The Church.

THE YOUTH OF LUTHER. (From Dean Waddington's History of The Reformation on the Continent.)

Martin Luther was descended from a family of very moderate condition, which had long dwelt in the domains of the Counts of Mansfeld, in Thuringia. "I am the son of a peasant," he used to say; "my father, my grandfather, and my great-grandfather, were honest peasants." His father, John Luther, an upright and industrious man, went soon after his marriage to reside at Eisleben, a small town in the poert of Sayan continuous. And it was there town in the part of Saxony contiguous. And it was there that, on the night of November 10th, 1483, a child was born to him: it was on the eve of St. Martin: the boy was baptized on the following day and named Martin

John Luther had improved a naturally strong understanding, by such application to books as was possible to one of so little leisure, and in those days. Margaret, his wife, was a devout and good woman, and was looked upon by her honest neighbours as a pattern of all virtue.— Thus was neither branch of Martin's education neglected In his earliest years he was led to the knowledge and fear of God, and received, too, such intellectual culture as

was provided by the spot where he lived.

His parents again removed to Mansfeld soon after his birth, where they continued in great poverty. "My father was a woodcutter," says Luther, "and my mother has often carried the wood on her back to earn the means of bringing us children up." Their condition, however, was in due time somewhat improved. A connexion with the iron-mines worked at Mansfeld raised them above the lowest drudgery, and John, through the general respect lowest drudgery, and John, through the general respect acquired by his probity and good sense, was admitted into the local magistracy. This elevation advanced him to the level of the society which, humble as he was, he had ever courted—that of the better instructed among his townsmen,—and enabled him to assemble round his table the little scholars and ecclesiastics of the district.

Martin's first instructor was one George Emilius, the pedagogue of the place, from whom he received the foundation of his religious education, in the Catechism, the Decalogue, the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, with some other prayers and hymns; and also the rudiments of Latin. But these acquirements were obtained through much severity and amid many stripes. On one occasion, as he himself relates, he was flogged by his master fifteen times in the same day. His domestic discipline was of the same character. His father administered with conscientious rigour what was so long connistered with conscientious rigour what was so long considered as the only instrument of moral or intellectual cultivation; and even his mother engaged in the system with so much zeal as to draw blood by her chastisement. Some portion of these inordinate inflictions may, doubt-less, be ascribed to the warm and resolute temper of the And it was in the school of poverty and pain that he was formed for the hardships, and stripes, and struggles of a life of warfare.

When he had exhausted the literary resources of Mansfeld, as he had given some promise of proficiency, he was sent at the age of fourteen to a considerable school at Magdeburg. He remained there for one year only and history delights to record that one Andreas Proles, a mistory delights to record that one Andreas Froies, a provincial of the Augustinians, was there employed at that very moment in preaching with great zeal against the abuses of the church, and urging the necessity of an immediate and vital reformation.

The severity of Luther's education did not cease with the days of his childhood, or his removal from the parental roof and the rude hands of Emilius. He was withdrawn from Magdeburg through the inability of his parents to maintain him there, and sent to Eisenach, the native place of his mother, where he had many relatives, and where he might hope to find some friends. But there, too, he was driven to a somewhat humiliaring and where he might hope to find some friends. But there, too, he was driven to a somewhat humiliating method of providing for his subsistence. He went about, with the companions of his poverty, singing hymns from door to door, and receiving in return the slightest contributions of charity. It was not that any idea of degradation or disgrace was then attached, or is now attached, to that last resource of indigent scholars. "Let no one," (said Luther in after-life) "presume to despise in my presence the poor companions who go about singing from door to door and crying 'Panem propter Deum,'—'For the love of God, bread!' You know that the Psalmist says princes and kings have sung: and I also, I have been a poor mendicant; I have received bread at the house-door, particularly at Eisenach, my beloved city." But the means of existence thus procured were at best precarious; and the occupation of mendicity, however necessitated and even authorised, was calculated to depress and chill the rising energies of the soul.

It does not appear that Lythe Company in this

and chill the rising energies of the soul.

It does not appear that Luther was fortunate in this avocation: he left Magdeburg through positive want, and it seemed likely that his residence at Eisenach would be of scarcely longer duration. It was becoming a question whether he must not abandon his last hopes of imrovement and advancement, and return to the smoke of his paternal forges. The crisis was at hand which should decide whether his condition was to depend on the exertions of his mind or on the strength of his arm-whether the aspirations of an ardent imagination were to have their free course in the broad fields of learning, or to be shut up for ever in the mines of Mansfeld. Providence was not wanting to its future instrument in this perplexity. One day, as Luther was returning from his labours, after various repulses, disappointed and disheartened, he attracted the attention of the wife of one Conrad Cotta (or John Schweickard), a substantial citizen of Eisenach. She was struck by the sweetness of his voice and the seeming earnestness of his devotion: she took pity on him, and, her husband approving her compassion, the young student became thenceforward their perpetual -in this respect more fortunate than th rmidable among the future adversaries of his doctrine, gnatius Loyola; whom the same necessity compelled to Persist for a much longer time and at a much later period

of life in the same practice. From the same practice.

From this time, as his anxieties were removed, his talents opened and enlarged. He read too, in the seasonable charity of the pious Ursula, a special interposition of his heavenly protector; and it became to him a neverfalling motive for creatingle and coefficient. failing motive for gratitude and confidence. The grati-tude which he felt towards heaven he testified on earth by his conduct to his benefactors; and some years afterwards, when the poor mendicant was exalted to dignity at g, a son of Cotta went to study at that university, and received in his turn the hospitality of his father's

Luther continued his studies in the Franciscan School, at Eisenach, for four years. He displayed extraordinary powers, especially, as Melancthon relates, that of eloquence; and presently surpassed all his fellows in all their exercises and competitions, both in prose and verse. their exercises and compositions, both in prose and verse. Having thus tasted the sweetness of literature, he was eager to dript. eager to drink a deeper draught—his mind was inflamed by nature with a thirst for learning; it was still further excited by his early triumphs; and he panted for more extensive means of intellectual advancement and distinction

Erfurth was at that time the most distinguished university in Germany; and there, in the year 1501, Luther entered into the studies of manhood. "My father maintained me there with much love and faithfulness, and supported." and assuredly supported me by the sweat of his brow." and assuredly all the volumes of the history of mankind contain no record of a parent's manual toil being recompensed by so glorious a house of the history of mankind contain the persegue of the parent's manual toil being recompensed by so glorious a house of the persegue of th glorious a harvest as that which sprang from the persevering industry of the miner of Mansfeld. Every drop that that fell from that brow was converted by a watchful Providence to the furtherance of its purposes, and made the means of fertilizing the mind, which It had ordained to chemically the control of the Christian to change the predominant principles of the Christian

Yet through what strange circumstances was this purbrought to its accomplishment! arrived at Erfurth, he found the students occupied by the lectures of an eminent dialectician, named Jodocus.—
Immediately his talents were turned to acquire the necessary professions. The sary proficiency in the philosophy of the schools. The name of Aristotle was proposed as the object of his deepest reverence. The system was represented as the best, or rather the only, discipline for his reason. The works of the grant of

with which he was thoroughly conversant; and also, that, in his frequent conflicts with scholastic adversaries, he might not be perplexed by the glittering of weapons, of

might not be perplexed by the glittering of weapons, of which with his own arm he had proved the frailness.

He was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1503, and to that of Master of Arts, or Doctor in Philosophy, in 1505. Meanwhile, it would appear, that, in obedience to his father's wishes rather than his own inclination, he may be inclined to direct the action of the state of the inclination, he was beginning to direct his attention to the study of the law. He had made, besides, considerable proficiency in several branches of literature: he had read with increasing pleasure and assiduity the producread with increasing pleasure and assiduity the productions of the best Latin authors, not excepting the poets. He possessed a strong natural taste for music, which he valued and cultivated, so as to play with skill upon the lute and flute, and understand the principles of the science. And if the variety of his talents and the elegance of some of his accomplishments might seem to indispose him for the severe and exclusive study. elegance of some of his accomplishments might seem to indispose him for the severe and exclusive study of jurisprudence, assuredly it was beyond man's sagacity to divine, in the expert dialectician of Erfurth, the character which was destined to overthrow the despotism of Rome, and break the shackles which had so long fettered the understanding of man.

understanding of man.
Yet was there much more passing, even at that time, in the bosom of the student, than appeared to common observers. Even then he was inwardly convinced of his entire dependence upon God, and sought Him with perentire dependence upon God, and sought Him with perpetual prayer. Even then he was tremblingly anxious to secure his salvation; and engaged in deep and frequent meditations on the judgments and wrath of God, and on the vengeance which He had sometimes taken upon the sins of men. It was in this mood that, as he was one day searching the library at Erfurth, among other works which curiosity led him to examine, he casually opened the Bible. He had not so much as seen this book before; his knowledge of it was confined to such extracts as were used in the church service, and which he piously supposed to contain its substance and essence. He was then twenty years of age; he had received the most perfect education which the church permitted to her faithful sons, and he had eagerly availed himself of all its advantages: he was familiar availed himself of all its advantages: he was familian with the writings of Scotus and Aquinas, of Occam and Buonaventura; but the foundation on which his faith was built, the sacred oracles of promise and regeneration, had never been disclosed to him, had never entered in any way into the course of his instruction.

The Bible was in Latin, the only language with which he was yet acquainted; and he devoured it with avidity. He was astonished at the mass of knowledge contained in it; he was delighted by its simple narratives; he admired its majestic precepts; he felt the beauty of its holiness; and he turned all that he admired and felt to his profit.— He returned to his treasure and unfolded it again and He returned to his treasure and unforded it again and again, and expressed a humble wish that some day a similar possession might be vouchsafed to him. Those feelings, that holy prayer, were the beginning of the reformation. That book contained, though he knew it not, the fate of his future life. All the toils, and comforts, and conflicts, and triumphs of his anxious existence lay concealed among those leaves. Had he regarded lay concealed among those leaves. Had he regarded lay concealed among those leaves. Had he regarded lay concealed among those leaves the most evidently by the Charch, which was most uncorrupt and pure." In the Homily on Fasting,—"Fasting, then, even by Christ's assent, is a with-holding of meat, drink, and all natural food from the body, for the determined time of fasting. And that it was used in the Primitive Church, which was most uncorrupt and pure." In the Homily on Fasting,—"Fasting, then, even by Christ's assent, is a with-holding of meat, drink, and all natural food from the body for the determined time of fasting. And that it was used in the Primitive Church, which was most uncorrupt and pure." In the Homily on Fasting,—"Fasting, then, even by Christ's assent, is a with-holding of meat, drink, and all natural food from the body. forts, and conflicts, and triumphs of his anxious existence lay concealed among those leaves. Had he regarded them with indifference; had he passed them coldly by, like his brother-students, or like the monks and ministers of his church, he might have lived as ignorant and died as obscure as they. But it was the eagerness with which he seized that book, and the tenacity with which he clung to it, which marked him for the child of faith, the instrument of a spiritual regeneration.

About this time a dangerous sickness befel him, occa-

About this time a dangerous and the feared the supposed approach of death; he feared still more the judgment which was to follow. In this tribulation he laid bare his secret terrors to an aged and holy priest, and the property of the priest of the feared still more than the property of the priest of the pries whose consolations sank deep into his breast; for not only did he assure the sufferer, with a confidence almost prophetical, of his recovery and of the comforts which he would live to dispense to mankind, but at the same time taught him, "That the Lord loveth whom he chasteneth," and that he lays on them betimes his holy cross, wherein, "through resignation is much knowledge." The knowledge of the cross was thus, for the first time, presented to his feelings; and it appeared as a blessed peace-maker in the troubles which disturbed his spirit.—Thenceforward he had some refuge in his rudest agitations; he had some light to guide him in the darkest commotions of his soul. But we must not suppose that his religious principles had yet assumed any definite character, or rested on any very certain foundation. He feared the wrath of God; he was desirous, above all earthly things, to be saved; he had even sought for knowledge in his Bible; but he was not yet assured of the essential means of salvation.

About two years afterwards his destiny was decided. whose consolations sank deep into his breast; for not

the essential means of salvation.

About two years afterwards his destiny was decided by an extraordinary incident. He was deprived of an intimate friend by a sudden and probably a violent "We undertake to show that the most glorious Gospel" "We undertake to show the most glorio thunderbolt fell at the same moment before the feet of the survivor; others, that the thunderbolt descended some time afterwards, as it were in repetition of the previous warning, while Luther was reflecting on the fate of his associate. These particulars are of little consequence; but the result of the visitation is certain and important. Luther trembled. He began to inquire Luther; others, that he died by assassination, while a thunderbolt fell at the same moment before the feet of important. Luther trembled. He began to inquire whither his own soul might be hurried away, if the same untimely fate should overtake him. The terrors which had affected him before, now returned with redoubled violence and took possession of his whole spirit; and he was at once engrossed by one single consideration, the means of best securing his eternal welfare.

Need we wonder that, in such a moment, with a soul so troubled, at so early an age, with a temperament so warm and a mind so earnest, so deeply imbued too with the learning and principles of the church, he should decide on seizing that, which was reputed the nearest path to Paradise, and embracing the monastic life? interpreted the voice of the thunder to be a call from It was not through any previous desire or inclination that he took his resolution, still less through any hope of worldly comfort. But being compassed about by the fear and agony of a sudden death (they are his own expressions) he made a forced and necessary vow, and proceeded at once, before any change cou wrought in his feelings, to accomplish it. His father, as wrought in his feelings, to accomplish it. His father, as he well knew, was strongly opposed to such a proceeding. Repeated examples had taught him that the monastery was not always the abode either of piety or happiness.—Besides, he destined his son to an honourable and wealthy marriage, and trusted to see him eminent in the profession of the law. Accordingly Martin concealed from him his design: and having called his friends together, on the 17th of August, 1505, to a social meeting, he entertained them with gaiety and music during the evening, and the same night, in spite of their astonishment and remonstrances, entered into the Augustinian

ON THE EARLY FATHERS. No. I.

(By The Rev. J. J. Blunt, B. D., Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.)

I consider it much to be desired, that our young Divines should be directed to turn their attention, next after the Scriptures, to the Primitive Fathers; not with blind allee, as authorities to which they must in all things bow, but with such respect as is due to the only witnesses we have, of the state and opinions of the Church immediately after the Apostles' times; and such as the Church of England herself encourages. Who indeed could dispute this, who considered of what venerable antiquity is the substance of her ritual; who compared it in numerous places with short and incidental fragments of a primitive one, to the same effect, and often identical with it in expression, to be gathered by a careful reader out of these earliest writers; who looked to the ancient liturgies in the great scholastics of former ages were recommended as the very oracles of piety and learning, and their arguments impressed as the most perfect effort of the intellectual. many features in common (even where the churches which nents impressed as the most perfect effort of the intelectual power of man. It was easy to inculcate all this
the Church? But if this be not enough, call to mind what
were actually the directions by which Archbishop Cranmer
to Moses. on a young and susceptible mind. And as Luther undertook nothing that he touched with coldness or feebleness,
he made a progress unusually rapid in those vain

the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England whilst they had to defend her against the language of the champions of the Church of England wh

studies, and presently acquired the reputation of an acute and skilful disputant. Yet even this was necessary, that he might afterwards have the better right to despise that with which he was thoroughly conversant; and also, that, an order of divine worship, having respect to the pure religion of Christ taught in the scripture, and to the practice of the Primitive Church." And accordingly when they had completed their work, they recommended it to the people in a preface which is still retained, saying, "here you have an order for Prayer, as touching the reading of Holy Scripture, much agreeable to the mind and an order of divine worship, having respect to the pure reading of Holy Scripture, much agreeable to the mind and purpose of the old Fathers." In another preface, that to the service for the Ordering of Deacons, we are told, "it is evident to all men diligently reading the Holy Scripture and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church." In the twenty-fourth Article the language used is this,—
"It is a thing plainly repugnant to the word of God, and the custom of the Primitive Church, to have public prayer in the Church, or to minister the Sacraments in a tongue not understanded of the people." Again, in her Commination Service, "Brethren." says she, "in the Primitive Church there was a godly discipline, that at the beginning of Lent such persons as stood convicted of notorious sin, were put to open penance, and punished in this world. have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church. were put to open penance, and punished in this world, that their souls might be saved in the day of the Lord." Further: in her Homilies (these again still written very nainly to counteract popery, and to confirm the reformed

mainly to counteract popery, and to confirm the reformed faith,) reference is perpetually made to the Primitive Church. In the Homily on Salvation,—"After this wise to be justified only by this true and lively faith in Christ, speak all the old and ancient authors, both Greeks and Latins." In the Homily against peril of Idolatry,—"Contrary to the which most manifest doctrine of the Scriptures and contrary to the usume of the Primitive Church Scriptures, and contrary to the usage of the Primitive Church, which was the most pure and uncorrupt, and contrary to the sentences and judgments of the most ancient, learned and godly doctors of the Church, (as hereafter shall appear, the corruption of these latter days hath brought into the Church infinite multitudes of images." Again, in the same,—"Ye have heard, well-beloved, in the first part of this Homily, the doctrine of the word of God against idols and images, against idolarry and worshipping of images, taken out of the Scriptures of the Old Testament and the New, and confirmed by the examples, as well of the Apostles as of our Saviour Christ himself. Now although our Saviour Christ taketh not or needeth not any testimony of men, and that which is once confirmed by the certainty of this eternal truth hath no more need of the confirmation of man's doctrine and writings, than the bright sun at noon-tide hath need of the light of a little candle to put away darkness, and to increase his light: yet for your further contentation, it shall in this second part be declared (as in the beginning of the first part was promised,) that this truth and doctrine concerning the forbidding of images and worshipping of them, taken out of the Holy Scriptures, as well of the Old Testament as the New, was believed and taught of the old holy Fathers, and most ancient learned In the Homily concerning the Sacrament,-"In respect of which straight knot of charity, the true Christians in the Primitive Church called this supper, Love: as if they would say, none ought to sit down there that were not of love and charity. This was their practice." In the same,— "Before all things, this we must be sure of especially, that this supper be in such wise done and ministered, as our Lord and Saviour did and commanded to be done; as his Holy Apostles used it; and the good Fathers in the Primitive Church frequented it." In the Homily for Whitsunday,—"The true Church hath three notes or marks, whereby it is known; pure and sound doctrine; the Sacraments ministered according to Christ's holy institution; and the right use of ecclesiastical discipline. The description of the Church is agreeable both to the Scriptures of

The name of the latter was Alexis: some relate of God, and the ancient bishops, and the Primitive Church, that he was killed by lightning in the very presence of are on our side; and that we have not withdrawn from

> and traduce us as heretics, who have no longer any thing to do with Christ, or the Church of God, we have considered it not a useless undertaking, frankly and fully to declare the faith in which we stand fast, and all that hope which we have in Christ Jesus; in order that all may be made aware what our sentiments are upon every point of the Christian religion, and so may be able to determine for themselves, whether a faith which they find confirmed by the words of Christ, the writings of the Apostles, the testimonies of the Catholic Futhers, and the examples of many generations, can be a mere delirium of raving men, or a conspiracy of heretics." Again: "And, whereas they leave nothing unsaid which can be urged against us, however false and calumnious, this, at any rate, they cannot assert, that we have withdrawn either from the Word of God, or from the Apostles of Christ, or from the Primitiv Church. For we have ever considered the Primitive Church of Christ and the Apostles, and the Holy Fathers, to be the Catholic Church; nor do we scruple to call that the Ark of Noah, the Spouse of Christ, the pillar and ground of the truth; or to place in it the whole scheme of our salvation." And again: "But if their religion is so ancient as they would have us suppose, why do they not prove it from the examples of the *Primitive Church*, from the early Fathers, from the old Councils? How is it that a cause of such antiquity should be so long neglected, and without a carran? Second and forget they have always and without a patron? Sword and faggot they have always had at hand, but touching ancient Councils and Fathers they keep still silence." Again: "Finally, we have withdrawn from the Church as it now is, not as it was of old; and we have withdrawn from it, as Daniel withdrew from the lions' den; or the Three Children from the fire; nor, indeed, can we be strictly said to have withdrawn, but we have rather been cast out with imprecations and curses. Then we have added ourselves to a Church, in which, they must themselves confess, if they will candidly speak the truth, that all things are conducted chastely, reverently, and as far as is attainable, closely after the model of primitive times,—for let them but compare our Church with theirs." Again: "For, although we have withdrawn Again: "For, although we have withdrawn from that Church which they call Catholic, and thus fasten upon us the odium of those who are incompetent to judge still it is enough for us, and ought to be prudent and pious person who has eternal life before him, that we have withdrawn from a Church which could err; of which, Christ, who could not err, foretold that it would err; and which, we ourselves with our own eyes saw clearly, had departed from the holy Fathers, from the Apostles, from Christ himself, from the primitive and Catholic Church: and we have approached, as near as we could, to the Church of the Apostles and old Catholic Bishops and Fathers; a Church which we know was then that temple, did he send to Rome, although rites enough were there to be had; but contented himself with regard-

Romanists; and to vindicate against them the position they had taken up for her. And we may rest assured, that if our Church is in fact constructed upon one principle, and we undertake to advocate her cause as if she was con-structed upon another, we shall soon find ourselves involved

THINKING OF THE DEAD. (By The Rev. F. W. Faber.)

Thinking of the dead would keep us from worldliness and selfishness. While our thoughts and affections are set steadily on the things of an unseen world, we shall be safe from the dangers and temptations of things seen and temporal. We should be gradually drawn from the love of money and of honours, and too great attention to business, drawn from these and led to Christ crucified, by whom and through whom alone, the holy dead have rought the good fight, and are now passed further into the bosom of the Church, and the hopes of heaven. Thinking of the dead will keep us from bad thoughts and unclean sins, which this age is full of and cares little about and treats as venial, though they are deadly sins. Who among us, if he were left alone with a dead body, could feel the risings of lust or anger or pride? Would not the calm, white, motionless face of the dead keep down the risings of sin? Would it not have power to make us full of thoughts as quiet and solemn, as its own solemn self? When any of us lose a father or mother, a brother or when any of us lose a father or mother, a prother or sister, or a dear friend, do we not for a long while after feel that sadness keeps us from sin? We are not proud, we are not angry, we are not lustful when we are sad.—Sorrow is better than laughter. Sorrow keeps us from sin. Immediately after the death of one we love, we feel, if we may say so reverently, as we feel after we have been at the holy communion: silent and thoughtful, quiet, at the holy communion: silent and thoughtful, quiet, gentle and full of good will to every body who comes near us, and inclined to prayer. The devil seems to depart from us for a season, and not to trouble us with temptation; as knowing that we have been with Christ, and that now even our weak sinful bodies are too holy a place for him.

Thinking of the dead will make us kindbasted, made Thinking of the dead will make us kindhearted, meek, and forgiving. Rudeness, anger spite, ridicule, noisiness, we have no room for all these when our hearts are filled with thoughts of the quiet and peaceful dead. We move softly about a room where a dead body lies; not as though our footsteps could awaken it or disturb it, but still it comes natural to us to move softly; it would seem rude to make

a noise. It is the strong power the dead body has over us. So it is in our souls when we are thinking of the dead.

Thinking of the dead sets forth the power of the cross of Christ, the power to heal, to save, to make the dead alive. What was there the cross of Christ did not constrain their love to do? Did it not drive them from one end of this broad earth unto the other? Was not the Gospel heard, as the sound of good church bells, in every past of the poor dark heathen, in our coast, the heathen English? In sun and frost, in wind and rain, in the scornng cities and colleges of the rich and wise, as well as in he rude huts and mud-built villages of the cruel savage, did they not bear the cross, and lift it up on high, and plant it in the earth, and water it with prayer, and ofttime feed it with their blood? The cross then is no word, no name, no sweet imagination. People do not die for names. The cross was unto the dead, the cross is unto us, the power, the very mighty power of God. Deep wood, high hill, cold sea and sandy desert, all have seen and heard the cross. The dead took it there, the great, bravehearted dead. And then shall we forget them, as if they cared not how the cross fared now on earth? Christ is the head of all of us, the dead and living, the Holy Ghost knits dead and living into one fellowship and holy communion, He joins us to our Head by joints and bands, full of heavenly nourishment, poured in and out of each other, like veins in our bodies, which are a shadow of Christ's body; increase flows out from Christ into the dead and living; we increase together, while we increase in him. Let not one member say or think it can increase without another. Let not the living think that they can live and grow without the dead; the dead in Christ; nay, though

then we see how they have lived all along, and how death passed over them like a white cloud in a summer afternoon, and took them into the shade, and gave them no fear at all. If any of my younger readers are striving to keep to the cross of Christ, if any of you are counting the number of attendants upon public worship, the number of communicants, the number of candidates Christ dearer than the strength, and lusts, and mirth of for confirmation, have increased far beyond the growth your young years, if any of you feel how your heart beats to be in the world, to have pleasures like other men, to ishes, and especially in the two great towns of the diocese, inchecked by serious thoughts, hold on still, as they who went before, the dead in Christ, held bravely on. They lived, they died, their life, their death were Christ's, and Christ will be theirs for ever. Precious indeed does the merciful God vouchsafe to regard the sacrifice of a young heart to His will and holy ways. Beautiful above all bright things on earth is a young soul stripping itself of its wild wishes, its over-light spirits, its strong loves, desires, and appetites, and sweetest earthly feelings, and flying heaven ds, to receive for its strength and liberty and youth, which it has sacrificed, the youth and freedom and lustiwhich it has sacrineed, the yold loves youth, for youth is strong to sin. The world would fain count you among her sons. But be not afraid,—in the name of Christ b not afraid. When you are struggling wearily against the bleasures that are about you, when you faint with keeping apure thoughts down with all your might and main, let the dead in Christ cheer you. Their very voices call out to you from the earth that thinly veils them. Lift up your hearts Christianly; lift up the knees feeble with being bent in prayer, feeble with prayer and fasting, against the lusts of the flesh and the world's gay pomps. Let the dead in Christ cheer you.

SPIRITUAL SACRIFICES. (From Dr. Waterland.)

If our blessed Lord condescended to make a sacrifice of himself to God for the general good of mankind, we ought likewise to make the like tender of ourselves, our hearts, wills and affections, and all our services, to the same God, and on the same account, namely, for the general good of all our brethren. Such a tender as I now speak of is that sacrifice which the Gospel every where points out to us, and which God expects of us; to sacrifice the old man, with the affections and lusts, and to put on the new man, devoting ourselves wholly to the glory of God and the happiness of our fellow creatures. In this respect, all Christians are represented in the New Testament as making one "holy priesthood," (saving to God's commissioned officers their peculiar presidency in it, "to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God by Jesus Christ," (1 Pet. ii. 5.) Those "spiritual sacrifices" are reducible to two heads, to the two great commandments, the love of God, and the love of our neighbour. To the first head belongs the sacrifice of prayer, which is the Gospel incense, (Rev. v. 8; viii, 3, 4); as also the sacrifice of praise, which St. Paul exhorts us to offer up continually, (Heb. xiii. 15.) To the second head belongs the sacrifice of almsdeeds, and of all other friendly offices towards one another. "To do good and to communicate, forget not: for with such sacrifices God is well pleased, (Heb. xiii. 16.) There are other spiritual sacrifices recommended in the New Testament, which are expressive of uncorrupt, and, as Tertullian saith, a virgin undefiled." the love of God and of man, both in one: as the sacrifice And, in another passage, Jewel observes, that when Ezra of an "humble and contrite heart," (Ps. li. 17,) and the And, in another passage, Jewel observes, that when Ezra was about to restore the temple, he did not send to Ephesus for a model, although there was a very beautiful temple there; neither, when he was about to renew the rites of that temple, did he send to Rome, although rites enough an infinite distance) in our own religious offerings and greater than that in the days of the Jewish religion, (for ing and copying the old temple which Solomon built as God taught him, and the old rites which God prescribed "followers of God, as dear children" of God, and true folio)—greater, I say, than all the ceremonies of the Jews

mindful to make a tender of ourselves to him, as he made a tender of himself to God. While we plead the merits of that sacrifice in our offices here below, (which he also pleads in his intercession on our behalf above,) let us throw in our own secondary sacrifices to it; not to heighten the value of it, which already is infinite, but to render ourselves capable of the benefits of it. As there is merit ourselves capable of the benefits of it. As there is merit sufficient on his part, so there must be competent qualifications on ours: while Christ, by the visible sigus of bread and wine, conveys to us the fruits of his natural body and blood; so ought we, by the same signs, to present to him the mystical body whereof we are a part. By the Levitical law, there was to be a meat offering and a drink offering thrown upon the lamb in the daily service, and both together were reputed but as one and the same sacrifice. The lamb, without question, signified Christ and his sacrifice: and why should not those secondary oblations thrown upon the lamb, be supposed to signify or prefigure the secondary sacrifices or services of Christians, thrown, as it were, upon Christ's sacrifice, to strengthen our claim to it, and to fix our interest in it? Therefore, while our the mystical body whereof we are a part. By the Levitical to it, and to fix our interest in it? Therefore, while our Lord's sacrifice is represented and pleaded before God on our behalf, in the holy Communion; take we care to send our behalf, in the holy Communion; take we care to send up our devout prayers and praises, our humble minds and contrite hearts, our almsdeeds, and our forgivenesses of all who have offended us, our holy resolutions and pious vows; and in a word, ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto God. So may the sacrifice of Christ commemorated, and our own sacrifices therewith presented, be considered as one sacrifice of the head and members, in union together: and so may the united offering be received above, as an "offering and a sacrifice to God of a sweetsmelling savour;" acceptable unto him, through Jesus Christ our Lord,

GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF CHESTER. (From the Bishop of Chester's late Charge.)

Since our first meeting, now twelve years ago, the measures already commenced for increasing the efficacy of the Church have come into fuller operation, and the spirit which excited them has spread in many unexpected directions. Our inward strength has been increasing in an unexampled degree. One hundred and fifty churches have opened their doors to admit our overgrown and still growing population. Thus, in many a spot where hundreds of families were congregated without any regular provision for their spiritual culture, ministers are now permanently settled in their parsonages, the children are collected in schools, and what was a moral desert bears the aspect of a Christian community. In other places, if there is not yet a church, there is the threshold of a church; there is that in a double sense, if I may use the term, in those licensed buildings, which are alike preparing the way for churches, and serving as substitutes for them, in which thousands of the poorer classes are receiving intruction, which they cannot obtain elsewhere, at the hands of curates, supported partly by private liberality, but chiefly by the two noble Societies which have relieved our urgent wants by supplying the salaries of curates.— Through this united aid the Church has gained a vast accession of strength in those districts where her weakness had been previously most prominent, and where the existng clergy were hopelessly struggling against a multiply ing population, in attempting to fulfil the task assigned

Another important means of usefulness and influence has advanced with corresponding success,—the department of education. Through the indefatigable exertions which have established the Diocesan Board for this object, we have returns approaching to perfect accuracy from every division of the diocese. It would be tedious to enter here into details; but the exertions which have been used to provide the machinery of education for our increasing population, may be estimated from the fact that, during population, may be estimated from the fact that, during the last ten years, within the parish of Whalley alone, forty-three school-rooms have been erected, at an expense of £13,000. I will not here allude to what I have before alluded, the exertions made in the place from which I grow without the dead; the dead in Christ; nay, though they be absent in the flesh, yet are they with us in the Spirit, even the Holy Ghost, joying and beholding our order, and the steadfastness of our faith in Christ.

Thinking of the dead brings other blessings yet. It leads us by Christ's grace to follow their examples. We see nothing but strife and struggle here. The best man's good deeds are mingled with much amiss. They are men; and so have sins. They are pious now; but we do not know whether it will be given them to persevere unto the end. We see them sometimes angry and out of temper, unforgiving, hasty, proud, thinking too much of their religiousness, disobeying the Church, and so on. But when they were departed in the faith and fear of God, then we see how they have lived all along, and how death passed over them like a white cloud in a summer after-

ishes, and especially in the two great towns of the diocese, [Liverpool and Manchester,] the communicants have nearly doubled since the first accounts I have received. The candidates for confirmation have trebled, and thus our clergy—especially those whom I am now addressing—have the reward of knowing that the labour, the anxiety, and the personal sacrifices which have procured an increase of means of grace, have not been employed in vain.— Proofs, moreover, are thus beginning to be given, that opposition and indifference towards the Establishment, and even separation from it, have not generally arisen from any distrust of its discipline or its doctrines, but from the difficulty, or rather, the practical impossibility of obtaining instruction within its pale. This has been so long suffered to exist, that the effects cannot be denied. Interest and prejudice have had time to take deep root, and to ramify extensively; and we must be strangers to human nature indeed if we suppose these will not, like the surf which disturbs the sea long after the storm has subsided, sway the judgment and influence the conduct, though the cause has ceased to which they owed their origin.

A WARNING AGAINST POPERY. (Addressed by Bishop Jeremy Taylor to a Lady who had been seduced to the Church of Rome.)

You are now gone to a Church that protects itself by arts of subtilty and arms, by violence, and persecuting all that are not of their minds;—to a Church, in which you cease to be a subject of the king, so long as it pleases the Pope; in which (it is asserted) you may be absolved from your vows made to God,—your oaths to the king, your promises to men,—your duty to your parents, in some cases;—a Church, in which men pray to God—and to saints, in the same form of words in which they pray to God, as you may see in the Offices of Saints, and particularly of "Our Lady;" a Church, in which men are taught by most of the principal leaders to worship images with the same worship with which they worship God and Christ, or him or her, whose image it is; and in which they usually picture God the Father, and the Holy Trinity—to the great dishonour of that sacred mystery against the doctrine and practice of the Primitive Church against the express doctrine of Scripture-against the honour of a Divine attribute, I mean the immensity and spirituality of the Divine nature. You are gone to a Church that pretends to be infallible, and yet is infinitely deceived in many particulars, and yet endures no contra-diction, and is impatient her children should enquire into any thing her priests obtrude. You are gone from receiving the whole Sacrament, to receive it but half; from Christ's institution to a human invention-from Scripture to uncertain traditions-and from ancient traditions to new pretences;—from prayers which you understood, to prayers which you understand not;-from confidence in God, to rely upon creatures; from entire dependence upon inward acts, to a dangerous temptation of resting too much upon outward ministries, in the external works of Sacraments, and of Sacramentals.-

Church that seals up that fountain from you, and gives you drink by drops out of such cisterns as they first you drink by drops out of such cisterns as they first ments of the world. Such words evidently fell upon that might be incurred. Still this movement produced in justice to Dr. Rees, we must not contain the first ments of the world. make, and then stain, and then reach out;—and it to to told you that some men abuse Scripture, it is true, for if soil well disposed to receive them; and may the day no result: and it was not until last November, when out stating that the Grand Jury, at the late Assizes Derbyshire, N. Derbyshire, S. your priests had not abused Scripture, they could not thus soon arrive in this Province when Churchmen will one poor maniac murdered another in the Gaol of the for the Home District, expressed "the opinion that have abused you; but there is no necessity that they should—and you need not, unless you list, any more than you need, to abuse the Sacraments, or decrees of the Church, or the messages of your friend, or the letters you receive, or the laws of the land,—all which are liable to be abused by evil persons, but not by good people and modest understandings. It is now become a part of your religion to be ignorant, to walk in blindness-to believe the man who hears your confessions—to hear none, but him—not to hear God speaking, but by him; so you are liable to be abused by him, as he pleases, without remedy.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1841.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, for the greater convenience of several of the Clergy from the Eastern parts of the Diocese, will hold his Primary Visitation in the Cathedral at Toronto, on Thursday, the 9th September next, instead of Wednesday, the 8th, as previously announced. Divine Service will be performed at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Clergy are expected to appear in full black

The Right Reverend Dr. Doane, Bishop of New JERSEY, is at present visiting England. His reputation for Christian zeal, learning, and poetical genius, had long before preceded him, and we are happy to find that so eminent a Father of the Church has been received in a manner alike honourable to himself, and the land of his progenitors. Previously to a late Act of Parliament, no American Clergyman could officiate in England; but this disability is now removed, and the Bishop of London granted permission to his right reverend brother to officiate in his diocese. Bishop Doane, accordingly, preached a Sermon on the observance of the Sabbath, at All Soul's Church, St. Marylebone; and we have no doubt that it was a source of extreme gratification to English Churchmen to hear a divine so justly celebrated for eloquence : and to find the barriers that had hitherto existed against the admission of American Clergy into English pulpits, removed, for the first time since the Rebellion, in favour of this excellent and gifted individual. By this alteration in the law, we feel that a closer relationship between the two Churches will be greatly promoted, and from thence a wholesome influence be exercised in allaying international irritation. An American Episcopalian, above all others of his fellow-countrymen, is inclined to regard Old England with a filial eye.

On the 3rd July, the Midsummer Examination of the pupils at King's College School, in London, took place. Sir Robert Inglis presided on the occasion, and, in concluding a suitable address to the scholars, remarked that there was one person present on the occasion of whose sanction they ought to be proud,one who had a birth-right in their country and in their literature, -a brother in the Faith, and a father in the Church—the Right Reverend the Bishop of New Jersey. This allusion, besides the general expectation to hear him, drew from Bishop Doane an animated address, in which his warm feeling and rich fancy, and chaste taste were happily combined :-

"He observed, that it had never fallen within his experience to witness an occasion where the chair had been filled so effec-tively for its objects, or with so much blended dignity and His esteemed friend, the chairman, had long been his countrymen in America. The wide Atlantic known to his countrymen in America. The wide Atlanti might roll between them, but his biography and his life of use fulness were, with them, familiar themes. He was known to them long since, as the prudent counsellor in the British Senate on high topics of legislation; as the fearless unflinching advocate of every cause endeared by worth and sacred to virtue
—(loud applause): he was known to them as the untiring supporter of every thing excellent in principle and calculated to ensure the good and welfare of his fellow-creatures. Long had the hon, baronet been known as the patron of the merito rious stranger, and the dispenser of happiness under his hospitable roof. To day this distinguished philanthropist had exhibited himself in a new, though not less agreeable character, -as the patron, the friend of the boys of England-(rapturous cheering from the students)-entering with true parental feeling into the sentiments, he was assured, of their pure young -for he knew them well, but knew them not so well as he loved them-with all that fulness and freshness which was sure to elicit in them the simple modest graces with which his own character was adorned. They had witnessed to-day, that own character was adorned. whilst the hon, baronet distributed the prizes to the ambitious youths about him, his well-stored mind marshalled the merits of each of the authors of the books so presented, and described them in language calculated to elicit the genius and awaken the youthful aspirants. (Applause.) lesson he read to each and all was remarkable for the felicity with which he had inculcated the value of that discipline in study without which it was impossible to expect any great effects or any important advantages from the efforts of genius. But he would, with the highest deference to the authorities present, suggest upon this occasion, that, in his opinion, the nature of their institution was peculiar. In his opinion the character of the college must depend on the school. (Loud cheers.) It is, said he, a truism in this respect, that the boy is the father of the man. (Applause.) It is vain to count upon the navigable fulness of the river, if you suffer the streams which feed it to be interrupted. It is in vain you would expect to witness the sturdy grandeur of the native oak, from which your wooden walls are constructed, unless you watch with care the tender budding of the acorn. (Cheers.) This is my first visit to this my father-land; and I confess that it is impossible to describe the delight I have, since my arrival, experienced in witnessing the great combination of the clergy of all denominations, and of all classes of society, in favour of the general dissemination of education. In an interview I have just had with his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, our conversation scarcely touched upon any other topic. One of the most beautiful features of this great metropolitan system of instruction, appears to me to be, the encouragement and foster-ing influence which it holds out to other schools founded upon the same principles in the vicinity of London; making itself thus the centre of a system of bright bodies giving light to those at a distance, and harmoniously revolving in beauty and in glory. (Much applause.) As a result of my visit to this great and noble country, I feel happy in thinking I shall carry back to my infant country a portion of that zeal in the great cause of education, which, as I have observed, actuates the clergy, and, from the assemblage of amiable and anxious females, no collected in this hall, I may safely infer, actuates the mothers of Englishmen. (Applause.) This is an example which cannot fail to produce the best effect in all parts of the globe. The worth and the value of such establishments consists in their being founded upon sound Christian principles, without which nething good, nothing great, can be expected to be derived by society. Much is comprised in the motto of this institution, 'Sanctè et Sapienter,' or, to transpose the terms, 'Sapienter quid Sanctè.' It was wisely governed, because Superator quià Sanctè. It was wisely governed, because religiously governed. The right rev. prelate concluded his eloquent address by alluding to the lamented decease of the former principal of King's College, whom he had never seen, (Rev. H. J. Rose,) but of whose merits as a scholar, a man, and a Christian, he was so sincere an admirer, that he could safely assert he never loved and esteemed a man more.-(Applause.) As he approached the shores of England, he had felt deep regret at the thought that he should not, could not, receive from him a welcome. He was gone to receive his high reward, but he had left his work and the evidences of a useful life behind him, in the success of that institution. To those whom he addressed, he was bound to say, that excellent man had left an example of public worth, high principle, manly virtue, the courtesy of a gentleman, the varied acquirements of a scholar; and, finally, his career had been such as to point out

the chair. Words, like these, are a banquet indeed to the

to all true Christians the safe path of life, and the glorious road

to a bright immortality. The right rev. prelate then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his excellent conduct in

learn to appreciate their high privileges, and act up Home District, that the matter was yet more forcibly to the standard of that Church, of which they call brought under the notice of Government, and Sir themselves members! The Bishop's graceful and George Arthur called upon the Commissioners, whom touching tribute to the memory of the REV. HUGH he had appointed under the Statute, to exercise their James Rose, was an offering worthy of the living and functions. Upon this they acted on the report of the dead. That departed servant of God united the Dr. Rees, whom they had authorized to make the strongest evangelical piety with the purest veneration necessary inquiries, and engaged the old Gaol, then for the divine character of the Church, and for the about being vacated, as a temporary Asylum, at a authority of Primitive Antiquity. His was a mind rent of £125 per annum. But the greater number that grasped the highest things, and embraced the of them declining to act any further, the Hon. the minutest trifles. He lived but for his Church. To Vice-Chancellor, one of their number, and Mr. Sheriff extend her influence, to place her upon true ground, Jarvis, assumed the responsibility of proceeding, and to explain the nature of her Episcopacy, to arouse her baving requested Dr. Rees to take charge of the old to a sense of her great responsibilities, to restore a Gaol, as a temporary Asylum, committed the unhappy love for ecclesiastical literature, to rekindle the spirit lunatics, then 16 in number, to his medical care. of pious munificence that in former days raised our The Government, upon their recommendation, and Cathedral piles, -to exalt the glory and extend the on the faith of Col. Prince's resolution, have continued kingdom of Christ through his ordained instrument, to advance the money necessary for the support of the the Church,—for this he lived, and in the pursuit of institution. this holy end he sacrified his health, and lost his life, but gained immortality in return. We are reaping grounds on which this Asylum is entitled to legislative the fruits of the seed sown by him: and the few but aid, we visited it in company with Dr. Rees, and are noble monuments of his learning and zeal which he enabled to make a most satisfactory report. The has left behind, will carry on his principles and his interior has been whitewashed and painted, besides fame to generations yet unborn. It is presumption undergoing a thorough process of purification and in us to attempt an eulogy, after that so beautifully fumigation; and though the weather was close and offered to his memory by Bishop Doane,—but what oppressive when we went over it, there was a cool lover of piety and learning can refrain from scattering and pure air throughout. Blinds averted the heat his few simple flowers upon the tomb of the lamented and glare of the sun, and Venetian screens were being HUGH JAMES ROSE?

764 4

It has been remarked, upon a former occasion, in this journal, that a great demand existed in England and a room fitted up so as to supply shower, warm, and for Theological Books. It was stated that old folios vapour baths, as they may be required. A bagatelle and tomes, which had reposed in libraries undisturbed | board is provided as an amusement for the patients, perhaps for a century, had come into great request, when the weather may confine them in-doors. Every and obtained purchasers at high prices: while at the thing wears the appearance of cleanliness and order. great and increasing demand.

the noble study of Divinity, and this resort to the Reformers and fathers of our Church has gone on increasing more and more. The old editions of many of our Divines are in several cases not to be procured at all, and, at best, at most enormous prices. To to ward off the sun-benches to sit upon-and a upply therefore a deficiency so generally felt, Socie- swing. The wall serves as a very good tennis court. ties have been formed for the publication of the writ- A few trees have been planted, which thrive well; ings of our most eminent and learned Theologians.

-so named from Archbishop Parker, the first Pri- however trifling, has provided some hutches and rabbits mate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, by his to fill them. Nothing has been omitted that could patronage and aid, countenanced the original publi- give the whole place a cheerful air, or assist in soothcation of many of the works which it is proposed to ing the distempered mind. A few plants would be reprint. The objects and plan are thus set forth in an acceptable present, as their cultivation would

the Prospectus:-"A re-publication at the present day of the writings of those unfortunate inmates. venerable Divines, by whose instrumentality the Reformation of the Church of England in the sixteenth century was effected, has often been urged. It is a work practicable, very important, and well worthy of the energies, wealth, and influence of the members of that Church. A re-production of the chief of these writings would be a bulwark against Popish Error, and a most desirable method of illustrating the real doctrines and spiritual privileges of the Established Church. Such a collecwould admirably confirm the valuable exhibitions of Scriptural Doctrines, so correctly defined in the Articles of the Liturgical Services.

The Society is to be composed of an ascertained number of embers, each of whom is to contribute the sum of £1. annu-The whole of the amount received will be expended in rinting the writings above mentioned, so as to supply to each subscriber a copy of every work that is printed, in return for the subscription, without any additional charge. It is calculated that, as 4,000 subscribers have come forward, three or four octavo volumes, containing together above 2,000 pages, or in proportion if other sizes are adopted, will be returned every year to each member for an annual subscription of £1., so long as the subscription shall be continued.

These works will be accurate REPRINTS, in a good type,

WITHOUT ABRIDGMENT, ALTERATION, OF OMISSION. The Society is conducted by a Council of members of the Established Church, principally of the Clergy. The concurrence and patronage of individuals of the highest rank and station in the Church and State have been them have become members. Thus full assurance is given that no designs to promote any private or party interests, or peculiar views, enter into the plan; while no persons are excluded from subscribing, subject to the rules of the Society, and from becoming possessed of the valuable works, the reprinting of which plated.

The works of BISHOP RIDLEY, and some other volumes, having been placed in the hands of Editors some time ago, the Council have now commenced the printing at the Cambridge

University Press.
One important and indispensable part of the plan of the Parker Society is, that not a single copy of any Work shall be printed which is not positively engaged. By this means all pecuniary liabilities will be avoided, a larger variety of works printed, and the value of the complete series will be naintained."

Another plan, equally excellent with the one just described, is the Library of Anglo-Catholic Theo-Logy, to be published at Oxford, in a somewhat similar manner. This series will consist of scarce and valuable works, "maintaining and inculcating the Doctrines and Discipline of the Anglican branch of the Catholic and Apostolic Church," and will take up our English Divines just where the PARKER So-CIETY proposes to end. We shall thus have the Ridleys and Cranmers of the Reformation, and the Andreweses, Hammonds, and Sandersons of the succeeding century rendered accessible at a moderate price: and so far from these two undertakings clashing either in point of doctrine as regards the readers, or in point of profit as regards those who have embarked in the schemes, we are firmly of opinion, that both will meet with an ample sale, and that very little countenance will be found for the notion, so generally, and, as we believe, erroneously, entertained, that the Reformers regarded schism less severely, and held lower views of Church Government, than their successors under the two first Stuarts.

While the higher branches of Divinity are thus happily receiving such general attention, the diffusion of right Church principles among the middle and less learned classes is being carried on by several series of works, and by none more successfully than-Burns's Englishman's Library. In soundness of principle, in popular talent, and in typographical beauty most of these valuable publications are unsurpassed, and we much regret that so few of them have been imported into this Province. Messrs. Rowsell have some of them still on hand, among which Gresley's Siege of Lichfield is perhaps the most interesting. Of the same description of books is another work by the same author, the Portrait of an English Churchman: indeed everything written by Mr. Gresley is excellent in its kind, and may be recommended without qualification. On some future occasion we hope to give a List of cheap and admirable works, which we would recommend to every Churchman in Canada, as fireside companions for himself and his family.

In 1839, an Act was passed for the erection of a Provincial Lunatic Asylum. Nothing, however, having been done to carry the design of the Legislature into Churchmen, would fain recruit itself by holding con- lution in the House of Assembly, requesting the Lieu- was to shew the grounds upon which the Asylum Cumberland, W.

Having been requested to state to the public the prepared for the outside. The cells form suitable and well ventilated rooms for the patients. On the basement floor, there is a neat and comfortable kitchen, same time it was found necessary to issue reprints of Three meals a day are provided, including wholesome several works, which had become scarce through the sufficient diet, and tea. It would be an act of humanity in those who have gardens, to send some fruit to the During the last twelvemonth this reviving love of Asylum,—a cheap, but salutary luxury, which the physician would be glad to afford to his patients.

The same good arrangement prevails in the rather spacious court, well covered with tan-bark, that surrounds the building on one side. There are sheds and the same humare skill, which throughout the Of these we will first notice THE PARKER SOCIETY, institution has introduced every aid and accessory, administer pleasant and healthful occupation to the

The number of persons admitted since the comnencement in January last, is altogether 31—though the number of cases, from one patient having been admitted three times, and another twice, is 34. The treatment is described to have been generally success ful, and from what we have already mentioned, it will readily be believed, that it has been gentle and judicious. Eight have been discharged as cured, though Church of England, and so clearly taught in her Homilies and of these, unfortunately, two persons (those above alluded to) have been returned as patients, from bringing on a fresh attack of their malady by drunken-The causes of the disease have been generally intemperance, grief, fright, and religious frenzy. Of the individuals admitted, 15 have been natives of Ireland—7 of England—4 of Canada—3 of Scotland, and 1 of the United States. In most of them a gradual improvement is going on: one indeed was so inoffensive and quiet, that he was permitted to nurse the child of the house-steward: some of them take a part in the lighter kind of house-work.

The establishment consists of Dr. Rees, the physician-a steward, a housekeeper, a man, and a boy.-As it would be impossible for such a small number of persons to keep the premises in a proper condition, some male and female convicts, condemned to hard labour, are allowed occasionally to be employed in the cleaning of the house, and in other domestic offices. But this sort of assistance, is so very objectionable on every account, that nothing but necessity justifies its being resorted to.

With regard to the spiritual and moral treatment of the inmates, nothing, save a supply of Bibles and Abingdon Tracts from the Tract Society, has been effected .-As religion is so powerful a mover of the passions, and, by injudicious zeal, might be made to aggravate, Ashburton instead of softening, diseases of the mind, it is indispensable that great caution and judgment should be sed on this head. The physician, however, is of inion that the services of a Chaplain would be most sirable, even in a sanitary point of view.

The good already effected, cannot be well known ithout briefly touching upon the condition of lunatics before the organization of this institution. Preious to this asylum being opened to them, there had Beverley een no other refuge for the idiot and insane but in the cells of the gaol, no other subsistence provided for them but what was allowed to the prisoners, and no attempt whatever made to effect a cure by medical | Bolton treatment

We understand that the merits of this small but excellent establishment will almost immediately be brought before the notice of Parliament, and we feel ssured that its claims and application for more extended support will be favourably entertained. It is not confined to the Home District, but opens its Bristol doors to patients from all parts of the Province: and as it receives no aid from private contributions,—as it removes the disgrace from the Province of having nothing like a Lunatic Asylum within its limits,—as it has been conducted with the strictest regard to Cambridgeshire economy,-and as it is designed for the relief of a calamity which falls alike upon the weak and powerful intellect, upon the wicked and the good, we fervently trust that our legislators will act in the matter as becomes Philanthropists and Christians.

By the benevolent exertions of the Vice Chancellor and Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, who have incurred a very great | Carmarthen ... amount of responsibility and trouble, and by the assidious skill and humanity of Dr. Rees, the Institution has been carried on up to this time: and we know these gentlemen well enough to say, that they | Cheshire, N. ... will feel richly rewarded for all their pains, if they can but see the plans which they have attempted on a small scale, carried out by the Provincial Legislature in a manner worthy of its character, and commensurate with the wants of humanity. For our humble part, we shall rejoice greatly if this plain statement promotes the cause of charity; and we shall always have Cockermou pleasure in devoting our columns to the advocacy of Cornwall, E... any such benevolent and excellent Institutions .- | Cornwall, W. Some of our readers may perhaps think we have been mind, which, tired with the lukewarmness of nominal effect, Col. Prince, in the spring of 1840, moved a reso-

comfort, reproof,—a treasure of all excellencies, to a verse with those who cling to their principles unde-

In justice to Dr. Rees, we must not conclude withmanner in which he has availed himself of the limited means placed at his disposal, and the general conduct of the establishment."

There is very little to approve and much to condemn in the late proceedings of the House of Assembly. The so-called Ministry have treated the Petitioners for the unmutilated use of the Bible in Common Schools, with much contempt, and voted against referring their petitions to a Select Committee. Mr. Hincks, too, in the Examiner, speaks out with his usual plain-ness, and openly advocates the Irish System of Education, and opposes the introduction of the Bible as a class-book. Many independent members, who usually support Lord Sydenham's friends, on this occasion voted against them, amongst whom we are bound to mention the members for this city. Mr. Draper, too, we are happy to find, was not among his colleagues on this occasion. He was probably prevented from attending the house by the illness under which we are sorry to learn he is labouring, but, independent of this, we have strong hopes that he would not have lent himself to such a piece of religious liberalism, as the daring to tamper with God's Holy Volume. Mr. Williams, also, who has very spiritedly opposed the mischievous Municipal Bill, divided against the Ministry, and voted in favour of referring the petitions.

The Marriage Bill of this latter gentleman has undergone, we hear, much alteration in the Council. Clauses have been inserted authorising Marriages before County Registrars, in cases where the parties

chuse to regard matrimony, as a mere civil contract. Various rumours are afloat and not, we apprehend, without some foundation, relative to dissensions in Lord Sydenham's Cabinet. It is said that Mr. Harrison's colleagues are offended at the undue predominance of his influence with the Governor General, and we can easily imagine that the approaching accession of Sir Robert Peel to power, and the expected departure of Lord Sydenham, must render such as are Conservative at heart, more independent than they have hitherto felt. It is reported too, that His Excellency, on Saturday morning last, assembled his Council, and told them that they must command more votes, and not depend on the casting decision of a Chairman. Accordingly they summoned all their supporters from a distance: but the seeds of disunion | Leicestershire, N. appear to be ripe, and the Canadian Cabinet seems approaching the fate of its English prototype. The last rumour of all is that Mr. Ogden has resigned,that Mr. Day will be passed over and so resign, -that Mr. Quesnel and Mr. Morin, or Mr. Taschereau, will be Attorney and Solicitor General for the East,-Mr. Boswell, Solicitor General for the West,-Mr. Holmes, Receiver General,—and Mr. Hincks, Inspector Liverpool

Part of our impression was mailed last week before the news arrived by the Acadia that the elections in Great Britain and Ireland had terminated, giving the Conservatives a majority of about 80. We have now prepared a List of the Members from our own files of papers, and though we should gladly have availed ourselves of a similar list in the N. Y. Albion, had it | Malton arrived before we had completed the task, we must confess that the labour was one of love; for it was, indeed, most gratifying to our Conservative fee to put down the returns for such counties as Shropshire, Essex, and Dublin; these three alone, with the boroughs which they contain, sending to Parliament nearly 30 members, and, if we mistake not, every one Conservative. There is the surest ground for believing that in a very short time Sir Robert Peel will be Prime Minister, with a very efficient working majority.

Civil Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

GENERAL ELECTION. MEMBERS RETURNED TO THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

[c. denotes Conservative; w. Whig, inclusive of Radical. When one letter only is put, it refers to all the names in the same line. N. North, S. South, E. East, W. West.]

ENGLAND AND WALES-500. ...T. Duffield, c. ..R. Etwall, Lord W. Paget, w

Hon. W. O. Stanley, w

.. Lord Fitzalan, w W. Jardine, w Ashton-under-Lyne . . C. Hindley, w .R. Clayton, Capt. Hamilton, c Aulesbury ... H. W. Tancred, w ...F. Hodgson, M. Gore, c .. Lord Duncan, J. A. Roebuck, w ... Col. Paget, w. . Viscount Alford, W. Astell, c ... Capt. Polhill, H. Stuart, c ...R. Palmer, P. Pusey, Vis. Barrington, o ...M. Foster, w., R. Hodgson, e ...J. W. Hogg, c., C. Townley, w ...Sir T. Winnington, w. ...G. F. Muntz, J. Scholefield, w ...W. Feilden, J. Hornby, c ...Major Vivian, w., Lord Leicester, c ...P. Ainsworth, Dr. Bowring, w ...J. S. Brownrigge, c, Sir J. Duke, w ...E. C. Lister, w., J. Hardy, c ... Col. Wood, c. .. C. R. Morgan, c. T. C. Whitmore, R. Pigot, e ...H. Broadwood, T. S. Forman, c...H. Warburton, T. A. Mitchell, w .Capt. Pechell, T. N. Wigney, w. .. P. Miles, c., Hon. F. Berkeley, ... Sir W. Young, C.G. Dupre, C.S. Murray, c. ... Sir T. Freemantle, Sir J. Chetwode, c. Bury St. Edmund's... Lord C. Fitzroy, w., Earl Jermyn, c. ... Earl of Shelburne, w. Hon. E. Yorke, R. Eaton, T. P. Allix, c Cambridge (Univ'y.) . Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn, Hon. C. E. Law, c Sir A. Grant, Hon. C. M. Sutton, c. ... Hon. G. Smythe, J. Bradshaw, c. ... J. Nicholl, L. L. D., c. .. Col. W. Powell, c. ...P. Pryse, w. .P. H. Howard, W Marshall, w. Carlisle .. Hon. G. R. Trevor, J. Jones, c. ...D. Morris, w. .Hon. D. Pennant, c .. W. B. Hughes, c. ...Rt. Hon. G. S. Byng, w. ... Hon. C. F. Berkeley, w. ...W. T. Egerton, C. Legh, c. ...Sir P Egerton, Hon — Tollemache, c ...Lord R. Grosvenor, J. Jervis, w. Chester ...Lord A. Lennox, c. J. A. Smith, w. ...Josh. Neeld, Capt. Boldero, c. ... Sir G. H. Rose, c. ... W. Cripps, T. W. C. Master, c. ChristchurchJ. Wilson, Junr., w.
...H. A. Aglionby, E. Horsman, w.
...R. Sanderson, Sir G. H. Smyth, c. Clitheroe ...Lord Eliot, W Rashleigh, c.
...E. W. Pendarves, w., Lord Boscawen, c
...E Ellice, W Williams, w ...Jno Neeld, c, Capt Howard, w ...W James, Hon C Howard, w

.Sir J Seale, w DartmouthHon W Bagot, Sir W W Wynn, c ..T Mainwaring, c ..Hon G Cavendish, W Evans, w Denbiah ..Mundy, Colville, c ..E Strutt, Hon J Ponsonby, w ...T H Sotheron, G H Heneage, c ...H Tuffnel, Sir G Grey, w ...Sir T D Acland, L W Buck, c ...Sir J Y Buller, Lord Courtenay, c Denonshire, S. ...Hon A Ashley, Sir James Graham, c...Lord Ashley, H Sturt, G Bankes, c...Sir J R Reid, c, Hon E Rice, w Dorsetshire Droitwitch .. T S Pakington, c ... T Hawkes, c ... H Lambton, w, Hon H Liddell, c Lord H Vane, J Bowes, w ...Capt Fitzroy, c, Grainger, w ...Sir J Tyrrell, C Round, c Durham, city ... T W Bramston, G Palmer Essex. S. ...P Borthwick, c, Lord M Hill, w ... Sir W Follett, c, E Divett, w ...T Wakley, T S Duncombe, w. Flintshire .. Sir R Bulkeley, w ...T Sheppard, c ...W Hutt, w ...C M R Talbot, w, Viscount Adare, c Gloucestershire, E. ... C W Codrington, Hon F Charteris, c Gloucestershire, W....Hon G Berkeley, w, R B Hale, c
Gloucester
... T Philpotts, Hon F Berkeley, w
Grantham
... G E Welby, Hon F Tollemache, c
Greenwich
... Capt D Dundas, G E Barnard, w ...E Heneage, w ...B Wall, R D Mangles, w ...E Protheroe, C Wood, w ...C S Lefevre, w, Sir W Heathcote, c Halifax ...J Fleming, H C Compton, c ...J Attwood, Major Beresford, c ...J C Planta, c, R Hollond, w ... Sir R B Philips, w ... Sir R R Vyvyan, ...K Hoskyns, w, T Baskerville, c, J Bailey c ...E B Clive, H W Hobhouse, w Herefordshire ... Vis Grimston, A Smith, Hon D Ryder, e ... Vis Mahon, c, Hon W Cowper, w ... Col H Baillie, F M'Geachy, c ... Hon R C Scarlett, c ... W R Stansfield, w HuddersfieldSir W James, Sir T Hanmer, c ... C Fellowes, G Thornhill, c ... Sir F Pollock, Col Peel, c Huntingdon S Marjoribanks, w ...R Wason, G Rennie, Junr, w ...G W Wood, w ...Sir E Knatchbull, J P Plumptre, c ... Sir E Filmer, Lord Marsham, Kent. W. ...R Godson, c ...A Lawson, W Ferrand, c ... B Hawes, C T D'Eyncourt, w ...J W Patten, Lord Stanley, c ...Lord F Egerton, Hon R Wilbraham, c ...T Greene, G Marton, c ... Sir H Hardinge, c LauncestonSir H Hardinge, c ...Sir J Beckett, c, J Aldam, w ...Lord C Manners, E B Farnham, c ... H Halford, C Packe, o ...J Easthope, W Ellis, u ... C Greenaway, w, J Wigram, c Leominster S Harford, Elphinstone, u Lichfield ...Lord Worsley, w, R Christopher, c ...C Turnor, Sir J Trollope, c ... Col Sibthorpe, W R Collett, c .. C Buller, w London .B Botfield, Ackers, c ...W Pinney, w ...J Stewart, W A Mackinnon, c

Thin

... Hon Sir G Anson, Lord A Paget, w Wis Sandon, C Cresswell, c

J Masterman, c, Sir M. Wood w, G.

Lyall, c, Lord J Russell, w ...Lord G Bentinck, Sir S Canning, c ...J Brocklehurst, w, T Grimsditch, c ...B Hope, G Dodd, c ...Q Dick, J Round, c ...Hon J Howard, w
...J W Childers, J E Denison, w MalmesburyM Philips, T M Gibson, w ManchesterLord E Bruce, H B Baring, c ...T P Williams, c, Sir W Clayton, w ... R Richards, c ... Sir J Guest, u Merthyr Tydvil ...G Byng, w, Col T Wood, c ... Sir R Seymour, c ... Lord G Somerset, O Morgan, c Monmouth ... R J Blewitt, w
Montgomeryshire ... Rt Hon C W W Wynn, c Montgomery Hon H Cholm ... Hon Capt Howard, w ... W E Gladstone, Lord J Manners, c

Maldon

Midhurst

Newcastle-und,-Lyne J Harris, w, E Buckley, c
Newcastle-und,-Lyne J Harris, w, E Buckley, c
Newcastle-up,-Tyne. W Ord, w, J H Hinde, c
Newport, I. of W....W Hamilton, W Martin, c
Norfolk, E.Hon E Wodchouse, H N Burroughes, c
W Bagge, W Chute, c folk, W. ... W Bagge, W Chute, c Northamptonshire, N. T. P. Maunsell, O'Brien, c Northamptonshire, S. W. R. Cartwright, Sir C. Knightley, c Northampton... ... V Smith, R Currie, w Northumberland, N... Lord Ossulston, B Cresswell, c Northumberland, S...M Bell, c, T Ogle, w Norwich Marquis of Douro, c, B Smith, w Nottinghamshire, N ... J Houldsworth, H. G. Knight, c Nottinghamshire, S ... Earl of Lincoln, L Rolleston,

Nottingham ... Sir J C Hobhouse, G Larpent, w Oldham ... J Fielden, Gen Johnson, w Oxfordshire G G Harcourt, Lord Norreys, J Henley c. Oxford, city ... D Maclean, c, J Langston, w Oxford, University ... T Estcourt, Sir R Inglis, c ...Lord Emlyn, c ... Sir J Owen, c Pembroke .Capt Plumridge, Capt Vivian, w Peterborough... ... Hon W Fitzwilliam, Sir R Heron, w Penryn & Falmouth Sir W Jolliffe, c
... J Gill, Lord Ebrington, w M Milnes, Lord Pollington, Pontefract ...Hon C Ponsonby, G R Philips, w ...Rt Hon F T Baring, Sir G Staunton, w ...Sir H Fleetwood, Sir G Strickland, w Portsmouth

Preston Radnorshire Sir J Walsh, c ...R Price, c ...C Russell, Viscount Chelsea, c ... Viscount Eastnor, c ... Hon A Duncombe, G H Vernon, c ... Hon J Dundas, Hon W R Colborne, w Richmond ... T Pemberton, Sir E Sugden, c Ripon .S Crawford, w ...J S Douglas, W H Bodkin, Rochester .C J Heathcote, w, Hon H Dawnay, c ... H B Curteis, w ...G Repton, c, Earl of Listowell, w St. Albans ... St. Ives ... W Praed, c

... J Brotherton, w ... B Brodie, w, W Wyndham, c ...Sir T Trowbridge, w, H Lindsay, c ...Sir F Trench, Sir J Johnstone, c ShaftesburyJ Parker, H G Ward, w Shoreham C Goring, Sir C Burrell, c ...G Tomline, B D'Israeli, c ... Sir R Hill, O Gore, c ... Earl of Darlington, Hon R Clive, c Shropshire, S. Somersetshire, E. ...Col Langton, w, W Miles, c Somersetshire, W. ...T D Acland, J H Dickenson, c ...Lord Bruce, C C Martyn, c South Shields ...J T Wawn, w

...Ald Humphery, B Wood, w
...J W Russell, C B Adderley, c
...Viscount Ingestre, c, Hon G Anson, w Southwark ... Staffordshire, N. Staffordshire, S. ... E Buller, w, Hon Capt Carnegie, c Stamford ... Marquis Granby, Sir G Clerk, c Stockport ... H Marsland, R Cobden, w word T W Copeland, c, L Ricardo, w
ad G P Scrope, W H Staunton, w
aury F Villiers, D Sombre, w
alk, E Lord Henniker, Sir C B Vere, c Stroud Suffolk, E. ... Col Rushbrooke, H S Waddington, c Suffolk, W. ...Ald Thompson, c, D Barclay, w ...H Kemble, E Antrobus, c Surrey, E. Surrey, W. W J Denison, w, J Trotter, c ... G Darby, A Fuller, c Sussex, W. Earl of March, Col Wyndham, c

Tamworth

Taunton

...J H Vivian, w ... Sir R Peel, Hon Capt A'Court, c ...Lord E Russell, J Rundle, w ... H Labouchere, E Bainbridge, w ... W Dowdeswell, c, J Martin, w Tewkesbury ... Hon B Baring, c [double return for the other scat] Thetford ...

Windsor Wolverhampton . Hon C Villiers, T Thornely, w, Woodstock ...F Thesiger, c
Worcestershive, E. ...J Barneby, E Taylor, c
Worcestershive, W....Hon Col Lygon, J W Knight, c
Worcester ...J Bailey, c, Sir T Wilde, w .G H Dashwood, R Bernal, Junr., w Wycombe ... W Wilshere, C Rumbold, w ...E S Cayley, w, Hon W Duncombe, a ...Lord Hotham, H Broadley, c ...Hon S Wortley, E B Denison, c Yorkshire, N York ... J H Lowther, c, H R Yorke, w IRELAND-105. Antrimshire N Alexander, J Irving, c ... Viscount Acheson, w, Col Verner, c Armagh, county

.J Young, Col Clements, o

.D O'Connell, Roche, w

.Sir W Somerville, w

.. Lord Northland, c

R L Sheil, w

.. H Bridgeman, w

.. Hon A H Cole, c ...M Archdall, Sir A Brooke, c ...J Bodkin, T Martin, w

J O'Connell, w.

W H Watson, w

.. M Blake, Sir V Blake, w

... Hon P Butler, G Bryan, w

.S White, Lord Clements, w

.Sir D'Roche, J O'Brien, w

..Capt Meynell, c ..Sir R Bateson, Capt Jones, c

.H Grattan, D O'Connell, w

... Sir C Coote, Hon'T Vesey, o

... W Christmas, W'M Reade, c

... Col Acton, c, Sir R Howard, w ... Hon C Cavendish, w

... H Tuite, B Chapman, w

... Sir T Esmonde, w

SCOTLAND-53.

... Hon Capt Gordon, c

... Campbell of Monzie, c

... Viscount Kelburne, c ... Lord J. Stuart, w

... A Bannerman, w

... Sir H Campbell, c

...— Smollett, c ...J H Johnstone, c

... W Ewart, w

.. G Duncan, w

W Ramsay, c

...Col Wemyss, w

... Sir T B Hepburn, c

... H J Baillie, junr, c

.W Johnstone, w

... Hon H Arbuthnot, c

... Col Abercromby, w

... Capt Lockhart, c

... A Rutherford, w

... Hon C Hope, c

... P Chalmers, w

.F Dundas, w

... H Drummond, c

... Hon F Maule, w

... P M Stewart, w

. Hon F Scott, c

Lord Dalmeny, w .D Dundas, w

.A Pringle, c

... A Hastie, w

I Morrison, w

... W Baird, c

... Hon F Gord

...R Wallace.

...J M Balfour,

... T B Macaulay, W G Craig, w

...J Oswald, J Dennistoun, w

... Sir W Rae, c

... G Traill, w

... Hon R Gore, w ... A Perceval, R O Gore, c

... O Cave, V Maher, w

F French, O'Connor Don, w

... Hon H Westenra, w, E Shirley, c

... W S O'Brien, C Powell, u

..Sir R Ferguson, w ..L White, H White, w

R Bellew, Dawson, w

Sir D Norreys, w

Viscount Newry, c

.. Hon Col Damer, c

...J P Somers,

R M O'Ferrall, R Archbold, w

.. Hon J Westenra, A Armstrong, w

.. J B West, E Grogan, c

.E Litton, c

.. D Kerr, c

Armagh Athlone ... Col Rawdon, w ... Capt Beresford, c Bandon ...Serjt Jackson, c ...J E Tennent, W G Johnston, c Belfast Carlow, county ... Col Bruen, Bunbury, c ...Capt Layard, w Carlow Cashel Cavan ...Major Macnamara, C O'Brien, w ...D R Pigot, w Clare Cork, county ...D Callaghan, F S Murphy, w
...E Connolly, Sir E Hayes, c
...Earl of Hillsborough, Vis Castlereagh, c Cork, city Donegal Down Downpe Drogheda ...J H Hamilton, Capt Taylor, c Dublin, county ... F Shaw, T Lefroy, c Dundalk .. T N Redington, w Dungannon

Enniskillen Fermanagh Galway, county Galway Kilkenny King's county

Leitrim Limerick, city Londonderry Longford Mallow Meath Monaghan

Portarlington Queen's county Ross, new Sligo, county Tipperary Tralee Tralee M O'Connell, w
Tyrone Hon H Corry, Lord C Hamilton, c
Waterford, county ... W V Stuart, Hon R Carew, w city

Westmeath Wexford, county Wexford Aberdeenshire Aberdeen Ayrshire

Argyllshire ... Banffshire Berwickshire ... Buteshire Caithness-shire Cupar, St. Andrew's E Ellice, junr, w Dumbartonshire ...— Smollett, c Dumfries-shire Dumfries Dundee Dysart & Kirkaldy...Col R Ferguson, u

Edinburgh Edinburghshire Elgin & Nairn shires Major Bruce, c Elgin, Banff, &c. ... Sir A L Hay, w Falkirk, burghs ... W Baird, c Fifeshire Forfarshire
Glasgow
Greenoch
Haddingtonshire Haddington

Inverness-shire
Inverness-shire
Inverness-shire
Inverness-shire
Kilmarnock
Kilmarnock
Kincardneshire
Kincudright
Lanarkshire
Leith
Linlithgowshire
Montrose
Orkney
Paisley
Paisley
Perthshire
Perth
Renfrewshire
Renfrewshire
Ross-shire, &c.
Roxburghshire
Sethirkshire
Sterling
Sutherlandshire
Wigtonshire
Wigtonshire
Wigtonshire
Wigton

... T Mackenzie, c

... Capt Dalrymple, w ...J M'Taggart, w ...J Loch, w

(From the New York Herald.) FALL OF CANTON.

Yesterday morning the ship Akbar, Captain Dumaresq, arrived in 110 days from Canton.

We are indebted to Captain D. for the following interesting state morning the state of t statement of the attack on Canton and the indignation of the Emperor of the Celestials thereat.

Active operations against Pekin were to begin in June. The Attack on Canton and its Fall. On the 25th February "Keshen," the High Imperial Com-Elliott, hostilities were resumed, and on the 26th, all the batteries at the Bocca Tigris, were simultaneously attacked, and in the course of a couple of hours fell to her Majesty's

moved up the river, capturing and destroying all the fortifications and removing every obstruction. The English ship Cambridge, that had been purchased by the Chinese, fitted as The English ship a man-of-war and stationed at the first Bar, about a couple of miles below Whampoa, was blown up and several hundred Chinese in her. On the 18th March the forts in the immediate neighbourhood of Canton were taken possession of by the English, who landed without much opposition, and with three hearty cheers hoisted the British Jack on the late East India Company's factory, when Captain Elliott dictated an arrangement for a temporary trade, and to save the city, the

local authorities assented. Immediately upon the fall of the Bogue Forts, the city of Canton was evacuated by all those who could afford to move, taking with them their families and property; and when the Akbar left, China street and the business part of the suburbs were deserted, shops shut up, and scarcely any one to be seen.

On the news of the attack upon the Bogue reaching Pekin the Emperor ordered three imperial Commissioners, and a near relation, to proceed to Canton and exterminate the English, swearing in his last edict that both powers could not standswearing in his last edict that both powers could not stand—one or the other must conquer or perish. Keshen was ordered in chains to the capital, to be tried as a traitor for having degraded himself so much as to meet H. M. Plenipotentiary, or to listen to the cession of Hong Kong. Some of the important characters reached Canton in time to witness the success of the British arms, and to sign the truce and to sanction a temporary trade.

On the 12th March the steamer "Vesuvius," with a detachment of boats under the command of H. M. ship Samarang, proceeded up the inner passage, destroying all the fortifications, and removing the obstructions in that quarter.

Captain Elliott was at Canton, protected by a military guard, waiting the arrival of "Yehshan," the Emperor's nephew, who was hourly expected, and whom he would compel (by force if necessary), to sanction the arrangement made by his colleagues. Four men-of-war are stationed in the Macao passage, above Canton, three a few miles below, and six at Whampoa, where they will remain to insure the safety of the foreigners, and to check any treachery, on the part of the local authorities, and the other vessels are at the Bogue, Macao and Hong Kong.

Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, arrived on the 2d March,

as commander-in-chief of the land forces. On the 31st March, Sir Gordon Bremer, the naval commander, left in the Queen steamer, for Bengal, to confer with the Governor General, and to get a reinforcement of troops; he is expected back about the first of June, when the fleet would proceed north, and at the mouth of the Piko, within 90 miles of Pekin, compel the Emperor to acknowledge that he is in no

of Pekin, compet the Emperor to acknowledge that he is in no way superior to the other potentates of the earth, and get redress for past insults, and teach him future civility.

The loss of the Chinese in the successive engagements from the attack upon Chumpee, (7th January), to the landing of the British at Canton, is estimated at 2 to 3000 men, with about 800 pieces of cannon of different calibre, and on the English side only one man killed by their shot, and one wounded. The Chinese Admiral, "Kuang." fell in defence of the Bogue forts, as also two other mandrins of high rank. The prisoners at Singpo were released and Cheu-San given up on the 24th of February, after which one of the transports arrived from Ben gal, and not being aware of the evacuation proceeded to Cheu-San, and on the Captain's landing, he was immediately murdered. H. M. S. "Columbine" had sailed for the northward, and it was supposed to prevent the like occurrence to any of the other vessels expected. The day after the fall of the Bogue forts rewards were offered for British ships and British sub-jects, 100,000 dollars for a line of battle ship, 50,000 dollars for a steamer, 50,000 for said Elliott, Bremer, or Morrison and for either of their heads 30,000 dollars.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. (Condensed from Examiner, Montreal Gazette, Courier, &c.)

House of Assenbly-Monday, August 2. A motion was made by some member to rescind a Lower Canada Ordinance framed for preventing the roads being ren-dered almost impassable by the old French Canadian mode of sleighing. This attempt to bring back an exploded barbarism

On the motion of Sir A. Macnab, it was resolved that an On the motion of Sir A. Machao, it was resolved that an Address be presented to His Excellency, requesting that the servants of the late houses of assembly in the two Provinces might be considered. Mr. Merritt brought on his Bill for amending the Militia Laws of Canada West. The object of it was to do away with all fines upon aliens, and to reduce those on Quakers, Menonists and Tunkards from £1. to 10s. It passed by a large majority. The Correspondent of the Colonist makes these strong, but just observations upon it:—"The Militia bill to relieve Quakers and Tunkers—and, it may be added Shulkers, from not impositions, but shamefully inade-quate exactions upon their throwing upon their neighbours the burthen which their own brawny shoulders are so well calculated to support—went through committee—with amendments—piloted by Mr. Merritt. The fine was to be 10s. for not turning out in time of peace—£5. currency, same refusal in case of war. What is this but setting a price upon life? and from what degenerate race can those have sprung, who, under the form and with the athletic frames of men, can basely shelter themselves in the hour of danger, under the protection of th women, while worthy and brave men are tearing themselves from their homes, and wasting their sinews and their heart's blood, in preserving their families from the ravage and desolation of the invader. What forms or modes of religion can there be, that exclude the very es creed-charity? For how can even a portion of it exist in the hearts of those, who are hardened to the sufferings which they refuse to participate in with their fellow-subjects, in nobly defending every thing that is dear to man. It is not for a mococks and bull dogs, for the purposes of aggressive pugnacity; but in furtherance of the social compact of all. Every man that has the soul of a man within him, is bound to contribute his personal exertions in the hour of need, to preserve his home and his fire side from the slaughter of invading armies, from the murders and incendiarism of loafers and banditti. As Mr Johnston justly observed, is the paltry sum of £5. or even £50. to be considered an equivalent in case of refusal, to protect the land, whose marrow and whose fatness have filled the veins of the very men who flinch from so sacred a duty?"

Tuesday, August 3. The order of the day for the third reading of the Court of Requests Bill was read, when Mr. Merritt seconded by Mr Thorburn, moved a series of resolutions in amendment. The object was to continue the present Commissioners' Court, to enlarge its jurisdiction, and to introduce the jury system, as in the ministerial bill. The amendment was negatived and the bill passed.

YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Berthelot, Borne, Boswell, Burnet, Cameron. Childe, Christie, Daly, Derbishire, Draper, Dunn, Foster, Hale, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Johnston, Killaly, Sir A. Macnab. Moffatt, Moore, Neilson, Parent, Parke, Powell, Price, Quesnel, Raymond, Robinson, Small, H. Smith, Sher wood, Steele, Tache, Turcotte, Viger, Watts, Williams and

NAYS — Messrs. Armstrong, Bouthillier, Cook, Durand, McLean, Merritt, Morin, Noel, Roblin, Thompson, Thorburn

The Hastings election committee presented their final report onfirming Mr. Baldwin's election and declaring Mr. Murney's petition frivolous and vexatious. Mr. Secretary Harrison de-livered a message from his Excellency with the report by the gentlemen appointed to investigate the proceedings at the Tot. This report was on a subsequent day ordered to be The Election Bill introduced by Mr. Baldwin was referred to a committee of the whole, but after some discussion it was determined that the committee rise and that both this bill and the one introduced by Mr. Secretary Harrison should be referred to a select committee. This committee was accordingly appointed when the house resumed, and consists of Messrs. Baldwin, Harrison, Viger, Neilson, Draper, Quesnel, Durand, Morin, Price and Hincks.

MUNICIPAL BILL.

The house then resolved into committee upon the Municipal

The discussion that arose out of it occupied the house till it broke up; but as there was much repetition of opinion, the sentiments upon it may be known from the expression of some

of the principal speakers.

Mr. Harrison took up his position in favour of the measure on the principle of the vestries in England.

Mr. Baldwin was favourable to the principle though not to

Mr. Day regarded it as an act of enlarged and liberal policy,

Sir Allan was loud in opposition to the bill, inviting the members of the lower section of the province to unite with him. They described the bill now before this house as precisely similar in all its leading features and by that bill they would stand

of the bad effects of an Ordinance of a similar nature in Lower

as good an opportunity of knowing the wishes of the country as any hon. gentleman, and I say the large body of the Refor of this Province are opposed to the measure. (No. no.) The hon, gentleman has also stated that the expenditure of monies is under the control of an irresponsible Magistracy. I say it could not be placed in better hands. And to convince the house that elective institutions are not in all cases so very desirable, I will merely refer hon. members to an Act which was some years ago passed in the Upper Canada Legislature, taking the control of the statute labour out of the hands of the Magistrates and placing it in the hands of three Commissioners. What was the consequence? Nothing was done. No statute labour was performed. (Hear, hear.) The Legislature were obliged to repeal the law. With regard to the bill there were many obnoxious clauses to which he could never give his consent, nor would he pledge himself to support the bill in any

Mr. Cameron considered that it was loudly called for by the buses that had hitherto prevailed.

Capt. Steele said it was Lord Durham's system, and would

promote the prosperity and well-being of the community.

Mr. Price was an advocate for it, as a death blow to roadjobbing schemers-though opposed from prudential motives to the appointment of Warden and to the details.

Mr. Merritt said, among other benefits the wild land would

be taxed, thereby greatly improving the roads.

Mr. Morin was for a measure embracing both sections of the province — reserving, however, his assent or dissent from the

Mr. Neilson considered that there was too great an extent in the divisions as laid down by the bill, to give the inhabitants that local management that was contended for, and was entirely opposed to the appointment of Warden being in the hands of executive, such a provision exhibiting a distrust, that would greatly militate against the successful operation of the system.

The discussion of the principle only, thus continued till the committee rose and reported progress—when the house ad-

Wednesday, August 4.

INSPECTION RESOLUTIONS. The house went into committee on the inspection Laws.— Mr. Moffatt proposed a series of resolutions, tending to allow the shipment of produce without inspection, and to repeal those clauses of the existing laws which rendered inspection compul-sory,—to leave the nomination of the Boards of Examiners to the Boards of Trade,—and to extend this inspection, when required by parties, to Kingston and Toronto. He admitted that his propositions would create a great change in the export trade of the country, but he believed they would prove beneficial. The existing regulations might have been necessary in the early state of the trade of the country, when it was required to place a standard of value upon articles then annually constituting our staple exports; but now these regulations were no longer needed, and the inspection could be dispensed with.— The manfacturer thoroughly understands his materials—knows what is wanted in the market, and his interest and his name are bound up in the correct preparation of the article he brings into that market. But by law he cannot ship his manufacture without inspection in Lower Canada. He could not ship his produce without paying cooperage, agency, and other expenses. In Ireland, where much packing of produce annually occurred, these regulations were not deemed necessary, the brand of the manufacturer being considered quite sufficient. In reference to the article of pot and pearl ashes it must be known that exposure to the air was more or less injurious, and yet every barrel must be opened under the plea of inspection. His wish was not to do away with the law, but when buyer and seller agree to run the risk of the article disposed of, with the manufacturer's brand, let them do so; and if they cannot agree, let the law act, and provide a mode of adjusting those difficulties. Every person interested in the trade will desire to have a good article to offer, or he will lose his sale, and there will be an anxiety to produce finer qualities of various articles, where it is left to the nour and character of the parties.

Mr. Holmes expressed his diffidence at rising to oppose the neasures of his hon. colleague, but he thought that the proposition would be injurious to the business and interests of the country, though beneficial to a few proprietors. In Ireland, from a want of such laws, the whole business was monopolized by a few individuals, who had the whole trade in their hands, d consequently the minor traders were all obliged to sell to the large establishments at a reduced rate. In the United States the same arguments had been used as now produced, and inspection had become voluntary. The result had been the grossest roguery, and it became proverbial that American produce sunk to nothing in the market. They had subsequently renewed the laws of inspection, and the character of their pro-duce was redeemed. In the article of ashes, stones would be introduced—in other articles, much deterioration would be experienced. A few houses in Montreal would engross the whole business, and have an inspector in their own employ to examine the article they purchase.

The resolutions were concurred in, and referred to a select

ommittee—Messrs. Neilson, Parent, Buchanan and Duns-ombe—Mr. Moffatt, of course, being chairman. The purport them is to amend the existing laws, to allow of inspe being optional, to have inspectors at Toronto, Kingston, Que-bec and Montreal—such being appointed by the municipal authorities, after having stood the test of the board of examiners Thursday, August 5.

EXCLUSION OF THE BIBLE FROM COMMON SCHOOLS.
After the presentation of petitions, Mr. Small moved to refer to a select committee a petition from Wm. Cox, Ezra Annis, and other inhabitants of Whitby, praying that the Bible may be used as a class-book in schools. This gave rise to an animated discussion. Several petitions have been presented of a similar nature, and it was apprehended that the ring them to a select committee, was to obtain a report favourable to the principle. On this ground the motion was resisted.
The sense of the house was decidedly opposed to the prayer of
the petition. After some discussion, Mr. Baldwin, seconded fending every thing that is dear to man. It is not for a moment presumed that they are to be trained up like fighting by Mr. Hincks, moved that the further consideration of the said

otion be postponed. YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Berthelot, Borne, Boutillier, Childe, Christie, Cook, Crane, DeLisle, DeSalaberry, Gilchrist, Harrison, Hincks, Hopkins, Killaly, Morin, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Parke, Price, Raymond, Roblin, Steele, Tache, and Viger—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Boswell, Burnett, Cameron, Cartwright, Day, Foster, Hale, Holmes, Johnston, Sir Allan McNab, Merritt, Moffatt, Morris, Powell, Prince, Robertson, Simpson Small, Strachan, Thompson, Thorburn, Turcotte, Watts, and

It was carried in the affirmative by a majority of one. Mr. Cameron then moved that a similar petition from the Rev. Mr. Hall, and others, be referred to a select committee of seven. A second debate ensued with as bad an effect as the former .-The division was then taken.

YEAS-Buchanan, Burnet, Cameron, Campbell, Cartwright, Day, Dunn, Foster, Hale, Holmes, Johnston, McNab, D. McDonald, Moffatt, Morris, Powell, Prince, Robertson, Simpson, H. Smith, Dr. Smith, Strachan, Thompson, Thorburn, Turcotte, Watts, Williams, and Yule—28.

NAYS-Armstrong, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Borne, Boswell, Bouthillier, Christie, Cook, Crane, Daly, Delisle, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Dunscomb, Durand, Gilchrist, Harrison, Hincks, Hopkins, Killaly, Merritt, Morin, Neilson, Noel, Paent, Parke, Price, Quesnel, Raymond, Roblin, Steele, Tache, and Viger-34.

Mr. Watts then moved to refer said petition to the committee of the whole on Mr. Day's Common School Bill. As several of the ministry had complained that there was an attempt to revent the petitions being heard, and to evade the discussion of the question, it was thought reasonable that this motion should be adopted, in order that there should be a full discussion of the subject. It was carried, yeas 44, nays 12.

Yeas—Armstrong, Berthelot, Boswell, Buchanan, Burnet, Campbell, Cartwright, Daly, Day, Delisle, Durand, Foster, Gilchrist, Hale, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnston, Killaly, McNab, McDonald, Merritt, Moffatt, Morin, Morris, Neils Parke, Powell, Price, Prince, Quesnel, Robertson, Roblin, Simpson, H. Smith, Dr. Smith, Steele, Strachan, Thompson, Thorburn, Turcotte, Watts, Williams, and Yule-44.

NAYS-Baldwin, Borne, Bouthillier, Christie, Crane, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Dunscombe, Harrison, Parent, Raymond, and Viger-12.

MUNICIPAL BILL. Mr. Morin moved, seconded by Mr. Baldlwin, that it be an instruction to the committee of the whole house on the bill to provide for the better internal government of that part of the province heretofore Upper Canada by the establishment of municipal authorities therein, to enquire whether it is expedient to repeal or amend the ordinances passed by the Governor and Special Council of the late province of Lower Canada, 4th Vic. cap. 3 and 4th, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the better internal government of this province," &c.

There was a long and animated debate upon this motion

which was resisted by the ministers on the ground that they hitherto not conferred on Upper Canada, and defended the election of Warden being vested in the government as a check upon adverse principles of politics in the District Councils. going into operation, and should not therefore be disturbed.— They described the bill now before this house as precisely simi-Mr. Viger condemned the measure from a retrospective view or fall. It was argued on the other hand that both sections of the province must be put on the same footing, and that it Canada.

Mr. Hincks was anxiously desirous to see the bill, when properly amended, in operation, that the magistrates might no longer amuse themselves with the people's cash.

Mr. Williams.—The hone growther from Origin (25).

Childe, Christie, Cook, Crane, Durand, Gilchrist, Hincks, Hopkins, Johnston, Sir Allan Macnab, McLeau, Merritt, Mofatt, Moore, Morin, Morris, Neilson, Noel, Parent, Powell, traced to the canal, but no farther. The Journal adds:— Price, Quesnel, Raymond, Ruel, Small, H. Smith, Sherwood, Steele, Strachan, Tache, Taschereau, Thompson, Thorburn,

Turcotte, Viger, Yale—46.

NAYS—Messrs. Boswell, Cameron, Campbell, Day, Daly, Delisle, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Dunn, Dunscombe, Foster, Hale, Harrison, Holmes, Killaly, D. McDonald, Parke, Prince,

Robertson, Roblin, Simpson, Dr. Smith, Watts & Williams—24.

It was then moved by Mr. Harrison that the house go into committee on the District Council Bill. Mr. Johnston moved in amendment that the house do now adjourn. This was resisted by the friends of the bill, but supported by Sir Allan Macnab, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Strachan, &c., and by Messrs. Aylwin, Neilson, and others from Lower Canada. The motion for adjournment was lost, and the house went into committee on the bill. A long debate ensued on the first enacting clause which established the principle of the measure. It was ulti-mately adopted. The second and third clauses were then adopted without opposition and the committee rose. On the speaker taking the chair, the question was put—is it the pleasure of the house that the committee have leave to sit again?

Yeas — Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Borne, Boswell, Bouthillier, Buchanan, Cameron, Campbell, Christie, Crane, Daly, Day, Delisle, Derbishire, Dunn, Dunscombe, Durand, Foster, Gilchrist, Hale, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Merritt, Moore, Morin, Parke, Powell, Price, Prin Quesnel, Raymond, Robertson, Ruel, Simpson, Small, Desmith, Steele, Taschereau, Thompson, Thorburn, Watts an

NAYS-Messrs. Aylwin, Barthe, Cartwright, Johnston, S Allan Macnab, McLean, Neilson, Strachan, Turcotte and Vige -10. The House then adjourned.

Friday, August 6. THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The house resumed the subject in Committee of th whole-when the fourth clause of the Bill became th whole—when the fourth clause of the Bill became the subject of discussion, which provides that it shall be lawfu for the Governor by Letters Patent &c. to appoint one fit and proper person to be Warden of each of said Districts, holding his office during pleasure. A very warm and lengthened discussion ensued. Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment to the effect, that the power of the Executive to appoint a Warden became the same of the same and the same than the same of the same and the same than the same same after a which the conceded for the space of three years only—after which the officer should be elected by the people. Between 10 and 11 division took place when the yeas and nays were even, that 33 on either side besides the teller. The chairman then gay the casting vote in favour of the nays by which the ame was lost. The result of this division evidently decided the fate of the Bill. For the following clauses down to the 25th

lown in committee but the following was the result of the FOR MR. BALDWIN'S AMENDMENT.-Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Borne, Bouthillier, Burnett, Cartwright, Christie, Cook, Durand, Johnston, McNab, J. S. McDonald, McLean, Merritt, Moffatt, Morin, Neilson, Parent, Powell, Price, Raymond, Roblin, Ruel, H. Smith, Sherwood, Strachan, Tache, Thomson, Thorburn, Turcotte,

house adjourned for want of a quorum. Every member in town but one, voted or paired off. The votes are not taken

nclusive were carried with scarcely any opposition.

and Viger. -34. NAYS .- Messrs. Black, Boswell, Buchanan, Cameron, Campbell, Childe, Crane, Daly, Day, Delisle, Derbishire, De Salaberry, Draper, Dunn, Foster, Gilchrist, Hale, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Killaly, D. McDonald, Moore, Morris, Parke, Prince, Quesnel, Robertson, Simpson, Dr. Smith, Steele, Watts,

Carried in the negative by casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Hopkins; thus saving the Bill, and rejecting the elective

Mr. Small and Mr. Taschereau paired off,-Mr. Small for the amendment, Mr. Taschereau against it. The absentees were Dr. Noel, Messrs. Chesley, Des Rivieres, Duggan, Hamilton, Jones, Kimber, McCulloch, Ogden, Williams, Woods.—11. After the division, Sir Allan McNab asked whether after such a division the Hon. Secretary would proceed with the bill, and was answered in the affirmative. Mr. Johnston then moved that the committee do now rise. Mr. Baldwin was opposed to the motion. He was in favour of the bill, and would en to make it as good as possible. He would not pledge himself to vote for it in its present shape, but he was not disposed to embarrass its progress in any way. The motion for rising having been negatived, the committee made some progress with the clauses, and after sitting till past midnight, adjourned for

Monday, August 9. Little business of general interest was transacted. Several bills relating to local matters were read a second time—one by Mr. Moffatt, relative to the Board of Trade in Montreal, and another to amend the Winter Read Ordinance of Lower Canada, and a third for the relief of a public creditor now in the Mon-

Mr. Small, as Chairman of the Select Committee to report n the payment of the Speaker, offered two resolutions to the bouse—1st. That he ought to receive ——salary; and 2nd.
That the blank should be filled up with £1000. This last gave rise to some debate. Messrs. Roblin, Thorburn, Merritt and Durand advocated ecomomy, and said that £500, or at most, was sufficient, and as much as the means of the Colony could afford. The first-mentioned sum, however, was carried.

Tuesday, August 10.

MUNICIPAL BILL. The consideration of this measure was resumed, and an animated debate took place on the appointment of Clerk, it having been moved in amendment by Mr. Baldwin, that this officer should be appointed by the Council. Upon the division taking place the votes stood, against the amendment 36—for it 30, besides the tellers. Similar amendments were made respecting the appointments of Auditors and the Treasurer, and upon a division in the case of the latter officer, the votes -against the amendment 36, for it 26, besides the tellers. were—against the amendment of the question is placed on the order of the day for to-morrow. Sir Allan Maenab, Messrs. Cartwright, Moffatt, and others, strenuously opposed the passage of the different clauses, and most properly too, for the principle of the bill is vicious, its machinery cumbrous, complicated and expensive. In fact, it is a great taxing-engine, as the farmers will soon find out to their sorrow. It will, besides, turn the province into one great House of Assembly, and neighbours will be divided into factions, and embroiled in per-

PERMANENT PROVINCIAL MILITIA .- The Royal Canadian Regiment for service in British North America, the intended formation of which was announced a year or two ago, has been Gazetted. Its establishment consists of 1 Lieut. Colonel, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 12 Lieutenauts, 8 Ensigns, 1 Paymaster 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surgeon, 2 Assistant Surgeons. 1 Regimental Sergeant Major, 1 Paymaster Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster, 2 Surgeon, 2 Assistant Surgeons. termaster Sergeant, 1 Armourer Sergeant, 1 Schoolmaster Sergeant, 1 Hospital Sergeant, 1 Orderly Room Clerk, 10 Colour Sergeants, 40 Sergeants, 50 Corporals, 1 Drum Major, 20 Drummers and Fifers, and 950 rank and file.—United Service Gazette

The Military Gazette contains the appointment of officers to the Royal Canadian Regiment, with the exception of the Ensigns, who will, we believe, be selected from young gentlemen in the province. All the superior appointments are officers of long standing and experience in the regular army. It is likely that the appointment of Ensigns has been entrusted to his Excellency Sir Richard Jackson, Commander of the Forces, who will have a delicate duty to perform, as the applications have been so very numerous.—Montreal Herald.

Fire at Guelph.—We understand that a destructive fire

broke out in the town of Guelph, on the morning of Friday the 6th, when the temporary Court-house, with the adjoining buildings, consisting of an hotel, stabling, sheds, &c., were totally consumed. No insurance. Report adds, that the fire originated from a barrel of hot ashes.—Ham. Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 5th. August.) PRELIMINARY PATRIOTISM.—The Commissary General returned to this city this morning from a rapid visit to Auburn, to which place he was summoned on Sunday morning to look after the interests of his department-it being stated that a piece of ordnance belonging to the state had been stolen from the arsenal at that place, by the so-called Canadian patriots. General Chandler states that the six pounder belonging to the state, and for the public service of Auburn, was stolen from the gun-house one night last week, as also was another piece of ordnance, belonging to a volunteer company of artillery, kept in another part of the town. The track of the gun-carriage of the last piece mentioned was traced about eight miles, where it was entirely lost. No information could be obtained of either piece. An old man, residing near the arsenal where the gun belonging to the state was kept, states that hearing a nois the night, he arose, and on looking out, it being bright moonlight, he saw eight or ten men forcing the doors of the arsenal, and also saw them take away the gun. General Chandler has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of twenty-five dollars!!! for the gun, and a like sum for the arrest of the authors of the misdemeanor. Reports had also reached him at Auburn, that Buffalo, had been stolen at the same time. But the intelli-

"Rumors are rife as to the object of this movement—and it cannot be denied that so long as nothing farther is known, a fine field is open for the play of the imagination. Is it possible, while all is peace in Canada, that some of their emissaries have laid hold of these war-dogs for a time of need? or which to us seems still more unlikely—that preparations are making for another "patriot" movement? In any event, it occurs to us that the proper authorities would do well to examine into the cause of these sudden disappearances, until the mystery is removed.

Loss of the Erie Steamboat .- We have to record the appalling calamity of the total destruction by fire, of the United States Steamboat "ERIE," and the consequent death of more than two hundred persons either by fire or drowning. The ill-fated vessel was on her way from Buffalo to Detroit, having left the former port at about 5 o'clock on Monday even ing last, and when about 30 miles on her way, she took fire, and in a short time was consumed. Out of a crew and passengers of 240 persons, only 27, among whom was the Captain, were saved. There were a great many females among the passengers. The survivors were picked up by the "De Witt Clinton" about 15 miles from shore.— Toronto Herald.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. For the Week ending August 11, 1841.

2	2 or the 17 con chang 12 inglish 2	~, ~	~ ~ ~				
	£	8.	d.		£	S.	d.
d	Wheat, & bushel, 0	4	6	@	0	5	0
90	Barley, ditto, 0	1	6	0	0	1	9
r	Oats, ditto, 0				0	1	10
	Pease, ditto, 0	2	0	@	0	2	6
	Flour, Farmer's, & barrel, 1		6	0	1	5	0
200	Do. Miller's, warranted & ditto, 0	0	0	@	1	7	6
	Oatmeal, & barrel,	0	0	@	1	5	0
	Beef, # 100 lbs 0	17	6	(1)		5	0
	Mutton, & 1b 0	0	31		0		4.
e	Veal, ditto, 0	0	37		0	0.	45
e	Hams, ditto, 0	U	31	200	0	0	5
1	Lard, ditto, 0		31		0	0	4
t	Geese, each 0		6	(0)	0	2	3
	Turkies, ditto, 0		0	(0)	0	5	0
-	Fowls, & pair, 0 Ducks, ditto, 0	1	3	(1)	0	2	0
1	Ducks, ditto, 0	0	0		0	3	0
e	Chickens, ditto, 0 Eggs. \$\psi\$ dozen, 0	0	10	(0)	0	1	
	Eggs. & dozen, 0	0	0	(0)	0	0	7
e	Butter, in rolls, & lb 0	0	6	0	0	0	71
t	Cheese, Canadian, & b	0	31		0	0	0
a	Do. American, # 10 0	0	44	1	- 179	0	7
-	Potatoes—new, & peck 0	0	8	(0)	0.	0	9
S	Hay, \$\psi\$ ton, 2	10	0	0	2	15	0
e	Salt, & barrel 0	11	3	(1)	0	0	0
+	PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	-	-	-	Tenanta and	-	-

ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY. Rev. R. Anderson on the Lord's Prayer,
Dean Sherlock on Religious Assemblies, with Introduction, by
Rev. H. Melvill,
Bishop Patrick's Parable of the Pilgrim,
Dean Howard's Scripture History,
Rev. T. Chamberlain's Help to Knowledge,
Rev. W. Gresley's English Citizen,
— Siege of Lichfield,
Bishop Ken's Practice of Divine Love,
H. & W. ROWSELL,
King Street, Toronto, and eet, Toronto, and King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

THE MISSES WINN, in returning thanks for the kind patronage they have received, beg to intimate, that School will re-commence on Wednesday, 1st September, 1841.

G-3in

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE. THREE FINE ENGRAVINGS.—1. The Opening of the Sixth Seal. 2. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. 3. The Passage of the Red Sea. All the above are in very handsome frames, and may be seen at BIOKERSTAFF & SON'S, Chewett's Buildings.

Toronto, August 14, 1841.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS. AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British Manufactures, suited for the coming Season; and by the middle of this month they will have a more extensive and better assorted stock opened out, than they have ever before held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their stock will be fully kept up during the next three months.

These Goods were selected with great care in May last, when Dry Goods, generally, were unusually low in the British markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them to their Correspondents and to the Trade generally, at very low prices, for Cash, or for short and definite credits.

Front Street, Toronto, August 14, 1841. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. 1'c B. & Co. would direct the aftention of the Trade of the Western part of the Province to the advertisement of their Hamilton Firm, Buchanan Harris & Co., who hold equally large and attractive assortments of *Dry Goods*, besides a general stock of *Groceries* and *Liquors*.

THOMAS J. PRESTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO.

J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. Also—a selection of Suprement Vestmos, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

erms.
Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBERS A RE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermention Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice Merchants and Families—
100 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar
40 do. and 40 barrels crushed do.
40 do. double and single refined London Sugars

40 do, double and single refined London Sugars
300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchong Teas
An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.
45 Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities
400 Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines
Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c.
25 Pipes, and 30 Hhds. Cogniac Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and
Martell's Brands]
15 Pipes Spanish do.
20 Hhds. Holland and English Gin
2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old]
20 Hhds. East India do.

A L S O.

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

Terms Liberal.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. No. 197 King Street

Toronto, July 20, 1841, THE SUBSCRIBERS

eceived direct from London seventeen packages, contain-undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and qualities:

adities:
60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorteu,
20 do. French Capers,
30 do. Mushroom Catchup,
100 do. Mustard, in J lb. and \frac{1}{2} lb. bottles,
10 do. Assorted Sauces,
4 do. French Olives,
4 do. Anchovy Paste,
24 cases Preserved Salmon,
12 do. Cayenne Pepper,
10 barrels finest Anchovies.

ALEX. OGILVIE \frac{3}{2} Co.,
197, King Street.
4-tf

Toronto, 29th July, 1841. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, KING STREET

REDUCED PRICES!

G. & T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, DIRECT PROSI ENGLAND, a Choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c. ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT O

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

Toronto, July 14, 1841. A SUPERIOR

SQUARE PIANO FORTE, BY STODART & SON, LONDON.

Cash Price £45, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto

BIRTH. On the 2nd Inst., at Bond Head Harbour, the lady of Chas.

On the 7th Inst., by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, Rector of Bath, George, eldest son of George Filliter, Esq., of Wareham, Dorset, England, to Mary, daughter of Jonathan Sisson, Esq., late of Dublin, Ireland. DIED.

On Wednesday, 14th ult., ROBERT B. BALDWIN, son of HENRY BALDWIN, Esq., Collector of Customs, Belleville, aged

On the 30th ult., at the Caledonia Springs, aged 10 months, Alfred Vincent, son of Henry Jones, Esq., of Brockville.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Aug. 13; Rev. G. M. Armstrong, rem. for tracts; Rev. J. Macmaster rem. in full vol. 5; Rev. J. Shortt, rem. for tracts; Mr. J. Park, rem. in full vol. 4; Mr. A. Sanderson, do., do.; Mr. W. McIndoc, rem.; H. Robinson, Esq., P. M., rem.; Dr. Francis. and in the course of a couple of hours fell to her Majesty's long amendents might no long arms, and are entirely destroyed; with the exception of the popular and are entirely destroyed; with the exception of the popular and now apports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The following day a part of the fleet supports the British Jack. The fleet supports the British Jack in the one stellon in the other.—

On the Greek Stolen at the same time. But the other in the other.—

On the other supports the British Jack in the outer supports the British Jack in the one, in the one, is the other than the the date. The other is the other in the other.—

On the other is might no in the outer supports the

Doetry.

THE INFANT SCHOOL OF ST. MARKS. From the New York Churchman.

The turf looks green on the churchyard mound, The elm's soft shade flickers over the ground; And a troop of children have come forth to play, Where the freshest grass and the shadow lay; Ah! little they know of sorrow and death, And the ghastly world that is hushed beneath! As they skip 'round the graves, and come and pass, With a bounding step, o'er the yielding grass; Or singing and laughing, with childish glee, And chasing each other from tree to tree.

My heart's with my childhood! Memory has flown To its early nest by our old hearth-stone; It has flown like a bird from a blighted tree, To the greener joys that once waved for me; It has borne me again to my own cottage door Neath its sweetbrier shade; I'm a child once more! On the broad piazza the moonbeams lie; In the open casement the air-harps sigh; From the locust-grove comes an answering call, To a joyous voice from the echoing hall: And my mother's arms are around me now! Her soft hand presses my throbbing brow! I see her at morn—at the hour of bed! When the prayer and the last good night are said, And my lip is repeating it o'er and o'er I'm a child once more! I'm a child once more!

But see! they are wearied! it's past o'er them all, And now they encircle the old church wall; There, in the shade, half reclined on the ground, The lesson or story is whispered around; Some 'neath the elm's broad shadow are laid, Twining their locks with a grassy braid; The dead all around! and the living there! With the Spring's first gift in their glossy hair!
One beautiful creature has gently thrown
Her fragile form on an old tombstone,
And she calls from her marble couch, "O see, I've found the best place, 'tis the place for me!"

O Memory! Memory! sad is thy doom! Come back to the tomb! O come back to the tomb! Come back to the loved! to the unforgot! To this bosom, thy lonely burial spot: There rest the hopes that to ruin were hurled; There griefs lie buried from all the world; Fold thy wings o'er my heart, sweet Memory! For a tomb! a tomb! is "the place" for thee!

THE FEMALE PARISH CLERK. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

I do not know whether any of my readers may happen to be acquainted with the village of Caldecott, near Baldock, in Hertfordshire. But, about six years since, had any strangers entered its little church during divine service, it would have been a matter of no small surprise to them, to have seen a woman in the clerk's desk, and to have heard the responses of the congregation led by a female voice. To the small congregation assembled there, however, it was no the bishopric of Gloucester; but declining it, in about novel occurrence, for they had been accustomed for nearly eighteen years to see the same venerable person officiate as their parish clerk; nor was she herself apparently at all conscious of being placed in a singular position: her manner was perfectly composedshe read with a distinct enunciation in a clear but somewhat shrill tone of voice, while the extreme neatness of her old-fashioned dress, with its cap and hood drawn closely round her venerable placid countethe windows, the organ and all the internal decorations, drawn closely round her venerable placid countenance, gave to her appearance an air of perfect decorum.

Mrs. Flint, the person above-described, whose maiden name was Mary Steet, was born and had re- leading his troop to summon them to surrender: sided at Caldecott since she was eleven years of age, with her uncle, to whom the principal farm in the parish belonged; and from his house she married her cousin John Flint, with whom she had been brought up, and who was then allowed to live in the parson- Enraged at this loss, his followers pointed their artillery age-house, and use the garden rent-free; for perform-ing the duties of clerk to the Rev. Mr. Spenser, curate of the fabric; two thousand shot of great ordnance, and ing the duties of clerk to the Rev. Mr. Spenser, curate of the parish.

In this house, John Flint and his wife lived happily were all living at one time. Both she and her husband exerted themselves greatly to bring up this large family in a respectable manner, endeavouring early to instil into them religious principles, impressing them with the necessity of industry, and of being contented in whatever station of life it might please

God to place them.

John Flint had the misfortune of being one winter afflicted with a severe illness, and great difficulty was found in procuring a person to undertake his duties; after the first Sunday had passed, fresh difficulties arose in finding a substitute, and Mrs. Flint requested the clergyman to permit her to read in the place of her husband. It was certainly a very extraordinary proposal, but he did accede to it on that occasion; and subsequently it became his wish that she should read instead of her husband, whenever illness prevented him from doing the duties of his situation .-I will not stop here to give an opinion as to the true meaning of what St. Paul has said relative to women being suffered to speak in the church; but I would hazard an opinion, that in no case can it be desirable to see a woman perform any public duty which custom has rendered peculiarly the office of a man. But to continue the history of Mrs. Flint, who, in the year 1818, had the misfortune to lose her excellent husband, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. After his death it was again the wish of all parties, that Mrs. Flint should take upon herself the same duties which she had so well performed during her husband's illness-in fact, those of clerk to the parish; and accordingly after that time she, as usual, provided some person to attend at funerals and weddings, and was herself seen every Sunday morning, walking down the lane which led from her own house to the church, with the surplice and communion cloth over her arm, and the key of the door in her hand; and, after sending a boy to ring the bell which assembled the congregation, most of whom were her relations, she would place every thing in order for the reception of the clergyman, and then take her own station in the clerk's desk. This she continued regularly to do until she was in her eighty-third year. Previous to this time the living had passed into the hands of another clergyman, who, on coming to take possession of his church, sent to desire the clerk of the parish would meet him with the key at the church-door; great was his surprise on entering the porch of the little church, to see be seated in a chair, awaiting his arrival; he requested her or her grand-daughter, who was attending her, to send the clerk to him; and still greater was his astonishment when this venerable person produced the key, and told him she was the clerk of the parish, and had been so for many years. After the clergyman had gone through the ceremony of taking possession, he returned to the church porch, and entered into conversation with Mrs. Flint respecting her age and past life; he then requested she would let him take a sketch of her as she sat before him in the chair, to

In the year 1838, Mrs. Flint's great infirmities would not admit of her any longer continuing her wonted duties; but she remained some months longer in the parsonage house—it was then required for another person: and a daughter of her's, who was mary other person: and a daughter of her's, who was mary other person: and a daughter of Knehworth, not all the relationships and stated in the relationships and the relationships are relationships and the relationships and the relationships are relationships and the relationships are relationships. ried and settled in the village of Knebworth, not many miles distant, being in comfortable circumstances, came to fetch her aged mother home to live with her. Mrs. Flint, on seeing the waggon of her son-in-law come to take herself and little property from the house where she had passed so many happy years of her life, was greatly affected, but the dutiful and affectionate attention of her daughter soon restored her accustomed cheerfulness. Her health began now gradually to decay, but she never lost that happy contentment of mind for which she had been always so remarkable. Both the reverend gentlemen under whom she had officiated as clerk, continued to take a kind interest in all that concerned her, and were frequent in their visits; it being a source of the greatest pleasure and consolation to her to be able to converse with them on religious subjects. When alone she was heard to repeat to herself many passages from the Scriptures; and, when the power of speech had failed her, she would by signs express the comfort it gave her to hear prayers read. Death was now fast approaching, and this good woman breathed her last without apparent suffering, three months after leaving the village of Caldecott. On being informed of their mother's illness, Mrs. Flint's children-nine of whom were then living, and all of them maintaining themselves respectably—hastened to pay the last duties to a parent who had such just claims upon their love and esteem; some of them arrived in time to witness her death, but all were assembled when her remains were interred, by the side of those of her husband, in the churchyard of Caldecott. The Rev. Mr. preached a funeral sermon, and great was the respect shown to her memory by all classes in the neighbourhood, very many attending her to the grave.

The office Mrs. Flint held in the village naturally made her an object of curiosity in the neighbourhood, and drew her character into notice; but, let it be remembered, it was the personal worth of that character which gained the respect and esteem of those who knew her. Quiet and cheerful in manner-steady and persevering in duty-at home, active and affectionate—as a Christian, practical and pious; by her children her peaceful death was acknowledged as a blessing vouchsafed to her, and a source of real con-Н. Н.

solation to themselves.

BISHOP HACKET.

He was more fortunate than the majority of sufferers in those evil days in having his life spared to the Restoration, when he was first appointed by Lord Clarendon to year afterwards was promoted to the see of Lichfield. At this time he was near seventy years of age, and had been the father of a large family, which at such a period of privation could not have added much to his worldly wealth. But the conduct of the good man in his episco-pal charge, did not disgrace the fair unblemished reputa-tion with which he had previously lived. The comely cathedral church of Lichfield had been reduced by the civil wars almost to a heap of ruins: the stone roof, and

- " fanatic Brook The fair cathedral storm'd and took But thanks to God and good St. Chad, A guerdon meet the rebel had. Sir Walter Scott.

fifteen hundred hand-grenades, having been discharged against it before it surrendered. This was a comfortless spectacle to the old bishop when he entered on his new many years, during which time Mrs. Flint had become the mother of nineteen children, fourteen of whom cured builders and artizans to restore the pile. this he was so successful, contributing a great part of the expense from his own bounty, and aided by benefactions from the gentry of the neighbouring counties, that before his death he saw the whole church more complete than before, the stone roof set up, and every injury of the civil wars repaired. He also laid out a large sum in repairing his house of residence at Lichfield, that of his edecessors having been destroyed in the same time of sellion, and did much to settle a pious and laborious ergy in his diocese; not allowing his age to be a plea for ndulgence, but setting a good example to them of constant preaching. The people of his charge received him, as he travelled round to his visitations, with great marks of popular esteem; and thousands came to receive at his hands the long neglected rite of confirmation. The worthy bishop, having dedicated the restored cathedral on Christmas eve, 1669, died on the 28th of October, 1670. He was buried in his cathedral, where a handmonument was erected to his memory by his son Sir Andrew Hacket, sometime one of the masters in The tradition of the place says, that having. as the last act of repairs, raised a great bell to its place in the steeple of the cathedral, the first knell it sounded was for his own peaceful departure. - From a short account of his life prefixed to his work " Christian Consolations."

ST. AMBROSE AND THE EMPEROR THEODOSIUS.

With all his wisdom and virtue, Theodosius was liable to paroxysms of furious and ungovernable anger. A dispute had arisen in Thessolonica [A. D. 390] about a favourite charioteer in the circus; out of the dispute, a sedition, in which some lives were lost. The imperial officers, who interfered to suppress the fray, were wounded or slain, and Botheric, the representative of the Emperor treated with indignity. Notwithstanding every attempt on the part of the clergy to allay the furious rese of Theodosius, the counsels of the more violent advisers prevailed. Secret orders were issued; the circus, filled with the whole population of the city, was surrounded by neral and indiscriminate massacre of all troops, and a ge ages and sexes, the guilty and the innocent, revenged the nsult on the imperial dignity. Seven thousand lives were sacrificed in this remorseless carnage.

On the first intelligence of this atrocity, Ambrose, Bishop of Milan] with prudent self-command, kept aloof from the exasperated Emperor. He retired into the country, and a letter from his own hand was delivered to the sovereign. The letter expressed the horror of Ambrose and his brother bishops at this inhuman deed, in which he should consider himself, an accomplice if he in which he should consider himself an accomplice if he could refrain from expressing his detestation of its guilt; f he should not refuse to communicate with a man stained with the innocent blood, not of one, but of thousands. He exhorts him to penitence; he promises his prayers in his behalf. He acted up to his declaration; the Emperor a venerable woman, whose infirmities obliged her to of the world found the doors of the Church closed against For eight months he endured this ignominious exclusion. Even at the sacred day of the Nativity, he mplored in vain to be admitted within those precincts which were open to the slave and to the beggar; those precincts which were the vestibule to heaven, for through the Church alone was heaven to be approached. Submission and remonstrance were alike in vain; to an urgent ninister of the Sovereign, Ambrose calmly replied, that the Emperor might kill him, and pass over his body into

At length Ambrose consented to admit the Emperor to an audience; with difficulty he was persuaded to permit him to enter, not into the Church itself, but into the outer sketch of her as she sat before him in the chair, to which she readily agreed, begging him, however, to interdict was removed on two conditions; that the

allow her to have a copy of the drawing for her children, with which request he kindly complied after-wards.

Emperor should issue an edict prohibiting the execution of capital punishments for thirty days after conviction, and that he should submit to public penance. Stripped wards of his imperial ornaments, prostrate on the pavement, beating his breast, tearing his hair, watering the ground

> champion and vindicator of outraged humanity; as having founded a tribunal of justice, which extended its protective authority over the meanest, and suspended its retri-butive penalties over the mightiest of mankind.—Rev. H. H. Milman's History of Christianity.

THE CHINESE.

The country of China lies between 20 and 42 degrees of north latitude, and between 98 and 123 east longitude—that is, it is about double the size of all Germany,—and from its extent comprises every variety of climate. The inhabitants, who are of the descendants of Shem, are supposed to amount to about fifty millions. The governent as in all eastern countries, is monarchical; combining, as is usual, the extremes of absolutism and impotence. The chief officers of state are called mandarins, and are distinguished by their dress. The traditionary history of the Chinese mounts up almost to the time of the deluge; but their real authentic history cannot be traced higher than about 800 years before Christ. The present dynasty of emperors is said to be the twenty-second that has occupied the throne. It is of Tartar origin, and has been established since the year 1644, when the country was conquered by the Tartars. Of their religion very little is known; in fact, they appear almost to be without articles of belief; but they have derived an excellent system of morality from their great legislator, is, who has been ranked among the wisest of They are a polished, and, as far as appears, a moral people. Their habits have undergone little or no change for many centuries; and the policy of their government is to cut off all intercourse with foreign nations, for which they affect the most sovereign contempt. The great curse under which they suffer is an unconquerable tachment to opium, the most pernicious of all poisons; which, we regret to state, is procured contraband from our Indian possessions. It was the existence of this iniquitous trade which led to the present war. Lord Jocelyn had the curiosity to visit one of the opium smoking-houses; and * * * he records that its effects are an "idiot-smile and death-like stupor, far more awful to the gaze than the beastiality of the drunkard;" and that it is absolutely more destructive both of mind and body than the most determined intemperance. industrial habits, as well as the inventive powers, of the Chinese are of a very high order. Silks and nankeens were exported by them for centuries before Manchester or Coventry were heard of. They are admirably skilled, also, in carving and other manual arts. The Chines were the discoverers of gunpowder and of printing; and it is believed that horticulture is better understood by it is believed that horticulture is better understood by them than by any European nation. Their canals are unrivalled for their length and size, some being said to extend a thousand miles. The tea-plant is almost exclusively the produce of their country.

The Jesuits professed to have made great progress in the conversion of the Chinese to Christianity; but it is

doubtful how far the conversion was sincere; and they have now been banished from the country for more than a century. Little or nothing has been attempted by our Church in this immense field of missionary enter-

It is customary to ridicule the Chinese, as opposed to all social improvement. Doubtless they have their prejudices and peculiarities; but the phenomenon of a nation maintaining a continuous existence for 2600 years, with scarcely any internal revolutions, and so neutralising all external aggressions as to swallow up and incorporate the aggressors, even when successful in themselves, will rather induce the reflecting mind to inquire, whether, as far as lies in themselves, they have not been the more understanding people. Could we suppose the question of religion for the moment to be put out of sight, it might be a problem for the philosopher to entertain, whether were completely destroyed, or carried off among the spoils. The loyalists had used it as a garrison for the king, and a marksman from the roof had killed, with a musket shot, the rebel general, Lord Brook, as he was revolutions, with which Europe has meanwhile been visited. We are far from pronouncing that it is so; and we trust that we are not unthankful for the great privileges we enjoy; but none save the fool will measure every thing by his own rule; and it is a pious pleasure to observe how the providence of God "sets one thing to observe how the providence of God "sets one thing over against another," and counterbalances seeming dis dvantages in ways which are not at first sight apparent. Englishman's Magazine.

The Garner.

JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH.

"By grace are ye saved through faith, not of works, lest any that hath the Son, hath life, and he that hath not the Son, hath was, that the least of all the seeds should grow till at length it not life." By one way alone can man propitiate the Son, and that is by believing on him; faith alone can bring us to that remedy which God has appointed; faith alone can give us an interest in that security which God has accepted as the satisfaction of his Son. Thus being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through Jesus Christ. It is true, and it is never to be forgotten, that being thus accepted with God, and embued with his Spirit, man becomes a new creature through that Spirit dwelling in him; but he is accepted with God, not because he is a new creature, but because Christ had made an ement for wrath, which in his old nature he had not. His faith in this atonement, which leads to his acceptance, leads also to his doing work meet for one that is accepted; but the works which follow his being justified, and are its effects, can never be the cause of his justification. Suppose a remedy were proposed to a man lying under a mortal disease, and by applying it he was restored to health, it would be sophistry to affirm that it was not the remedy which saved him, but that it was the constitution strengthened by the remedy; it would be unjust to the remedy, and ingratitude to the Creator. So it is an indignity to God to depreciate the virtue of Christ's justification, by mixing it up with the religiousness of his redeemed people. Let no misrepresentations, no false philosophy corrupt the wholesome truth that man is delivered from the wrath to come, not by works of righteousness which he has done, or may do, but by him alone who died for our sins, and rose again for our justification .- Bishop J. B. Sumner.

GOD MERCIFUL IN ANGER.

Even amidst the monuments of wrath which sadden the face of the universe, I discern both in man, and in the world he nhabits, many splendid relics of a nobler creation. It is indeed a world of ruins, but of ruins diversified and ennobled by many a lofty pillar, designating the majesty of the original edifice .-Look even at the most signal examples of divine vengeance, and love will always be seen sheathing or tempering the sword of justice. When, for instance, the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and a flood swept the face of a guilty world, even then the ark surmounted the waters, and restored the only pious family to an unoccupied globe. Did the waves of the Red Sea close in upon the hosts, and engulph the chariots of guilty Egypt? Behold a whole people, with their flocks and herds, preserved upon the banks of that very sea, as if to shew, that "in judgment God remembers mercy." Did the vault of heaven blaze with unusual fires, and empty its burning deluge on the profligate cities of the plain? There, also, the solitary servant of God is seen walking unhurt upon the fiery soil and amidst the atmosphere of death. Even when the earth shook -when the face of heaven was darkened-when the veil of the temple was rent, and the groans of nature proclaimed the just anger of God, -a voice of mercy was heard amidst the clamours and agonies of the universe-"to-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise;" and the Son of God ascended to his Father, not dragging at his chariot-wheel thousands of his persecutors, but little to be told, is the happiest, as well as the safest, period bearing in his arms one poor criminal rescued from the cross.-Rev. J. W. Cunningham.

MAN A FREE AGENT.

It is not, I think, possible to read the four gospels imparing the belief of his hearers, as, according to the Calvinistic selves .- Bishop Jebb. notions, he would have done, by the overpowering operation of his Spirit, he, on the contrary, condescended to awaken their attention by his miracles, and appealed to their reason for their conviction; that he enjoined, that he intreated them, to work out their salvation; to strive to enter in at the strait gate; to watch, and to pray; that he wept over Jerusalem, whose perverse obstinacy was involving her in ruin? and are we, at the same time, to believe, that he knew that not one of those who heard him had more power to choose the course he would take, than the stubble which is borne by the wind, or the leaf that is hurried down the cataract? - Bishop Shuttleworth.

IRRELIGIOUS CHRISTIANS WORSE THAN HEATHENS. Those who are baptised into the Christian Church, into the faith and worship of Christ, do not only forfeit all the blessings of the covenant by renouncing or contradicting their baptismal vow, in an habitual course of a wicked and licentious life, but become obnoxious to all the threatenings of the Gospel in their utmost severity; which is a much worse state than the poor heathens are in, who never heard of Christ; for they shall not be judged by the gospel, which was never preached to them, and therefore shall not be condemned by the Gospel neither, as St. Paul tells us, "that as many as have sinned without law shall also perish without law; and as many as have sinned in the law shall be judged by the law." And by the same reason we may add, as many as have sinned in the gospel, shall be judged by the gospel. Now, to perish without the law, signifies a much easier punishment than to be judged by the law; and to be judged by the gospel signifies a great deal more than that; for as God hath increased his grace to mankind, so he has always annexed severer punishments to the abuse of it. Thus our Saviour tells us, "it shall be easier for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment than for Capernaum." Sodom and Gomorrah were as vile, infamous places as were in the world, and God destroyed them by very memorable judgments, by raining fire and brimstone on them from heaven; but yet they never enjoyed those means of grace which Capernaum did, where our Saviour himself preached in person, and confirmed the truth of his doctrine by many mighty works; and therefore they should escape better at the last judgment than Capernaum; and Capernaum, I doubt not, will escape much better than the infidels, and atheists, and profane despisers of religion in our days, because they laboured under old and inveterate prejudices, which could not easily be removed, but required time and patience, and the exercise of free and impartial reason to wear them off. But now, when the gospel has prevailed in the world for so many ages; when men are educated in the Christian religion, and have all the prejudices of their first and early instructions on the right side; when it is so difficult a thing to cast off their reverence for God, and to silence and stupify their clamorous nsciences, -- for men to use so much art and industry to turn atheists, or infidels, or profane scoffers at religion, will admit of no excuse, but is the highest affront to God, and will receive the sorest punishment, and a sentence as amazing and astonishing as the sin is .- Dean Sherlock.

PILLARS OF THE CHURCH.

The Church, that is not without pillars neither. No,-God forbid. And it resembles in this the kingdoms among which it sojourns. The great master-pillar, Christ, he is the foundation of all the rest; and other foundation can no man lay of the church. Next to Christ, the Apostles and the disciples are pillars too, and so called. (Gal. i. 9). After these, their sucessors, Bishops and Priests, the Fathers of the Church in their several ages, they came to be pillars, and so shall successively continue to the end of the world. And so soon as emperors and kings were converted to the faith, they presently came into the nature of pillars to the Church too. If any man doubt this truth, I'll call in the Pope himself to witness it: There are two great props, or pillars of the Church (saith Leo) the King's authority, and the Priest's; both these; and the Pope was content then to put the King's first. And Kings, (saith Saint Augustine) are indeed great pillars of the Church, especially if they use their power to enlarge and support the true religious worship of God .- Archbishop Land.

PROGRESS OF CHRIST'S CHURCH. ise is that the gates of hell shall not prevail against Christ's Church! Have they ever prevailed? The promis became a mighty tree of rest and refuge for the nations? Is it not growing? The promise was that the little leaven should leaven the three measures, and is it not working its way through them by sure, though it may be by silent, it may be by slow degrees? But where is the promise that these degrees should be other than slow, in the word of that God with whom a thousand years are as one day? Let us, in the page of Church History, trace the marvellous progress of the Gospel, at first, over that civilized portion of the world, which, alike by its advanced knowledge, by its sense of deficiency of some higher principle, and alas! by its deeper guilt, showed that the fulness of time was come. Let us, with yet deeper interest, trace its slower, but not less marvellous, progress among the barbarous hordes, the deep forests, the bloody frays, and the savage ignorance of our own forefathers, making a sunshine in every shady place which it visited. Let us see with wonder and thankfulness, that in that New World, which the restless spirit of human adventure has discovered, the Gospel has been spread through all its parts, - not indeed in its purity, - but yet, that, howsoever, Christ is still preached, -that even now India knows the name of Christ, and the distant isles of the trackless ocean own his power. And thus, seeing, in the full and clear light of history, that He of his part hath most surely kept and performed His promise up to this very hour, we shall remember the stern rebuke of Luther to Melancthon, " Philip, leave God to govern his own world," and cease to doubt and despair, that in his own good time He will accomplish his own purposes, and extend his kingdom to the ends of the world,-Rev. H. J. Rose.

Although the writers of ethics commonly oppose meekness only to anger, and accordingly define it to be "the virtue whereby we moderate that passion, so that other men may not be injured nor ourselves discomposed by it;" yet, in reality, meekness is much more extensive, and restrains, not only the sallies of anger, but of all the passions in general; for no excess of any kind of passion can be consistent with it. Thus meekness represses insolence in joy, and prevents clamours or despondency in grief; it forbids presumption in hope, and restrains the impetuosity of desire; it permits not fear to transgress the bounds of prudent caution; and moderates even courage, which without it, becomes a savage ferocity; it stops the issues of vanity, in boasting and self-applause; of malice, in railing and calumny; of ill-nature, in perverse captiousness or stubborn obstinacy, or rude and sullen churlishness. It is a virtue alway in season; it balances the mind in every state; it is as necessar in the most prosperous fortune, as in the most adverse; an the blessed Virgin Mary gave as high an instance of meekne in her answer to the salutation of Gabriel, as Job had before done to the provocations of his ill-advising wife. - Dr. Heylyn

"NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS." A saying, with all its homely quaintness, which has mo force and depth in it, than we are commonly aware of. F that calm, unagitated, unruffled flow of time, which leav our lives. It is like the gentle lapse of rivers, which, withou being noticed, or talked of, is permitted quietly to fertilize the Rev. S. D. L. Street, - Woodstock, V. C. - Woodstock, N. B.

soil, and beautify the prospect, while the fame of the rapid and destructive torrent is noised abroad. In such a state, we tially, without perceiving that the tenor of their injunctions are led from that which is without, to that which is within; from first to last implies a direct admission of our moral free from the bustle of the world, to a quiet communion with our agency. Are we to believe that the godhead became flesh for own hearts; from what depends on the will, perhaps on the our benefit; that he vouchsafed to inculcate the purest code of capricious and unaccountable whims of others, to that, for morals for the instruction of mankind; that instead of enforc- , which, under God's good guidance, we may draw upon our-

Advertisements.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JAMES LENDRUM, who emigrated to this country about eighteen years ago, from the County Monaghan, Ireland. He first resided for some time in the neighbourhood of Napanee, and afterwards removed, it is believed, to the vicinity of Toronto. His sister MARY LENDRUM, will be glad to receive intelligence of him—at Mr. Robert McEloy's—Store Street, Kingston.

Exhibitions at U. C. College.

A GENTLEMAN resident in Toronto is prepared to give Private Lessons to competitors for the Exhibitions recently established a U. C. College. The advertiser was educated at that Institution, and is familiar with the course of education pursued there. Satisfacorreferences can be given. Direct R. S., Church Office, Toronto, July 30th, 1841.

Cogswell's Sermons.

CERMONS, chiefly on the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, preached in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N. S. By William Cogswell, M. A., Curate of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. For sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 12s. 6d.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writs, under the hand and seal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, to me directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and then and there expose to sale such portion of the respective lots of land in the townships of Albion, Adjala, Brock, Essa, Etobicoke, Flos, Georgina, North Gwillimbury, Innisfil, Mono, Mulmur, Mara, Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Vespra and Writchurch, which have been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District, as being in arrear for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and sixpence per acre, will pay the Assessments due on the respective lots.

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841. Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDO

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

144. King Street, Toronto.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

> REMARKS ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF ROAD-MAKING,

A S applicable to Canada: By Thomas Roy, Civil Engineer.

Just Published, and for sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street,
Coronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 1s. 3d.

HEBREW AND GERMAN. MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER,

LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages.— Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Mead's Music Saloon, and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with Toronto, July 10, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WARE HOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO,
AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mili-tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Suddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. imported direct from the best flouses in Great Britain, and

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the est English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-ly

No. 137, King Street,

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

STATIONERY, &c.

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

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

HUGH SCORIE.

HUGH SCOBIE.

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

Lensive and choice assortment of every description of WARD in their line, among which are handsome china, Tea, Breaklish Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CASTSTEELAXES, of a superior quality which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged. all and examine for them SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street. 15-tf

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART. CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON IATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest ondon and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable

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

STEAM BOAT NOTICE. THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday o'clock, sunday and Friday or Sunday on Sunday orning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Surening the 4th inst.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built of order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange, N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

The Church

S published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Saturday. TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, when sent by main redelivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in ad-

nor.

No subscription received for less than six months; nor the apper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless a per ontion of the Publisher.

	AGENTS.	
	THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCE	E
	A. Menzies, Esq Belleville and Seymour.	
3	Angus Bethune, Esq Brantford.	
3	G. W. Baker, Esq Bytown.	
7	J. Beavis, Esq Clarke.	
	Wm. Gravely, Esq Cobourg.	
3	J. D. Goslee, Esq Colborne.	
e	J. B. Ewart, Esq Dundas.	
6	Richard Hughes, Esq Emily.	
,	Mr. W. H. White, Ericus, U. C.	
	Samuel Phillips, Esq Etobicoke.	
f	James Stanton, Esq Fort Erie.	
d	Thos. Saunders, Esq Guelph.	
	Henry Pryor, Esq Halifax, N. S.	
n		
S	Mr James Jones, senr Hillier.	
0	Arthur Hooper, Esq. 1. III., - Itulity,	
y	J. Hawkins Esq London U. C.	
	S. Rowsell Esq 51, Cheapside, Loudon, Es	116
d	Mr. Goodman, March, Bathurst District	
SS	Messrs. Swords, Stanford & Co New York.	
	A. Davidson, Esq. P. M Nagara.	
re		
n.	J. G. Armour, Esq Peterboro'.	
	1. A. Turner, Esq.	
27/	George Hall, Esq., St. John Street, Quebec.	
re	The doylet, Bod.	
0	p A. I. Doullet, Log.	
	Dr. L. B. Botsloru,	
re	S 1111. 141XUII, 1 . 111.	
0	e III. Smith, Esq. 1 - 24	
	Whitehall	
u	t J. White, Esq. P. M Whitehall Woodstock, U. C.	

CR (Fi

Whil erected menced revolut tion of says th

mand compos the Re of their they c betwee themse of capt revolu was in were th

rable . prisons sale in Priests strippe The sa the ho zens,

entrea

the ro witho eight died self 1 ther, shirts tude exect dispo impre hund

child shrie