"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.]

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1840.

FNUMBER 2.

Poetry.

SUNDAYS.

Bright shadows of true rest! some shoots of bliss: Heaven once a week;
The next world's gladness prepossess'd in this; A day to seek; Eternity in time; the steps by which We climb above all ages; lamps that light
Man through his heap of dark days; and the rich
And full redemption of the whole week's flight;
The pulleys into headlong man; time's bower;

The narrow way;
Transplanted paradise; God's walking hour,
The cool o' th' day; Angels descending; the return of trust;
A gleam of glory after six days' showers; The Church's love-feasts; time's prerogative And interest,
Deducted from the whole: the combs and hive,
And home of rest;

The milky way chalk'd out with suns, a clue
That guides through erring hours; and in full story,
A taste of heaven on earth; the pledge and cue Of a full feast, and the outcourts of glory.

HENRY VAUGHAN, 1695.

THE FOUNTAIN.

Stranger, whoe'er thou art, that stoop'st to taste These sweeter streams, let me arrest thy haste;
Nor of their fall The murmurs (though the lyre Less sweet be) stand to admire; But as you shall See from this marble tun The liquid crystal run, How fix'd the one abides, How fast the other glides, Instructed thus, the difference learn to see 'Twixt mortal life and immortality.

SIR EDWARD SHERBURNE, Born 1618, died 1702.

DR. CROLY.*

The follies of the mind have been very beautifully compared with the weeds of a field, which, if destroyed and consumed upon the place of their birth, impart a more luxuriant fertility to the ground. The improvement of the intellectual soil bears some analogy to that of the moral. When the fire of criticism, so to speak, has burned up the rank and unprofitable growth of a Preceding age, the seed scattered by a purer taste has been found to spring up with greater rapidity, and to expand into a more abundant harvest. The very errors of feeling and fancy, thus consumed, seem to contribute to the nourishment of a better deposit, and the decaying weeds of one generation to brighten the flowers of

Let us look, for example, to a part of the eighteenth century. Nothing can be more dreary and comfortless than the prospect—a scanty and shrivelled verdure waved over the fields of poetry. The stars of Imagination and Invention set with Pope, and that tune which every warbler had caught from his lyre almost degenerated into an air of Grub-street. A miserable race of versifiers defrauded the public and outraged criticism. The writers of a considerable portion of the eighteenth century could only be appropriately treated of in a Dunciad. In this desert the rose began to blossom under the cultivation of Cowper. One of the sweetest sounds that delight the ear of the poetical pilgrim come from that fountain of the heart which was opened in The Task. No stream in an Arabian wilderness ever awakened a richer sensation of gladness in the bosom of the thirsty wayfarer. By this spring it might have been expected that the arid waste of Imagination would have been watered and revived, and that rills of refreshing fancy would have diffused fertility and bloom over the forsaken haunts of Poetry. The hope was disappointed. Cowper had a single disciple in Hurdis; and The Task inspired only the Village Curate. The icy elegance of Hayley still benumbed some of the strongest understandings of the time. "A new star," Miss Seward wrote to a friend, in 1786, "has arisen in our poetical hemisphere with a very powerful lustre; yet I by no means think its angry beams very auspicious to human happiness or virtue. The name of this luminary is Cowper." . To another correspondent she observed, that the gloomy fires of Young, with the corrosive ones of Churchill, streamed through his pages. But though the seed cast into the ground by this intellectual husbandman might seem to be choked up by the weeds that corrupted the soil, it was destined, after many days, to grow up into a verdant tree, and to stretch out its present inquiry to watch the gradual advance of its over the surface of the soil, it seemed to shoot up higher and greener, and to cover the ground with a lovelier shade. Years passed on, and the earth of Dereham enveloped all of that Christian poet which could slumber or sleep; but the flowers which had been fostered by his influence were only blossoming into beauty. Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge appeared, and led the Muse once more among the haunts of men.

. 8cc.

calls

by

least

We have no intention of dwelling upon the carnival of the imagination that ushered in the century in which we are living. Through every corner of the intellectual arena the silver trumpets resounded. Byron moved along his high and perilous paths of daring research, luminous, terrible, and enraged-

Βη δε κατ, Ουλυμποιο καρηνων χωομενος κηρ, Τοξ ωμοισιν εχων, αμφηρεφεα τε φαρετρην.

He dazzled every eye with the blaze of his arms, and startled every ear with the twanging of his silver bow. Nor were other candidates wanting to the lists, who almost rivalled him in majesty of stature and splendour of equipment. Among these the name of Croly deserves to be mentioned. Byron, indeed, might glitter with a more cloudless lustre in the midst of those dark chambers of thought in which he delighted to dwell; he might lead on with a more resplendent march the chivalry of Sin against the bulwarks of our faith, and scatter, in sharper vollies, that arrowy tempest of wit which his Quiver always supplied against the just and the good; he might kindle with a livelier flame the tale of licence

* From the Church of England Quarterly Review.

instead of inflaming the heart, he has softened and purified it, surely he has not lost his reward?

Dr. Croly's earliest poetical production, if we rightly remember, was entitled Paris in 1815. The subject was peculiarly suited to the graphic powers of the Athens—the eye of Greece—had sent out her poetry author. Never had the metropolis of that electrical and her eloquence over the face of the earth. Philosonation presented a spectacle of equal grandeur, variety, or picturesque association. "Its public places were crowded," says the poet in his brief preface, "with the armies of Europe. Every man of whom we had been and degradation, of reviving hope and darkening ambition, of military pomp and mental magnificence, was then congregated within the boundaries of Paris. The plan adopted by the poet was the one best calculated to display his genius. Entering the city by the Mont Martre-road, in the early dawn of day, he sketches in succession the objects that present themselves. The martial pageant, the gorgeous edifice, the eager populace, are all represented with vigour and truth. lutionary commotions, which compose the dismalest pages of European history, are also recorded with a pen of fire. But the second part of the poem has a livelier charm for the imagination. Less connected with reality, it shines more abundantly with the rays of fancy, and breathes more freshly of the dews from her urn.

We have heard Croly compared with Darwin. The resemblance, however, is only partial. If Croly has occasionally assumed the mantle of Darwin, it has only been, if we may preserve the metaphor, with a view of embellishing his poetical costume; of throwing the Persian robe of gold over his own simpler and more enduring apparel. Nor is the Physician of Lichfield unworthy of a diligent attention by any one who is studying the art of decoration. He not only possessed a remarkable felicity of selection and combination, but he disposes every word with a single eye to effect and attitude; his colours are chosen upon no principle of harmony or truth, but on account of their power of contrast alone. With him Nature is nothing. He would have painted a forest crimson, if any corresponding advantage had been promised by that violation of truth. What colours are to Turner, language was to Darwin. The same brilliancy, the same glare, the same marvellous union of tints may be discovered in the scenery of the poet and of the painter. Darwin was essentially and singly a picturesque writer. Then again, his versification has some excellent characteristics, which have not, we think, been unnoticed by Croly .-It is always sonorous, full-mouthed, and unhesitating ; and occasionally the modulation displays an ear of great skill and quickness. Take for example the following

"Flowers of the sky! ye too to age must yield, Frail as your silken sisters of the field! Star after star from heaven's high arch must rush, Suns sink in suns, and systems systems crush; Headlong, extinct, to one dark centre fall, And Death and Night, and Chaos mingle all. Till o'er the wreck, emerging from the stor Immortal Nature lifts her changeful form, Mounts from her funeral pyre on wings of flame, And soars and shines another and the same.'

Or take his exquisite and statuesque description of a mother suckling her infant :-

"Thus charmed to sweet repose when twilight hours Shed their soft influence on celestial bowers, The cherub Innocence, with smile divine, Shuts her white wirgs, and sleeps on Beauty's shrine.

Southey once expressed a desire to see the Phanix of Claudius translated into English hexameters of equal pomp. Darwin would have performed the task better than any living writer. The thick and vivid colours of that Oriental tinting would have suited his heavy, but admitted that the first work which issued from a Press

These observations upon the poetical talents of Croly form a necessary introduction to our consideration of his theological character. We shall pass with a livelier appreciation to the exhortation of the divine, after we to 1455. have lingered over the sunny page of the poet. The prose of Croly is, indeed, of a very high order of poetical inspiration, if it do not rather draw its fire from a holier branches far and wide. It belongs not, however, to our altar. If we were called upon to define his eloquence by a single epithet, we think that pictorial might convey that twenty years only intervened between the discovery growth. As the flame of a purifying criticism swept our impression of its character. He is, above all the preachers of his time, vividly delineative and picturesque. He does not describe—he paints; the drops of purple moment upon the analogy which subsists between these and ruby light were never showered from the pencil of remarkable events. Columbus, pursuing his perilous rained from the pen of this most entrancing preacher. star of lofty and inspiring hope, may be regarded as no He seems to delight in ascending to the summit of some inapt emblem of that adventurous Reformer who emsilver throne of Persian Majesty blazes upon the marble twangs upon the ear; the black cloud of Asiatic cavalry lowers upon the ridges of the mountain; or the mailclad armies of the crusaders roll their waves of tossing wondering and delighted eyes of the reader.

One of the most eloquent and original appeals to the conscience and heart of a modern congregation was made from the walls of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the autumn of the last year. We allude to the sermon delivered by Dr. Croly at the triennial visitation of the and to throw a spark into the magazine of the passions; briefly this: The Judaic, and Christian Dispensations to Leo, not two years after Luther's first public demonstrations of the District Bishop of London. The argument of Dr. Croly is he might erect a costlier statue to Vice and offer a having been revelations of the Divine Will to mankind, richer hecatomb upon her altars. All this he might do; the Reformation, resembling them in the circumstances of its history, is to be referred to the same sacred agency. The eloquent writer begins by pointing out

flexibility of language, and in picturesque description, three Interpositions. In the emigration of the family of could strike terror into the Vatican. A second shepherd, we should have no hesitation in claiming for Croly the Jacob into Egypt he sees a Providential provision against he went out against a second Philistine; and he went we should have no nestration in claiming for Croly the right of challenging Byron. If, instead of binding the temples of the leper with a garland, he has driven him was this all. The Hebrew mind was being educated upon this illustrious person have been recently published out of the camp; if, instead of employing the enchantments of poetry to degrade the man into the beast, he masters. The labourer in the brick-field was to become has endeavoured to recall him from the herd; if, the artificer of the temple. The second interposition was to be preceded by the same preparatory discipline. The heart was to be reached through the understanding. Accordingly the first rays of Christianity broke upon a world in the golden age of civilization and refinement. phy and the arts had walked together. From Italy a flood of light had broken upon the nations of the East. Rome was the metropolis of the intellectual world :-

"The universal peace and the extinction of all political conceiving portraits, through the cloud and tumult of the war, was to be met with face to face in the streets."

The fiery marauder, from the deserts of Tartary, swept along by the side of the sluggish soldier from the banks of the Rhine. All that can be imagined of splendour to sharpen the national mind. It was while this education was in its highest-ardour that Christianity was given,—the especial religion of evidence, of argument, of learned research, and of intellectual freedom was given to the human understanding, especially awakened, invigorated, and refined."

The third Interposition was to be heralded and dignified, according to the luminous view of Dr. Croly, by an apparatus of Divine Power scarcely less august and magnificent. From the sixth to the fourteenth century, a cloud had overcast the say of learning. The over-throw of the western empire of Rome, and of classical literature, were simultaneous. The pillars of the civil conomy and of the temple of the Muses were bowed by the same blind fury of tarbarian ignorance. The last light of Grecian song was extinguished in the cell of Boethius. This latest of the old philosophers, in whose works the music of the Academy melted away, died in 529. The first sign of renewed animation in the lifeless features of literature, has been discovered in the seventh century. One of the earliest gleams of the dawning day shone from the Iish monasteries.* In our own country, two names will recur to the memory, which are never mentioned without lonour-Bede and Alcuin. Upon this most interesting branch of literary investigation, however, we cannot linger. The temporary clearblacker gloom. But light began to break out upon some of the countries of the continent. During this period the imagination seems to have been almost entirely dormant. The only specimens of poetical genius are to be sought for in the Teutonic languages. Mr. Hallam mentions the wild and impressive, though turgid spirit of the Anglo-Saxon poetry; and the still more vigorous

delineations of Scandinavian bards. century the human mind was in a lethargy, seems to require limitation. To examine and test this assertion, a view of European literature would be required, and we are desirous of resuming the chain of argument which has, for a season, been sufered to drop aside. The beginning of the fourteenth century witnessed the preparation of one work, at least, ordained to be immortal. The divine comedy of Dante is supposed to have been commenced in 1304. In Italy the restoration of Greek learning opened a new creation to the student. Emanuel Chrysoloräs, according to Tiraboschi, appeared at Florence in 1395. From his land the rekindled torch was transmitted through the Itaian universities.

But if Dr. Croly has passed too sweeping a censure and fifteenth centuries, as the most remarkable period of mental advancement, will be universally received .-It was an age of marvels; and, as the sunlight flashed in upon the human faculties with deeper radiance, the intellectual eye-sight seened to become stronger and clearer. Then was discovered a new instrument of death, more terrible in its operation than the celestial weapons of Epic warfare: then, too, a mute and unerring guide conducted the solitary ship over the waste of ocean; and finally, to consummate the gifts lavished upon mankind, the Printing Press conferred immortality upon Genius. Although the invention of printing has occasioned much controversy, it seems to be generally was the Bible. We allude to the famous Latin Bible discovered in the middle of the eighteenth century, in the library or Cardinal Mazarin, and after that celebrated person. Its appearance has been assigned

At this stirring period the horizon began to burn with an unexpected lustre, and the star of the German Reformation rose over Wittemburg. Dr. Croly observes, of America and the first preaching of Luther. The Christian scholar may be pardoned if he lingers for a Titian with a more changeful lustre, than the words are journey over the Atlantic, and led forward by the single high and sacred argument, and from that radiant elevation, to borrow an image from one of our elder divines, of the intrepid sailor. How mighty the enterprise of social economy of the world. The tide of population is to present to the eyes of his congregation a wide and both! how magnificent the result! A land of beauty glowing landscape of the Gospel. The history of the world is brought forward to illustrate the history of garden of promise blossomed before the eyes of the resplendent in all the pageantry of dominion. The by the German. In each the magical and idolatrous rite was to be abrogated by a purer creed—for Protestantism palace of Persepolis; the Grecian soldiery thunder may be supposed to occupy the same relation to Papistry, through the gates of Thebes; the Parthian arrow in its corruptest form, which Papistry bore to Idolatry, with its grossest abominations.

Dr. Croly rejects the assertion that Luther was plumes over the white hosts of the Soldan. Pictures the ardour of the time. His disposition led him to the like these, in endless combination, pass before the fallen solitude of the monastic life, and the accidental disthrowing the Pope than on overthrowing the world."theological arena was peculiarly favourable; and he had launched out upon the sea of popular opinion at the stration of enmity to the Romish hierarchy, that twentyfive thousand soldiers would hardly ensure his capture.

all this he did; but in copiousness of imagery, in the peculiar and distinguishing characteristics of the The apostle of the Reformation, with a single Bible, Europe. They are distinguished by the usual temperance of that sagacious and learned writer, who, without taking the high position of Dr. Croly, seems to us to lend it his unconscious support. After refuting the various hypotheses which have been advanced to explain the conduct of the great Reformer, such, for example, as a desire of introducing a purer mode of worship, of asserting the freedom of individual judgment, or of zeal in the diffusion of literature; he comes to this conclusion-" Every solution of the conduct of the Reformers must be nugatory, except one, that they were men absorbed by the conviction that they were fighting the battle of God."

From considering the claim of Protestantism to a seem to designate her "as the great restorative organ of Europe and mankind." In working out this very im- ments, are sordid, nor that they prefer gain to principle. portant proposition, the writer glances at the transition Again, it is true that some appointments are useless and some state of the Continental nations. And, undoubtedly, overpaid; but that does not prove that it is wise to lessen or

"Where" says Dr. Croly, "is this to end?" We epeat the question-Where is this to end? Shall the Spirit, which, the most powerful of all enchantments, the nagic of intellect, has invoked, be a desolating, or a beneficial Spirit ?-Shall it go about seeking to devour, or seeking to save ?- Shall it ameliorate the character, or sear the conscience?—Shall it be the minister of Dr. Croly's remark, that from the sixth to the fifteenth | Heaven, or of hell? Shall it diffuse delusion, or propagate the Gospel? Let the Government of the nation answer-let the Christian world answer. The elements of human improvement must be brought into subjection to the directing principle of Religion, if they are to promote the happiness and welfare of our race. The Ark of our Polity must be constructed in obedience to the commands of God, if we would expect it to float upon a deluge that threatens at no distant period, to bbliterate the ancient landmarks of custom and authority.

The flood pours not its waters over the moral surface of a single region, or a single principality. It has beaten down the despotism of the Czar; it has flowed up to the gates of Constantinople. Already, to the eager and straining eye of hope, the iron ramparts of upon the dark ages, his designation of the fourteenth Chinese intolerance begin to totter; already, the implenents of the labourer resound upon the arid sands of Egypt; already, the heart of the bereaved mother turns with a joyful hope to the City of Palaces. Civilization, the pioneer of Truth, is putting forth its hundred hands in every quarter of the globe. In the Oriental world, especially, the progress of change cannot fail to fill the mind with solemn wonder. The flowing robes of the Prophet are compressed into the habits of the Frank .-The mind, moreover, seems to be re-fashioning its apparel in a similar manner. Well may the admirable Preacher, whose discourse has suggested these reflec-

"The most singular and pregnant omen is in the East. There the star of change has risen with sudden and perplexing beams.

If man ever speculated on innovation, it must have been in the activity and ardour of Europe. On the threshold of the East it dand not plant its foot. The oriental love of ancient customs; the oriental contempt for European; the oriental tyranny; the oriental superstition; the tiger-ferocity of the despot—linked most stagnant, prejudiced, and intrite is intrathe, milest of this most stagnant, prejudiced, and intractable race of the stagnant innovation has come with matchless force; that it has plunged, like a thunderbolt into a lake, and roused up all its depths, flashing on every side. It has come upon the three great branches of Islamism—the Turk, the Arab, and the African—and come upon them all at once. It has come upon them from different sources; fear of conquest; ambition of independence; violent aggression—yet it urges all in the same direction. From Algiers Constantinople, Islamism is flinging off its ancient and cur brous robes, and striding with gigantic steps into that arena where every passion and every energy of man will soon be demanded and displayed."

But there is another element of tremendous power, for good or for evil, which is beginning to agitate the setting in with awful impetuosity. In England, the census shows an increase of births to the startling amount of one thousand a day. In Ireland, the returns religion—nation after nation starts from the sepulchre Reformer. A new world was to reward the courage of are infinitely greater. Where will it end? The Bible at his summons; not sordid in the ashes of decay, but the Spaniard; but an old world was to be re-peopled supplies the answer. The only battlement by which the incursions of tumultuous rapine can be repelled,-the only intrenchment not to be stormed by the audacious and infuriated passions of the populace, must be thrown up by Religion. If the Angel of the Christian Dispensation ride in the whirlwind, we have no fear for the results of any gathering tempest. For every moral evil, created by his age; that the Reformer was inspired by we propose the great, the single, the unfailing remedy of a Christian education-not an education in arithmetic and geography-not an education in abridgments of covery of a Bible turned the whole of his thoughts into history or epitomies, but an education in the Bible—an a new channel. "Luther no more calculated on over- education rooted in the Word of God, watered, as we may hope and pray, by the dew of his blessing, expanded Undoubtedly, the moment of his appearance in the by the rays of his grace, and brought to ripe maturity and fruitfulness by the influence of his Spirit. With such an education as this for the rising generation, we hour when the tide had risen to a height which floated confess that we should gaze with no painful alarm at the him onward with tremendous power. Mietitz declared cloud, like a man's hand, which now seems to darken upon the edge of the horizon. We would not only bind the Strong Man of Sin, but we would strip him of the arms, wherein he trusted; let a Christian education supersede a natural; -yes, we say, in the words of a recent pamphlet-" CHRISTIANIZE OR CRUSH IT."

MAMMON.*

There is a very large number of men capable of appreciating the value of money and of nothing else, and to whom the thoughts of getting and saving are the only familiar and precious thoughts; while there is a very small number who rise higher, either intellectual or morally. Consequently, when a politician of sordid and slavish views (take Mr. Hume as an example) who has not himself the power of looking beyond the market, or taking any large, or wise, or generous views, addresses himself to the many on the ground that money can be saved or gained, he speaks a language which the many are both able and willing to understand.-The consequence is obvious. No one can doubt that among the adherents and members of every government which ever was or will be, there will be sordid and slavish men, who measure the value of everything by what they can get, and who would always sacrifice principle to gain. Of course the practices, and the meannesses, and the iniquities, and the sordidness of these people are known, and politicians like Mr. Hume can strengthen their argument by undoubted Divine origin, Dr. Croly goes on to write upon those facts, proving corruption and baseness in the adherents of distinctive features of the Church of England which government. But, although this is true, it neither follows that all men and all members and adherents of all governto whatsoever point we turn our eyes, objects of wonder to lower appointments indiscriminately. Once more, the and interest meet the gaze. Old things seem to be only cure undoubtedly for sordid natures is, to mulet them, crumbling into dust; the surge of time, no longer lessen their power of doing harm, or turn them out of their washing away, with almost inaudible destruction, the office. You cannot make them feel in any other way, nor abandoned workmanship of political architecture, now sweeps onward with tumultuous and overbearing violence. The student, who has been accustomed, from the loop- to trust no one, and, by depriving every one of their power holes of his retreat, to take glimpses of the changeful of doing harm, to deprive them also of their power of doing panorama of history, is irresistibly drawn forth to behold good. Without frank confidence in public men, the public the flashing foam thrown up by these billows of popular has no right to expect good service from them; without plaexcitation. No ear can be deaf to this voice of many cing much power and much wealth at their command they canwaters-a spirit has been evoked at the summons of not render good service. But the Hume plan, of course, Science, which is now going up and down through the teaches the multitude to cry out for indiscriminate suspicion universe. Time is paralysed; space is annihilated .- and reduction and destruction, -in its stupid selfishness to Soon the North will call unto the East, and the South deprive all its servants of the power of benefitting itself, to stretch out its arms unto the West. Already the waste regard all who have money and power as equally unprinciof snow and the desert of flame approach nearer to pled and selfish in their use of it, and to look at them all with each other; and the fur-clad Laplander may soon stare the same suspicion and hatred. Money, money, is the quarter upon the tent of the Arab. A mightier than Prometo which it is taught to look. The question how much, is the theus is here, overruling a mightier element than fabled first question respecting every public station and every pubing of the horizon in England was succeeded by a daring ever brought down from the skies for the service lie man; and as money is the standard by which the desirableness of any public station is judged, (all notion of its sphere of usefulness, its power of glorifying God, promoting his cause, and blessing mankind, and of its moral responsibility, being wholly out of the view,) so money is the only guide and director of reform. Then, it being found that the low and slavish views which will always prevail in common minds having so strongly taken hold of ours at present, and the popular strength being great, there is a large number of adventurous men, some of them too of high birth and connexions, who wish to take advantage of this strength for their own aggrandizement, and, by means of Parliament, to push their own fortunes. These, instead of acting on high statesmanlike grounds, even if they had the power or greatness of mind, repeat the cry as to money, just to catch the popular feeling and obtain votes, give it the additional weight which the expressed opinion of persons of higher station and rank must give, and thus wickedly add to the miserable delusion already existing as to the proper standard and guide of good and evil. These two-people and public men-like cause and effect, reproducing one another, are perpetually adding to one another's errors; and then, the force of their union being very great, governments, more or less, quail before it -give in, more or less, to the same errors-and impart greater strength to them. Then Mammon is, in fact, made Lord of Earth, and to him, and what belongs to him, the highest and best wishes, thoughts, and aspirations of man are The spirit described here of course relates to church re-

form as much as to any other. The cry even from churchmen themselves, ninety-nine times out of an hundred, is not this-"Strengthen episcopacy, for it is too weak; make this great hinge, on which your system turns, more prominent, for it is too much hid; raise the character of your clergy, by sterner and stricter demands as to qualifications, and thus impress them with a deeper sense of their usefulness and their consequent awful responsibilities. Having done all you can to make them worthy of power, and influence, and confidence, give them all these things freely. Put the power of doing good into their hands, reserving to the proper quarter, ndeed, the power of taking it away from those who will not use it rightly." Nor, again, in details, has the cry been of this kind-"Such or such a post is most important from its should increase its power of exerting that moral influence of which its position makes it capable, and thus promote the cause of the Gospel." No; the cry for reform has generally been this, in spirit, if not in words-"The Bishop of A. has too many thousands a year. A man with so many footmen, and so much brass on his horses' harness, cannot care for the Gospel. The rector of B. has fifteen hundred a year. Does any man with fifteen hundred a year care for or look after the poor, or know how to deal with them? The curate of C.'s rector pays him only £100 a year, and he has already been working very hard two or three years; the church will be ruined if this infamous rector is not beaten out of his selfishness by reform, and made to pay £50 a year more." Then the aristocratic reformers pronounce that the clergy as a body are too rich, and must be brought down; are too independent, and must be made more humble and subservient; and so on. In short, money, and taking away money, are the only things in question; and no master-minds in the country at large, (for one must not look, it would be unfair to do so, to a few marked public men,) seem to come forward and meet this stupid delusion, which, though it may begin with lowering the clergy, or, in other words, depriving them of that, a great part of which even the worst of them cannot help using for the public benefit, and which the best desire in order effectually to promote it, will end, of course, in loss and evil to the public itself. We perish in all points by little views and little men, or because they who have larger views intellectually, and see the truth, are morally feeble, and despair of being able to promote those views, in the present degraded state of the popular mind, by a bold assertion of them.

But the political evil of these low views is far less than the moral. That "money is the root of all evil" we are 'taught in a book whose authority we cannot doubt; and by such means as have been described it has become lord of the ascendant. One of its great evils is that it is made the rule and law and canon by which everything is adjusted; that not only public acts and public stations, but every action and

^{*} From the British Magazine.

whether duty, principle, honour, require us to do or avoid the the wreck of honesty, sad the wreck of private and of act, to take or decline the station. God's word and law lose their hold: a wise expediency becomes the avowed rule; our own gain, the real one.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1840.

The debate on the motion of Sir J. Yarde Buller in the month of January last, expressive of a want of confidence in Ministers, was too important, as well for the object to which it tended as for the opinions it evolved, to be soon forgotten. Amongst the most able and memorable speeches on the occasion was that of the great champion of the Conservatives, Sir Robert In the course of the speech of this distinguished statesman, a very affecting allusion was made to the painful position in which he had been placed on the passing of the Bill for Catholic Emancipation. The carrying of this measure Sir Robert Peel characterized the most disinterested act of his life;" because, in doing what he deemed the peace of the nation and the welfare of his country to have required, he had "made sacrifices the most painful, he had alienated friends, dissolved party connexions, and all this with a certain prospect of a loss of power." From the statements of Sir Robert Peel it further appears that his late Majesty George the Fourth, contrary, we believe, to the general impression, was strongly opposed to this fatal measure of emancipation; and that it was submitted as a Government proposal after a long and severe struggle in the royal mind, and only from a conviction forced upon him by counsellors in whom he had reason to confide, that the time had arrived when it could no longer with safety be withheld. This virtuous opposition on the part of the deceased monarch to a measure, the disastrous consequences of which it was impossible not to foresee, was highly honourable to him, and will remove another of the shades with which the malevolence or ignorance of a contemporary age had attempted to enshroud his memory. It is to be lamented, however, that the noble resolution so often expressed upon this question by his revered father had not become with George the Fourth an unalterable principle of action, and that he had not participated in the solemn pledge once publicly given by his illustrious brother, the Duke of York. It may, however, have been next to impossible to act in contradiction to the opinions of counsellors so sagacious, experienced and disinterested as the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel; but we must lament that their knowledge of men and things did not produce in their own minds a different conclusion,-that they did not foresee that one concession would only pave the way for another more extensive and alarming,-and that calamity was averted from the present generation only to fall with threefold violence upon the next.

This concession of men in power to the new theories which the pride and selfishness of men are often the chief instruments of producing, reminds us of an incident in Scripture, to which it may be useful, with a few accompanying remarks, to draw the attention of our

Not many words are needed to represent the impa tient and rebellious conduct of the Israelites, when they grew weary of the long delay of Moses in the mount: no doubt from a restless dissatisfaction with their present situation, and a selfish anxiety to be put in possession of the comforts and prosperity of the promised land. Conscious of their need of some guidance, and tinctured we must believe, in some degree, with the base idolatry of the Egyptians, they made to Aaron this impious proposal, "Up, make us gods, which shall go before us: for as for this Moses, the man that brought us up out of the land of Egypt, we wot not what is

become of him." And how is this most wicked and blasphemous proposal met? Does Aaron, strong in his integrity and rooted in his faith, stand out as the ambassador of the Lord and resist this madness of the people? Does he entreat his sinning countrymen not to do so wickedly Does he warn them, by past evidences of God's jealousy, by his very commandments so recently delivered, not to proceed with this wantonness of rebellion, this fearfulness of ingratitude? Does he rebuke, exhort, and entreat that they will, by the abandonment of this sinful proposal, escape the dreadful anger of the Or does he, in the hopelessness of further appeal,-in the conviction that their mad obstinacy is deaf to reason,-turn away with the bold and uncompromising declaration of his own resolve, "As for me

and my house, we will serve the Lord?" Alas! what injury has the cause of truth sustained in every age from manifestations of that base timidity and sinful weakness which, on the present occasion, was betrayed by Aaron! For in every age,-as long as the human heart continues as corrupt, and deceitful, and treacherous as it is, -we shall discern evidences of the same spirit as was evinced in this ungodly proposal of the much favoured Israelites. There are those who in the social and the spiritual fabric: in a spirit of pride, or envy, or discontent, they start objections, and would upheave what the wisdom of centuries has settled and cemented; they would change, and disfigure, and pollute what the revelations of God himself have appointed .-Wild and extravagant as their projects may be, -sinful and blasphemous as may be the tendency of their views, tations of the preacher. The appropriation of a base--still the experience of ages leaves us assurance that there is nothing so capricious, nothing so wayward or so wicked in the inventions of man, to which followers will not be found,-no change so startling or so fearful, which multitudes will not adopt, -no creed so monstrous, which thousands, if unrestrained, will not espouse.

But in such madness of the people, -in such headlong frenzy of the thoughtless, and the vicious-what is the duty of those who stand, as Aaron stood, amongst the thousands of Israel? Not surely to yield a hearing of complacency to such impious propositions, -not, by one moment of hesitation, by one instant of compromise, to give the slightest encouragement to such ungodly madness; but strong in holiness of purpose, strong in Christian integrity, strong in the implored blessing of Almighty God, to do that duty honestly, fearlessly, and faithfully, which the testimony of conscience and the word of truth assures them to be right.

Yet it is painful to observe-what, too often, we are forced to observe—a shrinking of the heart from that manly and Christian boldness; a timid surrender of virtuous principle, when it should be grasped and clung to even unto death! Too frequently, in our painful experience of the fickleness and sinfulness of men, do we find those who are elevated in condition or in understanding, making use of this blind and frenzied multitude to advance their own selfish and covetous purposes .yielding to all their extravagancies, in order to render them the tools and instruments of their own aggrandizement. Country will be sacrificed,-the laws will be trampled on .- the altars overturned, -all, all to gratify the selfish ambition of a selfish spirit; or, if this be not THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, the degrading, reckless principle of action, the com-

public prosperity, when such is done!

Here, in the Scriptural lessons recorded for our learning, is much from which rulers and legislators may draw instruction. It is not enough that such compromise,-be it the result of timidity or of indifference. -is sinful in itself, but the history before us teaches how offensive it is to Almighty God. Where public men are regardless of their solemn obligations, and act with a mere view to selfish aggrandizement, they grievously underrate the natural discernment of mankind, if they suppose the multitude around them will not soon follow in the same vicious and selfish course, and annex to innate sagacity all the powerful influence of brute force and overwhelming numbers. Not only, then, will manifold disasters-involving the ruin of their ill-formed hopes-succeed, but the blessing of God must be withheld; and without His blessing, mark the always manifested in myself and Indian charge. desolateness and the hopelessness of their career, "Thou hidest thy face, they are troubled; thou takest away their breath, they die, and return to their dust."

We give with some reluctance, as involving feelings o merely personal, the resolution of the Niagara Clerical Association,—communicated in a letter equally kind and flattering from their reverend and esteemed Secretary,-touching the estimation in which that portion of our brethren are pleased to hold our editorial abours; but as the resolution itself embraces a request for its publication, we hardly feel at liberty to withhold

We need not say that we are gratified by this sponour clerical friends, thus publicly declared; because none can be better judges than they are of the nature and effect of the services which it has been our endeayour to render; and having, as we know them to have, the Society's interest in their spiritual welfare, with sincere thankthe honour and welfare of our Zion so nearly at heart, they are not likely, in such a case, to yield any other hail with joy every opening for the admission of the life-giving than a faithful and conscientious testimony. We feel, at the same time, that this communication of their general approval of the spirit and character of our abours, is made with a generous indulgence to many imperfections of which none can be more sensible than ourselves,-imperfections, to be sure, in extenuation of which we might plead the peculiarity of our position. from the double duty laid upon us as editor and parish minister. Under the complication of toil, both bodily and mental, which these duties have severally imposed we are thankful for having been so mercifully supported; and while, through the kind arrangements of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, sanctioned subsequently, with Joseph Hyde, Esq. equal cordiality, by our present Diocesan, we have received much occasional assistance in our numerous parochial engagements, we must confess ourselves deeply indebted, for the maintenance of the burden which the conduct of this journal has necessarily imposed, to the kind and cordial manner in which we have always been cheered onwards in our work by so many of our zealous and intelligent brethren, both of the clergy and laity.

We feel grateful to a protecting Providence for the odily strength and mental vigour which has been youchsafed to us, in a department of duty calling at least for an assiduity and diligence which has never been denied or grudged; but we are grateful still more that we have been so well sustained by that directing Providence in what the times have rendered the narrow and sinuous track of honest principle; that "The Church" has never been piloted, through our unskilfulness or degeneracy, into the quick-sands of religious or political error; and that, amidst the flaunting ensigns of nameless creeds and parties, we have been able to cling to the standard of Evangelical Truth and Apostolical Order.

We shall not lightly deviate from this track, or desert this glorious banner; and we console ourselves with the hope that, though like Dunas some may forsake us through love of the false fashions and false creeds of the world, many will be gathered as hearty advocates of the same holy cause,-the integrity of the Priesthood and and the safety of our Country.

Our readers in this city will rejoice with us in observing the progress that appears to have been made towards the erection of a second Church for the accommodation of the numerous destitute members of our communion within its precincts. By the census of last year, it appears that nearly six thousand souls within the limits Toronto are members of the Church of England; while it is known that for this large multitude only one place of worship is at present provided,—the spacious and beautiful Cathedral of St. James. This may contain two thousand people; but when it is considered that a portion of its room is appropriated for the military, and that a large number are excluded through what, with all its admitted conveniences, we cannot but deem the baneful system of pew-letting, not more perhaps than three-fourths of the persons whom it will really contain can be expected to receive permanent accommodation within its walls. It will appear, therefore, that another Church of equal dimensions with that of St. see that one of more humble size is decided upon,—for this simple reason, that it is extremely difficult, without more attention to the science of acoustics than is usually bestowed in the construction of churches in this country at least, for all persons in a very large religious edifice distinctly to hear, and therefore to benefit by the exhorment story for school rooms is an improvement much to be commended; for we cannot too highly approve of the closest connection between a Christian education and the Church in which it is imparted; and many, we trust, will be the youth trained up within those walls to worship God in the language of our heart-stirring Liturgy. One further addition we should rejoice to see, and that is, the annexation of a minister's residence to the contemplated house of prayer; an addition, however, which, with the magnitude of the undertaking already before them, it would be unreasonable immediately to expect; yet it is one which, for its obvious mportance, will not, we trust, be lost sight of.

While upon this subject, we cannot but express our gratification to hear that £1000 has already been subscribed towards the increase of Church accommodation in Niagara. At first, we understand, it was in contemplation to enlarge the present church; but this having been found all but impracticable, at least for any great or durable advantage, it has now, we hear, been resolved upon to encircle the old building with an edifice entirely new,-gradually removing the former and appropriating its materials to the latter. In this undertaking we heartily wish them the most complete success; and often, we trust, shall it be our pleasure to hear that new Churches are rising in the waste places of these provinces, and that ministers are provided to take spiritual charge of the scattered flocks by whom those churches will be surrounded.

From the April report of the venerable Society for we perceive that "the Rev. Alexander Williams has Clay, Esq., M.P., 500; Henry Pownall, Esq., £500; T. Twipromising timidity which, in a critical hour, was mani- been approved as a Missionary to Upper Canada."

every situation is looked at to see what it will bring, -not fested by Aaron, finds too many imitators; and sad is have not yet, however, heard of the arrival of that gentleman.

We perceive by the same report that the receipts of the Society, during the previous month, amounted to £2902 4s. 2d., and that the whole collections for the quarter, ending the 31st March, were £8851 4s. 5d.,considerably more than, just ten years ago, was thus contributed in a whole year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Church. Mr. Editor; -The liberal donation from the American Bible

Society alluded to in the following letter, demands a public acknowledgment, and I will feel obliged by your inserting it in the

To Mr. Case, the indefatigable friend of Indian Missions, I beg to offer my thanks for this renewed proof of the interest he has

> Your faithful servant. S. GIVINS.

Upper Canada Mohawk Mission

Bay of Quinte, 16th June, 1840. Dear Sir ;- I do myself the pleasure of acknowledging the re ceipt of your letter informing me that "at the direction of the Rev. W. Case you had forwarded to my address a box containing 100 copies of Isaiah in the Mohawk language, for gratuitous dis-

tribution among the Indians speaking that language." The box has just reached me in safety.

Mr. Case has not written me on the subject, but I take it for granted that it is a donation from the highly useful institution of which you are the general agent, at his suggestion; and under aneous expression of the approbation of so many of that impression I have presented the books to the Mohawks un-

The Chiefs, on behalf of their nation, have requested me to asure the Society through you, "that they accept this token of fulness. Benighted as they have been in heathen darkness, they light of the Sun of Righteousness, who they trust has arisen on them with healing in his wings."

The Indians here, competent to judge of the correctness of the ranslation, speak favourably of the work as far as they have examined it. I pray that it may prove, (under the divine blessing) a valuable addition to the present sources of instruction for these poor, but interesting people; and that the Great Head of the Church may bless your Association in this and all their multiplied and extended labours of love,

I remain Dear Sir, Yours faithfully. SALTERN GIVINS, Gen'l Agent, American Bible Society. Bible House, New York

NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Niagara District Clerical Association held

at the Rectory of Grimsby, on he 1st and 2nd July, instant, It was Resolved, "That the Association record their high ense of the zeal, diligence, and ability with which the Editor of the Church has conducted that useful publication; and, while they hail, with much satisfacion, the announced intention o their reverend and esteemed brother to continue his valuable services in the Editorial department, they feel called upon to express their thanks for the same; and to add to this expression som testimonial which may convey a substantial evidence of their regard and gratitude, and in which the other District Associa tionr may be induced to join or bllow them."

And it was ordered,-" That this resolution be communicated to the Editor of The Church, with a request that he will publish it." THOMAS CREEN,

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH AT GOLDENHILL.-The zeal with which the erec tion and endowment of new chirches is now proceeding, is perhaps the most encouraging of the various "signs of the times. Look where we will, from one corner of the island to the other, the security of the Throne—the Unity of the Church and we find these sacred structures starting into existence with a rapidity unexampled, and in numbers almost unhoped for. The the spirit of private generosity, to which most of them owe their rise :-- for while on the one hand he munificence of an affluent individual stimulates his neighbour to kindred acts, so too on the other, the vast benefits which follow in quick succession, furnish another and yet more powerful incentive. And here, we have perhaps the most gratifying view of the matter, feeling assured that the more churches are built, the more will assuredly follow. partook of the hospitality of the Rector, the Hon. and Rev. We have been led into these remaks by an advertisement which appears in our first page of a church intended to be erected in the populous district of Goldenhill, nar Tunstall, which has already and Chapels. called forth some splendid examples of true Christian liberality. A site has been given by two vererable ladies, whose good deeds have won for them an imperishable name, and another individual has promised to present £1000 by way of endowment, when the church is completed. In the latter case, the name of the generous donor is withheld from the public through a-perhaps mistaken—but honourable --nse of delicacy on his part; but we think the dwellers in the district to be benefited by his bounty, will be at small loss to supply the omission. We heartily wish the project "God speed."-Staffordhire Gazette.

On Sunday last the Lord Bishop of Winchester, after preaching an excellent and impressive discourse in behalf of the Church Missionary Society, in the morning, in the parish church of Wandsworth, preached again in the afternoon, in the chapel at Somer's Town, in the same parish, where his truly excellent sermon was listened to by a crowded congregation with the greatest attention. This chapel was erected at the sole expense of Joshua Strange, Esq., of St. Anne's Hill, Wandsworth, and has been opened about four years for Divine Wership, twice every Sabbath Day. The same gentleman has also, at his own expense, erected a substantial and comfortable house for the residence of the minister of the chapel.

BLEEKDOWN, BROAD WINDSOR, DORSET. - On Wednesday the 22d inst., the Bishop of Salisbury consecrated a chapel in the above place, in the presence of a great concourse of persons. The chapel is a neat and substantial building, and is capable of acamodating 300 persons. His lordship on the following day, in the presence of a great body of the clergy, &c., consecrated another chapel, in the parish of Chardstock. Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P., Mr. Acland of Axminster, the Rev. Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Woodcock, &c. were present. The Bishop, on both occasions, preached appropriate sermons, before densely crowded congregations. Among the most interesting signs of the present times, is the zeal with which undertakings of the above kind have been prosecuted in different parts of the kingdom; and every friend of the Church and of true religion must hail with unmixed satisfaction the fact that, within the last 20 years, nearly sixteen hundred new churches have been erected and consecrated in the

NEW CHURCH AT TWICKENHAM. - A new district church is about to be erected on Twickenham common, under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who, although unconnected with the parish, has munificently contributed £100 towards defraying the expense of the erection. Amongst the highest subscribers in the undertaking are the following residents of the neighbourhood: -His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, £500; the Venerable Archdeacon Cambridge, £500; William ning, Esq., £500; Miss F. Byng, £100; C. V. Cambridge, Esq., period of my ministerial life, has always been to me a grateful re-

£150; T. J. Briscoe, Esq., M.P., £100; H. Bevan, Esq., £100; collection; and with this earnest of your confidence and co-opera-H. Hawkins, Esq., £100, &c. &c.

Lord Ward has forwarded £200 to the Worcester Diocesan Church Building Society: on the completion of the proposed plans 10,501 sittings will be gained to the churches in this diocese, of which 8076 are free, at a cost of £4640.

BETHNAL-GREEN CHURCHES FUND .- On Sunday afternoon a sermon was preached for the benefit of this truly charitable undertaking, at the parish church of St. George, Bloomsbury, by the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce. After a deeply impressive discourse, the congregation subscribed £404 in aid of the

The inhabitants of the town of Evesham, in Worcestershire, have, through the exertions of their rector, restored a most beautiful church (St. Lawrence), which has been in ruins for many years-have lighted it with gas, and have erected a new organ, built by Nicholson, of Rochdale, which was opened on Easter Tuesday, by Mr. Gutteridge, of Brighton. The greater part of the expense is borne by the rector, the Rev. W. Marshall, who has appointed a curate, to whom he pays £70 per annum. The seats which are let will bring in £50 annually, so that he will incur a positive loss by the increase of the church. All this the rector has done from a living that yields him only £150 yearly, the whole of which he spends among the poor, an instance of clerical rapacity which we commend to the notice of those (happily, a fast decreasing class) who plume themselves on hostility to the Church and its members .- Brighton Gazette.

THE REV. F. V. LOCKWOOD .- On the 13th instant, an Address was presented to the Rev. F. V. Lockwood, M.A., Prebendary of Canterbury, and Vicar of Minster, from the clergy and laity residing in Ashford, and its vicinity, expressive of their sincere respect for his character, and their admiration of his conduct, during the 13 years that the rev. gentleman had been the incumbent of the parish of Mersham, previously to his removal to Minster. The Address, which was couched in feeling and elegant language, and most impressively read by the Rev. Mr. Oxenden at the head of a deputation appointed to present it, was signed by 28 clergymen, and 202 influential laymen. Mr. Lockwood's reply to it was singularly interesting, arising as much from the affectionate warmth of the sentiments it breathed towards his late flock, and the humble tone of piety that pervaded it, as from the brief, but affecting, allusion it contained to his impaired health, the only motive, as he emphatically declared, which finally determined him, after much consideration, to "remove to another spot in his vineyard, where he might, by the blessing of God, exert himself more efficiently in the great and holy cause of his Re-

A massive silver waiter, with a corresponding tea-service, of the value of £100, was presented on Wednesday se'nnight, to the Rev. Wm. Dodd, Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, Newcastleupon-Tyne, by his parishioners, "in testimony (as the inscription expressed) of their sincere regard and esteem."-Durham Adver

RUSSIA AND THE GREEK CHURCH .- The Univers publishes a letter from Russia, giving the names of thirty-three priests of the United Greek Church who have been degraded, and transported or imprisoned, for having signed an act signifying their adhesion to the Church of Rome. The total number of priests exiled or transported by the Russian government is said by this authority to be 160.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—We understand that the Pitt Prize of £40, for the best Essay "On the Influence of Creeds and Confessions upon the Progress of Theology as a Science," has just been decided. The motto of the successful Essay is,-"Opinionum commenta delet dies, naturæ judicia confirmat;" and the address in the sealed note accompanying the Essay was found to be, "Mr. John Baillie, Greenside House, Edinburgh." This prize, it will be recollected by our readers, arises from the interest of £2000, set apart for the purpose by the Pitt Club some years ago, on its dissolution .- Edinburg Advertiser.

NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH AT WINDSOR .- The subscriptions for the building of a new district church in this town are proceeding most favourably. The amount already subscribed exceeds £2000. The Romanists in the town and neighbourhood are strenously exerting themselves to collect the various sums promised to be subscribed towards the erection of a Romish chapel, in order that it should be commenced forthwith, and finished previously to the completion of the new Protestant district church The Papist emissaries are doing "double duty." They have distributed themselves about the town and neighbouring villages, eeking subscriptions, and beating up for converts at the sa

The first stone of the church of All Saints, near Cashiobury, was laid by the Earl of Essex, on Wednesday last, in the presence of a vast number of spectators. The platform was graced by most of the beauty of the neighbourhood. After the ceremony, the noble earl proceeded to the rectory house, where a large party William Capel, The church is to be rebuilt by private contribu tion, aided by the Society for Promoting the Building of Churches intelligence, to a much later date.

The Rev. Dr. Warren, formerly a distinguished preacher in the Weslevan connection, received Episcopal ordination at the cathedral at Chester, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on Sunday se'nnight. It is stated that the rev. gentleman will receive the appointment to the church now in course of erection at Manchester, the foundation stone of which was laid in October last by Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart .- Aris's Birmingham Gazette.

From the Newfoundland Times of June 17.

On Thursday morning last, a deputation from the two Episcopal Churches of this town waited on the Right Rev. Aubrey Spencer, D. D., Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, (whose arrival we noticed in our last) at Government-house, with the following

TO THE RIGHT REV. FATHER IN GOD, AUBREY SPENCER, LORD BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND ITS DEPENDEN-

May it please your Lordshin.

We, the Clergymen and Protestant Episcopalians of the town of St. John, beg to approach your Lordship with every feeling of respect for your Lordship's person, and reverence for your sacred

With the deepest sentiments of gratitude to the kind Providence which has preserved you amidst the perils of the sea, we welcome your Lordship to these shores, and hail your arrival to watch over the interests of our beloved Church, as an occasion for renewed thanksgiving to her gracious and beloved Head.

Your Lordship's previous connexion with the Church in this Colony, as a Missionary of the Venerable Society, to whose fosering care we and our fellow-churchmen are so much indebted, your long experience and able conduct in the responsible situation of Archdeacon of the Bermudas, -your exalted talents and high reputation as a Minister of the Gospel,-and your estimable character in all the relations of life, inspire us with the liveliest and most confident hope that the greatest benefits will, under the Divine blessing, be derived by the Church from your Lordship's Episcopate; and with earnest prayers for the outpouring upon your Lordship's labours of the increase of His favour, "without which nothing is strong, nothing is holy,"

We have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's most obedient, faithful servants, [Signed by the Ministers and Congregation.]

To the above address His Lordship was most graciously pleased to return the following answer: -

GENTLEMEN, -For the kind terms in which you were pleased to welcome my arrival in this colony, I beg you to accept my warmest thanks

My connexion with the Church of Newfoundland at an early

tion, I must hope that the Almighty Disposer of Events will graciously permit me to be in some degree instrumental to the strengthening and extension of His Kingdom in the wide spread Diocese which in the inscrutable counsels of His wisdom He has ommitted to my care.

GENTLEMEN,-I entreat you to believe that the kindly sentiments expressed in your address are earnestly reciprocal; and while my prayers will be unceasingly offered at the Throne of Grace for every blessing upon you, my labours shall never be intermitted, so long as I have strength for exertion, to promote the prosperity of "the Church of Christ," which it is our comm duty to feed, and "which He purchased with His blood."

(Signed) AUBREY NEWFOUNDLAND. Government-house, 11th June, 1840.

Civil Entelligence.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. LATER FROM ENGLAND.

London paper of June 4, and Liverpool, we have received a from the former, and two from the latter, than we had by the Great Western. By the packet Sheffield, from Liverpool, we have received a

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, June 2.

CANADA GOVERNMENT BILL.

Sir R. Peel expressed his surprise that this bill had gone through Committee on Friday, and urged its postponement until after the Whitsuntide recess, in order that more time might be afforded

for its consideration.

Lord J. Russell said that the proper time for considering the details of the bill was in committee; and if a member of that house—even the right hon. baronet himself—did not attend, the opportunity was lost. He had, however, no objection to postpone the third reading till after the recess; but it was of the greatest importance that the bill should be proceeded with, and passed manifements, if nossible. nnanimously, if possible.

Mr. Gladstone understood that the district clauses were to

eceive further consideration. Sir R. Peel said, that, on the third reading, the discussion might be taken on some of the clauses, by proposing to omit them. It would be for those who wished to amend the district clauses, to nsider whether they would do so on the bringing up of the report, or on the third reading.

Lord J. Russell said that he would fix the third reading for

Friday se'nnight. COPYRIGHT BILL.—Sergeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill is to

be brought forward June 10 The Irish Registration Bill was read a first time on the 2d of

STEAMSHIP LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool steamship left the Graving Dock, No. 2, Queen's, this morning, and has entered the Trafalgar Dock. Very conflicting rumors have appeared in different London and Liverpool papers respecting the future destination of this vessel. It is supposed by some that Cunard's Halifax line will supersede the employment of the Liverpool and United States as transatlantic packets, and that the latter will be worked on the Mediterranean. Other worked on the Mediterranean. worked on the Mediterranean. Other reports contradict this sur-mise. Perhaps nothing is yet definitively settled respecting them--Liverpool Shipping Gazette, June 5.

Lord Durham arrived at Dover on the 3d, but was too unwell

o continue his journey, and had taken apartments for a week.

There was a savage riot at Limerick, in Ireland, on the 1st of June. The people came down in immense numbers, carrying poles with loaves stuck on them, and shouting, "down with the forestallers." They seized a number of carts and waggons, despoiled them of the vegetables and other provisions which they contained, and then bundled sixteen of them into the river. regiment of infantry could make no head against the rioters, and they were not dispersed until the artillery was brought to best

The report of the death of the King of Prussia is stated by the London Times, of June 4, to have been premature.

New successes were continually announced as having attended the movements of the Queen's troops in Spain, and the war was

the movements of the cucen's troops in spain, and the evidently drawing to a close.

It is stated that new complications have sprung up in the sulphur question, and that the British Government had resolved on sending six ships of the line to Naples. A French squadron of the same force was also to proceed thither.

Admiral Baudin was to proceed to Buenos Ayres, clothed with

military and diplomatic powers to terminate the differences with the Argentine Republic.

By advices from Constantinople to May 15, it appears that the Seraskier, Halil Pasha, brother-in-law to the Sultan, had been dismissed for some offence against morality, tending to bring the

government into contempt.

Paris was visited on the 2d of June by a tremendous thunder

storm, which still continued when the mail left.

The administration of the pompes functors is now preparing the coffin which is to receive at St. Helena the mortal remains of Napoleon. It is to be of solid ebony, in the shape of the ancient supporting and large annuals of the support and large annuals to the same of the support and large annuals to the same of the support and large annuals to the same of the s sarcophagi, and large enough to enclose the coffins in which the Emperor lies at St. Helena, so that his ashes may not be disturbed. The funeral pall is in velvet, strewed with gold bees, and bor with a broad band of ermine; at each corner is to be placed at eagle, embroidered in gold, and surmounted with the imper-

Courts, which sailed from China on the 4th of February, had reached the Cape of Good Hope, on her way to London. She has brought intelligence that the Chinese were determined to resist all attempts at accommodation excepting on their own terms. They had purchased some European ships, with the intention of arming and manning them for the approaching war with Great Britain. The next overland mail, which may be daily expected to reach England, will probably contain some very important to reach England, will probably contain some very important

Lord Keane intends embarking for England in the Blazer steamer, about the 25th inst., accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel M'Donald, his Military Secretary and A. D. C., Captain Keans and Major Felix.—Malta Times, May 15.

Colonel Sir H and Lab B. C.

Colonel Sir H. and Lady Pottinger, from India, arrived to-day the French steamer Lycurgue.—16.

Kutva.—The news which was spread of the taking of Khiva appears to have been incorrect, for the last accounts announce that the expedition had completely failed. By the co Russian army had lost 10,000 camels and 15,000 horses. men have perished, but the army was not able to effect its retreat on Orenburg for want of the means of transport. The cold was

many days below thirty degrees of Reaumar.—Ib.

We have the St. George's Gazette of Granda to the 11th
April. It observes that on the previous Monday "His Excellency
Colonel Doyle, our Lieutenant Governor, left our shores, in H.M. packet Ranger, in which vessel he had engaged his passage to England, on private affairs, pursuant to leave obtained from the England, on private affairs, pursuant to leave obtained from the Home Government." On the same day, the Hon. M. Davies was Home Government." On the same day, the Hon. M. Davies we sworn in as President in the absence of the Lieutenant Government. The Hon. H. J. Ross, and Hon. A. Hayling, were sworn of the

Queen's Privy Council and took their seats at the board.

WRECK OF THE VULTURE.—Advices from Riga, of the 15th instant, state, that the steamship Vulture, commanded by Capitain Wylde, which sailed from London on the 1st of May, and passed the sound on the 5th the sound on the 5th, was stranded off Arendsburg, on the island of Oesel, about eight days since, on her first voyage this year, and (as the passengers who arrived here vesterday suppose) is totally (as the passengers who arrived here yesterday suppose) is lost. The value of the cargo, mostly indigo, amount believed, to £150,000, and that of the vessel to £40,000.

believed, to £150,000, and that of the vessel to £40,000 etc.

Swindling on a Grand Scale.—A plot to plunder the bankers of the Continent, by means of forged letters of credit, purporting to be those of Glynn & Co., London, has been detected in Paris. The chief actors were the Marquis de Bourbel; the Baron Louis d'Argeson; Pipe, or Colson, an Englishman; ningham Graham, a Scotchman, his son, and son-in-law; Prippa, an Italian; Perry, an engraver, of London; two females attached an Italian; Perry, an engraver, of London; two females are proposed whose names are to Pipe and d'Argeson; and three persons, whose names are prudentially concealed. Perry was arrested after trying to raise £500 on one of these forged letters, and, on being examined, gave a full account of himself. He lived at 88, Oxford Street, and in Rupert Street, had a wife and four children, and was thirty years He described his trip with the parties named above, ki they had forged letters of credit, to the nominal value of £30,000. He had negotiated some of them, retaining £20 per cent as his commission. Bourbel was the principal man in the affair, and the principal man in the affair, and me "It was be who employed he he paid orincipal man in the conspiracy. "It was he who emo strike off two hundred and five false letters of credit. all expenses in London to the Continent. He paid for the press with which I worked off the impressions; but I cannot tell what because it is "This is the cannot tell what who were the continent to the pression in the cannot tell what who were the cannot tell who were tell who were the cannot tell who became of it." This infamous gang, whose detected letters show how systematic was their fraud, realized at Genoa £1,500; at Turin £600, at Property of the state Turin, £600; at Parma, £450; at Bologna, £200; at Tricste,

£1,200; at Rome, £1,500; at Bologna, £200; at tained; at Cobientz, £500; and at Cologne, a similar sum. tained; at Cobientz, £500; and at Cologne, a similar sum.

THE LATE FIRE.—Yesterday morning a body of firemen resumed their search throughout the ruins when they found, in a short time the trunk of a human body, supposed to be that of Mr. Marr, who is missing. There were no signs of either head, arms, or legs.—Morning Chronicle.

Yesterday morning a party of the fire brigade resumed the clearing out of the ruins in Marylebone-street, and also part of the wall fronting the street having been shored up in as safe a man-

ner as possible; the workmen, however, are exposed to imminent risk from parts of the ruins giving way, and falling among them. About half past 11 o'clock a fleshy substance was discovered, which was at first supposed to be a portion of one of the sufferers, but, on examination, was found to be a piece of salted pork, of which there was a large quantity in Mr. Adams's shop. Some of of the grates were also got out, but as yet the body supposed to be missing has not been found.—Times.

Sunday night, a written notice was posted upon a tree in the demesne of Adare, threatening the gamekeeper of Lord Dunraven with death, and apprising him that he would be shot like a dog.—

Limerick Chronicle.

THE JEWS' PASSOVER BREAD.—Several meetings have recently been held by the Jews at the east end of the town, for the purpose of forming a friendly association to obtain cheap Passover bread. It appears that, during the late Passover, much dissatisfread. It appears that, during the late Passover, much dissatisfaction had been expressed by many respectable Hebrew families, at both the scarcity and dearness of the bread prepared for the occasion. It seems that the wheat is selected with great care by the high priest, and is ground with considerable ceremonial at one or two mills in the vicinity of Stratford, and the flour is afterwards taken to town, and made into Passover cake under the superintendence of the officers of the Great Synagogue, by bakers of the Jewish persuasion. The quantity made this year fell so far short of the demand (there being no means of obtaining a fresh supply of flour, that it became a matter of speculation, for though the price in the first instance was only 7d. a pound, those who held it over subsequently charged 1s. a pound for it, so that many of its monopolists made a profitable trade. The poor among the Jews were the sufferers by the monopoly, as they were not able in the first instance to lay in a large stock, and the circumstance has given such offence that an association has been formed with the view of preventing its recurrence.

HINT TO THE WORKING CLASSES .- The reason why "our export manufacturers" demand a repeal of the corn-laws is, that a repeal of them would equalise the price of English with the price of Continental labour. Now for the price of Continental labour. Mr. Gregg, the Manchester repealer, states it to be in—

Blackburn Standard.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY. A serious accident occurred on this railway on Sunday last.— The engine of the train, which left Vauxhall at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning was thrown off the rail about five miles before it reached Winchester. The Engine driver and the stoker were both killed. A lady in one of the second class carriages had several of her toes hurt severely. A gentleman's servant, in the same carriage, was cut in the forehead, but there was no fracture. Further than this there was no injury of any consequence to any passenger. One of the servants of the company was in the lug-Passenger. One of the servants of the company was in the lug-gage carriage next to the engine and escaped unburt. No passen-ger in the first class carriages suffered any thing beyond alarm, except perhaps very slight bruises. The Earl of Dundonald ap-pears to have been one of the passengers, and with the other pas-sengers, came forward to bear testimony in favour of the proper conduct of the servants of the company. No obstruction or fault is attributable to the road. The trains during the whole of yester-day passed up and down with the same security and sneed as usual. day passed up and down with the same security and speed as usual. The first up from Southampton yesterday morning, we are told, was the largest and fullest that has yet passed over this road.

Monday was a distinguished day for the opening of railways.—
The North Midland was opened from Derby to Sheffield, 40 miles out of 72, the total distance from Derby to Loads: the South-

out of 72, the total distance from Derby to Leeds; the South-Western opened the remaining 18½ miles, between Basingstoke and Winchester, which completes the whole line, 76½ miles, from London to Southampton; and the Branch of the London and Reichten in Parish of the London and Reichten in Pari Brighton line, 6 miles, from Brighton to Shoreham, was also opened .- Brighton Gazette.

STOPPAGE OF THE RAMSGATE OLD BANK.—Words cannot express the panic which has been produced by the stoppage of the Ramsgate Old Bank. A very numerous meeting of the creditors has just taken place. It is reported that the liabilities are £43,760, the assets £9549; also that only £12,300, are out in notes, and that £17,500 will cover the denosits, among which we notes, and that £17,500 will cover the deposits, among which we hear Mr. M. Daniel can claim upwards of £1200. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Austen, whose kindness and hospitality are well known.—Canterbury Journal.

THE MURDER OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.—On Saturday various reports were in circulation in the neighbourhood of Norfolk-street, among which, it was said, a waistcoat and a shirt belonging to Courvoisier were found spotted with blood. We are ass there is no truth in these reports, nothing of any importance having been discovered since Thursday last, when a pair of gloves, spotted with blood, were found.

A FEMALE DUCKED BY THE MATHEWITES FOR BREAKING THE PLEDGE.—On Friday morning last, a body of the Mathewites in Carrick-on-Suir met an unfortunate girl of the town who had broken the pledge, and they determined at once that she should receive a ducking for her breach of the temperance laws; accordingly, they took her to a pump, and gave her a most powerful shower-bath; however, that was not sufficient punishment, and they marched her through the town to Carrickbeg, where they play marched her through the town to Carrickbeg, where they plunged her into the Suir several times. They did not appear inclined to give over their brutal and unmanly conduct until the police interfered, and took the woman to their barracks. might have been attended with serious consequences, both to the unfortunate woman and the actors in this savage exploit.—Tip-

Perary Constitution.

FERMANAGH ELECTION.—The election for the county of Fermanagh has been fixed by Simon Armstrong, Esq. the High Sheriff of the county, on Thursday the 30th instant.—As there will be no contest, the return will be announced on the same day, and Sir Henry Brooke be enabled to take his seat, and give his first ote in Parliament on Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, on the 6th of May.—Irish Paper.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—It is a striking and singular Progress of Temperance.—It is a striking and singular fact that the number of committals for drunkenness in Dublin, from the month of January, to the 13th of April, 1840, exceed by 432 the number for the same space of time in 1839. Of this number 166 were males, 266 females.—Dublin Packet.

WOOD PAVEMENT.—Amongst all the newly-invented pavements that have been lately laid down in the metropolis, there is no one to be compared with the wood-pavement; it has stood the test of all pressures and of all weather, and remains firm, and unaffected by the influence of either. So satisfied are the Board of Works and the Commissioners of Metropolitan Roads, of the great utility of this pavement, that they have determined to adopt it.

CURIOSITY IN ORNITHOLOGY.—Few persons who visit those ornaments of our land, the cathedrals, or the old and quiet country parish church, have failed to remark the extreme fondness of birds for taking up their abode in and about them, no doubt from their security there, all ages respecting them with pious awe! There is a beautiful allusion to this instinct in birds in the 84th Psalm, Yea, the sparrow hath found a house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of hosts, my King, and my God." A singular instance has just occurred at the parish church of Northmolton. The officiating elergyman, for the last five or six Sundays, observing little bits of straw and sticks, projecting between the reading desk and pulpit, was induced to exprise into the control of was induced to examine into the cause; and there, to his astor ment, discovered a robin's nest with three eggs. He then remembered that a fortnight before, a robin, no doubt the cock bird, had joined di joined the singing; and when the congregation had ceased, he was heard solo in his song of praise, even when the minister was in the pulpit. These interesting birds had entered the sacred building through through a hole, beneath the door. The time for the incubation of male will be a trying one, and regarded with much interest. -Western Luminary.

SIR ROBERT INGLIS.

May we venture on one prophecy? The day will come, for better days are yet in store for us, in which we cannot but believe we shall see Sir Robert Inglis the Speaker of the House of Commons. mons. It is a post for which he is peculiarly fitted, both from his extensive information and long practice in the rules of Parliament, from his moral courage, from his patience, his equable temper, and above all, from that high religious principle which, in every relation of life, public as well as private, not only ensures a faithful discharge of duty on the part of the individual holding office, but commands from all around him respect for his character, office, but commands from all around him respect for his character, for his person, and a willing deference to his opinion. We shall see him, our readers may depend upon it, the speaker of the House of Corange and the second see him in the position best suited of Commons, and we shall then see him in the position best suited to his own talents and most beneficial to his own country.—Oxford Herald.

THE ARMS OF NAPOLEON.

From Le Commerce.

For some time the public attention has been awakened to a subject worthy of all sympathy, and of the liveliest emotion.

This subject is the most precious legacy which the victim of St.

Helena had to be a subject to the concerns the most striking and the Helena had to bequeath—it concerns the most striking and the most glorious recollections of our history in modern times—the word of Austerlitz and Mont-Mirail.

sentiments of the parties are on both sides suggested by the most generous feelings. On both sides the memory of him who was the restorer of France is equally the object of worship and obedience; both parties, however they may otherwise differ, acknowledge the paramount right of the nation to the historical arms of him whose life is comprised in this sentence—" All for the people

Ever since the death of the Duke of Reichstadt, to whom the will executed at St. Helena assigned the pious guardianship of those arms, a negociation has been carried on between the family of the Emperor and the distinguished General Bertrand, as to the destination of the arms; from that moment the Imperial Family, represented by the Imperial mother as heiress of her grandson, has asserted its claim to this noble part of its inheritance. Since 1833, the brother of Napoleon, the Count de Survilliers, has duly weighed the moral grandeur of the duties imposed upon his

The Napoleon family claim not this property for themselves-The Napoleon tamily claim not this property for themselves—
they are well aware that this sword is not an inheritance for a
man, but for a nation. They wish to consecrate it to France—
they desire that these arms may be deposited in their name in that
national sanctuary open to military virtue, above the tombs where
rest together Vauban, Bessieres, Turenne, and Montebello.

For seven years have these negociations been prosecuted between the Count de Survilliers and General Bertrand, the possessor of the Emperor's arms. For a short time they were interrupted by the General's absence in the colonies. They were resumed upon his return, and then it was that the General caused to be printed a statement, copied by most of the public papers, in which he, for the first time, claimed a property in the arms.

The Napoleon family was surprised by this unexpected disclosure. While with all the world rendering due homage to the honour and integrity of General Bertrand, the family felt that it could not disinherit itself of its duties to the memory of its could not disinherit itself of its duties to the memory of its glorious head—it consulted the testamentary executors of the Emperor, the witnesses to his captivity, and these have testified that nothing in his writings, in his latest expressed wishes, or his words at any time, could lead them to believe or to suspect that words at any time, could lead them to believe or to suspect that he ever once conceived the idea, even in supposition, to make this illustrious deposit the private property of an individual, how great soever might be his services. Notwithstanding their respect for General Bertrand, they cannot—upon a vague expression, the import of which is contradicted by all the authentic, written, and oral evidence, of which there is any trace, and which may have been misunderstood, as imperfectly heard, or erroneously interpreted—upon such authority—the Napoleon family cannot resign to any one a trophy which they regard as the inheritance of France.

The Napoleon family, in respect to its own just dignity, desires o more than this, and in our opinion it ought to desire that the omage and consecration of the arms be made in no other name than that of the Emperor.

That family cannot consent that General Bertrand shall be the chiter of the conditions or time of making the deposit. In this exclusively, of all others, defends the right and the interests of it exclusively, of all others, defends the right and the interests of France. If, in fact, the time of the deposit remain undetermined, what accidents may not occur to interrupt it? What may not the future have in store? Into what hands may not these arms fall? Can the proposed conditions be accomplished? Will the government accept them? Meanwhile the arms, recognised as the private property of General Bertrand, may pass to heirs as a part of the private estate. f his private estate.

Is it not manifest that the dignity of the Imperial Family and the interests of France are here coincident? All required by the existing head of that family, the Count de Survilliers, is, that for the present the arms be placed beyond the chances of futurity, as national property, in the Hotel des Invalides. He demands that the deposit be made in the name of his family. Proscribed and in exile himself, he leaves to General Bertrand the honour of making the deposit—and is not this honour enough even for the generous courtier of the captivity of St. Helena? We have said that since 1833 the Napoleon family has not re-

nitted its exertions to endow France with these inestimable reliques of genius and of glory. In the year referred to the Count de Survilliers submitted the case to a consultation of the principal advocates of Paris: the result was a decision that the arms are national property: and from that moment the Napoleon family has relinquished its claims in favour of the claims of

Nevertheless, we regret that, at the end of this long period, we are compelled to say that the representations of the Imperial Family to Gen. Bertrand have still proved unsuccessful to the present time. For a moment there was hope of a satisfactory arangement, but now we learn that the negociation has become nore difficult than ever; and it is to be feared, perhaps, that the controversy will take the shape of an appeal to the tribunals. The decision of the tribunals cannot be doubtful; and, if necessary, we shall lay before the public the grounds of the opinion sary, we shall lay before the public the grounds of the opinion which we profess upon this point. Still, however, we have a well-founded confidence that General Bertrand will appreciate his debt to the name with which all his own glory is associated, to the memory which is the object of his devotion, to the country which has in such honours recompensed his noble fidelity. While acting by his own obligations and his rights, he ought to consider other obligations and rights that are no less sacred. The heirs of Napoleon, let us do them this justice, have divested themselves of The heirs of all personal interest in the matter. They ask nothing save for the dignity of France—for the most illustrious decoration by which the temple of their country's heroes can be adorned. This is the generous and the blameless conduct to which we offer praise

From the Missionary Herald for July.

Constantinople.—Mr. Goodell, under date of February 8th, writes as follows :-

There is at present some stir among the Jews of this capital. The chief rabbies had led them to expect that, according to their books, the Messiah must absolutely appear some time during the present year. But several months of their year have already gone,

A learned rabbi, who assisted Mr. Schauffler in his translation of the Scriptures, occasionally visits me, and almost the first, sometimes the very first question I ask him, as he enters the door, is "has he come?" "Not yet," has always been his reply till his last visit a few days ago, when, laying his hand on his heart, he said in a low and solemn tone, "If you ask me, I say he has come; said in a low and solemn tone, "It you ask me, I say he has come; and if you show me a safe place, I will bring you ten thousand Jews tomorrow who will make the same confession." I replied, "The apostles and prophets had no safe place shown them to confess truth in, but they made the confession in the very face of stripes, imprisonment and death. If you believe the promise made to the fathers has been fulfilled, and the Messiah has come, then receive him with all the honour of which he is worthy; submit to him, follow him, and let the consequences be what they may. Act like Abraham, like Moses, like the prophets, like all may. Act like Abraham, like Moses, like the prophets, like all the holy and good of your nation; though, like some of them, you be sawed asunder; though you be slain with the sword." But alas! they know too little of Christ, and feel too little interest

SPAIN.

in the subject, to venture all consequences for his sake.

From the St. James's Chronicle. Examples of the savage ferocity of the Christinos to their Carlist prisoners continue to occupy the Bayonne papers. At Sant-Esteban on the 4th May, after a Council of War, eight fficers, guilty of the unpardonable offence of being Carlists, were ondemned to be executed. Having marched with undaunted condemned to be executed. The condemned to the place of execution, one half of them, owing to the "carelessness" of the officers in command, were only mutilated by the first fire to which they were exposed. The assassins, thereupon, answered their earnest entreaties to be put out of their misery, by placing the muzzles of their muskets close to their heads and blowing them to pieces. Others of their prioners, among them the Curate of Lecumberri, who chanced to have it in among them the Curate of Lecumberri, who chanced to have it in their power to plead some alleviation of their offences, have merely been consigned for ten years to the gallies. The Phare des Pyrenees announces, under the date of Perthuis, May 9, that the chief part of Cabrera's suite had entered Catalonia by Flix, and reached Berga on the 3d. Upwards of 300 had stopped in the environs of Prats de Llusane, Perafite, and Alpens. Cabrera arrived at the chief of the 26th plt, on his way to Valdeage of Prats de Liusane, Ferante, and Alpens. Cabrera arrived at Cherto in the night of the 26th ult., on his way to Valdecova, where Borjo was at the head of three battalions and 300 horse. Four Carlist battalions under orders for Cerdagne had reached Valderivas. Their object was to levy contributions and escort the sisters of Cabrera to the frontier of the department of the

IMPORTANT FROM JAMAICA.

By the arrival of the schooner Gov. Arnold, we have received files of Jamaica papers to the 3d instant, and by that of the brig Kenawha, we have been furnished with Kingston papers to the 6th.

Kenawha, we have been turnished with Kingston papers to the 6th. The advices by both are of interest.

On the 26th May, a serious riot occurred at Falmouth, between a number of Africans, who had been indented as apprentices, aided by a Baptist preacher, named Ward, and a detachment of police. It seems that Ward had barboured several of the Africans. A ward-interest of the their apprehension, but Ward interfered and seems that war had become reprehension, but Ward interfered, and obstructed the police in the performance of their duty, telling the obstructed the police in the performance of their duty, telling the negroes not to proceed—that they were free men. The latter threw themselves down and refused to go with the police. A crowd collected, and the police, in attempting to remove them, were saluted with a shower of stones, by which several were wounded. After much disturbance and difficulty some of the Africans were secured and conveyed in a cart, under an escort of soldiers. The latter were assaulted by the mob with stones, and their weapons not being loaded, they suffered considerably, without being able to retail Upon this subject a most important question as to the possession of faithful servants. Let us say at once that the opposing

addressed the mob, and induced them to disperse. Several of the ringleaders were subsequently arrested. Major Huey, three privates, and a police man were severely wounded.

The trial of the individuals concerned in the riot took place a few days after, but had not terminated on the 3d inst. when Gov. few days artist, but had be estimated on the 3d inst. when Gov. Arnold sailed. The evidence, thus far, inculpates Ward very deeply, and proves him to have been the chief originator of the dis-

We learn, verbally, that great excitement prevailed in the island, and that this scene of riot and disorder is, most probably, but a prelude to greater disturbances.

The New Orleans Courier throws a little more light upon this affair at Jamaica. That paper states, upon the authority of a gen-tleman who was in Jamaica at the time, that the Africans in questieman who was in data at the time, that the Africans in ques-tion—about one hundred in number—were recently rescued from a captured slaver—that they were "placed with"—that is, we prea captured slaver—that they were "placed with"—that is, we presume, hired to, a planter, from whose service they were removed by some coloured men, acting under the advice and countenance of Mr. Ward. That constables were despatched to take them back, but were opposed by Mr. Ward and his friends. That a company of troops were then sent against them—a fight ensued, the troops were repulsed, and the Commander and nine of his men wounded. were repulsed, and the Commander and nine of his men wounded. After this an overwhelming force was sent from Kingston, another engagement took place, and the Africans and their friends were overcome, about one hundred of them being killed and wounded, and the leaders taken prisoners. Many of the Baptist preachers had been arrested and ordered to leave the island.

If this is a true account it does not tell well for the Jamaica Government. We shall hear of it, in time, from England .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—About four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, 4th July, one of those abominable nuisances among fireworks, termed a serpent, was let off by a boy in front of the store of Mr. Hyacinth Yvelin, 231, Fulton street, between Washington and Greenwich streets. It unfortunately found its way into Mr. Yvelin's store, which was filled with fireworks manufactured by Mr. Edge, for whom Mr. Yvelin was an agent. manufactured by Mr. Edge, for whom Mr. Yvelin was an agent.—
The fire from the serpent immediately communicated to these
fireworks, and a terrible explosion took place, the rockets and other
missiles forcing their way through the ceiling into the second
story. This is divided into three rooms, one of which was Mrs.
Yvelin's bed-room, and in that she was. Two boys, one a son of
Mr. Yvelin, named Frank, and another child of the same age, were in the store at the time, and ran up stairs to tell Mrs. Y. the store was on fire, and here they were when the flames had got to store was on fire, and here they were when the flames had got to such a height that their return was impossible. Mr. Yvelin was outside of the store when the explosion happened, and finding it impossible to ascend the stairs, hurried into the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Ostrander, a provision dealer, from which there was a window, which had been closed up by boards, communicating with the second story of Mr. Yvelin's house. This Mr. Yvelin forced open, and found in the room adjoining it the two boys; one he rescued, but not his son, and then was compelled to desist by the progress of the fire. Mrs. Yvelin, who was in the last stage of pregnancy, it appears had thrown herself upon her hed, in which pregnancy, it appears had thrown herself upon her bed, in which her remains were found lying scorched almost to a cinder. The floor had partly given way, and the little boy, her son, was found below—he must have fallen through. Her remains and those of her son, inclosed in one coffin, were yesterday committed to the

The building is entirely destroyed except the walls. It contained, besides Mr. Yvelin's stock of groceries, 1100 dollars in cash, 800 dollars of which, in specie, have been found, and it is thought the whole will be. He was issured for 5000 dollars.

The President of Texas has just published a proclamation ommanding all free persons of colour to remove from the republie before the first day of January, 1842, which proclamation is founded on a law recently passed by the legislature. This law contains ten sections. The first dedares it unlawful for free coloured persons to enter the republic. The second makes it the duty of sheriffs and constables to arreit all free coloured persons coming into the republic, after giving hem ten days' notice, and take them before a judge, who shall exact from them a bond, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, conditioned for removal out of the republic. The third prescribes that, if unable to give bond, the coloured person shall be sold at public auction, to be a slave for one year. The fourth provides that the coloured person may give the required bond at any time within the year; but if he does not at the end of the year, he shal again be placed in custody of the sheriff. By the fifth section it is provided that at the end of the year he shall be sold for life. The eighth section allow two years for coloured persons to leave the republic. All found after that time to be sold. The ninth section forbids masters of vessels, &c. to bring free coloured persons within the limits of the republic, under penalty of not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars,—with an exception of cooks and other hands employed on board vessels. The other sections prescribe duties consequent upon the act. Slavery, therefore, in Texas, is to furnish the world with fresh evidence that the "freedom" of republics is only tyranny under another name, and authorises the majority to make merchandise of the minority. Will civilized Europe permit this? We think not, but time will show.

MEXICO.

The latest accounts from New Orleans are, that the Mexican ed—the 4th of June. Vera Cruz. A conducta arrived at the latter port on the 2d of June with 928,000 dollars. A report was current there that orty-seven Americans had been arrested at San Blas, California, charged with plotting a revolution, but that, through the interces-

sion of the American consul, they had been released.

The Macedonian and Warren had touched at Vera Cruz early in June, and sailed thence for Tampico .- N. Y. Com. Adv

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We understand that our highly venerated Chief Justice, the Hon. Ward Chipman, intends leaving town next week, on his way to New York, where he will embark in the steamer Great Western, for England, on the 1st of July.—The voyage, we regret to state, has been considered necessary by His Honor's medical advisers; but we sincerely trust, that it will not only have the effect of restoring his declining health, but will also be of essential service to New Brunswick, in the settlement of the Boundary Question, as we are confident Her Majesty's Ministers cannot consult any individual more thoroughly conversant with the subject than the Hon. Ward Chipman.—St. John's Courier.

From the Fredericton Sentinel, July 4.

KING'S COLLEGE ENCENIA. We are glad to learn from the Royal Gazette of Wednesday, that the annual festival of this Institution, which was celebrated last week, has been distinguished

Institution, which was celebrated last week, has been distinguished by circumstances indicative of the successful progress of the College; and that the students acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to them and their instructors.

The Douglas Medal was awarded to Mr. J. S. Millidge for an Essay "On the Nature and Principles of Justice," a Silver Medal was adjudged to Master E. B. Chandler, and Classical works, and the progressively bound and decorated was adjugged to Bassica and Classica works, appropriately bound and decorated, were ordered to be presented to Messrs. T. S. Peters and Stayner, and to Master W. B. Robinson; suitable rewards were also provided for other scholars. Mr. Geo. Lee and Mr. Wm. Scovill were presented for the degree of Master of Arts, and had the honor of receiving the same from His

Master of Arts, and Chancellor.

The annual Oration, required by the Statutes of the University The annual Oration, required by the Statutes of the University was delivered by the Vice-President and Principal of the institution; and appears to be well conceived and calculated to remove obstacles which have long prevented the inhabitants from deriving the full benefit of this liberally endowed institution.

LOWER CANADA.

ACCIDENTS .- On the evening of Sunday the 21st ultimo, ten rouths imprudently ventured on an ill constructed raft to cross the river St. Pie, about a mile and a half below the church; when they were about half over the river the pieces of wood on which they stood separated, and they found themselves on the brink of a fall twenty feet deep. Six were fortunate enough to get away from this dangerous situation and reach the brink of the river, some by swimming and others by catching hold of pieces of the wreck of their raft. A large number of persons came to the assistance of the drowning youths, but despite of all efforts two brothers of the name of Blanchard, one 16 and the other 8 years of age, and two brothers named Martel, 12 and 10 years old, perished before the eyes of their parents. These unfortunate lads were the children of two sisters, at the residence of whom, the families had met together after evening service in the parish church.

At St. Arme, on the Yemaska river, ten or twelve days ago, a At St. Arme, on the Technical Tiver, ten or twelve days ago, a piece of ground of about 9 acres in depth by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in width, slid into the river, carrying with it a house, two barns and other buildings erected on it. The property belonged to Mr. Jean Chauvin, farmer, who was in bed at the time (3 o'clock, A. M.) as were his farmer, who was in our farmer, who was in our farmer, who was in our farmer, consisting of eight persons. Five of them were saved as if by a miracle, having been driven about here and there with the rapida miracle, having been driven about here and there with the rapidity of lightning, without sustaining any hurt, in the middle of the river, the course of which is at present interrupted in that vicinity. The other three members of the family, namely, Mr. Chauvin's mother, ninety-nine years of age, and two children, 11 and 9 years old, lost their lives.— Quebec Mercury. From the Montreal Morning Courier,

There never was a truer word uttered within the walls of the St. Stephen Chapel, than that asserted by Mr. Pakington.—We a British Canadian,—here, on the spot,—cognizant of all the facts and acquainted with all the influences of Canada, social, moral, political,—past and present,—inscribe on the Register of Public ecord our conviction that to Sir FRANCIS HEAD it is owing, that the Canadas are now British Provinces! We know what We speak not at random; without reflection.

we are saying. We speak not at random; without reflection.

Sir Francis discarded the bayonet totally, and took to the quill; and with the quill, he discomfited the ablest of the Pseudo Reformers; of the hypocritical band, with patriotism on their lips but treason in their hearts: with this quill he made those thrilling appeals that caused the Colonial Blood of Britain to course like quicksilver through the veins of Old-Countrymen. and made it hot too,—hot as the red-lava.—Who will talk of

bayonets after that.
Sir Francis has been blamed for sending away every soldier!-Sir Francis has been blamed for sending away every soldier!—but instead of being blamed he should be thanked! We thank him for that, beyond every thing else.—That single fact,—that alone,—will be as a scorching fire to the calumniating historian of Canada, who will seek to stain the white robe of Britannia with charges of tyranny and oppression. That fact alone, will prove to succeeding generations that the foul charges of that foul-mouthed fool, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, are false as Judas Iscariot, black as night, and puerile as tale of idiot.

" Full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Mr. PAKINGTON was right! however unfashionable it may be

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor General has authorised the issue of £5000 from the Military Chest, for the relief of indigent and sick immigrants. The amount thus expended, it is expected, will ultimately be refunded by the United Legislature.—Montreal Herald.

We understand that His Excellency Sir Richard Jackson has proceeded from Sorel to Quebec, with the view of being sworn in as Administrator of the Government during the temporary absence of the Governor General from the province.— $Ib_{\cdot |\cdot|}$

UPPER CANADA.

Col. Kingsmill has been appointed to the Shrievalty of this District, vacant by the resignation of Col. Cameron.—Niagara

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor passed through here on Tuesday, and after minutely and satisfactorily inspecting the 1st Batt. I. M., Barrack rooms, &c. proceeded by boat to Toronto.

A detachment of the 1st Batt, under Lieut. Thompson, have arched to Penetanguishene, where they are for the present

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE?-Dr. Thomas, he of the defunct Journal, has been appointed, it is said, Emigrant Agent at this port! What a necessary and judicial appointment! Such is the way that indecency is sometimes rewarded. But an Election draws nigh .- Ib. From the Kingston Chronicle.

We are glad to see that the General Hospital has been opened at last, for the temporary relief of sick Emigrants, daily brought to our wharves. It has often to us been a matter of regret that so fine a building, which from its situation and admirable arrange so hne a building, which from its situation and admirable arrangement, is so exceedingly well adapted for the purposes for which it was built, should have remained useless and unoccupied for want of an endowment from the public funds of the country. We would respectfully call the attention of His Excellency the Governor General to this important subject.

So long as we have emigration, so long will this town as an entrepot of travel, require a Hospital for the sick supported by a permanent public fund. The patients now in the General Hospital are under the kind and attentive care of Dr. Robinson, who is providing for their comforts are for as the temporary and limited

providing for their comforts as far as the temporary and limited means at his disposal will afford.

Melancholy Accident.—Thomas McIntosh, a lad about

fifteen years old, and only son of Captain McIntosh, of the Township of Seymour, and late of the 92d Regiment, lost his life on the 11th ult. by the accidental discharge of his fowling piece, the contents having lodged a little below the ribs on the right side.—

The Victoria Sun, published at Belleville, is dead.

HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL,

The Public Examination of this School took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th instant.

It is with much pleasure and satisfaction we announce to the public, the proficiency of the boys, and the progress they have made under the management of the present master, M. C. Crombia.

The Examination of the First and Second Classes of Geography was highly creditable to both Teacher and Scholar, proving most clearly that their diligence must have been unabating and

The First, Second and Third Latin Classes are considerably advanced. In History and English Grammar much progress had also been made, as well as in reading, spelling, writing, and

The parents of some of the children were present, testifying

much pleasure at the striking marks exhibited of the soundnand perfectness of Mr. Crombie's system. It is to be regretted that any circum ated a more general attendance of the parents of the scholars (now numbering about fifty), and of other persons, who ought to be interested in the advancement of education, which, it must be

confessed, has been for a length of time too much neglected.

W. ALLAN,

W. ALLAN,
GEORGE RIDOUT,
CHARLES C. SMALL,

** Trustees are requested to meet at the School House, on
Saturday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., upon matters connected with the School and grounds. July 16, 1840.

LECTURE.

REV. Mr. Davis will give a lecture "On the Discovery of America by the Northmen 500 years covery of America by the Northmen 500 years before Columbus," in the City Hall, 7½ Saturday evening, 18th inst.

Family tickets for five, Single, 2s. 6d.
To be had at Mr. Rowsen's pookered at the North American—at the door.

The following is among the high references Mr. D. has from distinguished men:-

U. C. College, Toronto, July 16, 1840. Sir,-I have read with very great interest the substance of your able and ingenious lecture on the original discovery of America. Your inquiries will form an important addition to the information on the antiquities of this continent, which has been afforded to the learned Kingsborough's magnificent work.

The subject at present acquires additional interest from the success, which has attended the recent investigations in Central America.

I have the honor to be, Sir. Your obedient servant. JOHN M'CAUL.

The Rev. A. Davis.

HENRY ROWSELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER TO U. CANADA COLLEGE, KING STREET, TORONTO,

which he respectfully invites attention. Among his new arrivals are the latest published volumes of the Church of England Magazine, Penny and Saturday Magazines, Penny Cyclopædia, &c.; likewise a great variety of Theological Works, as also Works of General

Printing, in a superior manner.

WANTED immediately, two boys, as apprentices to the Printing business. They must have received a good common education. Apply at this Office.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies on and after the Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

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

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

By order of the Court. (Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Secretary London, June 3, 1840. 2-tf

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSUR-

ANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this Institution, at which the election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of the Corporation, Duke Street, city of Toronto, on Monday, the 3rd day of August next. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock at noon pre-

cisely. By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director. British American Assurance Office,

Toronto, 13th July, 1840. PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS WANTED FOR a Church to be built in Toronto, to accommodate 1000 persons-800 in pews, and 200 free sittings, with school-rooms in the basement-the cost not to exceed £2500. The plans and specifications (for the most approved of which a premium of £10 will be given,) to be sent to F. T. Billings Esq., Court House,

Toronto, on or before the 21st instant. THOMAS CHAMPION,

Toronto, July 7, 1840. THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra

charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance.

Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.,

VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking 9 and other Stoves, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the

110 King St. Toronto.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of this Association will, with the Divine permission, be held at the Rectory at Cobourg, on Wednesday and

Thursday, the 19th and 20th of August next. A. F. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Bath, July 15, 1840, BIRTHS.

At Bytown, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. R. Stetham, of a son. At Kingston, Mrs. Barker, of a daughter In York Street, Toronto, on Sunday, 12th instant, Mrs. Thomas Sutherland, of a daughter. At York, Grand River, U. C., on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. John

Stewart, of a daughter. MARRIED. In Montreal, on the evening of the 8th instant, at the residence of Charles Geddes, Esq., St. James Place, Stephen Charles Sewell, M. D., to Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Geddes,

At the residence of Benjamin French, Esq. near Cornwall, on

Monday, by the Rev. George Archbold, Benjamin Gordon French Esq., to Mrs. Eliza Lucretia Thompson. On Thursday, 9th inst., at the residence of her father, by the

DIED. one both year of his age, Mr. John Hill, for So years Mobawk Catechist employed by the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Mr. Hill was born in Lower Canada of Mohawk parents, during the sojourn of that part of the tribe which fled from the United States after the Reverlation, and remained for a time near Montreal. He removed, with the rest of his people, to the township of Tyendenaga in this Province, which was allotted them by Government, where he has since resided. In the year 1810, at the recommendation of the late Dr. Stuart of Kingston, he was appointed Catechist; and since that period, although his education was limited, he was enabled faithfully to discharge his duties, and second his instructions of this continent, which has been afforded to the learned of Europe by the valuable publications of the Royal Northern Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen, and Lord Northern Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen, and Copenhagen Society of Cope years during which they were without a resident.

His unassuming, peaceful, and upright walk through life, engaged the esteem of all who knew him, and were a pleasing proof the core most holy faith are the same on the heart ged the esteem of all who knew him, and were a pleasing proof that the effects of our most holy faith are the same on the heat of the red man as on that of the white. During his last illness, which was unusually long and painful, his religious principles were severely tested. Although of an ardent disposition, he relinquished all hope of recovery for a considerable time before his death. Committing himself to the sovereign will of his heavenly. Father in an exclusive reliance on the sufficient merits of his Saviour, he patiently awaited the issue. It was edifying to writeviour, he patiently awaited the issue. It was edifying to witness his meek submission and ardent faith, which, amid all his weakness and suffering, continued stedfast unto the end. The general esteem in which he was held, as well by the white settlers in the neighbouring townships, as by his own people, was evinced by the large and respectable assemblage that attended his remains to the grave. - [Communicated.]

At Chambly, on the 6th instant, Frances Southouse, daughter of the late Judge Southouse, of Montreal, and wife of Jacob Glen, HAS just received from London a large assortment of Books and Stationery of every description, to which he respectfully invites attention. Among his her affected survivors.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, July 17:-Rev. B. Lindsay, add. sub. (the missing Nos. are sent); A. Davidson Esq. P. M.; Jas. Chep Esq. P. M.; J. S. Lee Esq. rem. in full vol. 4; A. Gen'l Trew, rem. in full vol. 4; Miss C. Lodge,

Having, as Publisher of the Church newspaper, added a Printing Office to his establishment, and imported a full supply of type &c. from London, he will be enabled to execute orders for every kind of Book and Job

Printing in a superior page. full vol. 3 and 4; F. Griffin Esq. add. sub. and rem. in full vol. 4; A. Davidson Esq.; Major McNeille, rem. in full to end of vol. 4; Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem.; Rev. H. Grasett; Lord Bishop of Montreal, rem.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev.

R. V. Rogers, rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. F. A. O'Meara, rem. in full vol. 3; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor. T. S. and RIVIGNUS in our next.

FIRST SUNDAYS AT CHURCH.*

Alice and William expressed themselves greatly obliged to their papa for the care with which he had explained this matter; and the conversation afterwards proceeded as follows:-

'The interlocutory sentences, or Versicles, which are used after the Lord's Prayer in this place,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'are taken chiefly from the Psalms, and they form, whether by design or otherwise, an epitome of the Collects that regularly follow.'

'Have you any question to ask, William, respecting

these Versicles?'

'I do not remember any, papa, at present.'
'Look at those two,' continued Mr. Hargrave—"Give peace in our time, O Lord; because there is none other that fighteth for us, but only thou, O God." Did you find any difficulty in understanding this petition; or in discovering the connexion between the two parts of it?"

None at all, papa,' replied William. 'We beseech God to grant peace in our days; and then we say, as a reason why we have recourse to God for that blessing,that He only can fight for us successfully, and therefore that it is to Him only that we look either to conquer our enemies or to keep them off.'

'Very true, my dear,' said Mr. Hargrave: 'there is no real difficulty in the matter. And I dare say you will be surprised and shocked when I tell you that some people who have fancied themselves wise, and who have attempted to find fault with our Liturgy, have been ignorant or wicked enough to make this petition the subject of their censure, and even of their ridicule!"

'How surely would the simplicity and candour of a child-like heart prevent men from vainly attempting to discover blemishes in the sacred service of our Church!'

observed Mrs. Hargrave. 'True, my dear,' said Mr. Hargrave in reply; 'when the proud heart is so converted as to become like that of a little child, then farewell all opposition to the saving truths of God's word, and all idle cavils against our catholie forms of prayer! You understand the purport of the petition before you very well, William,' continued Mr. Hargrave; 'but in order that you may have, if possible, a more lively apprehension of it, let me offer an easy illustration of the matter. Suppose we were threatened with a war, and that we knew of one able general, but one only, who would be certainly successful if our forces were placed under his command. Now, if we were desirous that the war should not last long, to whom should we apply with a request that he would take measures to bring about a speedy peace?'

'To that general, of course, papa.' 'If then we were to say to him, We are desirous of the blessings of peace, and we earnestly entreat you to undertake the conduct of the approaching war, because we are persuaded there is no officer besides yourself who can face our enemies with a prospect of success—would there be anything very inconsistent in the plea?'

'Certainly not, papa; and that is exactly as we pray

in these Versicles.

"The meaning is," says a judicious commentator, "that whatever help we have besides, we look upon it as nothing, without that of the Almighty: whom therefore we beg, when we are in peace, to continue it, by restraining such as would disturb it; and, when we are not, to restore it, by turning the hearts, or overthrowing the attempts, of those who have infringed it."

'Papa,' said William, 'please to tell me why the

prayers which follow are called Collects?" 'They were anciently so called,' replied Mr. Hargrave, 'either because they were recited in the public assemblies, which were entitled collecta; or because they contain a brief collection of petitions for all things necessary for soul and body; or rather, as our divines for the most part incline to think, because they are collected out of the Epistles and Gospels for the days to which they are severally assigned.

"Most of these Collects," says one of our commentators, " are above twelve hundred years old, having been used in the Western Church from the time of Gregory ashes." The spirit and temper of Abraham, as it apings of the earth, and the hopes of heaven. The Apostles, the Great, and many of them before. However, partly at, and partly since, the Reformation, such of the Collects in the books then in use as needed and deserved it, into this part of our general supplication.—What is the have been carefully corrected: many that were thought improper, quite removed; and new ones framed in their stead: so that they now compose altogether an unexceptionable and most admirable collection of true Scriptural

devotion." 'With respect to the form of these Collects, it has been observed that they are, for the most part, directed to the Father, through the Son: and usually they begin with the motive inducing us to ask, which is an humble acknowledgment of our own weakness, and of the adorable goodness and perfections of God; and then mention some great or comprehensive blessing desired; concluding with the ground of our hope, that we shall obtain it through Jesus Christ, our Lord; or for his sake; or through his merits and mediation; according to his own most gracious promise, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you." (John xvi. 23.)

'I think.' observed Mrs. Hargrave, 'that we have had two excellent specimens of the "Collects for the day" in this Morning's Service. They are admirable prayers in themselves, and their connexion with the Epistles is remarkably striking. Indeed the Collect for Advent Sunday is closely connected with both the Epistle and the Gospel for the day.'

'The Collects "for Peace," and "for Grace to live well," observed Mr. Hargrave, 'seem to require but little comment. The former, you may perceive, is a petition for temporal, the latter for spiritual, goods: and both of them are simple, pious, and comprehensive. The former is taken from the Roman service; the latter principally from the Greck, as others of our prayers besides are: "the compilers of our Liturgy" (as it has been said) "prudently extracting from both whatever was proper to enrich and add authority to the work in which they were

engaged." 'I think, papa,' said William, turning to the Litany, 'you told me that the word Litany means "A supplica-

'Yes,' replied Mr. Hargrave. 'It means an earnest or vehement supplication; and in the service of the Church it is applied to those forms of prayer in which the voices of minister and people unite in beseeching mercy and protection, or else take up the several petitions alternately. Such Litanies have been used in the Church during the last fourteen hundred years: and our own, which is, in substance, very ancient, may justly be regarded as one of the most complete, and most solemn, pieces of devotion that have ever been composed by man. Do you remember the distinction between the four parts of which I told you it consists?'

'Yes, papa,' replied William. 'You told me that it consists of the invocation, deprecations, intercessions, and conclusion.'

'What is the invocation?'

'It extends from the beginning of the Litany to those words, "O holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity, three Persons and one God, have mercy upon us, miserable

sinners." 'Right,' said Mr. Hargrave. 'This invocation, you may observe, is addressed to every person in the blessed Trinity separately, and then to all the three Persons con-

'every Person by himself to be God and Lord," and by the joint invocation we acknowledge, at the same time, "that there are not three Gods or three Lords." And whilst we are thus briefly making a profession of faith, we make also an humble confession of sin, and a general entreaty for mercy, in those truly appropriate and pathetic words, "Have mercy upon us, miserable sinners." This mode of address, let it be remembered, is in accordance with the ancient practice of the Catholic Church: and if we have in our hearts a sense of our unworthiness. combined with the faith of the Gospel, we shall feel that such address is in every respect in perfect agreement with truth and propriety.—What are the limits of the second portion of the Litany, which consists of deprecations, or prayers for deliverance from evil of various

'This part begins with "Remember not, Lord, our offences," and ends with "in the hour of death, and in the day of judgment, good Lord, deliver us."

'It does so. You ought to take notice that all the petitions in the Litany, from the beginning of the deprefered up by persons who profess themselves to have been "redeemed by his most precious blood." This portion is a prayer for deliverance from all evils to which we are or may be exposed, in body or soul; it begins with a prayer for pardon of sin, and deliverance from evil and mischief in general, and then goes on to enumerate various evils from which we especially desire to be protected. This enumeration of evils which beset us is very comprehensive; and all who know their own hearts, and their spiritual and temporal dangers, will agree that it is most wisely and prudently drawn up. The people join the minister mentally in the whole of this form of supplication, as well as in all others; but they unite audibly also at short intervals, in those expressive words, "Good Lord, deliver us," and afterwards in that petition, "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord." This surely cannot be suspected of being a vain repetition! It gives an effect and air of fervency to the whole course of supplication, than which nothing more appropriate, nothing more solemn, can possibly be devised. May we have grace, whenever we use these words, to pray also with the heart and understanding for deliverance from evil, and for the acceptance of our petitions.-Describe to me now the third portion of the Litany.'

'The third part consists of intercessions. It begins with these words, "We sinners do beseech thee to hear us, O Lord God," and ends with the prayer for the forgiveness of enemies, and the conversion of their hearts.'

We may add, perhaps, to this part the following petition for the gift and preservation of the fruits of the earth. Having prayed first for ourselves, and then for others, we offer up this petition for ourselves and others together. Indeed, we sometimes pray for ourselves as well as our brethren, in other parts of this intercessory portion. And I am much pleased with this, for it reminds me of the intimate union which subsists between all members of Christ's mystical body, the Church. Repeat to me, William,' continued Mr. Hargrave, 'the text which I pointed out to you the other day as being peculiarly applicable to the Litany, and to this portion in particular.

"I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men; for kings, and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty." (1 Timothy ii. 1, 2.)

'I admire very much,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'that opening of the intercessory portion of our Litany, "We sinners do beseech thee to hear us, O Lord God." While not, in so doing, that we are sinners ourselves. In connexion with these prayers, I often think of those words upon me to speak unto the Lord, which am but dust and an uninterrupted course of many ages, enjoyed both the bless conclusion of the Litany?'

to our blessed Saviour as "the Son of God," "the Lamb their anxiety, convinced them that the love of their Master of God," and "Christ," or the Messiah, which immediately follow the intercessions, and precede the Lord's and enabled them to subdue the victorious Roman Empire to Prayer and the separate petitions and Versicles.'

'It has been impossible,' continued Mr. Hargrave. and equally unnecessary, to discuss the several petitions contained in this comprehensive form of prayer. But before we pass on, I wish to read to you a passage from an excellent commentator, which gives a good view, and a true character and description, of the whole. turns between the minister and people, is of the same advantage to the worshippers in the Litany as in the Psalms; it mutually relieves both parties, while it excites and inflames their piety. But with this grateful interchange there is kept up the most exact order. In the deprecations from evil, we proceed gradually from the evil of sin to the evil of punishment, from spiritual to temporal, from the greater to the less. In the intercessions for good, we begin with the holy Church universal: then particularize for the principal members of that part of it which is established among us; proceeding in order for the king and the royal family; for the orders and degrees of men in Church and State; first for those spiritual, then for those temporal; for all bishops, priests and deacons; for the lords of the council, and all the nobility and magistrates; and lastly, for all the people of the realm. Then we pray for all kinds of good for all men; for the piety of the faithful; for the conversion of the deceived; for the confirmation of the weak; for the relief of the afflicted; for the preservation of the distressed; for the pardon and reconciliation of enemies; for the grant of plenty, and things necessary for the body; and, lastly, for the forgiveness of sins, and things necessary for the soul; or, as in the Lord's Prayer, for our daily bread, and for forgiveness of our trespasses. Let those who accuse our public prayers as too general in their form, view this punctual and regular enumeration of all evils that are hurtful, or of all goods that are expedient for the bodies or the souls of men, either for the Church in general, or for any of cas. its members in particular; let them seek diligently through their own performances, whether extemporary or composed; let them search all their assemblies, and see if there be any such thing in their worship; anything so full in its matter, so regular in its method, and solemn in its expressions, as our Litany."

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN ITALY.

gar. The educated classes, or at least such among them though a child had thrown pebbles into one of the earth's

indifferent to religion, unless it be as far as it is their policy to impress their inferiors with its importance. is this at all astonishing; since it is hardly possible that a thinking man should not be staggered at the palpable absurdities of om anism, even in its mildest form, and secretly despise what it may not be always safe or prudent openly to impugn. The extravagances of that system have been too frequently and too ably exposed to render it necessary more than to hint at them: saintworship, relic-worship, priest-worship, the spells of paternosters, genuflexions, tapers, processions, the imputed authority of childish legends and ridiculous tales; and to all those, though in themselves but a part, may be added the forced and unnatural celibacy of the professed religious of both sexes, with the consequent violation of their vows.

That the omish church appears no longer the arrogant despot it formerly was, cannot be denied; but the change has been wrought from without, pressed upon it by circumstances it could not resist. Had the reformation been extinguished in its birth, the Vatican of the nineteenth centuary would not have been a whit more tolercations to the end of the intercessions, are addressed to ant than when in the zenith of its power; and perhaps the Son of God as Redeemer and Mediator, and are of- at this very instant another Borgia or another Medici might have been seated in the papal chair.—Rae Wil-

THE CREED OF GREGORY THAUMATURGUS.

"There is one God, the Father of the living Word, of the subsisting wisdom and the power, and the eternal impression: the perfect generator of the perfect: the Father of an only begotten Son.

"There is one God, the alone of the alone: God of God, or the impression and image of the Godhead: the energizing Word: the Wisdom which devised the systems of the Universe: the Power which effected the whole creation: the true Son of the true Father: the invisible of the invisible: the incorruptible of the incorruptible: the immortal of the immortal; and the eternal of the eternal.

"There is one Holy Spirit, deriving from God his subsistence; who, by the Son, shone forth upon mankind: the perfect image of the perfect Son: the life which gives existence to the living: the holy fountain: the sanctity, and the dispenser, of sanctification: by whom God the Father is revealed, who is over all, and in all: by whom God the Son is manifested, who is through all. "A perfect Trinity, in glory, eternity, and sovereignty;

indivisible, and unalienable!"-Christian Observer. Gregorius Theodorus, surnamed Thaumaturgus, bishop of Neo-Cæsarea, in the third century, is said to have bequeathed this Creed, which bears his name, (drawn up above a century before either the Nicene, or the Athanasian, Creed,) as a valuable legacy to his church; the autograph of which, we are told, was extant, a hundred years after his death, which took place, A. D. 264.-Gregory Nyssen, his biographer, has preserved this Creed in the original Greek.

The Garner,

THE CHURCH MAY BE AFFLICTED, NOT DESTROYED. The Church of Christ hath received indeed many and great promises of particular favour and assistance. But then it is not necessary that this divine favour should exert itself in bestowing of temporal prosperity. Affliction and persecution may be sometimes fir more convenient to the Church, to restore her decayed discipline, to revive her languishing zeal, to awaken the negligent, to separate the false, to reform all the members of it. The Church hath indeed experienced in all ages manifest interpositions of Divine Providence in we venture to ask God's blessings for others, we forget favour of her. She hath been often freed in an extraordinary manner from the rage of her persecutors, the designs of apostates, and infection of heretics. Kings have been her of the patriarch, who ventured to plead on behalf of the nursing fathers, and Queens her nursing mothers. She hath wicked cities of the plain, "Behold now, I have taken surmounted the opposition of all her enemies, and, through peared on the occasion to which I refer (Gen. xviii. reduced at the crucifixion and departure of our Lord to a 23-33), is beautifully transfused, if I may so speak, miserable condition, were comforted, and re-animated by the mission of the Holy Ghost, at the feast of Pentecost. Heaven then declared for them by conferring extraordinary gifts 'That general petition for repentance, pardon, and of knowledge on them, and afterward by confirming their renewal of heart, and those short but powerful addresses preaching with no less worderful miracles; which removed now in heaven was both continued and increased to them, the law and the name of Christ. And lest we should imagine the arm of God to be shortened to us, we of this Church and Nation have been more than once, even in this age [1688], delivered in an extraordinary manner from danger of Popery on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other .-But from hence we are not to raise confident assurances, that God will always continue the same prosperity to His church. This interchangeable way of worship, performed by He hath promised indeed, that the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, that the Faith shall never be wholly detroyed, nor a succession of pastors wanting to preach the word, and administer the sacraments, -but has nowhere engaged, that she shall always enjoy the protection of the civil power, and the blessings of outward peace. External grandeur and happiness is not necessary to the being of a Church, which may be found in the wilderness, as well as in the land of rest,—in an upper chamber, as well as in a stately temple. -Rev. Henry Wharton.

SUFFICIENCY OF GRACE. The good man is well assured, that God will never refuse the protection of his Providence, or the aid of his Spirit And what can be too difficult for such a one? Providence can prevent a temptation, or remove it; the Spirit can support him under it, and enable him to vanquish it; nay, it can enable him to extract new strength and vigour from it by grace is sufficient for thee, (2 Cor. xii. 9,) the truth of which assertion has been illustriously proved by the victories of martyrs and confessors, who have triumphed over the united force of men and devils. Though then the conscience of human frailty may awaken in the best of men 70 acres of which are under cultivation—with a new falfear and caution, the assurance of divine assistance cannot but beget in them an holy confidence. The snares and temptations of the world, the subtilty and vigilance of the devil, may justly create a solicitude in the best of men; but when they consider themselves encompassed with the divine favour, they can have no reason to despond.—Rev. Dr. Lu-

THE CHIEF GOOD.

There has been much written, and much prated concerning that which philosophers are wont to call the chief good; but oh, it were enough to cloud with melancholy the spirit of man, in his most joyous moments, just to remember in what a hopeless and heart-sickening pursuit of painted shadows they have involved themselves, by whom any of these academical treatises have been adopted as manuals, and who It is not probable that any plans for diffusing educa- have followed a polished moral essayist as their guide in tion among the mass of the people will be admitted into searching after solid enjoyment. There is a void in man Italy so long as the priests retain their ascendancy; for which incontestibly proves that something has been wrenched they are well aware that an increase of knowledge—I away which belonged to him in the days of his young createst and the state of the s ought rather to say a diminution of their present ignorance—would render the lower classes less superstitious of earth, and the honours of distinction, and the pleasures of and submissive. In Roman catholic countries religion voluptuousness, and the more precious stores of intellectual seems to be entirely the affair of the clergy and the vul- wealth and virtuous endeavour, and the effect is the same as

jointly. By the separate invocation we acknowledge as are educated to think, are with few exceptions totally high caverns; there is a moment's amusement in listening BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURchasm still gapes insatiable as the grave; you must cast in restless craving after some mighty object, over which to pour the spirit, own itself in any sense appeased. But the love of GoD is a principle which never found place in human ethics; it is above them, it is beyond them, it is too refined, too sublime, too stupendous. The natural heart has no power of discovering how completely happiness is resolvable into this love of GoD as its prime constituent element it cannot see it, and it will not believe it; and since heaven is depicted as the possession of a full and unalloyed love of the Almighty, will it not follow that the incapacity of the unregenerate man to see happiness in the love of God amounts to an incapacity of seeing heaven in the scriptural representation of heaven, and what is this but a vivid illustration of the truth, that "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God .- Rev. H. Melvill.

THE SINNER'S FRIEND.

Now, O Sinner! I put this question-it will be thought a strange one:-Have you a friend in the world? I put it in with a small house and barn thereon. seriousness, and with a desire that you should answer it to yourself with truth. Have you one in the world that loves and cares for you? Do you think you have a friend, I say? I do not believe you do. Look through your godless associates, and does one love you? I am sure you think not one You are friendless; many acquaintances, but not one friend -neither father nor mother, nor sister nor brother, nor relative nor acquaintance, is a friend to you. You may be a great man; you may be a rich man; thousands may admire -thousands applaud: does one solitary individual love you? You believe not. I am sure this is a common case. Now, why is it that you believe that no one loves you? I shall tell you the reason-because, you know, you don't deserve it. You know your own heart; and you are convinced that you are so vile, so unlovely, so unloving, that you naturally conclude that you are without a friend. Have you never felt this press heavy on you? Well, would you desire to have a friend? Yes. Then arise and return to your father!-Though you have spent all, wasted your substance in riotous living, and are utterly worthless, I promise you acceptance -happiness-peace. As God's ordained minister, I bear a message of mercy from God. As Christ's ambassador, and on God's behalf, I am authorised to offer you, through Christ, free pardon if you return unto God .- Rev. T. D.

DAILY TRANSGRESSIONS.

We are very ready to reckon up our trials and afflictions, but are we equally so to keep account of the sins which draw them down upon us? Mention only those you commit in one day, without speaking of your past life, which I wish not to know; do not go beyond those you have been guilty of this very day; confine yourself even to such as may present themselves to your memory. Who is there among us that may not have to reproach himself with coldness in his devotions, with the secret suggestions of pride, with false pretensions, with an inflated opinion of himself, and contempt or slander of his neighbour? Who is there who has admitted no guilty thought into his breast, or permitted his eyes to rest on no improper object? who has not felt anger, and a desire of revenge, when the recollection of his enemy has entered his mind? who has not felt mortified at seeing the success of some one by whom he may have been injured, or satisfaction when it happens that misfortunes overtake him? - St. Chrysostom.

Advertisements.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. TUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, price one shilling and six pence, FAMILY & INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. James Thompson, Agent for the British & Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories in Montreal & Toronto,

and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravely & Jackson. These prayers are recommended by various Ministers vhose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book.

EDUCATION.

43-6m

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the community of By-town and its vicinity, that he has opened classes for instruc-tion in the following Branches of Education, viz.: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History and

Reading, Writing, Arthmetic, Highest Carlot (1997) and Geography, - £1 0 0 Terms per quarter Latin and Greek, - 1 10 0 of 11 weeks.

Mathematics, - 1 10 0 Mathematics,

The Subscriber will receive pupils under the patronage of the North American Society. Terms for such pupils will be made known by applying to the Rev. J. S. Strong, of Bytown.

Each pupil will be charged 2s 6d per quarter for fuel during the

winter.

Payments to be made quarterly in advance.

REFEREES.—The Rev. J. S. Strong, of Bytown; the Rev. A.

F. Atkinson, of Bath; the Rev. J. Torrance of Quebec; and the Rev. J. Mackenzie of Williamstown.

D. MACKENZIE.

4w52

MRS. D. MACKENZIE'S SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Terms per Quarter of 11 Weeks.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography and Needle Work, - - £1 0 Music French, Calisthenics,

Boarding and Lodging

Fancy Work taught on moderate terms.

* * Every Lady to pay for her own washing, and to provide a
Table and Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork, Bed, Bedding and Towels.

Payment to be made quarterly in advance. Six weeks' notice required before leaving School. Bytown, June, 1840.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. A FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, low of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop. THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

GOOD LOG HOUSE, 36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and hitchen beneath.

A back kitchen in the real, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath.

A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs between the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a

Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring waterpower. This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase noney would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the Property.

For particulars apply to D' Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises. ST. JOHN C. KEYSE.

Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of eight

immortality, the love of the eternal and infinite Creator, and then, and not till then, will the void be satisfied, and the for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 13th day of July, next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the first to the eleventh day of July, inclusive.

By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL. Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office,

Toronto, 23rd June, 1840. * * The Kingston Chronicle, Prescott Sentinel, Hamilton Gazette, London Gazette, Western Herald, and Niagara Chronicle, will please insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this Office.

T. W. B.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR, THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced,

Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid.

January 1st, 1840. DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile. Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

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

ADDLER 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 assort-

SADDLERY GOODS, equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which heisresolved 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,

in 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. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

No. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the commencement in the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of including the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting the selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting the selected Stock of arti Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities, and vetterns I leave the staff of the sta various qualities and patterns; Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

N.B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner.

the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture. Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if not superior to any imported from Europe.

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

SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Carriages taken in exchange. N. B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES,

AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will

find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market. Toronto, December, 1839. The Church

IS published for the Managing Committee, by HENRY ROWSELL, Toronto, every Saturday. TERMS.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Postmasters TEN SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or at least No subscription received for less than six months; half yearly, in advance.

nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

AGENTS. THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES.

A. Menzies, Esq. Belleville and Seymour. Angus Bethune, Esq., Brantford. G. W. Baker, Esq., Bytown. J. Beavis, Esq., Clarke. Wm. Gravely, Esq., Cobourg.

J. D. Goslee, Esq., Colborne. Messrs. S. Rowsell & Son, 31 Cheapside, London England. D. Perry, Esq., Etobicoke.

James Stanton, Esq., Fort Erie. Thos. Saunders, Esq., Guelph. Henry Pryor, Esq., Halifax, N. S. J. Ruthven, Esq., Hamilton. Arthur Hopper, Esq., P. M., Huntley.

J. Hawkins, Esq., London. Messrs. Swords, Stanford, & Co., New York. A. Davidson, Esq., P. M., Niagara.

J. G. Armour, Esq., Peterboro'. T. A. Turner, Esq., Picton. John Burwell, Esq., Port Burwell. Charles Hughes, Esq., Druggist, Port Hope. Mr. Jas. McLaren, Infant School, Quebec.

A. Joynt, Esq., Richmond. A. K. Boomer, Esq., St. Catherines. Dr. L. B. Botsford, St. John, N. B. H. Smith Esq. P. M., Wellington Square. T. Webster, Esq., Whitby.
J. White, Esq., P. M., Whitehall, Camden West. T. S. Shortt, Esq., Woodstock, U. C.

Rev. S. D. L. Street, Woodstock, N. B.

* By the Rev. J. E. Riddie, M.A.