shrieks of the Protestants for mercy, and, whenever any of the wretched prisoners attempted to escape by the doors, they were driven back by the pike. At last, the prisoners having been overcome by the flame and smoke, their moans and cries gradually died away in the silence of death. It appears, on the evidence of different persons, that the number who were burnt alive, in the barn, was one hundred and eighty-four persons, consisting of men, women, and children, husbands and wives, and mothers with their tender infants at their breasts. Besides these, there were thirty-seven Protestants shot and piked outside the barn.

Similar atrocities were committed the same year at Wexford, where it was at first intended to destroy the over each floor. On the 20th of June, a body of rebels crossed the bridge with a black flag, having a white cross on it. This harbinger of death was fixed on the custom-house quay; and a priest was very active in distributing drink to the butchers, to stimulate them for their bloody work. They then took a number of pri- first unthankfully they rejected Christ, and after his word; when soners to the bridge, from ten to twenty at a time, where they were destroyed by Titus and Vespasian, such a plague as they were butchered. They were insultingly ordered to never came upon any other country. And look on their vices bless themselves; the mob at each immolation expressing there reigned avarice, ambition, pride, extortion, envy, adultery; their savage joy by loud shouts. The manner of but these reigned also in other countries about, where no such butchering their victims was as follows:—Two Papists vengeance did light: but then did God thus exercise his wrath two their pikes into his back. In that state they held him up writhing with agony till nearly dead, and then threw him over the bridge into the river. In this manner ninety-seven prisoners were massacred in cold blood.-This cruel butchery was only stopped by the defeat of Christ and his Gospel, set forth so plainly unto us, how can we, reinforcements. 'It is remarkable,' says an eye-witness, apparently with devotion, before they proceeded to commit any of the murders.' No savages ever put their prisoners to more deliberate torture. The leader of the murderers called to his men, 'Come, my lads, we will now go; blessed be God, we have sent some of their souls to hell.' The priests were the most active partisans in this rebellion. They commanded troops, they advised, directed, and accomplished the murder of many hundreds of Protestants, besides those above enumerated .-Father Clynch, a priest of Enniscorthy, commanded a division, and was killed at Vinegar-hill. Michael and John Murphy, and a third called Roche, were also his men by telling them 'not to fear, for if they took up the dust from the roads and threw it at the king's troops they would fall dead before them.' Many of the priests gave charms to prevent wounds from the balls of the ting's troops. And the Papists actually believed that Roche caught the bullets in his hand! Such is the guilt, superstition, and cruelty, which Popery imposes on her members .- Stephen's " Spirit of the Church of

The Garner.

SEARCH AFTER TRUTH. He who exerts all the powers and faculties of his soul, and plies all means and opportunities in the search of truth, which God has vouchsafed him, may rest upon his own judgment so

informed, as a warrantable guide of those actions which he must account to God for, and if, by following such a guide, he falls into the ditch, the ditch shall never drown him; or if it should, the man perishes not by his sin, but by his misfortune. - In short, he who endeavours to know the utmost of his duty, that he can, and practises the utmost that he knows, has the equity and goodness of the great God, to stand as a mighty wall or rampart between him and damnation, for any errors or infirmities, which the frailty of his condition has invincibly, and therefore inculpably, exposed

THE CONSEQUENCES OF IDLENESS.

The consequences of Idleness are to be considered; and if it the service due to both; it will bereave us of the pleasure of life, | provide rest for themselves .- Fuller.

can discharge their cargoes at once into the warehouses marked in the pulpit, or in his parochial duties, there is and the comfort of death; and send us down at last to a cursed all the parts, in all the paths of life, no tracks of any thing but fancy and fortune, humour and indulgence, how will it shrink, and faint, and tremble! what pensive melancholy doubts will damp and choke its hope! And how can it be otherwise? Alas! the mind of a Christian is sufficiently informed that every man shall receive according to what he has done in the body. God will judge every man according to his works. What then must become of him who has none to show? If immortality and glory, if life and peace, be the reward of well-doing, nay of patient nuance in well-doing, what will become of the drowsy and supine, and careless, the sot and the sluggish, who have slept, and fooled, and trifled away life?-Rev. Dr. Lucas.

I must remember you, that in the greatest, most open, and full manifestations of the glory of God upon Jesus, he was very private too, and cared not for having it published and talked of abroad in the world. When he was transfigured in the holy mount, you read that he went aside privately with a few of his diciples; which may well commend to you the love of retirement. And that brightness, also, wherewith he was clothed, he commanded to be oncealed, as a great secret, till a fit season to divulge it; which may well teach us to keep to ourselves what passes between God and our souls, till others may be concerned in it as much as ourselves. You may refer this, perhaps, to the humility of his spirit; but yet I thought good to advise you of it alone, because it deserves a particular consideration. There is a vanity you may be had not fled, into a barn called Scullabogue. It was guilty of, if you heed not this, of glorying when you come abroad again, of the secret communication you have had with Jesus in the time of your solitude. For I observe it is the genius of some who profess acquaintance with him, when they feel any delicious joys exceeding the common sort (which perhaps are granted only in favour of their weakness, and intended merely to cherish their present childish condition) to blaze them every where, and report them to others, without any great occasion for it. They think it a piece of religion to communicate their experience to the next passengers they meet with. They love that others should know how nobly they are treated; and so they lay a double snare, one for themselves, by the high conceit which they may raise in others of their excellencies; and a second for their neighbours, by the discouragement they may feel for want of such elevations. If your spirit, therefore, be at any time transported; if God shine into your heart very brightly, and darken all this world in your eyes, by causing his glory to cover you, I beseech you cast a cloud about it, that no one else may see it, unless the good of others make it necessary that it should be revealed. Draw a veil over your face when it is so radiant, lest, by shining too brightly upon others, it hurt their eyes, and the reflection of it prove dangerous Protestant prisoners in the gaol, by setting it on fire; to yourself. As when you are in the world, you must not forget but this could not be accomplished, as it was arched to be private with God, so when you have been most with God, it is safest to keep it private from the world.—Bishop Patrick.

THE FATE OF THE JEWS A WARNING TO CHRISTIANS. I would to God we would remember many times the plagues and tokens of God's extreme wrath that came upon the Jews, when vengeance did light: but then did God thus exercise his wrath pushed their pikes into the breast of the Protestant, and upon them to the terror of all other, for contempt of his holy Word, and for their unthankfulness; which being called so many ways, by his prophets, by himself, by the apostles, still hardened their hearts: this exceeded all other wickedness in the world,-Now if as great unthankfulness be found in many of us towards the rebels, and the arrival of a messenger to call for without speedy repentance, but look for the terrible stroke of vengeance. "God (saith Valerius Maximus) hath feet of wool; that the savage pikemen knelt down and prayed, he cometh slowly to punish, but he hath hands of iron; when he cometh, he striketh sore."-Bernard Gilpin.

The physician attacks the disease, and not the patient; his CUTLERY, MILITARY AND FANCY STORE. object is to cure him whom he causes to suffer. It is thus that God, whose mercy is infinite, chastises us only to bring us into the way of salvation, or to confirm our course in it. You are not angry with your physician, when he applies the cautery or the knife to your gangrened limb; on the contrary, you can scarcely find language adequate to the expression of your gratitude; you keep repeating that he has saved your life, by preventing the disease from spreading, and you pay him liberally for his attenommanders in the rebel army. Murphy encouraged tions. Yet you murmur against the Lord, who tries us only for our good; and you are unwilling to acknowledge that the afflictions with which he visits us, are the only means capable of restoring health to our souls, or of securing the continuance of it, when it is restored to us .- St. Basil.

Tombs are the clothes of the dead: a grave is but a plain suit, and a rich monument is one embroidered. Tombs ought in some sort to be proportioned, not to the wealth, but deserts of the party interred. There were officers appointed in the Grecian games, who always, by public authority, did pluck down the statues erected to the victors, if they exceeded the true symmetry and proportion of their bodies. We need such now-a-days to order ments to men's merits, chiefly to reform such depopulating tombs as have no good fellowship with them, but engross all the room, leaving neither seats for the living, nor graves for the dead. It was a wise and thrifty law which Reutha, king of Scotland, made, that noblemen should have so many pillars or long pointed stones set on their sepulchres, as they had slain enemies in the wars. If this order were also enlarged to those who in peace had excellently deserved of the church, or commonwealth, it might well be revived. The shortest, plainest, and truest epitaphs are best. I say the shortest, for when a man sees a chronicle written on a tomb, he take it on trust some great man lies there buried, without taking pains to examine who it is. Mr. Cambden, in his Remains, presents us with examples of great men who had little epitaphs. And when once a witty gentleman was asked what epitaph was fittest to be written on Mr. Cambden's tomb: let it be, said he, "Cambden's Remains." I say also the plainest; for be taken in the utmost latitude, there is scarce any sin which is except the sense lie above ground, few will trouble themselves to nore justly liable to so many tragical accusations; for it is the dig for it. Lastly, it must be true; not as in some monuments, parent of dishonour and poverty, and of most of the sins and where the red veins in the marble may seem to blush at the calamities of this mortal life. But at present I view it only as it falsehoods written on it. He was a witty man who first taught a s drawn with a half face, and that the much less deformed of the stone to speak, but he was a wicked man that taught it first to lie. wo. I consider it here as pretending to innocence, and flattering A good memory is the best monument; others are subject to itself with the hopes of happiness. And yet even thus, supposing casualty and time; and we know that the Pyramids themselves, it as harmless and inoffensive as it can be, yet still these will be doting with age, have forgotten the names of their founders. Let the miscrable effects of it: it will rob religion, and the world, of us be careful to provide rest for our souls, and our bodies will

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY Henry Rowsell, Trononto, CAMERON'S DIGEST, of cases determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, from Michaelmas Term, 10th George IV, to Hilary Term, 3d Victoria. Price—10s.

Toronto, August 27, 1840.

BY HENRY ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, "THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER;"

SERMON, preached in the Church of Scarboro', June 14, and at L'Amoureux, July 12, 1840, by the Rev. W. H. Norris. Published sire. Price—One Shilling and Three Pence. ronto, August 8, 1840. TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Common Prayer Book.—
Price—one penny each, or six shillings per hundred.
Toronto, August 27, 1840.

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A few copies of the above work for sale, price 3s. 9d. each. rk for sale, price 3s. 9d. each. HENRY ROWSELL,

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British and Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories
in Montreal & Toronto, and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravely & JacksonThese prayers are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book.

43—6m

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN, who has for some time conducted a School for the instruction of Young Ladies in the usual departments of a useful and accomplished education, in the healthy and flourishing town of Cobourg, begs to announce that she has now a vacancy for two or three additional Boarders. For Terms, which are moderate, application (Post paid) may be made to her at Cobourg, or to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, to whom she is per-

nitted to refer. Cobourg, August 19, 1840. THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Thursday, the 20th instant. On the re-opening of the School, new classes will be formed in the various English and Commercial brauches; in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. A French master is engaged to attend the School.

The business of Mrs. CROMBEZ'S Seminary will be resumed on the carred due.

mne day.

Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils.

M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S.

Toronto, August 11, 1840.

THE PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Summer Vacation will terminate on Monday the 17th of August, and the School will be re-opened on Tuesday the 18th.

JOHN DEACON,
PRINCIPAL.

Picton, August 10th, 1840. THE MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS—PRINCIPAL. Mr. C. B. TURNER, B.A. BALIOL COLL. OXFORD—Assistant-THE duties of this School will re-commence on Monday, Sept. 14th.
There are three vacancies as Boarders.
For particulars, apply, if by letter, post paid, to the Principal.
Kingston, August 7th, 1840.

JOHNSTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.
THE SUMMER VACATION of this Institution will terminate

follows:— Male Department—Tuesday, August 18th.
Female Department—Saturday, August 22d.
Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville.
August 1, 1740. BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half
Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the
Third 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
rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by
the Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth
day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,
(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,
Sceretary.

London, June 3, 1840. To be Seld 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 thereen. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg.

P.R. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

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BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. ALEXANDER DIXON,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, RESPECTIFULLY informs the gentry and public of Upper Canadant that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and fashionable assortment of

Equal in quality to any in the first houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest Cash prices, viz:—

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.
Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.
Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bays, &c.
Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.

great variety.
er-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harnes

Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Furniture, latest patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver-plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

N.B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the trade.

trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this city, and respectfully informs them, that he has received, direct from England, a well selected stock of articles in the

commencement in this city, and respectfully minus them received, direct from England, a well selected stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of:—

Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog and Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Sliver Lace, various qualities and patterns; Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Sliver Sword Knots; real Sliver Epaulets; Gold and Flated do.; Gold and Sliver Cord; Gold and Sliver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Sliver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line, too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other house in Upper Canada.

N.B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any timp flatters of the country, and as good, if not superior, to any imported from Europe.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c. with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

O WEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London), King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

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