"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME IV.7

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

INUMBER 31.

Doetry.

"When Herod the King had heard these things, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him."—Matt. ii. 3.

And wert thou troubled too, To hear thy Morning Star had dawned at last? Didst love th' oppressing rod Of Rome, degraded Jew, The heavy, heathen chains, that gall'd and held thee fast?

Let him be troubled sore, Th' usurping king, whose brow Darkened at distant tidings of the birth Of One, who, though he wore A crown of thorns, doth now Tread down the golden crowns of the false kings of earth.

Oh ve of Abram's race. Unworthy of your sire! How would be have rejoiced to see Christ's day; To see him face to face, And of th' unkindled fire-The up-raised knife God did in mercy stay-

Th' innocent trembling child, Think with a grateful heart, that faith was given Amidst that conflict wild, To trust in God above, So that of him all nations should be blessed of Heaven.

Was it ye did not know Your promised Prince was near?
Look to the holy books ye so much prize, Why to believe so slow? Has Herod's guilty fear Discovered what your faith, ye proudly wise,

Will not reveal to you? Ye cannot,—will not seek
Him, whom the pure in heart can only see; Who shall find out their Lord; and bend before his knee.

All-all are like to ye, Who cling unto their sin,
For Bethlehem is hard by, and Christ is there; His star they will not see, Their hearts are as the inn,

So crowded that he finds no room to spare. Ye know not what ye lose Who troubled are in heart, When told that Christ your God is near; Who, like the faithless Jews,

Can only, shuddering, start, And where bright love should lead, shrink back with fear; Beware, ye troubled souls, that God will re-appear. British Magazine, December, 1840.

THE VERY REV. RICHARD GRAVES, D.D., DEAN OF ARDAGH.* [Concluded from No. XXIX.]

We have hitherto found Mr. Graves in the more humble though not less useful ranks of ministerial and professional duty, and all that we have seen induces us to think of him more highly as a devoted and faithful minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. It was scarcely possible that his talents and devotedness could have escaped notice, and consequently, in 1813, he was offered the deanery of Ardagh, by Mr. (Sir Robert) Peel, on the part of the Duke of Richmond, then about to resign the lord lieutenancy. In a worldly point of question appeared with him to be how far he might more creatures; and, Trinity college having agreed to appoint him professor of divinity, he found himself warranted to accept the charge. It is quite obvious that Mr. Graves event. was induced to accept this preferment from the sincere desire of doing good. Many of his papers testify his feelings on this point, and his subsequent assiduity showed that he entered not on his new office for lucre's sake. We are informed, that the chief improvement which he introduced into the duties of the professor, was an annual examination in a select but comprehensive course of reading, calculated to elevate the standard of theological knowledge in the university, and to good answering in which the board awarded liberal premiums. His views on the important subject of a due preparation for the ministry are fully and clearly explained in his first prælection, to which the reader is referred; and which is well worth the perusal, not merely of the candidate for holy orders, but of those of the clergy whose other duties will permit them to devote some portion of their time to divinity studies. The attendance of divinity students on this examination was not, however, required, but only encouraged-a defect which he could not, at that time, succeed in having remedied. As the only alternative, he anxiously applied to the Irish prelates of the day to give their effectual support to this great attempt towards extending the theological attainments of the national clergy, by requiring from candidates for holy orders, some proof of their having attended this examination with advantage to themselves. But he was not fortunate enough to succeed with more than a few eminent individuals, whose names, only that it would be invidious to singularize, the writer would gladly record, in testimony of their enlightened desire to use their power and patronage in promoting the best interests of the church.

His truly spiritual frame of mind at this period, may be gathered from his own words: "And now, O my God, who for fifty years hast blessed me with prosperity, and now appearest to open to me new prospects of comfort, of exertion, and of usefulness, assist my heart to be grateful, as I ought, for these thy mercies. O, confirm me in my earnest wishes to be useful to thy holy religion. Permit not worldly and ambitious views to mix with, and contaminate my efforts. Make my heart, O God, right with thee. O forgive my past coldness, inactivity, omissions; teach me to walk humbly before thee. O, continue to me the blessings thou hast hitherto vouchsafed to me, in my wife and children, my circumstances, and my health. Give me thy grace to use all these blessings as I ought; and grant, that amidst all the changes of this world, I may be resigned to thy will, mediation of my Redeemer I and mine may meet in social affections. If you look for the final end in any to the grave, he will transmit their spirits into other earth, in upon them—till they measure the virtue of their prineternal life. Amen."

In 1819 he published his "Select Scriptural Proofs

of the Trinity.

Christ Church, to the valuable parish of St. Mary's .-In 1825, he published his work on "Calvinistic Preas to his views on this subject—a subject indeed, never * From the Church of England Magazine.

to be treated but with diffidence and seriousness—all life to come. The power emanating from the intimacies able to repose. In short, every human compact will be attempting, as out of the legitimate field of their exertion; viz must allow that it carries on it the impress of the and affections of domestic life, is a talent of unspeakable dissolved, and nothing will remain but the elements of to grapple with and sabdue this spirit, whatever may be its charauthor's learning, and of his piety. The subject, value. It brings the deepest responsibility, and it can happiness or misery, which will arise out of its moral acter, into subservience if not obedience to Christianity. indeed, has been too often treated in a spirit little in only be turned to a good account in the service of God. character or relation to an eternal world! Consideration to an eternal world! Consideration to an eternal world! accordance with the simplicity and gentleness of the Now the great importance of family-worship, in reference tions, such as these, should surely make those who are

She had retired after breakfast and family prayers, as subject.

commenced taking notes, with the intention of drawing promote the spiritual welfare of their charge. But the the wrath God has threatened to pour out upon the nation to tower above the religion of Christ, and that religion does up a history of the church, during the first three centu- worship of God, the recognition of his authority, the families which call not upon his name. Live no longer not out-tower this tendency, plucking away its arms and beating ries. Even after his first attack, he cherished some supplication of his blessing in the stated exercises of in the disregard of a duty so reasonable, pleasant, and it with its own weapons, the Gospel must be at a dead lock, una hopes of being permitted to be still useful in this way, domestic devotion, cannot fail greatly to assist them in profitable. The excuses which are commonly offered ble to advance a single step. and made various efforts both to read himself, and also the performance of their duties. It must operate as a for the neglect of it will not bear examination. They to write with his left hand. But he was obliged to salutary restraint upon their own spirit and practice; it are usually the pleas of ignorance, unbelief, and ungod-cause of the Saviour, to attack the world. To do this, one must abandon these attempts, and to yield to the conviction, must tend to keep alive a due sense of their responsibility liness. But domestic devotion, to be effectual, must be enter into close quarters with it. One must discern the style of that he was no longer to labour in his Master's service; —to inspire them with a well-founded confidence in the followed up by a consistent course of spirit and pracand this seemed for a time to weigh more heavily on his particular care of Providence,—and, above all, to bring tice. Parents are bound to exercise their authority prevails. One must, detecting, address himself to the thoughts mind than his bodily infirmity had done. But in this, down upon their efforts the especial blessings of God; it with a simple as in all other instances, he soon learned to submit his must tend to infuse the spirit of religion into all their do- all requisite occasions a decided stand in favour of vir- exposition, however just and luminous, of his own thoughts, and own to the divine will, and to be thankful for the mercies mestic transactions—to cement and sanctify the bonds tue and religion, holding in remembrance the awful views. He must convict the multitude of the fallariousness of their that remained—that he was still able to read enough of social union, as well as to maintain that consistency judgment brought of old upon Eli and his house, be- principles, and convince them of the veracity of his own out of that remained—that he was still able to read enough for his private meditation, and fully to enjoy what was for his private meditation, and fully to enjoy what was of character—that becoming example, without which must understand the pre-occupations of the public mind, meet read aloud by others.

private and family prayer, and in listening to the perusal tend to restrain the evil tendencies of those who are of religious books, in directing answers to letters, and placed under authority, and to promote most effectually other matters of business, in driving out, and receiving their spiritual welfare. Every household which duly the visits of those Christian friends who sought, by their recognises the authority of the supreme Parent in the kind attentions, to cheer his remaining days; and many stated exercises of devotion, is a most important school of whom have assured the writer, that they felt it a for the acquisition of the best principles and habits. In privilege to be admitted to observe the meek and cheer- consequence of the closeness and constancy of the interful resignation with which he submitted to so depressing | course subsisting amongst its members, there is a mighty

generally connected with the history or prospects of course holds generally true; but its importance must be Christianity, either at home or abroad.

from Dublin; it not being deemed prudent to move him more than the term is usually supposed to denote. It to any greater distance from medical advice. Here his includes, not merely the exercise of intellectual and sespirits were much recruited by the air and country cular discipline, but the whole process which forms his drives. Indeed the pleasure he derived from these religious character. It begins with the first thoughts innocent sources remained to the last, and the simplest which arise in his mind, with the first affections of his productions of nature, the waving meadow, the fragrant heart, with the first notices of conscience; and if the hawthorn, the lily or the cowslip, all furnished him with power of example, assisted by close and constant assoundiminished, though daily repeated enjoyment; and it ciation, is, generally speaking, great, often beyond calwas with evident regret that he returned to winter in the culation, what a mighty influence must it exert in the

plaint; and some of them very distressing, in conse- illustration or proof. Deep and indelible are the good quence of the applications medically advised, and as a impressions which, under the blessings of God, are matter of duty resorted to by his family, in the hope of usually made upon the infamile mind by the hallowed retarding the progress of the malady. But they were example of a parent seen to act as the priest of the doall submitted to without a murmur. And, notwith- mestic temple, and to walk before his house in the fear standing his continually increasing nervousness, he was of the Lord. It is no human authority that has said, never seen, whatever he felt for the temporal or spiritual "Train up a child in the way that he should go, and state of others, to mourn over any remembrance of his when he is old he will not depart from it." The best own privations, except on one occasion—the anniversary efforts of the parent indeed, are not always crowned with view, this appointment, under his circumstances, could of the death of his deceased partner—when he was success. A variety of unfavourable circumstances may not be productive of any temporal benefit; but the found at his private drawer, gazing with tears on a interpose and thwart his endeavours. But we believe, trifling relic of her dress, which he had preserved till that cases of failure are few in comparison with the inpromote the glory of God, and the good of his fellow- then unknown. But he at once acquiesced in its stances which verify the words of the wise man. The removal; and re-adopted, when recalled to his mind, his counsels, prayers, and virtues of Christian parents are own former consoling reflections in reference to that never obliterated from the memory of their offspring in

> increasing consciousness of his own decline, prepared ror and misery. those immediately about him for his no distant release from so heavy a probation. But they were not prepared vast importance of family religion in relation to the for one, so unusual in this disease, and, in some respects, general interests of Christianity. It is to education of so apparently awful a character.

potential to an eminent artist; and a slight accession of which is not carried on with the co-operation of indipersuasion (as he always disliked it), to sit for his goodness. But how inefficient must all education be, to pass off, rendered them more anxious about it. It was religion may do much for this great cause, by furnishing century; and as the Gospel has triumphed over the heathen philjust after his morning devotions, and at the commence-ment of the first sitting for the above purpose, that instruction and training of the young. But the best osophy and the delusions of Poperv. so she may, with equal control. ment of the first sitting for the above purpose, that instruction and training of the young. inflammation of the brain (the consequence, as was efforts of society will never supply the place of the at the present day. But in order to do this, she must turn her face supposed, of the late attack) set in so suddenly and endeavours which parents and guardians are able to upon her enemies, as she did in past times; she must set her face son and other medical friends who were in immediate which gives to the young their first impressions, and by a half-averted visage, by the Parthian arrows of flight, she church to an extent sufficient to accommodate all his tenants attendance, assured them, that the attack had instantawhich afterwards may be employed most effectually to can effect nothing except the victory of her antagonists, and her having provided a proper residence for the incumbent—having till an extensive effusion on the brain (as it was considered) the efforts of parents and guardans within the circles of purposes of Christianity may displease a very devoted class of perusual sweet and placid appearance.'

theological literature of the country.

DOMESTIC RELIGION.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist

Whatever difference of opinion may exist

They rank at best amongst the fleeting possessmaterials, and standing on a foundation of sand, the
mission, which is precisely to do that which they shrink even from
that exclusive doctrine, which each conscientiously adopts? It sions of a day; and, by their perversion or abuse, become coming tide and tempest threaten to sweep it away, and the occasion of threatened and awful condemnation in the to leave not a wreck behind, on which the heart will be * From Blackwood's Magazine.

found there dead, by a fit of apoplexy, and fallen to the entrusted with household authority, it must manifestly your chief responsibilities—there are your principal her foes, and exactly in the same degree as she reduces them to ground, with the bible near her. This painful and be of great advantage to them in the discharge of their spheres of usefulness—there the spots which, according inferiority, (history affords the most unequivocal proof of this astrying circumstance had a great effect on the health of sacred duties. The parent and the master are, as such, to the nature of the seed sown, will yield an abundant sertion,) does her select and more precious work in the recesses the dean, which was increased by the death of his accountable to the Judge of all for the manner in which harvest of joy or sorrow. If any, then, have hitherto of human bosoms thrive. Those, then, who would promote this daughter-in-law, and a paralytic stroke, which affected they act in regard to the precious means of usefulness neglected to imitate the example of David, who returned work must not neglect the other, for God has made them dependhis right side, compelled him to retire from active duty. placed at their disposal. The souls of their children and from his public duties to bless his household, consider ent each on each. The world and the Church are correlatives. "Soon after the publication of his discourses on domestics are entrusted to their care. They are laid for a moment that you are chargeable with great unfaith-Calvinism, in 1825," says his biographer, "he had under a solemn obligation to do all that in them lies to fulness to your trust, and that you have reason to fear the world; and whilst there is any tendency in the intellect of any. other means will be in general of little avail.

"Henceforth his mornings were generally occupied in The worship and fear of God in families must directly influence at work for good or evil, the full amount of "In the evening he listened to some light reading, but which it is impossible to estimate. The remark of especially seen in reference to the young and rising gen-"He spent the summer of 1828, about four miles eration. The education of a child comprehends much earlier periods of life! The immense importance of "There were, of course, many changes in his com- family-religion in this respect is too evident to require

violently, as to produce immediate and general paralysis, make under the domestic roof, for the purpose of bringaccompanied with piteous cries, which, though evidently ing up their charge in the nurture and admonition of the neously and completely deprived him of all feeling and help forward, or to counteract other means for their own down-trampling in the mire. consciousness. This state continued for several hours, welfare. It is therefore to the prayers, the example, and

world.

to the grand designs of the domestic constitution, must entrusted with household authority zealous for the led, the world—the enemy, and as long as it is ascendant. In 1827, he lost his wife, by a most sudden death.— be evident under whatever aspect you consider the maintenance of Domestic religion. The families over rebuking away the Christian faith from its presence, so long will which Providence has placed you are vineyards consigned that faith be dwindling away with rapid decline into powerlessness. usual, to her own chamber, to read and pray, and was If you contemplate it in reference to those who are to your especial care. There lies, for the most part, The task of Christianity is, we repeat, to overcome, not to shun

RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM.*

tion of Christianity, political society moved on the axis of religion; evidence by which these propositions may be respectively establish-

And falsehood feebler, gazing on her foe."

as suddenly extinguished both it and life together; the private life, that the Church must, in a great measure, sons, for whom we entertain a very high respect. We will theremoment after which his features again assumed their look for the maintenance and diffusion of religion in the to confine their attention to the choicest ultimate effects of religion he has moreover signified that he will not permit the establish-Happy, thrice happy is the family which is animated -to its spiritual operations within the unseen man. They are ment, in the manor of Beaulieu, of any Dissenting school, and for isters of God's word, one of the brightest ornaments of by the spirit of devotion, and regulated by the principles apt, in consequence, to discard from their considerations, or at the Church of England and Ireland, and whose memory of Christianity! In a world of sin and sorrow it least greatly to undervalue, its broad external activities, and to will long be cherished with feelings of warmest affection presents a scene most refreshing to the eye—a home of overlook the dependence which the two sorts of results have upon by his munificent exertions, has shown that he is not indifferent by those who were privileged to attend his ministry, or peace and blessedness—a garden of the Lord, where the to receive instruction from him, in what may be desigtrees of righteousness are sen to grow and blossom right with this zealous body of Christians, that the experience of has he shown by the interdict of Dissenting schools, if it be not nated strictly theological learning. To the son, who with the fruit of immortality It is a sacred asylum history has proved that the attention of nations must be evoked to has edited the works Dean Graves has left behind him, from the turmoils and sorrows of the world, a tabernacle the doctrines of Christ, for the purpose of enlarging his Church those over whom the law allows him to exercise the very material the doctrines of Christ, for the purpose of enlarging his Church it must be matter of great satisfaction to be enabled to of the Most High, and a nursery for that better region scattered in the midst of the nations; that the world must be prodraw up the memoir of such a father, and the volumes where the soul will find unbounded scope for its best voked to feel an interest in the subjects of revelation with an Beaulieu would be the happier for having their clergymen weekly adverted to will form a very valuable addition to the affections, and realise the satisfactions of perfect friendship. But, on the other hand melancholy is the aspect recommending Christian truth to mankind at large, that its Dissenting minister or ministers weekly preaching against their of the present subject towards every household that is power can be brought fairly into action; that the increase of true clergymen; but if there is to be no Dissenting minister to receive not walking in the fear of the Lord. In common with believers depends upon the increase of professing believers, and that all other families, it contains eithin itself the principle of both on the religious agitation of the outward community. Family-religion is, moreover, powerfully recommended of dissolution. The last energy is gradually underminas ranking, under the Divine blessing, amongst the most ing the earthy foundation of that social fabric, and will in our opinion, ever languish and fall into merited contempt and We rejoice in the religious liberty which all classes of Englishefficient means of promoting the cause of truth and god- ere long reduce it to dust. The husband will soon be impotency; or, what is worse, into sick, fantastic, feverish men enjoy; but between tolerating Dissent, and not discounteliness. The service of God is the grand object for which separted from the wife, the parent from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the close of God is the grand object for which separted from the wife, the parent from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the close of God is the grand object for which separted from the wife, the parent from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the close of God is the grand object for which separted from the wife, the parent from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the close of God is the grand object for which separted from the wife, the parent from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the close of God is the grand object for which separted from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the close of God is the grand object for which separted from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the close of God is the grand object for which separted from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the close of God is the grand object for which separted from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the child, the dreams—into night-mare horrors and convulsions from the child have been decreased by the child have been decreased by the child have bee human beings are united together under the domestic brother from the sister, and the master from the servant; pent-up atmosphere in which they breathe—till they enlarge their brother from the sister, and the master from the servant; pent-up atmosphere in which they breathe—till they enlarge their constitution, and endued with the mighty power of the and while death consigns their bodies one after another conceptions—till they let the air which is blowing freely over the to the extent of forbearance; but every man is no less strongly thing short of this, it must be something limited merely spheres of existence. What, then, is a family, or any ciples with all the wrestling elements of society. Exerting no to the objects of a transitory life, and falling thereof imother association of human beings, which is not sanctified influence over the popular mind, proclaiming their incapacity to measurably short of all that relates immediately to the by religious principle, without the common and imperish- exert this influence, they virtually abdicate. By acknowledging Deny this proposition, and you must close the Scriptures, and In March, 1823, he was promoted by the Chapter of interest of sinful and immortal creatures. What, apart the existence of a "spirit of the age," of a "march of intellect" silence every preacher in the island—for what do the Scriptures the existence of a "spirit of the age," of a "march of intellect" silence every preacher in the island—for what do the Scriptures from this, is wealth or honour, authority, power, or any the life!"—it is, at best, no more than a frail and the new terms to express human wilfulness, with which they are

them and draw his reasonings out of them from that very source To endeavour to demonstrate to the secularists of the actual epoch, either the corruptions of Popery or the truth of Protestantism or We assert, that, as in past times, subsequent to the promulga- even of Revelation itself, by reasoning from the proper peculiar that is, the religious movement gave its character to the social ed, would be throwing zeal utterly away. They would not movement; so at present, religion in its external worldly opera- listen to an angel from heaven addressing them through this old, tions moves on the axis of politics; that is, the political movement excellent, but backneyed mode of argument. The reason's minis working out, as the instrument of major force, those spiritual tage of the moment must be re-impressed whilst bot and glowing. results which ought to be religious. In other words to give em- The intellectual aspirations, which have the most decided tendenphasis to our assertion by repetition, religion, at former periods, ey toward any divergent point, should be involved in the embrace being the moving power of society, all the leading changes of the of Christianity. These aspirations at present constitute the heart world carried their religious signification manifestly with them. of every nation, on which the Gospel should plant her lever. But now this order of things is reversed. Politics have decidedly Thence she may derive a power, or, to use a phrase of Burke's, every where the predominance over religion. By politics, conse- what workmen call a purchase, which elsewhere must be sought quently, we must seek to earry out the agency of revelation on for in vain. To address men now after the manner in which they nman affairs, or this agency will wax, or rather wane, fainter and were so effectually addressed at the time of the Reformation, and fainter, till paganism, under a new guise, that is, irreligion com- down to the date of the French Revolution, or later, would be tray ned with a feeble, contemned superstition, again rules mankind. a total ignorance of the period in which we live. Evangelical ef-To uphold Christianity, therefore, we must gain for it a hold over | fort should change its character according as the antagonist it has the dominant political passions, in which even philosophy is actu- to encounter changes its form; and this can be done without the ally merged. But to do this there is only one means, viz., fre- slightest deflection from consistency: for it is a marvellous pecuquent periodical publications, not addressed to the weaker portion liarity of the religion of Christ, that it can follow humanity of communities-to religious circles solely, but chiefly to the through all its transformations. When this religion, therefore, stronger portion, to the great active mass who care little or nothing | halts behind the age, the blame—the dreadful blame—lies at the at all about religion. The gospel has, it is true, a "still small door of its teachers. It should ever be in advance, ever prompt voice," yet its echoes have resounded through the universe; and to extract aliment, to derive a fresh juvenile activity from the reverberation of sound has only come from its hitting and startling mastery of the new-fashioned errors which every generation brings the world. In Goshen, in the heart of the individual, its voice forth. No opinions or sentiments which have an extensive circuis still and small always; but in proportion as its echoes die away, lation, though upon the whole they may be pronounced false, are even this voice itself must subside into silence. To awaken the totally so. There is always some radical verity contained within echoes afresh, to hit the world anew, should then, if this para- them; and this is the property of the Gospel, to which every mount reason alone could be urged, be the object of every Chris- moral truth belongs. Christians, then, should appropriate to tian; and this can only be accomplished by bringing Christianity | themselves whatever truth may be discoverable in current errors; into close contact and collision with the ascendant spirit of the by so doing they will pluck the soul out of those errors, and lead. age; for which purpose there is no instrumentality equal to that in the name of their master and his Church, the world in their

And let no one imagine that we have taken a profane view of In order to this result, however, on which the prosperity, we the work which all whole-hearted believers have, especially at this may almost say the existence of the Church depends, they must critical period, when new theories on all moral and social subjects not regard the world, as they have lately got the habit of doing, "During this winter, 1828-9, frequent, though slight pressions of youth, they no doubt frequently become the aggravations of his disease, together with his evidently means of reclaiming the wanderer from the paths of eras out of its sphere of action, stamped its impression upon that but, on the contrary, they should be thoroughly convinced that These remarks will suffice, moreover, to shew the spirit; that it did the same at the Reformation; and that it has it is only by studying that spirit, and by attaining to a superlative achieved no conquests whenever it has been represented as too fine knowledge of its most subtle workings, of all its spurious decepand Pharisaical, too delicate and transcendental, to measure tions, of its passions, of its aims, of its inward cogitative processes, conducted on religious principles, that the world under itself with society at large—to enter as a champion for God into as well as its outward devolopement, that Christianity can compress "His family not being satisfied with any existing the Divine blessing, will always be principally indebted the lists of ungodly men, and, as the chosen arena of their prowlikeness of him, had prevailed on him, after much for whatever it shall possess of genuine wisdom and ess, to put its superiority to the test. Politics, however, occupy is to issue in the multiplication of the redeemed, and is, besides, actually the same place in the popular heart that the disputes of the salt of the earth, to preserve it from utter corruption, from isease some days before, though it seemed for the time viduals in the circles of domestic life! The friends of learning and the gorgeous dominions of Rome did in the sixteenth strangle to death Christianity put forth no

LORD MONTAGUE AND DISSENT. (From the St. James's Chronicle.)

Lord Montague owns the maner of Beaulieu, in Hampshire. His lordship having, at his own expense, enlarged the parish Now we are aware that the view we have taken of the mundane of all the children on his land who can stand in need of elecmosyother earthly advantages which a family may secure to perishable structure. Being cemented only by earthly unable to cope, they show that they totally misunderstand their pretation? What does the preacher speak for but to promote unable to cope, they show that they totally misunderstand their is vain to tell us, as some would, that the closet and the pulpit are the only places suited to religion. St. Paul expressly tells.

religion

Now Dissent is not something indifferent and passive, it is hostile and active in its relation to the Church, and every Church- realm. They can form no standing class in the body mon knows that it is. What Churchman, then, is there who can conscientiously withhold that unequivocal discountenance due to the Church's enemies? "He that is not with us is against us," said He who spake as never man spake; but how much more is he against us who gives countenance to our declared enemies! Every one knows how Dissenters speak of the Church, every one is aware of the organised system which they have prepared for its office. overthrow-refusing rates, hiring mock martyrs, calumniating all orders of the clergy. This is said to be all extremely Liberal, and the shield of conscience is extended for its protection. Well, and are not Churchmen as much entitled to a conscience as Dissenters? Surely the friends of the religion of Ridley, Latimer, Hooker, and Taylor, are as entitled to defend the establishment by lawful means, as its enemies are to attack it by means which are as unlawful as they are indecent and unchristian. But let us not be unjust; dissent is a wide term, it comprehends all classes -from the Atheist upwards, to those who scarcely separate by more than a shade from our Christian establishment, and of course includes some who are not enemies to the Church; but upon these Lord Montague's interdict imposes no hardship, for they can have no objection to the education of their children by the teachers of his lordship's schools.

We hope that the truly liberal and manly course of Lord Montague will be universally followed: sure we are that it ought to be followed universally. True, no man is bound to be a Churchman; but equally true is it that no Churchman is bound to let his land for purposes hostile to his Church. We contend for the common liberty. We reject that one-sided freedom which would make the tenant a freeman but the landlord a slave.

THE CHURCH

TORONTO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

Probably before the issue of our next number, the event so long anticipated with hope in some quarters and with alarm in others, and on which there has been so much speculative wisdom expended, will have taken place, we mean the Union of THE PROVINCES .-Many of our public functionaries have, it is said, been summoned to Montreal, the present head quarters of our power of the Almighty by the rules and systems of a civil and military authorities, to be present at this nuptial tie; and may there be verified, in this instance, the poet's description of a kindred bond,-

"Felices ter et amplius, Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis Divulsus querimoniis Suprema citius solvet amor die."

May it prove the cement of British connexion,-the harbinger of an union of hearts and hands in the noble work of extinguishing civil feuds, in loyalty to our Queen, and in devotion to our country's good.

One of the earliest results from the proclamation of the Union will, doubtless, be an unpleasing one,-the bustle, the strife, the heart-burning of a General Election. The country has, for many months, been unusually tranquil, and most persons, -even the most restless amongst our unquiet spirits,-began to extol the comfort of this unwonted serenity; and many a wellregulated mind will regret that this gratifying calm is so soon to be broken, and every noisy disputant in politics is again to fret his hour upon the public arena. We wish the country well over this approaching conflict, and the social disorganization which it begets; and while we anxiously desire, as in duty bound, that Conservative principles may maintain their pre-eminence, it would be well nigh "hoping against hope" to entertain any strong conviction of this as the general result.

In a limited Monarchy, the adoption of the representative system may be indispensable: the control of the authority which might otherwise become despotic must, in some way and to some extent, be exercised by the people; yet it is deeply to be lamented that, in our own mother country, during the last ten years, its strides have been so great towards the usurpation of a power revealed in God's own Word, the Christian regret to see crippled or infringed upon. If this limitation of the monarchy,-rendered needful from the infirmity of human nature,-is best exercised by the representative system, in conjunction of course with a separate hereditary estate, it does not appear a necessary inference that a similar control of the monarchical or executive power should be vested in the inhabitants of a Colony; for the representative power in the heart of the empire, supplies every requisite check to the assumption of absolute dominion in any of its dependencies.-Practical results will be found to bear us out in the belief that the delegation of this popular power to the Colonies only clogs the wheels of their administrations, renders the machinery of their government more intricate, and causes its whole working to be more dilatory and expensive. Calm observers of Colonial histories come almost universally to the conclusion, that the concession of a and that instead of contributing to the stability of their connexion with the Mother Country, it only serves to hasten the dissolution of the tie. In the Colonies there is almost a total absence of fitting materials for a popular legislature. With their inhabitants life is generally a struggle, and self-interest consequently will be made to mingle deeply with public acts and patriotic professions. Local prejudices, too, are apt to sway more powerfully than general principles; and the permanent good of a Province is often sacrificed to the petty and temporary advantage of a country or a township. Combinations amongst members are, therefore, often made, involving mutual compromise: the canal at one extremity of the Province is conceded, if a bridge at another is allowed; and the court-house or divided district will be voted in one quarter, provided the railroad is granted in another! This species of political barter often works injuriously enough; but it is by no means always confined to matters of local and passing interest. The spirit which dictates it extends to the discussion and decision upon other points, of moral and orderly arrangement. universal concern; and its blighting influence will often be felt, where the vitality of the constitution or the integrity of our Christian establishment is submitted to popular debate. To check these manifold evils, we need a more independent and a more enlightened representation than Colonies in general can be expected to

advantage for the obvious welfare of the whole. And while we have this disadvantage to contend with, touching the composition of our popular assemblies, we

furnish; men who have extended their contemplations

beyond the narrow circumference of their personal

interests, and who will be content to sacrifice some local

that in "whatsociet we do," we are to consult the interests of Legislative Councils; but the members of these are not, contributing to the advancement of all works of piety position which is borne by the hereditary peers of the politic: each fresh accession to its component parts becomes, as it were, an isolated and incidental thing; there can be no lively sympathy from common interest or privilege; they exhibit no link between past and present generations; and they are without the inherent. power of ensuring a succession and perpetuating their

> But we are bound to make the best of the existing state of things, and by prudence and forbearance on every side to mitigate, as far as we may, the political errors of a bygone day. The evils we have been enumerating will not be diminished by the approaching Union; for though, possibly, our popular Assembly may henceforward be more select, there will be a greater departure than ever from the resemblance which ought to subsist between our Legislative Council and the Peers of Great Britain. Yet, if the signs of the times permit us not to indulge in any very gratifying anticipations of the future, the apprehended calamities may, with the blessing of God, be happily mitigated by our own cheerful submission to constituted authority, and by the earnest inculcation of brotherly concord in our civil as well as our social relations. Let this be faithfully done; and the result may hopefully be left to Him "in whose hand is the king's heart," and who "maketh men to be of one mind in a house,"

> We have recently received a copy of a little work by Mr. A. J. Williamson, of this city, entitled "The Doctrines of Modern Geology refuted;" and we give a cheerful welcome to this auxiliary to the Gospel when standing on the defensive, as in these last days it is so often required to do, against the "opposition of science falsely so called." Many an eminent geologist, we can believe, has been, and is, a sound Christian; but to minds not thoroughly fortified by the truths of the Gospel, nor brought into a humble, child-like temper of dependence and obedience, by the grace of God, to His revealed will, the prosecution of that study too often proves a snare, leading on to be "wise above what is written," and causing its votaries to limit even the vain philosophy. There is too much truth in this remark of the late Rev. Edward Irving, "It is a poor mechanical age, with expediency for its pole-star, and reason for its divinity, and knowledge for its heaven .-Truly, O prophet, according to thy prophecy, 'many have run to and fro, and knowledge is increased.' And faith is waxed cold and faint, whereby also we know the latter day is at hand."

Modern geologists, from their examination of the combinations of strata in the earth, have promulgated their conviction that the world must have endured for thousands of years longer than the period ascribed to it by the Mosaical records: but rather than contradict the direct revelation of God's Word, they attempt to shew that the six days in which, it is asserted on Divine authority, that the heavens and the earth were made, may without any contradiction of the spirit of the Mosaic records be interpreted to mean as many thousands of where the context plainly justifies it, from the letter of the Scriptures. Although, in many cases, metaphorical expressions are employed which it is impossible, without violence to the obvious sense of the passages where they occur, to interpret literally, still in matters of numerical calculation a departure from the exactitude of Scriptural language would be scarcely warrantable. One effect would be, by assuming any such hypothesis, to overturn every thing like chronological accuracy, in estimating the generations of men and in calculating the various eras and epochs in Scripture history, on which it is important that we should arrive at something like correctness. It would be better to leave unexplained the geological difficulty which may result from the dangerous to the very existence of the throne, and admission that only six days were employed in the subversive of a principle of government which, as being creation of the heavens and the earth, or to allow it to be ranked amongst the many things in nature, as in grace, past finding out, rather than drag it forward as a thesis for empty speculation, and the erection of theories which must disparage, in many minds at least, the credit which is due to the Divine Revelations.

A few years ago a very imposing display was made in England of the results of the investigations in various departments of natural history and science of learned men; and as far as they trespass not upon the authority of God's written word, we must hail them with admiration and gratitude. Amongst the topics then discussed with extraordinary learning and ability, was the science of geology; and, included in the theories flowing from investigations into that branch of natural history, was the opinion to which we have already adverted. These were theories, which, being felt to be dangerous to the credit of Divine Revelation, attracted the notice of several able Christian writers; and it is easy to perceive severe reproofs which they received in several of the religious periodicals of the day, have induced a much greater caution in the attempt to adapt the revelations of the heavenly wisdom to the theories of admitted principles of geology, require thousands of remark that as it is impossible to account for the of this happy consummation and the continued degra-Universal Deluge by any mere natural causes, so it may dation of this most interesting people. Those remarks, internal conformation as well as the external appearance of the earth. The precipitation, for example, of large portions of vast mountains into valleys, with all the varieties of geological combinations which they contained, might, as the effect of the Deluge, be a sudden and a frequent thing; and therefore, through its opera-

And what geology is in the physical, so perhaps may phrenology be considered to be in the moral world: we are far from pronouncing any condemnation upon the general principles of either; but as Christians, it becomes us to beware "lest haply," in limiting the the other, we be "found to fight against God."

District Committee of the Society for Promoting CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE was preached in St. Peter's sum of £2000; the Archbishop of Canterbury, £1000; Church, Cobourg, on Sunday last, the 31st ultimo, by the Bishop of London, £1000; the Society for the are wholly without that intermediate control, both upon the Rev. Saltern Givins, Rector of Napanee and Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £5000; the people and the executive, which is furnished by a Missionary to the Mohawk Indians on the Bay of and the Colonial Church Society, £1000. It is underseparate estate, possessed of a large and inalienable Quinté,—the result of which was a collection of stood that the first objects to which the fund will be stake in the land, and who have an hereditary claim to a £13 18s. in aid of its funds, augmented by a subsequent applied, will be the endowment of bishoprics in Malta share in the government of their country as much as to contribution from the congregation of Grafton of £1 9s. and New Zealand. It is altogether probable that Jeruthe titles and honours which they bear. Where the to the total sum, on that day, of £15 7s. The Sermon salem,—the scene of the crucifixion of the Saviour of latter is wanting, the popular assembly must be expected was one of the most complete and effective on this the world, and emphatically termed the Holy City, to exhibit all its native, because uncontrolled, vicious- subject which we ever have had the satisfaction of will be included under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of ness; and this is generally soon discerned in every hearing,—setting forth a mass of the most interesting Malta, when a prelate, so anxiously desired, should have colony by its erection into a jealous and petulant rival statistical information regarding that venerable and been appointed to that island and the parts most conof the executive authority. It is true we have our admirable Institution, and pressing the Christian duty of tiguous.

very deep and useful impression.

On the evening of the following day, a public meeting siastical authority in the Mother Country:was held in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, in furtherance of the objects of the District branch of the same excellent Society, and it gives us great satisfaction to say that it was very numerously and respectably attended. The chair having been taken by the Rev. C. T. Wade, the senior clergyman present, the business of the the best consideration in my power to the subject; as the result of which I beg to signify to you my wish that the Divine blessing in a selection of Prayers from our admirable Liturgy; immediately after which was sung by the effective choir of St. Peter's Church, accompanied by the organ. Bishop Heber's Missionary Hymn. A Divine blessing in a selection of Prayers from our by the organ, Bishop Heber's Missionary Hymn. A report was then read, embracing the operations of the District Committee during the preceding two years,—in blished with a view of restraining the undue and inconvenient

Bibles,..... 62 Testaments,..... 97 Prayer Books,..... 443 Bound Books and Tracts, 982

The public have already been made aware of the munificence of the Parent Society in remitting the amount of debts due by the several Colonial Comsterling. Towards the liquidation of this debt a bill for £40 sterling had been transmitted to the Parent Society in the month of June last; but as this obligation had been antecedently cancelled, intimation was promptly conveyed that the £40 on that occasion transmitted stood at the credit of the Newcastle District Committee, and was available towards the purchase of a fresh supply of books. This Committee will be able, as the accounts of the Treasurer manifest, immediately to add to the late gift of the Parent Society a further sum of at least £30 sterling, to be expended in books for the replenishing of their several Depositories.

The following resolutions were subsequently proposed and passed,—the movers and seconders having added. generally, some appropriate and impressive remarks in

I. That the report now read be received, and that 200 copies of the same be printed for distribution amongst the members and friends of the Society in this District.

II. That the warmest thanks of this Committee to the Parent Society be recorded, for their liberality in remitting be printed for distribution amongst the

the amount of debt due by the Committee at the comm ment of the last year.

III. That the thanks of this Committee be expressed to

the Rev. Saltern Givins, for his able and effective appeal on their behalf to the congregation of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday the 31st January.

IV. That the several congregations of the Church of England throughout this District, be earnestly invited to

co-operate with this Committee in forwarding the general designs of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, within the limits of the same.

V. That the education of children upon Christian prin-

ciples is an imperative as vell as important duty, and that for the advancement of this object in the town and neighbourhood of Cobourg it is expedient that a PAROCHIAL SCHOOL be established in coanexion with St. Peter's Church, embrace the daily gratuitous instruction of those children records be interpreted to mean as many thousands of years! It is always unsafe to advocate this species of strained interpretation, or to depart, unless in cases and that the Vestry of St. Peter's Church, in conjunction

carrying into effect this desirable object.
VI. That the humble and fervent thanks of the Newastle District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, be new publicly expressed, that HE has been graciously pleased to enable them to "continue unto this day," and to have been, as they humbly hope, nstruments of benefit to their fellow-Christians in this

Upon the fifth resolution, which, though associated collaterally with the general objects of the Society, is more local in its character, many animated and excellent remarks were offered by several gentlemen present. While the advantages of ordinary practical education were admitted, the solemn obligation of building it up upon a Christian foundation was earnestly pressed by the speakers, and seemed to be as cordially received by the hearers. Their hearty approbation of the plan now submitted was testified in a subscription, made at the close of the meeting, towards the erection of a building suitable for a Parochial School, of £93 10s. currency, while by the same individuals was contributed upon the spot the sum of £16 15s. towards the advancement of the general designs of the Society. We have little doubt that, in a few weeks, these amounts will be respectively doubled; a proof that the expectation of the Parent Society, expressed at the time of their cancelling the Colonial debts, is, in the District of Newcastle at least, not likely to be disappointed, -"that an opportunity might be given of re-commencing their operations with zeal and vigour."

In reply to the correspondent who asks some explanation of recent expressions of our own in relation to the settlement of the Jews in the promised land, we beg to say that our remarks, -that "upon their spiritual recovery, the very fact of their being scattered throughout all lands may, from the missionary character which they would then possess, be more influential for good fallible and short-sighted mortals. In regard to the than their settlement in one country, though that be the various strata found in the earth which, upon the country of their ancestors," was begotten, not by any doubt of the fact of their eventual restoration to the years for their formation instead of the limited period land of their forefathers but to check any impatience ssigned to the creation in Scripture, we would simply that might be felt in some minds as to the seeming delay reasonably be considered equally impracticable to -and they might perhaps have been more explicit and ascertain all the influence of that Deluge upon the less exposed to misconstruction,-were meant to show, that even if the restoration of God's ancient people should be longer protracted than many sanguine believers in this event are led to anticipate, there is no rate of 2000 annually: it now amounts to 10,000.—Liverroom for murmur or disappointment, because even in pool Standard, their scattered and isolated capacity they may be rendered eminent instruments of good, -as being a body of tion in various ways, earthy, fossil or vegetable strata missionaries already planted in all lands, ready in God's might come to be instantaneously thrown into a sort of good time to vindicate His truth and preach the gospel to every creature.

We are glad to perceife, from the Ecclesiastical Gazette for December, that it has been determined to proceed, without further delay, with the plan proposed in the Bishop of London's letter to the Archbishop of Divine power in the one or the influence of his grace in Canterbury for the endowment of Colonial Bishoprics. In addition to the grant lowards this object of £10,000 from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, The Annual Sermon in behalf of the Newcastle already recorded, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has announced her intention of contributing the munificent

We are requested to state that the following either as to circumstances or privilege, standing in the and charity, in a strain which could not fail to make a Circular, since the date which it bears, has been referred home, and has received the approbation of high Eccle-

Marchmont, near Quebec, 18th August, 1840.

The question having been more than once brought under my notice, whether it would not be proper to establish certain rules and restrictions in this Diocese, relative to the admission of monuments within the walls of our churches, I have given regulations which follow, should be adopted in this behalf:

sons who are habitual communicants of the Church.

3. That the fee to be received by the Clergyman, (estawhich was stated the following issue of publications in the course of that period:—

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onsated with a view of restraining the undue and meonvenient multiplication of monuments,) shall vary according to the circumstances of the congregation, but in no case shall exceed £10 for a mural tablet; or £20 for a monument of whatever magnitude or design; and in no case shall be less than £2 10s.; all differences upon the subject being referable

to the decision of the Bishop.

The first of these rules must be made applicable in the case of tombstones and other memorials erected in burial grounds which are under the control of the Church of England.

The second will in effect supersede the necessity of a rule which I have already intimated my desire to establish, remittees,—a liberal arrangement, by which the Newcastle District Committee have benefitted to the extent of £70 specing persons who have fallen victims to their compliance with the custom of duelling; it being presumed that no such persons will be found to have been numbered among our specting persons who have fallen victims to their compliance

Your faithful and affectionate brother, (Signed) G. J. MONTREAL.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Church.

RESOLUTIONS passed at a Meeting held in Woodstock Church, on Monday, 18th January, 1841, to form a Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to be denominated "The Brock District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," Rear-Admiral Vansittart in the chair:

Moved by the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, Rector, and seconded by J. Royse Yeilding Esq.

Resolved, That as Christians the call is imperative on us

generally, some appropriate and impressive remarks in furtherance of the objects they were intended to Scriptures, which are able to make wise unto salvation, promote; also our duty to provide the members of the Church with that "form of sound words" the "Book of Common Prayer" in the spiritual use of which, the public worship of Almighty

God may be acceptably performed.

Moved by Captain Graham, R. N. seconded by Alex.

Murray Esq. R. N.

Resolved, That the fact, disclosed by the late census, of the existence of thousands in the District of London, (of which this District then formed a part) who belong to no denomination, and who consequently must be supposed to be living without any participation in the privileges of Christ's Church, or in the communion of His blessed Sacraments, calls upon us to unite, in the strength of the Lord, and in the power of his might, to gather these wanderers into the one fold, of which Christ is the one Divine and

Moved by Edward Buller, Esq. R. N., seconded by Frederick Fauquire Esq.

Resolved, That a Committee be now therefore formed, to be denominated "The Brock District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge." Which being once brought into active operation, and establishing depositories for Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and Tracts, in the various parts of the District, may warrant the hope, that the Word thus circulated shall not return void, but shall accomplish the ord wherever God experience in the language of the programment of the programment of the sound in the sound in the same programment. accomplish the end whereunto God appointed it; that subscriptions, however small, be requested, for the furtherance of the objects of the Society. And that the office-bearers and members of the Committee be, viz.

REAR-ADMIRAL VANSITTART, President.
REV. WM. BETTRIDGE, B. D., Rector, / Joint
J. ROYSE YELLDING Esq. / Secretaries.
HUGH BARWICK Esq. Treasurer.

COMMITTEE.
Messrs. Elliott, Colonel Light, Captain Graham, R. N. Edw'd Buller Esq., R. N. Sharp, Jones, John G. Vansittart Esq., Alex. Murray Esq., R. N. Frederick Fauquire Esq., Henry Finkle Esq., Rich'd Adams, Bartles, Cummings, Hart, and

With power to add to their numbers.-That the President, Secretaries, and Treasurer, be ex officio members of the Committee. That the Committee meet once a quarter. That an annual public meeting be held, at which a Report of the proceedings of the year shall be read; and that the compelled to draw from other sources a more diffusive Rector be requested to preach a Sermon on the Sunday preeding such meeting, and to allow a collection to be made in behalf of the Society. Further, that the Secretaries be authorised to acquaint the Bishop of the Diocese and the Parent Society, with the formation of this Committee.

(Signed) HENRY VANSITTART, Rear-Admiral, President and Chairman. J. ROYSE YEILDING, Joint Secretaries.

Woodstock, Jan. 18th, 1841.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOBLE ACT OF CHRISTIAN MUNIFICENCE.-We have heard of another of those acts of splendid liberality which dignify and adorn the character of the people among whom The Zoological Society, as we are informed, was indebted to the Rev. J. Clowes in no less a sum than 1700l.; and the Rev. gentleman finding that the funds of the society were by no means adequate to the successful realisa tion of the objects contemplated by its supporters, sent the directors a release for the debt, on the sole condition that the gardens should not be opened to the public on the Sab-bath. The condition annexed attests the Christian principle from which this munificent act emanated.—Manchester

OPENING OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, WOODSIDE, BIRK-ENHEAD.—The new church in the increasingly important and populous parish of Birkenhead was opened on Friday last. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large and respectable congregation attended. An admira-ble sermon was preached by the Rev. Fielding Ould, Insumbent of Christ Church, in this town; and a collection made for the erection of new school-houses within the district, in connection with the Church. We trust the exertions of the Incumbent, the Rev. Joseph Baylee, for promoting education in his district, will be warmly responded The population of the whole parish is increasing at the

CIRCULATION OF BIBLES.

(From the Oxford Herald.) Dr. Thomson, of Coldstream, and a Mr. Campbell, are holding meetings in different towns of the North of England, for the purpose of creating a feeling hostile to the authorised printers of the Bible, on the plea that the prices now paid for Bibles are extravagantly high.

At a meeting recently held at Liverpool, Mr. Campbell is

reported to have said that the monopolists' prices are-

Brevier Testament Minion Testament
Minion Bible
Small Pica Bible Small Pica Bible, fine 16 0 Now, Mr. Campbell has only to inquire at the Deposito

ries of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the British and Foreign Bible Society, and he will find that the actual prices paid by those societies to the printers of

 Brevier Testament
 0
 74

 Minion Testament
 0
 74

 Minion Bible
 2
 85

 Minion Bible, fine
 3
 32

 Small Properties
 3
 32
 Small Pica Bible Small Pica Bible, fine 5 5

Upon the subject of accuracy, Mr. Campbell thus expresses mself:—"The plea of accuracy is just as unfounded as the ea of economy. The bulk of our daily newspapers, notplea of economy. The bulk of our daily newspapers, plea of economy. The bulk of our daily newspapers, withstanding the rapidity with which they are got up, are

pose that any book so large as the Bible could be printed without errors; but Mr. Campbell is referred to the Report on King's Printer's Patent (Scotland), 1837, where he will find at page 50, that, in order to obtain as much accuracy as possible, the University of Oxford offers the following rewards:—A sovereign to any person pointing out an error affecting the sense, in any of the latest editions of the Bibles or Testaments printed at the University Press; and half-a-crown for a typographical error. Why is it that no claims have ever been made on the University printers, by either Mr. Campbell or Dr. Thomson?

A meeting was lately held at Bakewell for the purpose of raising funds to rebuild the dilapidated parish church; the amount required exceeded 5000l, upon hearing which the Duke of Rutland sent the munificent sum of 1000l. to the committee, and the Duke of Devonshire 500l. Subscriptions to a considerable amount were raised at the meeting. Leicester Journal.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a clergyman of the Scottish Episcopal Church to his friend in Canada, which gives a pleasing view of the prospects of this long depressed, and venerable branch of Christ's Catholic Church: "Intimately connected as the outward decency and re-

spectability of the Church are with her usefulness, you will rejoice to hear of the steps that have been taken since you left, for the more decent maintenance of her Clergy. I al-lude to our new Church Society, which is succeeding beyond our most sanguine expectations. Last year the incomes of the Clergy were all raised to £80; a very great matter, when you think of what some of them had before. This year the same minimum has been kept up, and considerable sums have been distributed for enabling aged Clergymen to procure assistants for building about 100 procure assistants for building about 100 procure assistants. procure assistants, for building chapels, &c. From the relief this Society has given to the Episcopal fund, the trustees have been enabled to double the allowance to the Bishops, or nearly so—altogether the Church Society this year distributed £1500, and funded £1300. If it shall meet with the same support in future years it will prove a means of the same support in future years, it will prove a means of great usefulness. Already it has cheered the hearts of many, who hardly knew, although they were satisfied with the merest necessaries of life, how, as we say, to make the two ends of the year meet. You will have heard of the Bill passed last year for removing the remaining restrictions of passed last year for removing the remaining restrictions of the Penal laws, or nearly so. We are now allowed to officiate occasionally in England, and thus clerical communion is established between the two Churches. Some speak of this as a piece of late and niggard justice, but I know, that the heads of the English Church could not venture to go the lengths in our favour that they wished. As a first instal-ment we shall be pleased with it. Indeed I am disposed to ook at it in a more favourable view than some do. of great importance to have got our Episcopacy and the jurisdiction of our Bishops recognised by Parliament. No one can now sneer at the name of Scotch Bishops. Then as to full communion—this affects the English Church, not us. They cut themselves off from us by their political arrangements,—not we from them. I am happy however to say that great interest is now taken in England, in the state of our Church. We have many more warm-hearted friends there, than we had some few years ago. Perhaps their difficulties and troubles are making them look more steadily to the nature of the Church as a religious society, independent of any political considerations. In consequence, its Catholic and Primitive order and faith, the only true bonds of Union, are becoming better understood. You can-not think what exertions are making by the Clergy and laity of the Church in England. They seem to be rou hemselves in earnest, and as a natural consequence the Church is gaining on the hearts of the people. To return Church is gaining on the hearts of the people. To return to ourselves, there have not lately been a great many changes. among us. Bishop Gleig died in the spring, and as you know the Rev. David Moir succeeded him in the Diocese of Brechin. The Primate is, I regret to say, in a very poor state of health, but he is to be able to deliver his usual course of lectures to the young men preparing for the ministry. Some new chapels have been lately built—a very beautiful one is just about completed at Portsoy, where Mr. Cooper has the charge; a new one is building at Fraser-burgh in connexion with a monument to good Bishop Jolly, now executing by Mr. Alexander Ritchie, our distinguished Scottish Sculptor, and pupil of the famous Thorwaldsen at Rome; and at Alloa and Inverness, they have also erected new churches.' From another letter received recently from Scotland by

our correspondent, we are also happy to learn that the proposed Scottish Episcopal University is in progress under high auspices, and that the eminent Scottish architect, Mr. John Henderson of Edinburgh, has been engaged to prepare the necessary plans for the building, which it is stated will be on a scale calculated to increase the attractions of the far-famed metropolis of Scotland, and to reflect additional lustre on the reputation of the architect.

Civil Intelligence.

CONTINUATION OF NEWS RECEIVED BY THE COLUMBIA.

account of Foreign Intelligence than we were able, owing to the want of space, to furnish in our last. For the following we are indebted to some of our Montreal contemporaries.

A terrific thunderstorm passed over London on the morning of the 3d inst., accompanied with violent wind and hail, and vivid lightning. Much damage was done among the trees in Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, St. James's, and the Regent's Park, numbers of them being shivered to pieces. At the seat of the Earl of Mansfield at Caen-wood, Highgate, immense damage was done. The steeple of Streatham Charch, on the Croydon road, was struck, and the building took fire, doing considerable damage. A great portion of the clock tower of Spitalfields Church received so much injury from being struck by the lightning that it will have to be pulled down and rebuilt.

An accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway on the 2d inst. by which three persons were killed. ed by the giving way of an archway, and the falling of a large quantity of earth. It was reported that another similar accident quantity of earth. It was reported that another similar achad taken place, and a number of lives lost. Since the comm ment of the works on this line, the railroad has furnished the Sussex County Hospital with between 300 and 400 accidents, about 70 or 80 lives have been lost, exclusive of the accidents above mentioned.

The Steamer Clyde, from Newcastle for Gibraltar, put into Corunna, where she took fire and was burnt to the water's edge-No lives lost. There was an accidental collision between H. M. mail steamship

Merlin, and a river steamer, on the morning of the 5th January. The former sustained very serious injury, and was obliged to put back into Liverpool.

In a severe storm on the coast of Syria, the English ship-of-war Zebra was wrecked, and seven of the crew drowned. Several other ships-of-war narrowly escaped shipwreek.

There has been a tremendous storm on the Black Sea, and many vessels were driven ashore and lost. A frightful occurrence took place on Christmas morning, at the

Roman Catholic Chapel, Francis street, Dublin. One of the planks upon which the people are accustomed to kneel, owing to the pressure of the people standing on it, broke. This created an alarm, and a rush was made for the door, and so great was the crowd that more than a hundred people were thrown down and trampled upon. Three persons were killed and several more se-

It has been ascertained that upwards of 100 seamen, connected with the ports of Newcastle upon Tyne and Sunderland, unhappily perished in the awful storms which raged on the eastern coast the month of November-many of them leaving wives and children in a miserable state of destitution.

There has been an awful fire at Dundee, by which three churches, being connected, were burnt down.

Lord Cardigan was hissed out of Drury Lane Theatre, recently. The Queen Dowager of Spain arrived at Leghorn, 21st ult.
We find no confirmation of the rumour that Prince Louis Napoleon was to be liberated from prison. He is, however, allowed to correspond with his friends.

The elegant mansion of Mr. Hoare, the Banker, in St. James's Park, was totally destroyed by fire.

The Hon. T. C. Robertson has succeeded Lord Auckland to the Governor-Generalship of India, pro tem. THE CHARTISTS. - On Friday a Chartist meeting of at least 5,000 people took place at Merthyr-Tydvil, for the purpose of petitioning the Queen and Parliament to pardon Frost and his

ompanions, now undergoing sentence of transportation in Aus-ralia. Several well known itinerant agitators addressed the assembly; some of the speeches were delivered in the Welch language. The whole affair passed off without any breach of the peace. Circulars were sent round to the clergy, inviting them to attend the meeting, but of course they were not accepted. A son of Frost and a son of Zephaniah Williams addressed the meeting--Hereford Journal.

In comparing the list of ships in commission at the present period with the list of those in active service last January, we find the strength of the navy at sea is increased by three three-deckers, two eighty-fours, three fifties, five sloops of war, and seven fire much less incorrect than many of the patentee editions of the word of Gad." It would be highly presumptuous to supfull reliance of the emergency of the case justifying them in asking for the necessary supplies. The number of seamen, marines, with which she attempted to wound the sentinel on duty at Buckand boys, now in employ, exceeds 43,000.—London Times.

and the bridges are everywhere broken up between Manheim and Cologne. On the 16th and 17th instants, the thermometer marked even here, 15 deg. of Reammur, or two degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit's thermometer. In Stuttgard, they had 17 degrees, and at Munich in the night, 19 degrees. Still you ing point of Fahrenheit's thermometer. In Stuttgard, they had 17 degrees, and at Munich in the night, 19 degrees. Still you see nothing but drilling of troops, and breaking in of horses for the cavalry and artillery. At Ludwigsburg the preparations are advancing rapidly, and by the second week in February, as I stated in my last, the troops are to be ready to march.

What the immediate object of these armaments are, remains the middle object of these armaments are, remains and landlords of hotels where the prisoner had lodged; and we were informed on what we consider resonance and the country of Essex.

The examination at the Home-office yesterday was conducted by Mr. Hall, chief magistrate at Bow-street Police-office; no other magistrate or public functionary was present. It commenced shortly after 10 o'clock, and occupied nearly three hours, during which a number of witnesses were examined, consisting of the waiters and landlords of hotels where the prisoner had lodged; and we were informed on what we consider consisting the country of Essex.

jecture their extent.

SWITZERLAND.—The Grand Council of Soleure have adopted the following principles as the basis of the new constitution of the

1. The sovereignty resides in the people, who exercise it through . The Catholic religion is the religion of the canton, except in

the bailiwick of Bucchegglaud, which professes the Evangelic 3. The liberty of the press is guaranteed, saving the repression

of abuses. 4. Industry and trade are free.

5. The right of petition is granted. It is reported that Switzerland is on the eve of some new politi-

slave trade renders them of so little value; also Serampore and other places in the East Indies. THE IONIAN ISLANDS .- Frequent shocks of earthquake continued to be felt in Zante, but almost all slight; when there happened stronger ones (which is seldom) they are sufficient to

overthrow those buildings, or parts of buildings which have been From Holland, Belgium, and Austria, there is no news of any

GREECE.—Advices from Athens of the 9th ultimo state that the discomfiture of Mehemet Ali had disappointed the government of Greece, which expecting that the pasha would have opposed a greater resistance, intended to avail itself of the embarrassments of the Ottoman empire to add a portion of Thessaly to the Hellenic kingdom. Much discontent prevailed, particularly among the Hydriots and Spezziots, who threatened to quit their islands and place themselves under the Turkish rule.

cultivate the relations of peace.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

REFUSAL OF ADMIRAL STOPFORD TO CONFIRM COMMODORE NAPIER'S CONVENTION WITH MEHEMET ALI. From the Globe of Monday night the 28th ultimo

The intelligence received by extraordinary express from Marseilles, for which we are indebted to a late edition of the Herald, confirms the report of Sir R Stopford's refusal to confirm the convention entered into by Commodore Napier with the Pacha, on the

ground of Commodore Napier's having exceeded his commission.

relations was restored.

RETREAT OF IBRAHIM PACHA FROM SYRIA. - At the same time that Mehemet Ali learned the refusal of Admiral Stopford to ratify the treaty, he received an overland despatch from his son Ibrahim stating that he and his entire army in two divisions, were in full retreat on Egypt. The Pacha says it consists of 30,000 marching by the safe

may expect to encounter the hostility of the Bedonins, whose reverence for the power and government of Mchemet Ali has been of Life.—On Wednesday night, a fire, attended with the loss of pretty well eradicated by recent events in Syria. They have commenced 'making a little war' on their own account, and by the last accounts from Suez, have had the audacity to attack a caravan of the Pacha, and capture and drive off 150 camels, and to seize on a return drove of 10 donkeys, and to carry off also some of Mr.

Wardbury's correla with reads my superior of the cellar under ground, wards were and presented in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the house called the Victoria Tavern, in the loss of five lives, took place in the loss of fi Waghorn's camels with goods, money, and passengers' luggage.

The amount plundered is laid by him at £350 to £400. The the desert with the Indian mail, he shall be accompanied by a their melancholy fate was soon too clearly revealed. The bodies guard. The last batch of passengers for India got through in safety, and all embarked for Bombay, with the exception of Mrs.

Turton and family. The steamer waited 36 hours for them, but

Some doubts having been expressed as to the precise nature of the advice to be offered to the Porte by the allies after the submission of Mehemet Ali, we feel that we shall not be found wrong in stating that the allies will advise the Sultan to grant to Mehemet Ali the hereditary possession of Egypt, as the governor of the Turkish province of Egypt, and not a vassal prince, as some Herald.

persons have been led to believe.

A letter from Constantinople, in the Commerce, asserts that it was the representatives of the four Powers in that capital who took the initiative in inducing the Divan to declare against recognising Commodore Napier's treaty, and not the Divan who first decided to that effect, and then informed the Ambassadors. There is a great deal of contradiction and obscurity about this point in all the accounts which we have seen from Constantinople.

-London Globe, January 4. A fearful tempest lately swept over the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, which did incalculable damage. A Russian steamer from Odessa to Constantinople was wrecked and 19 men perished.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY

ATTACK UPON A SENTINEL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Tuesday, Inspector Russel, A. division, who is stationed at Buckingham Palace, with other officers, to prevent improper persons entering, came to Bow-street Office about three o'clock in the afternoon, apparently in breathless haste, bearing in his hand a broken sword, to request the attention of Mr. Hall, the chief more or less than that "You will be assassinated;" "You will render yourself very unpopular," means neither more or less than that "You will be assassinated;" "You will be challenged to fight a duel." Here is a priest telling a gentleman of title, birth, and fortune, that if he dares to oppose the priest's party, he must calculate upon being murdered by attempting to stab the sentinel at the entrance in St. James's transgressions.] I conceive (said Mr. "You will be assassinated;" "You will render yourself very unpopular," means neither more or less than that "You will be assassinated;" "You will be challenged to fight a duel." Here is a priest telling a gentleman of title, birth, and fortune, that if he dares to oppose the priest's party, he must calculate upon being murdered by the knife of an assassin, or the pistol of a hully. The continuation is transgressions.] I conceive (said Mr. "You will be assassinated;" "You will be daren to the priest of the Romish Church, not only to require to the priest of the Romish Church, not only to require the held personally responsible," means that "You will be challenged to fight a duel." Here is a priest telling a gentleman of title, birth, and fortune, that if he dares to oppose the priest's party, he must calculate upon being murdered by the priest's party, he must calculate upon being murdered by the priest's party. sons entering, came to Bow-street Office about three o'clock in the afternoon, apparently in breathless haste, bearing in his hand Park, for refusing to allow her to pass.

enveloped in a cloak, walking towards the gate, she attempted to overtake him, but not being able, she called repeatedly to him, supposing him to be his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and just | James's Chronicle. as the page had gained the door, the sentinel observing her con duct, told her she could not be admitted, which irritated her to such a degree, she drew a short sword from under her dress, and made a thrust at him, but he fortunately parried off the weapon, and constable Payne coming up at the moment, he seized her to wrest the sword from her hand and secure her. She then became very violent, and in her struggles with the officer the sword was broken. Other assistance being procured, she was conveyed to the station-house in Gardner's-lane, Westminster, where she was ordered to remain until 10 o'clock next day (yesterday). The ordered to remain until 10 o'clock next day (yesterday). prisoner has resided for some time at the Park Hotel, Cumberland-gate.

entertained but that the woman examined at the Home Office

yesterday is insane. We understand that her husband is a colonel

The loris and were so formidable, that the English did not like to attack.

The universal opinion was, that the force of the British in China in the German service, from whom she is separated, but it is not clear whether she has been legally divorced or not. It is said she was no probability of any renewal of the foreign trade. Indeed it has also two sons lieutenants in the same service. In person she was thought years might chapse before that event would take

6,300 men; the whole of which are in addition to any estimate proposed to Parliament, and is an expense which the pressure of the times has compelled the Government to incur, and under a and that the Palace at Hampton Court is her hereditary property, ingham Palace is of straight form, and about the size of a common bayonet. It was broken in the scuffle which ensued. When GERMANY.—Frankfort, December 27.—Notwithstanding the severity of the cold, and the festivities of the season, all is here in motion. The Upper Rhine is quite closed, so that it is passed on foot, Albert, and must see him without delay. Since she left the Burlington Hotel, she has been for a day or two at several other hotels at the west end of the town, the last of which, we have heard, was Fenton's. The unfortunate woman also asserts that

veiled in mystery, and the German papers are not allowed to conas in the boy Jones's case, the evidence being taken in private, it is impossible to give details), that the protracted inquiry was evidently for the purpose of ascertaining whether any individuals were in the habit of calling on the prisoner, and if it was supposed she had any connections in this country, as from the first moment she was taken into custody no doubt existed as to her labouring under some mental delusion. The female servant that she engaged after leaving the Burlington Hotel was in attendance at the Home Office all the morning, but was not examined as a witness.

On the arrival of Mr. Phillipps, one of the Under Secretaries of the Under Secreta the Home Office, Mr. Hall communicated to that gentleman the nature of the evidence which had been adduced, and some time afterwards he left for a short time. On his return a warrant was It is reported that Switzerland is on the eve of some new political commotion.

Queen Christina is on her way to Switzerland.

Denmark.— The Government has determined to sell its establishments on the coast of Guinea, since the extinction of the state of the coast of Guinea, since the extinction of the pity and commisseration, and that no doubt could exist but that she was labouring under an aberration of intellect, probably arising from misfortune of a domestic nature.

ANTI-CORN-LAW AGITATION. The following seasonable letter has been addressed to the agriculturists of Ireland by the Earl of Mountcashel, cautioning them to be on the alert against the anti-corn-law agitators:—
"Moore Park, Nov. 12.

"Sir, -- Having received from 'The Society for the Protection established in this kingdom, may I request you will insert this short letter in your paper, the object of which is to request them (the Secretaries) to favour me with their names and address.—

This being for a public object, for the welfare of Ireland, and of no personal advantage, I am sure you will readily comply with my

RUSSIA.—Diplomatic notes, in a friendly tone, have passed between the Russian Ambasador and M. Guizot. They probably mean nothing more than the usual professions of a disposition to stirring. The power of the anti-corn-law faction consists in the combined effort of many manufacturing societies. Resistance, successful resistance, depends on the united exertions of the agriculturists. Scattered as we are, and distant asunder, we hardly know the utility of combination, but we must now try it in self-defence. 'Fas est ab hoste doceri.'

"Preparations are making to agitate the question again in parliament; large sums are subscribed to prosecute the warfare; lecturers are engaged to bias public judgment; and nothing is left undone to ruin the farmer. It is time, then, that Ireland should take a part in this contest. Let us remember she is an agricultural, and not a manufacturing country—that her income depends chiefly on the produce of her soil—and that in proportion The disappointment and excitement from such an interruption to the progress of pacification will be greatly diminished, if not altogether removed, by the intelligence that the Pacha had readily acceded to the terms proposed by Sir R. Stopford through Captain Fanshawe, his flag captain, in the name and by the authority of the British government, acting upon the Treaty of July in behalf of the four Powers. The Pacha wrote a leter to the Sultan, couched in terms expressive of most unqualified submission; engaged to restore the Turkish fleet, and finally to evacuate Syria. This letter was confided to Capt. Farshawe who proceeded with it to Marmorice, where Admiral Stopford awaited his return.

The devicesing effects on our funds which the first intelligence. madly suppose we can purchase their woollens and cottons, their where Admiral Stopford awaited his return.

The depressing effects on our funds which the first intelligence produced, was fully counteracted by the assurance that no further interruption was apprehended. The prices rallied to their opening prices, and confidence in the permanent establishment of peaceful unnatural conspiracy; and thus will they confer a lasting benefit on the agriculturists of this country

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"N.B.—I expect every patriotic journal that has the interests of Ireland at heart will give this letter a place in its columns."

gh Batanæ, concurred; but if these remonstrances should not be attended to, my mind for a moment that I had given utterance to anythin

Pacha announced that the next time his caravans proceed across under, when search was made for the unfortunate inmates, and owing to some mistake or mismanagement they did not go on Marshall, a sawyer, who had lodged in the house—were found, board.

Marshall, a sawyer, who had lodged in the house—were found, burned black, among the smouldering ashes. It is evident that

> the degree of freedom with which it is proposed by priests to indulge the owners of the soil. The following letter is be it observed, it was in the twilight, and at night, and not in the to indulge the owners of the soil. The following letter is said to have been addressed by an Irish priest to an extensive Protestant landholder of Mayo, Sir Roger Palmer, Baronet:—
>
> "Islandeady, Dec. 8, 1840.
>
> "Sir,—Having been informed that it is your determination to

> "Sir,—Having been informed that it is your determination to attend the Mayo election, I feel myself called upon to inform you attend the Mayo election, I feel myself called upon to inform you cordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove cordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove cordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove cordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove cordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove cordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove cordance with that practices of the Church and the practices of the Church. It is in obedience to that authority, and in strict accordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove that it is in obedience to that authority, and in strict accordance with that practice, I think I shall satisfactorily prove that it is not prove tha that you will render yourself very unpopular by advocating Conser-

"If I am well informed, there are many very respectable gentlemen Popish priest capable of making a poor man crawl on his han who are determined, should you, or your agent or driver, use any undue influence with the electors residing on your property, to

hold you personally responsible.

"However, you are the best judge on the occasion. I am induced to inform you of this circumstance from the most sincere respect for you and family. In the mean time, I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant."

(Signed) attempting to stab the sentinel at the entrance in St. James's the knife of an assassin, or the pistol of a bully; and this is

LATEST FROM CHINA.

The ship Montezuma, Captain Copp, has arrived at the break-water from Manilla, whence she sailed on the 1st of September. She brings accounts from Macao to the middle of August. The She brings account and a English missionary who was at the time bathing in the river, and had taken him to Canton, where he was quence attacked and destroyed the control of the divides the Chinese from the Portuguese jurisdiction, near Macao, and had killed sixty or seventy Chinese, with trifling loss on their part. Latest Particulars (from a Correspondent).—No doubt can be The forts at the Bocca Tigris have two hundred cannon mounted,

POOL

(From the London Record.)

A most gratifying demonstration of Protestant feeling was ex-A most gratifying demonstration of Protestant leeling was exhibited at Liverpool on Thursday last. The place of meeting was crowded, and the audience were addressed by Mr. M'Neile, Mr. M'Ghee, Mr. Stowell, and other eloquent speakers. We regret that owing to the pressure of much important matter, both domestic and foreign, we are unable to give a report of the other speeches, but we think it only justice to Mr. Stowell to give in speeches, but we think it only justice to Mr. Stowell to give in full the following triumphant vindication of himself and the Protestant cause, as reported in the Liverpool Standard:

The Rev. Hugh Stowell, in rising to second the resolution, said, I come not here, Mr. Chairman and fellow-Protestants and said, I come not nere, art. Charman and leftow-Protestants and fellow-Christians, to offer any apology. I have no apology to make. I am a man more sinned against than sinning. (Cheers.) My conscience in the sight of God acquits me of having said one word that was false, or one word that savoured of calumny or unkindness to any living man, in the case that has brought my name so painfully, but I trust usefully, before the eyes of the British public. (Cheers.) It may be allowed me, Sir, without the charge of egotism, to advert somewhat largely, and, indeed to confine my remarks to the case in which I was so deeply interested, and I think I may without vanity say,—because it was not a personal but a public, not an individual but a Protestant matter,—in which this great Protestant nation was so deeply interested, at a recent assize in this town. (Hear.) Were it merely any little invaded, much as that reputation must be dear to me as a man, and more as a Christian man, and most as a Christian minister, I would pass it by, and commit my case, as I have done, to him I would pass it by, and commit my case, as I have done, to him that judgeth rightly, and who can bring forth my righteousness as the light, and my just dealing as the noon-day. (Cheers.) But when I remember that the attempt, as has been again and again remarked this morning, is not simply to aim a blow at me, an unworthy individual, but at the fidelity and truthfulness of Protestant statement and advocacy in general, I cannot but feel, that to pass by the case without remark and without vindication would be pass by the case without remark and without vindication would be to pass by truth, without endeavouring to dispel any little mist that through me might seem to hover around her beauteous features, and without seeking to make her beam forth again in the sunshine of her own integrity and principle. (Applause.) Let it be allowed me then, to observe, my friends, that the occasion on which the event took place was a perfectly justifiable one. I was occupying the position which my friend Dr. Tattershall now occupies, at a great public meeting to petition the once-Protestant Government—though now the mutilated Protestant Government —of this country, to withdraw the annual grant of Protestant money for the support of a seminary to indoctrinate Popish priests in the dark theology of Dens and the black councils of the middle ages. Surely, then, as a Christian minister, as the clergyman of a Protestant Church, I was perfectly in my place, occupying a post in perfect keeping with my character and principles. Surely I was acting in obedience to my ordination vows, by which I am pledged and sworn to be ready to drive away all false doctrines and opinions, not only from England, but also from Ireland. (Hear.) It is not the United Churches, but the United Church of England and Ireland. ("Hear," and cheers.) We are fighting the battle of the Church of Ireland. Our reverend brethren from across the water-and we owe them a deep debt of gratitude they feel what we only hear of the Church of Rome, and they strive to awaken us before her fangs make us feel too (hear)they are fighting the battle of the Church of England. Theirs is the post of honour, because the post of danger. I will not call it the forlorn hope. Protestant hope is never forlorn. (Great cheering.) I was therefore, I repeat, perfectly in my place on the occasion when the circumstance took place which has brought me into such painful notoriety. I was also, I believe, perfectly in my place in bringing forward the document which formed the subject of the proceedings against me. That document was not a far-fetched tale, designed to illustrate some point irrelevant to the proceedings of the evening. It was adduced for the simple purpose of showing that the system against which the meeting was called to petition, inculcated opinions, and produced practices utterly unfit for this great Protestant Christian nation to countenance and support in any degree. (Hear.) I was therefore, I conceive, perfectly authorised in bringing forward a document which went to fasten and prove this charge. I say not on any which went to fasten and prove this charge, I say not on any individual priest, but to fasten it on the Romish system at large. (Hear.) I was equally borne out in the evidence on which I went in adducing that document. The document was not in the first instance addressed to myself. I had heard and inquired about it once and again before the meeting took place. It was put into my hands by two individuals on whose veracity and candour I had every reliance. I examined and cross-examined them to ascertain whether or no the persons vouching for the genuineness of the document, and the authenticity of the facts, were willing to stand up and swear to every particular it contained. I was assured that they were perfectly prepared. I read over the document. I saw nothing in it unfit for publication. It appeared to me deeply interesting, and something which concerned Protesmen. They had kept together till their arrival at Mezareib south the Jordan and marched through the Naplaus (a dangerous route through a hostile population,) passing betwen Jaffa and Jerusalem, both now in the hands of the Sultan, and pursuing the coast road to Gaza and El Arich. He expected to arrive at the former on the 11th without baggage or provisions, each man at starting laving only taken a supply for nine days. The second column was marching by the safer route, due south through Bafange.

We understand that Austria, Prussia, and the other Germanic to me deeply interesting, and something which concerned Protestants in general, and most of all the great community of Manchester, to be made acquainted with. The circumstances it detailed involved, to my mind, no charge that any man could fairly complain of, because it was no charge against the man, but against the system, not the party, but the principles of the Church in the meantime been made to the government of France against the system, not the party, but the principles of the Church of which he was a minister. (Cheers.) I may say, indeed, with laving only taken a supply for nine days. The second column was marching by the safer route, due south through Bafange. and the ancient territories of the Ammonites and Moabites, east of the Dead Sea.

Want of food and water will attend them; added to which they be taken by them.—Morning Herald.

What is a strength and the accessary, the initiative in hostilities can be taken by them.—Morning Herald.

Whatever that could be tortured into disrespect or disparagement to the individual. (Hear.) And let it be remarked, and those be taken by them.—Morning Herald. who are familiar with the details of the case need not be told, that this document did not mention the name of any individual priest. The inferential method by which it was deduced was entirely unauthorised. It might be made out, but the man O'Hara did not name the priest who had imposed the penance. He simply said, his priest. I nowhere and never charged any individual priest. I expressed my belief that some priest had done it, and I hold that belief to the present moment. (Cheers.) But while I hold this full conviction of my right to say this, I defy any person acquainted with the whole development of the trial to prove that I said who was the individual priest that had done it. (Hear.) But, Sir, I am charged with a great want of discretion and discernment in giving utterance to any name. I hate anonymous assassins of other men's reputations. (Cheers.) I never was, and, by the grace of God, I never will be, an assassin of this class. (Hear.) I never wrote an anonymous letter in my life. I conceive it to be dishonourable. I would put my name to what I write, and I would give the name of any man against whom I brought an accusation. (Applause.) We leave stealthiness and such crooked policy to that Church which is the mother and mistress of it. Church of England Protestants do not, and God forbid they ever should, make use of such dark and assassin-like methods. (Cheers.) After all, it has been, and will be, said, you The Dublin Evening Mail gives a curious illustration of and incredible a story, as that any priest should enjoin any man

and knees, and do a degrading penance. I turn then, to their own authorised canons, the canons of the Council of Trent, and own authorised canons, the canons of the Council of Trent, and there I find that they speak to this effect:—[Mr. Stowell then quoted chapter the 3d of the session on penance, investing the priest with power to impose punishment for sin, and enjoining him, at the peril of his own soul, to take care that the punishment was proportionable to the crime, as, otherwise, he would become a partaker in other men's transgressions.] I conceive (said Mr. confession, and to enjoin prayer, and ilmsgiving, and fasting, but whatever other penal and physical infletion he may in his discresee fit in their discretion to enforce such penances as that which the kind of an assassin, of the public judge of it.—St.

The kind of an assassin, of the public judge of it.—St.

The kind of an assassin, of the public judge of it.—St.

The kind of an assassin, of the public judge of it.—St.

The kind of an assassin, of the public judge of it.—St.

The kind of an assassin, of the public judge of a british jary, and in the midst of a british court of judicature, and denote that it is done in Ireland, and wherever Popery dares to do it, this is only one other demonstration among the teeming multitule that encompass uses that the stand up in the face of a British jary, and in the midst of a British court of judicature, and denote that it is done in Ireland, and wherever Popery dares to do it, this is only one other demonstration among the teeming multitule that encompass uses that the stand up in the face of a British jary, and in the midst of a British court of judicature, and denote the courts of law; at all events it is a case for the House of a British jary, and in the midst of a British jary, and in the midst of a British jary, and in the midst of a British jary, and the stand up in the face of a British jary, and in the midst of a British jary, and the standard up in the face of a British jary, and in the midst of a British jary, a stand up in the face of a British jary, and in the midst of a British court of judicature, and den that it is done in Ireland, stration among the teeming multitule that encompass us on every side, that Popery has a conscience that fears nothing, and a brow of brass that shrinks not from same and infamy if she can accomplish her purpose. (Loud cheers.) Need I remind you that you have had it amply brought before you by the press, and that in one instance by an individual who lad been himself a priest, are things of every-day occurrence in Ireland. Who has not heard of Lough Derg, and the stations in its neighbourhood. (Hear, hear.) Even Mr. Inglis, a Literal, gives ample details of the dreadful scenes of this kind which are to be witnessed in all parts of the country. (Cheers.) M. Noel, not one (though I abundant evidence to the same effect, and says, that thousands of

Popery the half-way house between Christianity and Paganism-

penances. And if saints were canonized for such deeds as these, was O'Hará to be considered a degraded man in the eyes of Popery because he crawled on his hands and knees to save his

UPPER CANADA. soul? (Hear, hear.) We denounce, abhor, loathe, and execrate the system, and from our hearts we compassionate, pity, and weep over these poor dupes and votaries of superstition, (Cheers.) but it has been circulated, as you are aware, that O'Hara is an idiot, and, therefore, that for me to bring forward his case argued very little sense, and very little forbearance towards Popery. What are the real facts of the case? They are these. I had not the most distant idea that O'Hara had lost his senses till long after I read the document. (Hear.) I was not aware of it when I was first written to on the subject. But what, after all, are the facts of the case? Up to the time of his doing the penance, O'Hara had discovered no indications of linearity whatever. (Cheers.) We have further the testimony of those witnesses who ought to have been called, and if God spares us, I hope yet shall they believed him to be a sane man at the time he gave them; and that if they had thought him insane they would have taken him into custody at once. But let any dispassionate and unpreduced the dinner of even the semblance of a political character. other gentlemen of Toronto and its vicinity anxious to pay him into custody at once. But let any dispassionate and unprejudiced man look at the document, at the questions and answers, and mark how coherent, how consistent, how straightforward, how tic—of a man in his sober senses, though under the dark and grinding spell of a terrific superstition. (Cheers.) It is true that Patriot, Feb. 2. shortly afterwards, that very morning, he appeared to become insane. Is it to be wondered at? We have a poor creature suffering under his penance, crawling four hours a day, two at night and two in the morning, in this cruel way, fevered in mind and emaciated in body, interrupted in his penance, on the performance of which he believed his everlasting resting to depend, dragged from it to the workhouse, and thus impressed with the idea that his soul would be eternally lost,—I say, it was enough to make a mind already strung up to the next point to bursting, fly off into downright maduess. (Hear.) But who drove him to madness? ("The man that gave him the work to do.") Since his confine—Ib. ment in Lancaster Asylum, he has maintained, as the physician has assured me, an obstinate, unbroken silence. Nothing can induce him to breathe a syllable, so that it is impossible to know whether he is now insane or not, whether he is a knave or a mad man. (Hear.) I draw no inference. I give you the simple state of the case. I gave what I conceived to be of deep moment to all I never asserted that any individual priest had made the man submit to the penance. I never mentioned any name on that occasion. I simply gave the statement as it stood. And what was my object in so doing? My object was to stand between the oppressor and the oppressed. (Applause.) To do justice to the poor, and to avert from them the iron sceptre of those who make the iron enter into their very souls. (Hear.) Is a man to be lauded and applauded as Mr. O'Connell was, because he comes, with beautiful consistency, to defend the cause of debased, en-slaved, enchained Africans, and is he to be censured, and denounced, and driven out of society, because he stands up for the degraded, enslaved, enchained laity of the Romish Church? (Cheers.) Because he would burst from their souls fetters ten thousand times more debasing and degrading than those that ever bound a sable arm. (Cheers.) Are we to avert the lash from lacerating the back of the poor slave, and not to denounce the secret spell that lacerates the hands and knees of the poor dupe of Popery? A man has come forward to prove that he has three times done this penance, and once under the eye of the priest, and every time at his bidding, and did it so cruelly that for three weeks he was mable to do a stroke of work as he expressed it. We significant the second of the poor stroke of work as he expressed it. he was unable to do a stroke of work, as he expressed it. not a deed of justice and common humanity for an Englishman to stand between such oppression and the oppressed, much more the deed of a minister of mercy, a minister of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, whose blood cleanseth from all sin, and which has not left any room for such self-inflicted tortures to fill up the measure of his infinite atonement for ever made? (Applause.) Was it not right for him to lift up his voice against such practices? (Hear.) If the Protestant clergy did not lift up their voices against it, the Protestant community would shortly have bitterly to lament it. We know that these things are done in Ireland. The boast of Rome is that she is one. What is done in Ireland is virtually done in England, virtually done wherever Popery exists. If a man be a rascal at Rome, or in Ireland, he is a rascal in England too. If Popery be a rascal, a usurpress, a tyrant, at Rome or in Ireland, she is a rascal, a usurpress, a tyrant in old England. (Great applause.) If the Romanists begin now to put penances down in Ireland, thank God for it. suffering I may have gone through in consequence of any degree of suspense or anxiety respecting the trial—though God has kept my mind in peace—and after it was decided, my concern was n about the verdict, I cared little for it, but about the not bringing forward a mass of evidence that would have carried at once the moral verdict of all England. (Cheers.) But under this discouragement I opened my Bible, that blessed well-spring of comfort and joy, and my eye met, as if it had stood out in letters of light, the words "Fear net, Paul; thou shalt be brought before Cæsar. [To be concluded in our next.]

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. The fast running steamship Neptune, Captain Rollins, arrived

yesterday from Galveston bringing dates from that city up to the

The news from the frontier, if true, is highly important. letter has been received at Austin from San Antonio which declares positively that it is the intention of the Mexican Govern-

According to the letter the loan of 3,000,000 Dollars lately obtained by Mexico is to be expended as follows:—2,000,000 Dollars towards purchasing and arming two steamships, to act against the Texian navy; the balance to be applied in carrying on operations by land; General Arista to have command of the invaders. His first object is to take possession of Goliad and San Antonio, and then propositions will be made to the Texian government which of course the latter will not accept.

COLONIAL.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

DISTURBANCES AT THE ELECTION.—Harbour Grace, Tuesday, Dec. 8.—Reserving for another opportunity an account of the violent and nefarious proceedings of Hanrahan's party on the North Shore, I embrace the present moment to acquaint you with the still more ferocious and tragical outrages that have this day been perpetrated by them at Carbonear.

Down to about half-past two o'clock, things went on without any remarkable demonstration,—each party sending in their voters tally for tally,—Prendergast still keeping from 20 to 30 ahead.— By this time, however, Hanrahan was completely run out, and a boat beaving in sight with a further supply for Prendergast, the rage of Hanrahan's people immediately broke loose; hundreds of pickets were torn from the nearest fence, and without a moment's arning, broken in shivers upon the heads of the Magistrates and other gentlemen who had accompanied Mr. Prendergast to Carbonear. The Harbour Grace people having incautiously dispersed themselves about the town were cut off in their attempt to join their companions, and beaten with the most relentless cruel-Capt. Punton had six or eight pickets successively broken upon him. Mr. Ridley was felled by a blow of a bludgeon from some villain behind. Mr. Henderson would have been murdered had he not been provided with a second pistol—the contents of the first having missed his savage antagonist; scores of our peaceful inhabitants are mangled in the most horrible nanner, and in fact the worst of the story is not yet known. -Correspondent of the Ledger.

Since the above, we have seen a gentleman who left the Bayon Wednesday evening about half past six o'clock, and arrived here some time in the course of the night, or early yesterday morning He states that before he left, the Priests' party at Carbonear had threatened to go in a body to Harbour Grace, and fire the town, and that the inhabitants of the latter place had armed themselves for resistance. Mr. Ridley was still lying in a very dangerous condition.

Yesterday morning the Solicitor General with the High constable crossed the Bay, for the purpose of assisting the authorities there; and this morning, wind permitting, 100 soldiers under Major Law, will proceed round to the Bay in a brig hired for the

LOWER CANADA.

The Transcript of Tuesday states that Kingston is fixed upon for the seat of Government. Although we have not the opportunities which our cotemporary has of acquiring official intelligence, we are enabled to state most positively, that his informa-tion is incorrect. The first and second sessions of the United love him sincerely) apt to judge too larshly of Popery, gives us Legislatures will not be held in Kingston, but it is more than probable that the seat of Government will be established there as persons are to be seen crawling on the hands and knees, streaking the rocks with their blood (Hear, hear.) A clergyman, high soon as the necessary accommodation can be procured. In the mean time the wits of the public will be set to work, when we inin the Church of England, who, on turning from Judaism, halted at the half-way house of Popery—if I should not rather call treal, Kingston, Toronto, or Bytown.—Montreal Herald.

A cotemporary stated vesterday that a proclamation form them that the first session will not be held in Quebec, Monoffered to come forward and swear, that at Rome, by the order of

A cotemporary stated yesterday that a proclamation of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada would be issued on that day; but, although not "authorized," we can inform our readers has also two sons leutenants in the same service. In person sue is about five feet three inches high, slender figure, and of prepossessing countenance. Her manners are very mild and lady-like, and she assumes the name of the Countess Resterlitz. Her principal delusion (which is supposed to have been brought on by the cipal delusion (which is supposed to have been brought on by the counters are very mild and lady-like, and the Merchant and Washington, to sail in about thirty days for the unit of O'Hara, by crawling on his hands and the Merchant and Washington, to sail in about thirty days for the unit of O'Hara, by crawling on his hands and the Merchant and Washington, to sail in about thirty days for the unit of O'Hara, by crawling on his hands and the Merchant and held up as patterns in modern times, whose of business on the 1st of May. We are not yet at liberty to state of business on the lat of O'Hara, by crawling on his hands and the Merchant and the Merchant and Washington, to sail in about thirty days for the new Parliament will be summoned to meet for the despatch the United States.—Philadelphia Gazette.

The following have been received by the Editor:—

Cardinals, and under the eye of the Pope, he has performed a day; but, although not "authorized," we can inform our readers that it will not be issued until the 6th or 7th February, and that it will not be issued until the 6th or 7th February, and that it will not be issued until the 6th or 7th February, and that it will not be issued until the 6th or 7th February. In the following have been received by the Editor:—

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THE REV. HUGH STOWELL'S SPEECH AT THE GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING AT LIVER- miracles they blazen and whose names they canonize, are distinguished for similar penances. Nor are these only cases of far and lency the Governor General remarked at Kingston, any person guished for similar penances. Nor are these only cases of far and by gone days. If time permitted, I might read extracts from a book lately published by Mr. Wiseman, giving an account of the saints canonized in 1833, some for the most terrific self-inflicted vening and the saints canonized in the saints canonical canonical

The people of Maine have again elected as their governor, the redoubtable Mr. Kent, whose name was rendered so familiar to us about two years since by his ravings on the boundary question. We wish the Mainites joy on their good sense and sound judgment. They seem determined that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, to embroil England and America in a war, and much do we fear they will be gratified. It is to be hoped at all events, that our government sees by this time the necessity of putting an end to those vexatious disputes, and settling at once and forever this troublesome question; the best boundary we could have would be the Hudson, and the war advocates in the States seem to be of

the same opinion:—Cobourg Star.

DINNER TO SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.—In this paper will be ought to have been called, and if God spares us, I hope yet shall be called (much applause); we have their testimony; not only that O'Hara gave the answers precisely as they are put down, but they believed him to be a sane man at the time he gave them; they believed him to be a sane man at the time he gave them; very properly taken the lead on this occasion, and thereby divestparting tribute to His Excellency are expected to honor with their presence the intended festivity. Sir George Arthur has unhesitating, how unembarrassed they are, and if they do not appear more like the answers of a sane man than those of a luna- and should not be allowed to depart without some acknowledgment of our sense of his unwearied attention to his Executive duties

INSTALLATION OF THE MAYOR .- Yesterday being the day appointed by law for this ceremony, His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, proceeded in carriages to the Court of Queen's Bench—where being introduced by Henry Sherwood, Esq. Queen's Counsel, Geo: Monro, Esq. was sworn into Office by the Judges, the Chief Justice presiding. On returning to the City Hall, the Mayor administered the usual oaths to the Members of the Council; after which they accompanied the Weship to his bayes a wheat of the Members of the Council.

WM. STODART & SONS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

No. 1, GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON. & W. ROWSELL, having been appointed Agents by Messrs Stodard & Soxs for the sale of their PIANO-FORTES in Canada, will be happy to receive orders for any of their Instruments, to be imported from England. The following is a List of the variou Instruments, with prices in Sterling money, to which 50 per cent. must be added for cost of packages, difference of exchange, freight, insurance.

Rec:

Mahogany. Fine Mah. Rosew.

Guineas Guineas Guineas

Patent Horizontal Grand Plano-Fortes, with

6\frac{1}{2}\text{ octaves} \quad \quad \text{ 120} \quad 125 \quad 140 \quad 140 \quad \quad \text{ 140} \quad \quad \text{ 140} \quad \

Square Piano-Fortes, 6 oct. and met. plate 46

Do. do. do. do. and cir-cular corners.

Patent Grand Square Piano-Fortes, 6 oct. Oo. do. do. of oct.

One-fifth of the price must be paid on ordering the instrument, ind the balance on delivery, for which 10 per cent. discount will be llowed. A discount of 15 per cent. will be deducted, if the whole mount is paid at the time of giving the order.

Orders given immediately, can be executed so as to be shipped by the

A SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, by Stedart & Son, on Sale, price £55 prency. Enquire of Henry Rowsell, King Street.

A BAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the House of Industry, will be held in this City during the first week in May, to which the Ladies of Toronto are respectfully requested to contribute. The exact day on which the Bazaar will be held, as also the place to which contributions are to be sent, will be announced in a future advertisement A large portion of the means of this institution has hitherto beet lerived from an annual parliamentary grant, of which it is this year leprived in consequence, of the Legislature not having assembled; and he funds of the charity are so nearly exhausted, that it is much to be feared that the House must be closed, unless some great efforts are made support it. Toronto, Feb. 6, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the list inst., was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 11th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th

T. W. BIRCHALL

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. WANTED immediately, an Assistant, qualified to teach Mathema-tics, Arithmetic, and Writing, and to make himself generally setul.

A Gentleman looking forward to the ministry might find this an ad-

antageous opening.

Apply (if by letter post paid,) to the Rev. R. V. ROGERS.

Kingston, Dec. 30, 1840. TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

MRS. CROMBIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following.

M. C. CROMBIE,

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday
January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.—
A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal.
Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.
N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted.
Dec. 29, 1840.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL,

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL.

THE Christmas Vacation of this Institution will commence on the 24th Inst. and end January 11, 1841.

There are Two vacancies as Boarders.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1840.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING 1841. THE Subscribers beg to intimate for the information of the Trade and their distant Customers, that early in January they will open out a very large and general Supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hosicry, Straw Bonnets, &c., imported by the last fall ships, and which possesses the attraction of having been laid in during a period of the greatest depression at home.

From the experience of last Spring they believe their Customers are pretty well convinced of the decided advantage they gain by having supplies to offer for sale at least two months earlier than Goods can arrive out next year, and the advantage too of taking such Supplies by Winter Roads to the more remote places must be allowed by all.

RUCHANAN HARRIS & Co.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS, & Co. N. B .- B., H., & Co.'s Winter Stock of Groceries, Liquors, Leather, c. will be found most extensive. Hamilton, U. C., 24th December, 1840.

WATERLOO HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCY

and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting
of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresses,
Plain and Shot Silks, Hosiery, Gloves. Bleached and Fancy Shirting,
Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of
England Black and Invisible Green Cloths. In addition to his usual
business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by
whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large
supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand.

W. M. WESTMACOTT.

See 1 1840.

WANTED.—A Young Man, who is willing to make himself generally useful in a Store. One who has a knowledge of the Grocery Business would be preferred. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to G. P. at this office.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1841.

MARRIED.

At Brooklyn, New York, on the 12th January, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Richard Hughes Esq. of Emily, U. C., to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John Hall Esq. of Brooklyn, formerly of Peterborough, U. C.

At Cobourg, on the 1st instant, after a long illness, which he bore with meek submission to the Divine will, and a humble yet firm dependence upon a crucified Redeemer, James Lawder Esq., son of John Lawder Esq. of the city of Dublin, Barrister, aged

At Halifax, on the 14th ult., Lieut.-Colonel Snodgrass, late Deputy Quartermaster General of Her Majesty's Forces in Nova Scotia, and son-in-law of Sir Archibald Campbell, late Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Feb. 5th:

J. Davidson Esq. rem.; Rev. Mark Burnham, rem.; Rev.
A. N. Bethune (3) add. sub. and rems.; Rev. C. T. Wade; C.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

February 2 .- Purification of Virgin Mary.

- 7.—Septuagesima Sunday. 14.—Sexagesima Sunday.
- 21.— Quinquagesima Sunday. 24.—Ash Wednesday.
- 25 .- St. Matthias. 28 .- First Sunday in Lent.

RURAL FUNERALS.*

Among the beautiful and simple-hearted customs of rural life which still linger in some parts of England, are those of strewing flowers before the funerals, and planting them at the graves of departed friends. These, it is said, are the remains of some of the rites of the primitive church; but they are of still higher antiquity, having been observed among the Greeks and Romans, and frequently mentioned by their writers, and were, no doubt, the spontaneous tributes of unlettered affection, originating long before art had tasked itself to modulate sorrow into song, or story it on the monument. They are now only to be met with in the most distant and retired places of the kingdom, where fashion and innovation have not been able to throng in, and trample out all the curious and interesting traces of the olden time.

In Glamorganshire, we are told, the bed whereon the corpse lies is covered with flowers, a custom alluded to in one of the wild and plaintive ditties of Ophelia:-

> "White his shroud as the mountain snow, Larded all with sweet flowers: Which be-wept to the grave did go, With true love showers.

There is also a most delicate and beautiful rite observed in some of the remote villages of the south, at the funeral of a female who has died young and unmarried. A chaplet of white flowers is borne before the corpse by a young girl nearest in age, size, and resemblance, and is afterwards hung up in the church over the accustomed seat of the deceased. These chaplets are sometimes made of white paper, in imitation of flowers, and inside of them is generally a pair of white gloves. They are intended as emblems of the purity of the deceased, and the crown of glory which she has received in heaven.

In some parts of the country, also, the dead are carried to the grave with the singing of psalms and hymns: a kind of triumph, "to show," says Bourne, "that they have finished their course with joy, and are become conquerors." This, I am informed, is observed in some of the northern counties, particularly in Northumberland, and it has a pleasing, though melancholy effect, to hear, of a still evening, in some lonely country scene, the mournful melody of a funeral dirge swelling from a distance, and to see the train slowly moving along the landscape.

"Thus, thus, and thus, we compass round Thy harmless and unhaunted ground, And as we sing thy dirge, we will The daffodill And other flowers lay upon The altar of our love, thy stone."

There is also a solemn respect paid by the traveller to the passing funeral in these sequestered places; for such spectacles, occurring among the quiet abodes of nature, sink deep into the soul. As the mourning train approaches he pauses, uncovered, to let it go by; he then follows silently in the rear; sometimes quite to the grave, at other times for a few hundred yards, and having paid this tribute of respect to the deceased, turns and resumes his journey.

The rich vein of melancholy which runs through the English character, and gives it some of its most touching and ennobling graces, is finely evidenced in these pathetic customs, and in the solicitude shown by the common people for an honoured and a peaceful grave. The humblest peasant, whatever may be his lowly lot while living, is anxious that some little respect may be paid to his remains. Sir Thomas Overbury, describing the "faire and happy milkmaid," observes, "thus lives she, and all her care is, that she may die in the springagain in glory.'

marble.

and exists only in the most remote and insignificant impulses, to distrust its sallying emotions, and to supply its most affecting and picturesque usage, by studied form and pompous ceremonial. Few pageants can be more stately and frigid than an English funeral in town. ling mourners, who make a mockery of grief. "There is soon forgotten; the hurrying succession of new intimates and new pleasures effaces him from our minds, vading melancholy over every hill and vale, and saddens all the landscape

also, perpetuate the memory of the friend with whom the solemnities of death, were presented to the mind. dying chamber; there was the Lord of angels Himself we once enjoyed them; who was the companion of our We first descend one step, and then must ascend a dark there, waiting to receive his ransomed one. most retired walks, and gave animation to every lonely and narrow staircase; on the top we come to a landing scene. His idea is associated with every charm of place of large size: there is much that is picturesque in nature; we hear his voice in the echo which he once de- a building not originally intended for a dwelling-house, lighted to awaken; his spirit haunts every grove which but altered from time to time in order to adapt it to its he once frequented; we think of him in the wild upland present purpose; this wide landing-place is now fitted solitude, or amidst the pensive beauty of the valley. up like a kitchen, with all the homely and useful things In the freshness of joyous morning, we remember his commonly seen in the cottages of the poor, arranged beaming smiles and bounding gaiety; and when sober with neatness and order; this kitchen, or landing-place, evening returns with its gathering shadows and subduing led to a yet larger room, in one part of which was a quiet, we call to mind many a twilight hour of gentle pillar projecting from the wall, in another a pendent talk and sweet-souled melancholy.

* From the works of Washington Irving,

"Each lonely place shall him restore, For him the tear be duly shed; Beloved, till life can charm no m And mourn'd till pity's self be dead."

Another cause that perpetuates the memory of the deceased in the country, is, that the grave is more immediately in sight of the survivors. They pass it on their way to prayer; it meets their eyes when their hearts are softened by the exercises of devotion; they linger about it on the sabbath, when the mind is disengaged from worldly cares, and most disposed to turn aside from present pleasures, and to sit down among the solemn mementos of the past. In North Wales, the peasantry kneel and pray over the graves of their deceased friends for several Sundays after the interment; and where the tender rite of strewing and planting flowers is still practised, it is always renewed on Easter, Whitsuntide, and other festivals, when the season brings the companion of former festivity more vividly to mind. It is invariably performed by the nearest relatives and friends; no menials nor hirelings are employed; and if a neighbour yields assistance, it would be deemed an insult to offer compensation.

I have dwelt upon this beautiful rural custom because s it is one of the last, so is it one of the holiest offices of love. The grave is the ordeal of true affection. It is there that the divine passion of the soul manifests its superiority to the instinctive impulse of mere animal attachment. The latter must be continually refreshed and kept alive by the presence of its object; but the love that is seated in the soul can live on long remembrance. The mere inclinations of sense languish and decline with the charms which excited them, and turn with shuddering disgust from the dismal precincts of the tomb; but it is thence that truly spiritual affection arises, purified from every sensual desire, and returns like a holy flame to illumine and sanctify the heart of the survivor.

The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other wound we seek to heal-every other affliction to forget; but this wound we consider it a duty to keep open—this affliction we cherish and brood over in solitude. Where is the mother who would willingly forget the infant that perished like a blossom from her arms, though every ecollection is a pang? Where is the child that would willingly forget the most tender of parents, though to emember be but to lament? Who, even in the hour of agony, would forget the friend over whom he mourns? Who, even when the tomb is closing upon the remains of her he most loved; when he feels his heart, as it were, crushed in the closing of its portal, would accept of consolation that must be bought by forgetfulness? No, the love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection; when the sudden anguish, and the convulsive agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, is softened away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the days of its loveliness-who would root out such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom, yet who would exchange it, even for the song of pleasure, or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song. There is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living. Oh, the grave ! - the grave ! It buries every error - covers every defect-extinguishes every resentment! From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave, even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb, that he should ever have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him.

THE OLD VERGER,*

There is a beautiful account given of the journey of Hegesippus, one of the ancient Christians, among his and a reaching forth unto the things that are before, for bear the thoughts of endless confusion, of virtue depressed and "He met," it is said, "a Melchizefellow believers. sheet." The poets, too, who always breathe the feel- dek in every city, who refreshed not his body only, but ing of a nation, continually advert to this fond solicitude his soul too, with bread and wine; and he and they were about the grave. The custom of decorating graves was one in the Lord, through one loaf and one cup, through once universally prevalent: osiers were carefully bent one faith and one Spirit. When he came to a strange over them to keep the turf uninjured, and about them city, he was no stranger; in the moment that he prewere planted evergreens and flowers. "We adorn their sented himself to its Church, a holy family was ready to Lord Jesus." grave," says Evelyn, in his Sylva, "with flowers and take him in. Thus he went from blessing to blessing, and redolent plants, just emblems of the life of man, which from the blessed to the blessed." The writer of this has been compared in Holy Scriptures to those fading | beautiful account goes on to introduce an affecting conbeauties, whose roots being buried in dishonour, rise trast. "It is," he writes, "an interesting speculation, what would be the thoughts, the feelings of a man, who should at this day traverse the visible Church of Christ: There is certainly something more affecting in these where is the one and same faith in accordance with the prompt and spontaneous offerings of nature, than in the law, the prophets and the Lord? Instead of finding Saviour Jesus more than ever before, and had been enmost costly monuments of art; the hand strews the church after church, he would find sect after sect;" this abled to receive more of His fulness. flower while the heart is warm, and the tear falls on the is too true; and yet, many as are the nominal distincgrave as affection is binding the osier round the sod; tions among Christians, there is one point of union bebut pathos expires under the slow labour of the chisel, tween those who are born again, and made new creatures and is chilled among the cold conceits of sculptured in Christ Jesus; there is one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and It is greatly to be regretted that a custom so truly through all, and in them all: one chord being touched, elegant and touching has disappeared from general use, is often enough to awaken a responsive chord, and to enkindle the soul's deep affections. We are told, indeed, villages. But it seems as if poetical custom always that this is a cold selfish world: we know too well that shuns the walks of cultivated society. In proportion as it is so; yet there are those who are not of the world, people grow polite they cease to be poetical. They even as their divine Master was not of the world, and talk of poetry, but they have learned to check its free they can still, even as the primitive Christians did, love one another with a pure heart fervently.

And as the Christian meets with some fellow Christians at every stage of his heavenward journey, with whom to take sweet counsel together, and to walk to The sound of the metre aroused him; he stretched out through the very bowels of it? Is it because there is not corrup-It is made up of show and gloomy parade; mourning the house of God as friends, so the Christian will, in his wasted arm, and opened his eyes, and said again the carriages, mourning horses, mourning plumes, and hire- every place, find his master's work awaiting him, the line :works, the employments which God has before ordained is a grave digged," says Jeremy Taylor, "and a solemn that he should walk in them; some of the poor and ig- "Beautiful," he repeated; "the filthy garments all mourning, and a great talk in the neighbourhood, and norant to instruct, some dying believer to visit and enwhen the days are finished, they shall be remembered courage. Such thoughts naturally arose when I heard The associate in the gay and crowded city of the dismissal to eternal glory of one whom I had visited in a distant place, and whose gratitude for the visits of an uninvited stranger was deep and affecting: flowers: at length his turn came; the dear friend who and the very scenes and circles in which he moved are I may be indulged in a review of some of these visits, first gave me the privilege of seeing him, and of whom incessantly fluctuating. But funerals in the country are solemnly impressive. The stroke of death makes a by the ancient gate leading to the cathedral precincts. wider space in the village circle, and is an awful event Kings and conquerors have passed beneath that lofty speak, but he clasped his poor skeleton hands, and lifted in the tranquil uniformity of rural life. The passing- arched gate-way, and visions of the olden time will often up his eyes in answer to some text she repeated. bell tolls its knell in every ear; it steals with its per- present themselves to the mind as we tread; but memory and imagination were silenced as we entered the on him, had left the room to send some one on an errand, same danger? How great a part of the innocence of the world low door close by the gate-way, for since we were about and when she came back the spirit was gone. "He is nothing else but want of opportunity to do the wickedness they The fixed and unchanging features of the country, to pay a visit to a dying man, the realities of life, and died alone," did we say? Nay, there were angels in that have a mind to! And how many forbear sinning, not because column. It was evident that whatever the building had

* From the Penny Sunday Reader.

but decent bed, lay, supported by pillows, the emaciated they (as it indeed deserves) do despise it. Nor is it that graver they must be seeing him for the last time.

had talked and read to him of Jesus: "I love Him," he said; "I love His name and His word."

but Christ; none but Jesus Christ." He much en- the mind and carriage. It doth indeed bar and banish all vanity joyed the hymn beginning-

"Rock of ages cleft for me, Let me hide myself in Thee :"

the Lord Jesus Christ?"

cumstances of that brilliant summer's day.

In the precincts of an ancient cathedral,

" A temple shadowy with remembrances Of the majestic past."

how naturally does the mind go back to scenes long past away; what traces do we see of the times gone by. We had found one sheltered corner where stones were piled on stones, fragments of marble and granite: how long both unanswered questions; but the wild lychnis flower here among the ruins,—even He who makes the wildertered by lofty walls that had once formed the sides of a silent cloister, or of the banquetting room of some mighty ruby and amethyst.

of them, and then kindly told them to look from the on securely to destruction. - Bishop Hopkins. window how pleasant the prospect was: how cool the turf looked, shadowed by the dark elms, and how picturesque the varied dwelling-houses, and the stately towers of the cathedral. There was not a murmur, not a sigh of complaint, that he should never look upon that view ed to the eye of his mind. And, for the present, he was content to wait. All in his humble home was neat and decent; there was a range of plants both inside and and geranium, and southernwood.

The Christian may have "a good hope through grace:" I trust he had; but he could not rest there; he wanted wish it to be true: and I never yet heard of one person of canmore than hope; he wanted certainty; and his frame of dour, who wished to find the evidence of the gospel satisfactory, mind seemed a forgetting of the things that are behind, and did not find it so. Dull imaginations and hard hearts can he said, "I want a signal that I am the Lord's child." I reminded him of the declaration. "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God," and his reply was, " Jurselves are nothing. The Lord is a good God to us." Another time he was able to say "I am happy in my Saviour; I trust in the

Thus he went on day by day, and week by week, sometimes extremely ill, and then a little revived. Being asked how he had felt one day when he had been thought to be dying, he said, "I thank the Almighty God, I had a better hope in the Lord Jesus." "A better hope," I thought; it seemed as though, then in the immediate view of death, he had felt the need of the

Another time he listened to the sacramental hymn :-

"This is the feast of heav'nly wine, And Christ invites to sup: The juices of the living vine Were pressed to fill the cup.

Approach, ye poor, nor dare refuse The banquet spread for you: Blest Saviour! this is welcome news; Then I may venture too."

He repeated the line, "Then I may venture too." Another day he lay so still, he scarcely looked like a

living man. A hymn was repeated:-

"Jesus thy spotless righteousness

My beauty is, my glorious dress."

" And all my filthy garments gone." gone: the Lord grant it may be so."

Still the patient sufferer lingered on; months passed,

The Garner.

BE COURTEOUS.

Religion doth not prescribe, nor is satisfied with such courtesy as goes no deeper than words and gestures, which sometimes is most contrary to that singleness which religion owns. These are the upper garments of malice; saluting him aloud in the morning, whom they are undermining all the day. Or sometimes, though more innocent, yet it may be troublesome, merely by the vain affectation and excess of it. Even this becomes not a wise man, much less a Christian. An over-study or acting of that, is Toronto, October 30, 1840.

once been, it was built for a very different purpose from a token of emptiness, and is below a solid mind. Though Christhat to which it was now applied; for here, on a humble tians know such things, and could out do the studiers of it, yet form of the aged verger of the cathedral. Two years and wiser way of external plausible deportment, that answers already had he lain there, and from week to week, and fully this word: it is the outer-half indeed, but the thing is a rafrom month to month, his visitors had often thought that dical sweetness in the temper of the mind, that spreads itself into a man's words and actions; and this not merely natural, a gentle, On the occasion of the first visit I paid him, when I kind disposition, (which is indeed a natural advantage that some have,) but this is spiritual, a new nature descending from heaven, and so, in its original and kind, far excelling the other; it supplies In general, he could speak but little, but would lie it where it is not in nature, and doth not only increase it where it quietly listening, his dark eyes full of intelligence, and is, but elevates it above itself, renews it, and sets a more excellent his manner most deeply respectful and attentive. Being stamp upon it. Religion is in this mistake sometimes, in that once asked in whom he put his trust, he said, "in none men think it imprints an unkindly roughness and austerity upon and lightness, and all compliance and easy partaking with sin. Religion strains, and quite breaks that point of false and injurious courtesy, to suffer thy brother's soul to run the hazard of perishing. and having listened to it, he said, "what a fine thing it and to share in his guiltiness, by not admonishing him after that is to have a good Saviour. What should I do without seasonable, and prudent, and gentle manner (for that indeed should be studied) which becomes thee as a Christian, and that particular Many visits to him so much resembled each other that respective manner which becomes thy station. These things I cannot particularly distinguish them; but one is dis- rightly qualifying it, it doth no wrong to good manners and the tinctly remembered, because two dear little companions, courtesy here enjoined, but is truly a part of it, by due admoniat their own wish, accompanied me, and the incidents of tions and reproofs to seek to reclaim a sinner; for it were the that visit are remembered in connection with other cir- worst unkindness not to do it. Thou shalt not hate thy brother, thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy brother, and not suffer sin upon him. Levit. xix. 17 .- Archbishop Leighton.

DUTIES OF MASTERS TO THEIR SERVANTS.

As the master is to make temporal provision for their bodies, so much more is he to provide for their spiritual welfare, and the good of their souls; inasmuch as their souls are incomparably to be preferred before their bodies. Every master is to be both a they have been there, and who placed them there, are priest and a prophet within his own family, as well as a king; he is to instruct them in the will and laws of God, to inform their and the bright valerian, we can tell who planted them ignorance, resolve their doubts, excite and quicken them to the service of God, to rectify their errors and mistakes, to pray with ness and the solitary place look gay, delighting to throw them and for them, to direct them in the way that leads to heaven beauty around us everywhere. Sunny and fertile spots and happiness, and, above all, to walk before them in it by his were the little gardens in the cathedral precincts, shel- holy and pious example. But how few are there that do conscientiously perform this duty. 'Do not the most think it enough if they provide necessaries and conveniencies for the body, the dull, monarch, now adorned with wall-flowers, and valerian, outward, and earthly part of man. And indeed, it were enough and rich moss; here was an archway, there a column of if they had only beasts to look after. But remember, thy serwhich some tale of the olden time might be told; here vants, and those who belong to thy charge, have precious and were vines or virginian creepers in all their vivid fresh- immortal souls, capable of eternal glory and happiness, but liable ness, mantling the old time-worn battlements. And to eternal misery and torments: and God hath intrusted thee with here we might stoop beneath an archway, and go on these souls of theirs, and will require them at thy hands. What through a dark subterranean recess, wondering why an heavy and tremendous doom will pass upon thee, when God such an excavation was made, and who had trodden that shall demand at thy hands the souls of thy servants, or of thy silent path before us; then emerge again, and enjoy the | children, which have perished through thy default.' Will it be bright sunshine on the soft turf, and gather beautiful enough then to plead, Lord, I fed and clothed them, and was caremoss-roses, and long wreaths of the graceful fuschia, whose ful of their health and welfare? Yea, indeed, if their bodies only every trembling blossom looks like a jewel wrought of were committed to thy care, this were enough; but see, there they stand condemned, and ready for eternal flames, for the ignorance In such a garden had we been, and my dear young which thou oughtest to have informed, for the profaueness which companions had not wanted occupation and amusement; thou oughtest to have chastised and hindered, for those neglects for to collect the drooping rose-leaves, and spread them of holy duties in the which thou oughtest to have gone before to dry on a broad rhubarb leaf, was enough to interest them; and therefore, though they shall die and perish in their sins, them. But they left their play to go and visit the aged yet their blood will God require at thy hands, whose carelessness dying man; he stretched forth his wasted hand to each or evil example bath hardened them in wickedness, and led them

FOLLY OF THE SCEPTIC.

It is remarked by a very ingenious and amiable writer, that "many philosophers have been infidels, few men of taste and sentiment." (Dr. Gregory's Comparative View).-This, if I mistake again; there was, I doubt not, a fairer prospect present- not, holds equally true of our sceptics in philosophy, and infidels in religion; and it holds true of both for the same reason .- The views and expectations of the infidel and sceptic are so full of horror that to a man of taste, that is, of sensibility and imagination, outside of the arched and heavy barred window, verbena, they are insupportable. On the other hand, what true religion and true philosophy dietate of God, and providence, and man, is so charming, so consonant with all the finer and nobler feelings in human nature, that every man of taste who hears of it must vice triumphant, of an universe peopled with fiends and furies, of creation annihilated, and chaos restored to remain a scene of darkness and solitude for ever and for ever: but it is not so with the benevolent and tender-hearted; their notions are regulated by another standard; their hopes and fears, their joys and sorrows, are quite of a different kind. The moral powers and the powers of taste are more congenial than is commonly imagined .- Dr. Beattie [Essay on Truth].

PREVENTING GRACE.

Where can a man be so safe as in the arms of sin-preventing grace? The sovereign influence of which will appear not only from those peculiar effects of it, upon the pious and the virtuous, but also from those great things done by it, even for the worst and wickedest part of mankind, and those indeed so great, (how little soever taken notice of) that without them common society could not possibly subsist; but the moral and political frame of the world would fall back into a fouler and more deformed chaos, than that out of which this material one was first produced. For how come men generally, and that so extremely against the bent of nature, to submit to laws? laws which for the most part lay a restraint upon their strongest appetites, and which, if they would but generally agree to break, and to throw off, could signify nothing. How comes the multitude to have such an awe upon their spirits for governors and magistrates, though they know themselves so vastly superior in strength to those who govern them? And why rather is not all order and government upon these terms utterly confounded and turned topsy turvy, by thefts, rapes, incests, perjuries and murders, and irresistibly borne down by an overflowing torrent of all kinds of villany, forcing its way tion enough in man's nature to prompt and carry him out to all these enormities? Or, because there are not sinful objects enough to inflame and draw forth this corruption? No, it is but too sadly manifest, that there is too plentiful a stock of both, to suffer the world to be quiet one moment, if they could but once, like two mighty seas, meet and join, and flow in together. But all the stop is from an infinitely wise, preventing power, which and young and blooming ones had been cut down like keeps all in order here below, by separating between ill objects and worse appetites, by cutting off the opportunities of sin, and so both diverting and defeating the temptation. For how many might, and without doubt would have stolen, as Achan did, had the same allurement been played, before them? How many might have committed David's murder and adultery, had they been under David's circumstances? How many might have denied and He died alone: his wife who had carefully attended forsworn Christ with St. Peter, had they been surprised with the God's grace has wrought upon their wills, but because a merciful Providence has kept off the occasion! - South.

Advertisements.

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

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

THOMAS STINSON, GENERAL DEALER IN BRITISH, AMERI-CAN, AND INDIA GOODS, HAMILTON,

CONSIDERS it his duty not only in justice to himself, but also for the benefit of Town and Country purchasers generally, again to call their attention to his present STOCK OF GOODS in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases during any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to make it generally known, by thus giving it publicity.

The Subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the Trade so extensively this Fall, on account of the great bargains which were presented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS far below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the Public generally.

far below the usual prices, calmot an to acceed the generally.

He does not consider it to be a duty incumbent on him to apologize for thus calling on the public for their patronage, from a sincere consciousness that it will be, in many instances, a saving of at least 20 per cent. to those who may receive their supplies from him.

In a previous Advertisement the Subscriber mentioned that he was enabled to sell his Goods TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than if he had imported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell his present Stock at least 20 per cent. less than he could afford, were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Montreal, far below the Sterling cost.

necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Montreal, far below the Sterling cost.

On account of the LARGE SUPPLY at present on hand, the Subscriber is well aware that were his Purchasers this Winter, confined merely to Hamilton and its vicinity, the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present Stock, previous to the arrival of his Spring supply; for which reason he would respectfully invite Customers from a distance,—well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any addition to their journey in coming to his Establishment.

The extensive patronage which the Subscriber has heretofore received from the Public he considers a sufficient guarantee that the advantages he now offers will be fully appreciated by them; on which account he is emboldened to call on them still for a continuance; assured that his Old Customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present prices of his Goods.

The Subscriber considers it not only vain, but useless for him to attempt to enumerate within the compass of an Advertisement, the different articles and quality of Goods comprising his Stock. Suffice it to say, that almost every article in the above line, suitable for the Season, may be had at his Establishment: and Purchasers may also rely on immediate attention being paid to them, as there are at present an increased number of hands in the Establishment.

The Subscriber would merely call attention to a few articles not comprised under the denomination of either DRY GOODS or GROCERIES, viz.: a large quantity of the best

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, PLUSH AND BEAVER BONNETS, of every size and quality. English and Sucedish Iron; Cut and Wrought Nails. Of which articles there is a very full supply; all of which will

AND BEAVER BONNETS, of every size and quality. English and Swedish Iron; Cut and Wrought Nails. Of which articles there is a very full supply; all of which will be sold on the same Reasonable Terms!!!

The Subscriber still continues a Store in DUNDAS, where an assortment in the above line may be had at the same reduced prices.

S-For the information and guidance of Strangers, the undersigned would particularly point out the situation of the Establishment, as otherwise some might not conveniently find it out.—It is situated at the Westend of the Brick Block, and next door to Mr. Juson's Hardware Store.

THOMAS STINSON.

THOMAS STINSON. Hamilton, December 7, 1840.

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

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favois, respectfully announce arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, the most approved makers, and of the very best London and I ashlons, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate. King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!

AXES: 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 CAST STEEL AXES, 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. SAMUEL SHAW,

120, King-Street. Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

A CARD.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened a commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other article in his line, will be kept on hand.

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

Toronto, September 17, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half - Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will be ne payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the ird day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several anch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by Local Boards.

the Local Boards.

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

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

London, June 3, 1840.

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

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-14 To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of hich are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourgf by letter, post-paid.

January 1st, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

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

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840. TORONTO AXE FACTORY.

JOHN C. CHAMPION. MANUFACTURER OF

CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES, Hospital Street, Toronto.

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

Toronto, August 29, 1840.

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

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

SADDLERY GOODS,

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

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.

Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.

Hunting Saddles, improved.

Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, ingreat variety.

great variety.
Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness.

Furniture, latest patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

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

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

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

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

51-t Toronto, August 29, 1839.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London), King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

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No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

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