

# The Church.

"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.

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1839.

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## Poetry.

### AUTUMN HYMN.

The leaves, around me falling,  
 Are preaching of decay,  
 The hollow winds are calling—  
 "Come, pilgrim, come away!"  
 The day in night declining  
 Says I must too decline,  
 The year its bloom resigning—  
 Its lot fore-shadows mine!

The light my path surrounding,  
 The loves to which I cling,  
 The hopes within me bounding,  
 The joys that round me wing—  
 All, all, like stars at even,  
 Just gleam and shoot away,  
 Pass on before to heaven,  
 And chide at my delay.

The friends gone there before me  
 Are calling me from high,  
 And happy angels o'er me  
 Tempt sweetly to the sky.  
 "Why wail," they say, "and wither,  
 'Mid scenes of death and sin?  
 O rise to glory hither,  
 And find true life begin!"

I hear the invitation,  
 And faint would rise and come,  
 A sinner to salvation,  
 An exile to his home;  
 But while I here must linger,  
 Thus, thus, let all I see  
 Point on with faithful finger  
 To heaven, O Lord, and Thee!

British Magazine.

### THE HOUR-GLASS.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, FORMERLY PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Alas! how swift the moments fly!  
 How flash the years along!  
 Scarce here, yet gone already by  
 —The harbinger of a song!  
 See childhood, youth, and manhood pass,  
 And age with furrowed brow;  
 Time was—Time shall be; drain the glass—  
 But where, in time, is Now?

Time is the measure but of change;  
 No present hour is found:  
 The past, the future, fill the range  
 Of Time's incessant round.  
 Where then is Now?—In realms above  
 With God's shining Lamb,  
 In regions of eternal love  
 Where sits enthroned I AM.

Then, pilgrim, let thy joys and tears  
 On earth no longer lean:  
 But henceforth all thy hopes and fears  
 From earth's affections wean.  
 To God let votive accents rise  
 With truth, with virtue live;  
 So all the bliss that Time denies  
 Eternally shall give.

### INFANT BAPTISM IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.\*

We have been induced to notice a tract on the subject of Baptism,† because it is the only one which we have had an opportunity of seeing, for a short time, of those which some over-zealous females in the eastern vicinity of the Metropolis are assiduously introducing into the houses of the members of the Established Church, with a view of detaching the inmates from her communion. We have reason to fear that the same plan is in operation in some of the Sunday schools.

The tract is written with moderation, and is very specious. It condenses, in a small space, the principal objections which the Baptists have made against our practice. The exclusive source from which the arguments are affected to be drawn is the New Testament; and the writings of the fathers, ecclesiastical documents, and customs, are rejected, as unconnected with the enquiry. Here Mr. Craps has acted fairly, but unjustly; for he must be assured that their evidence is against him. It is obvious to every rational person, that the statements of those who lived near to the primitive times must be far more worthy of credit than the statements of the moderns. As we, however, regard the authority of the early fathers on this point, but at the same time will meet him, without their aid, on his own ground, we shall content ourselves with referring our readers to Wall's excellent work on Baptism, where the ecclesiastical testimony is preserved; in fact, the passages which we might additionally quote, would only be confirmatory of those which are there produced.

Not contented with allowing the New Testament to be the exclusive authority for the mode of administering the rite, it is clear that Mr. Craps expects us to understand it, as he understands it, from which we shall shew abundant reasons for dissenting. Because the New Testament does not, *videlicet* *verbis*, avouch our practice, it is inconsequentially assumed that it is opposed to it: on the other hand, we affirm, that it distinctly implies infant baptism, and that even if it afforded no hint upon the subject, it would be most illogical to argue from its silence to the impropriety of the custom.

A critical theologian, remembering that children, by circumcision, were admitted, on the eighth day, by a positive Divine command, into the covenant struck with Abraham, ere he ventured to affirm that infant baptism was contrary to the Divine will, would require as positive a prohibition of it from the same exalted authority, more especially, as Circumcision and Baptism were typically connected. He would infer, from the absence of such a prohibition, that Christ intended children to be admitted into the new covenant, in the infant state; and ere he would admit the contrary to be proved, would expect a satisfactory reason, why neither Christ, nor his Apostles, in their writings, treating of Baptism, left not an injunction to determine the cessation of this as a legal age of incorporation into the Church.

The author of the tract states, that infants could not have been the subjects of baptism, because St. John baptized "such as confessed their sins," Matt. iii. 1, 6, Mark i. 5. This restricted version of the Greek text will not bear; and whilst we admit that infants could not have confessed their sins, we deny the words to be capable of constituting premises for the inference which has been drawn from them. If we even supposed the majority of those who flocked to the Jordan to have attained the years of adolescence, it will not follow that all in the congregated throng were adults: the words, therefore, can become no authority against the existing practice. It is, however, preposterous to imagine, that there were not children among the multitude; and it requires a

great exertion of fancy to suppose this concourse differently composed from all others. The words in the original are, certainly, inclusive of every gradation of age; and the argument which is hazarded on "confessing their sins," demands the article to be added to the Greek, ere it can be valid. That the passage in St. Matthew applied indiscriminately to the whole assembly, we have the authority of St. Mark, who adds, that *all* were baptized.

Inquiries of this nature, it is necessary deeply to study the idiom of the writers; and we fearlessly maintain that the New Testament cannot be criticised without a knowledge of the old Hebrew, and of the dialect which was spoken in Palestine in our Saviour's time. On the principle of criticism which Mr. Craps has adopted, taking the preceding verse in St. Matthew, and the whole verse in St. Mark, as our guides, we might equally assert, that although we read of impenitent Pharisees and Sadducees, and unbelieving Jews, the inhabitants of Jerusalem, of all Judea, and of all the region round about the Jordan, confessed their sins and were baptized. Were we thus to interpret the narrative, as we might on Mr. Craps' principle, would he be sufficiently hardy to affirm, that these places were without infants and children? If he should admit their existence, how can he avoid the inference, that these infants and children were baptized? But, although we will not resort to such a disingenuous argument, we affirm, that it is absolutely incredible, that the multitude should have been devoid of children. As the evangelists, however, by this full statement, merely implied that the multitude was composed of people from these places, so, by the same style of idiom, where the multitude are recorded\* to have confessed their sins, it will not follow, as an inference, that the infants, who could not confess their sins, were not baptized, any more than it will follow, that we must literally understand that the *collective* inhabitants of Jerusalem and these places were received on this occasion among the disciples of the Baptist, which the subsequent history of the Jews, in the Life of Christ, most fully disproves. The evangelists wrote according to the customary style of the Hebrews, and their meaning must not be distorted by modern interpretations.

Another very curious argument urged against infant baptism is, that Christ was not baptized in his infancy, but when he began to be about thirty years of age. Yet, as he was circumcised on the eighth day, according to the requisition of the existing and then stringent economy, the principle of infant admission into the covenant was observed with respect to him; and it would have been exceedingly strange, if he had entered into the covenant by a rite which did not then exist: for the baptism required at the admission of the proselyte had certain characteristic distinctions from that which was administered by St. John. Accordingly, when he was baptized in the Jordan, he was about (or *was*) thirty years of age, shortly after the period of John's manifestation; but, independently of this, there were other reasons which rendered this the eligible period for his baptism. First, this was the statutable age of the ministry, before which the Jews would not have acknowledged him, as a reformer and teacher sent from God; secondly, having attained that age, as he intended baptism to become a sacrament in his Church, he confirmed *then* the institution by his own example, and was duly inaugurated by his precursor into his office. If, then, the sort of baptism which Christ sanctioned and ordained in his Church (for the earlier Jewish baptisms are distinct considerations) existed not till John, emerging from his crematical seclusion, baptized the multitude in the Jordan, how possibly can an argument be founded against infant baptism, because Christ was not baptized in his infancy?

An allegation, still more extraordinary, follows this pseudo-argument, respecting the twelve disciples. We are informed by this writer, on the authority of John iii. 22, that they were baptized by Christ: we have inspected the passage, and think very differently. To render this an historical fact, *aliquid* must be supplied after *ἐβαπτισεν*, and we are of opinion, that on so important a point, such an ellipsis would not have occurred. The meaning, is decidedly general, and has no allusion to Christ baptizing his disciples. It is clear from the two first verses of the next chapter, that he did not administer baptism; and that the expression must be explained by his disciples having baptized in his name. Strange, therefore, is this observation: "we do not read of his baptizing any but disciples, and these could not be infants; for he says, whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple!" We perfectly agree with Mr. Craps, that the full-grown disciples could not have been infants; but his odd remark seems to require that they should have been restored to infancy on the occasion, if infant baptism be true. It is very easy of solution, why infant baptism is not particularly recorded in the New Testament; for the evangelists, where they individualized, were occupied in detailing the most striking instances, and where they wrote of whole households and multitudes, included those of every age belonging to those households and multitudes in their narratives. From the case of little children having been brought to Christ, Mr. Craps allows no argument in favour of infant baptism to be drawn: but here he is mistaken. It is not, indeed, stated, that those children had been received by baptism into Christ's flock: nevertheless, two things are certain; the one, that they were infants, or scarcely more than infants, since Christ took them in his arms; the other, that these infants, as St. Luke calls them, were brought for the purpose of a religious act. For although their age disproves the idea that they were brought to receive a rite answering to the Bar Mitzveh, or Son of the Precept, still, every one versed in Hebrew and early Christian customs must, in the imposition of hands, discern a religious office. Consequently, Christ, having rebuked those who would have kept them back—having taken them in his arms, laid his hands upon them and blessed them—having, moreover, declared that of such is the kingdom of heaven,—it is in the highest degree improbable, both from his act and that of those who brought them, that they should not have received the ordinance of baptism. The opposite idea is certainly encumbered with considerable difficulties. For, if baptism be the ordained mean of coming to Christ, and if Christ desired that infants (*βρέφη*, Luke xviii. 15) should be suffered to come to him, on what plea can infant baptism be refused?

The various other texts quoted are as faultily applied. Thus the attempt to disprove the baptism of infants, when whole households were admitted to the rite, because they are said to have *believed*, which could not have been predicated of *infants*, amounts to a denial of the

\* This expression, *without the article*, suggests the notion of a liturgical form used by the multitude, many suited to such an occasion still existing in the Jewish Liturgies.

inclusion of particulars in generals. It would have been remarkable, if the families of Stephanus, Caius, and others, had been entirely composed of adults; and it would be incredible, that such should have been the case in every family which the apostles baptized. But, if Mr. Craps be right, we must come to this unparalleled conclusion. Nothing, however, is more common, than for the sacred writers thus to express themselves; for such was the language of their day. If, then, the heads and adults of these families *believed* and engaged to follow the Christian profession, the custom of the times would induce them to pledge themselves to the education of the whole family, inclusive of infants, in the same faith; and a Jewish or Hellenistic writer would record such a pledge by stating, that such, with all their households, *believed*. David, alluding to this custom, says, "As for me and all my house, we will serve the Lord," which was an engagement to that effect on his part; and to this custom there were many parallels among the Gentiles. Consequently, all the members of these households, collectively, were baptized—whether or not they contained infants, we refer to common sense.

We have now arrived at the much worn argument, that baptism means *immersion*, and that *βάπτισμα* and *βαπτίζω* signify to dip or immerse. No one, indeed, can critically dispute, that such is the meaning of the words in pure Greek; but whether they may have had a wider sense in the Hellenistic dialect—the dialect in which the New Testament is written—is another affair. *Tabal* is the most common term for these verbs in Hebrew, which certainly means the same; but, as it is allied to the Arabic *Tafala*, (as we may see in the native Arabic Lexica, under the word *Tabalon*), which implies to sprinkle or disperse, we may as critically suppose that this sense was also in the Hebrew *Tabal*, when the Hebrew was a spoken language. And in judging of the force of Greek words in the New Testament, we must consider what was the Hebrew term present to the minds of the writers. This idea is strengthened by the circumstance of *βάπτισμα* standing in the Septuagint, in Dan. iv. 30, 23, for the Chaldee term *tesbaa*, the cognate to which, in Arabic, is continually applied to Christian baptism. In our version the verses are Dan. iv. 33, v. 21. Now, as it is scarcely possible for anyone to say that Nebuchadnezzar was baptized with the dew of heaven, in the sense of *immersion*, since the dew fell on him; and as he could not have immersed himself in the dew, it is very certain that *βάπτισμα*, in this dialect, had a wider signification. Thus, as we proceed, we shall be able to justify affusion or sprinkling.

We grant that immersion was administered in the Jordan; for immersion is still practised in hot countries, and was enjoined by legislators who had no connexion with the Hebrews. But what would be salubrious in hot regions, would be often injurious in cold; and we may remark, that many of the Divine institutions had respect to the health. Thus, swine's flesh was forbidden, because it occasioned leprosy: thus circumcision was selected as the outward mark of the covenant, because, as Michaelis has shewn, an incontrovertible authority, it was in those climates conducive to health, in a manner which we are not required to explain; and, for the same reason, immersion was practised in the East.

But, if immersion was practised on account of climate, it is not imperative that baptism should be administered in this way alone, and as the apostle Paul shewed its object to be purification of mind, whether it be received by immersion, affusion, or sprinkling, that object will be equally realized. Mr. Craps has insisted on immersion, from the typical import of the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea, where he has the misfortune, in vindicating one part of his creed, to destroy the other: since, as the Israelites were accompanied in this passage by their little ones, they were as much immersed as the adults. On the same principle, as some of the legal affusions and sprinklings were typical of baptism, the analogy between type and anti-type will sanction affusion and sprinkling in baptism. Indeed, if in the one sacrament a part be accounted sufficient and equal in efficacy to the whole, we see not why the case should not be the same in the other.

It is further argued, that our Lord called his sufferings a baptism, because "he was about to sink into the deep waters of Divine justice for man's redemption." But such a reason no where appears; and, if different parts of Scripture can be brought together in this way, many things repugnant to the Scriptures may be proved from such an unconnected *juxta*-position of their passages. We shall not here stay to illustrate the cup and the baptism, of which our Saviour spoke, (Matt. xx. 22, 23; Luke xii. 50.) from the parasology of the times, but, will simply state, that whilst the crucifixion can by no ingenuity be compared to an immersion, the apostle Paul, alluding to it, speaks of the *sprinkling* of the blood of Christ.

It is also urged, that the baptism of the Holy Ghost was an emblematical immersion, not a sprinkling; for, all the house was filled with the sound, as of a mighty rushing wind. For the reason which we have given respecting Nebuchadnezzar and the dew of heaven, it is impossible that this can be correctly denominated an *immersion*: it could not have been such in any way. A more happy term might have been selected, in *affusion*; but that was contrary to the writer's scope. The impropriety of pressing this event into the argument, is manifest; for those who subsequently received the Holy Ghost, by imposition of hands, could not, in any sense, be said to have been immersed, which would be necessary to the validity of the opinion. To this instance, therefore, as to the crucifixion, we perceive, that baptism is applied where *immersion* could not have occurred, which corroborates our former remark, as to the extended uses of the word.

We trust, that these observations will also suffice to rebut the insinuation, that we have changed a Divine ordinance: the Fathers, whom Mr. Craps has disingenuously rejected, would easily refute it. We also hope, that from the New Testament we have shewn the errors of his criticisms. The charge, indeed, of changing the Divine ordinance, will, in our opinion, rather tell against those who have abandoned the ancient forms of the Church. What would Mr. Craps say, if, as he so strongly insists on immersion as the only mode of baptism, we should object to the members of his persuasion, that they do not partake of the Sacrament, as Christ partook of the last supper, in connexion with the ceremonies of the Paschal Lamb? If, then, he insists that we are guilty of change, he, also, is not guiltless of it. But

\* In cases of clinical baptism, [the baptism of persons lying down] which must have occurred in the first ages, and converted made at the point of death, immersion could not have been practised; and what must have been practised on such occasions will prove, that we have not changed a Divine ordinance.

it is time to abandon controversial subjects, with the remark, that as the Dissenters often quote respecting us, that the letter killeth, but that the spirit giveth life; in this pertinacious discussion, the Baptists appear to discard the spirit, and adhere to what they conceive to be the letter.

### PROGRESS OF CHURCH PRINCIPLES.

Each day gives to the Church of Christ, by God's grace established in this country, some fresh proof that her true sons are on the alert. A return to the good old paths in which our fathers walked is everywhere observable; and men are ceasing to be ashamed of their distinctive character as Churchmen. Alas! that there ever should have been a time when children could regard with indifference the claims put forth by their Mother in Christ; and yet so it has been. There have been many who nevertheless called themselves Churchmen, although in almost every action of their lives they belied their profession. Among these, an attentive observer will remark two classes—those who cling to certain doctrines of the Church, regardless of others, and careless of her primitive discipline; and those who held in the main with all her doctrines, and conformed for the most part to their ceremonial directions, but who sought their authority immediately from the state, instead of looking upon the state as lending her sanction and her co-operation to the exercise of powers whose origin is divine. Meanwhile there have always been a goodly band who have loved and honoured the Church of England, simply because she carried on her front the true notes and genuine marks of catholicity; because, in other words, by her unbroken succession of ministerial office from the apostles' times to their own, by her adherence to the three creeds of universal Christendom, her pure preaching of the Word of God, her due administration of the sacraments of Christ, she had shown that she was a pure and apostolic branch of the true vine—a living tree in the garden of the Lord—a sound and healthy member of the body mystical of God's dear Son, which is the company of true faithful people. This goodly band have of late years been on the increase, and the spirit of English reformers is again the characteristic of English divines. The press teems with primitive lore, and it is once again sufficient praise to say of a doctrine, that it is *old*. From these remarks, it will be seen that we altogether dissent from the opinions which would identify what are fashionably termed high-church principles, with the learned and pious contributions to the Tracts for the Times. We have no desire to withhold from these last mentioned gentlemen, all honour, and all praise for their diligent exertions in behalf of the genuine views of catholic truth, to which, by their consistent lives, no less than their lofty attainments, they have recalled public attention; but we are sure that they would not thank us for ascribing to them an honour which is not theirs, neither will they suspect us of unkindness towards their christian endeavours, when we say that we have ever looked upon their publications as the signs, or offspring, rather than the parents of the Times, which now brighten the Churchman's onward prospect. And this being so, we have felt the grievous injustice of looking up to them as authoritative fathers, rather than lauding them as fellow-travellers on the holy path which has truth as its termination, and as friendly fellow-strivers in the race which has truth for its goal. On these grounds, we repeat, we altogether dissent from the position which seeks to date the origin of high-church principles as co-eval with the appearance of the so-called Oxford Tracts. The fact is that the principles of the English Reformation were high-church principles; the brightest ornaments of the Church in every age would be set down by the slang of the day as high-churchmen; and the terms high and low, as applied to church principles, owe their existence to an age of religious madness, which ended in an era of irreligion apathy. Were we to name the man who first had the courage to put himself forward in the breach, and who, amid sneers and vile imputation of unworthy motives of bigotry and priestcraft, dared to re-assert the almost forgotten truths, which modern liberalism set aside as non-essential; but in behalf of which martyrs have been content to suffer and to die, we should point to the late Rev. Hugh James Rose, B.D. of Trinity College, Cambridge. Yes, if it be permitted us to say who first succeeded in extracting flame from the smothered ashes, at which (as the subsequent almost consentaneous blaze proved,) so many were seeking to re-light the candle of English theology, we do not think that we can well be gainsayed when we affirm that this honour belongs rather to Cambridge than to Oxford. We are free to confess that once kindled in Oxford, fuel was more readily furnished to feed the flame than in the sister University: but to give honour where honour is due, we think it must be allowed that Cambridge has the hallowed praise of reviving truths, which had been suffered to grow into disuse in an age which Socialized the hierarchy, and sensualized the clergy.—*Christian Remembrancer*.

### WESLEYAN MATTERS.\*

Extracts from the Minutes of Conference—Section I.

WESLEYAN METHODISM ACCORDING TO THE IDEA OF MR. WESLEY, as it is unfolded in the "Minutes of several Conferences between the Rev. John Wesley, M. A., and others;" being a digest, undertaken and completed by himself, of "all the Minutes of Conference from the year 1744 to the year 1789." (A)

"*Ques. 3.* What may we reasonably believe to be God's design in raising up the preachers called methodists?

"*Ans.* Not to form any new sect (B) but to reform the nation, particularly the church; and to spread scriptural holiness over the land."

"*Ques. 23.* What is the office of a Christian minister?

"*Ans.* To watch over souls as he that must give account."

"*Ques. 24.* In what view may we and our helpers be considered?

"*Ans.* Perhaps as extraordinary messengers (i. e. out of the ordinary way.) designed, 1. To provoke the regular ministers to jealousy. 2. To supply their lack of service toward those who are perishing for lack of knowledge. But how hard is it to abide here! Who does not wish to be a little higher? Suppose, to be ordained!"

"*Ques. 44.* Are there any other advices which you would give the assistants?†

"*Ans.* Several. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Exhort all that were brought up in the church to continue therein. Set the example yourself (C). And immediately change every plan that would hinder their being at church at least two Sundays in four. Carefully avoid whatever has a tendency to separate men from the church. And let all the servants in our preaching houses go to church once on Sunday, at least.

"Is there not a cause? Are we not unwarred, by little and little, sliding into a separation from the church? O, use every means to prevent this! 1. Exhort all our people to keep close to the church and sacrament. 2. Warn them all against niceness in hearing, a prevailing evil! 3. Warn them also against despising the prayers of the church. 4. Against calling our society, the church. (D). 5. Against calling our preachers ministers; our houses, meeting-houses; call them plain preaching-houses, or chapels. 6. Do not license them as dissenters.

\* From the British Magazine.

† This class of officers is now commonly designated superintendants; i. e. of circuits.—*Warren*.

"*Ques. 45.* But are we not dissenters?

"*Ans.* No. Although we call sinners to repentance in all places of God's dominion; and although we frequently use extemporary prayer, and unite together into a religious society; yet we are not dissenters in the only sense which our law acknowledges; namely, those who renounce the service of the church. We do not: we dare not separate from it. We are not seceders, nor do we wear any resemblance to them."

"And never let us make light of going to church, either by word or deed."

"But some may say, 'Our own service is public worship.' Yes; but not such as supersedes the church service. It pre-supposes public prayer, like the sermons at the university. If it were designed to be instead of the church service, it would be essentially defective; for it seldom has the four grand parts of public prayer—deprecation, petition, intercession, and thanksgiving."

"If the people put ours in the room of the church service, we hurt them that stay with us, and ruin them that leave us. For then they will go nowhere, but lounge the Sabbath away, without any public worship at all."

"*Ques. 46.* Nay, but is it not our duty to separate from the church, considering the wickedness both of the clergy and the people?

"*Ans.* We conceive not. 1. Because both the priests and the people were full as wicked in the Jewish church. And yet it was not the duty of the holy Israelites to separate from them. 2. Neither did our Lord command his disciples to separate from them; he rather commanded the contrary. 3. Hence it is clear, that could not be the meaning of St. Paul's words, 'Come out from among them, and be ye separate.'

"*Ques. 47.* But what reasons are there, why we should not separate from the church?

"*Ans.* Among others, those which were printed above twenty years ago, entitled 'Reasons against separating from the Church of England.'

"We allow two exceptions. 1. If the parish minister be a notoriously wicked man. 2. If he preach Socinianism, Arrianism, or any other essentially false doctrines."

Notes to Extracts—Section I.

(A) "It is according to this public instrument that every candidate for admission upon trial as a travelling preacher is examined. And after they have passed their four years of probation [they] receive a copy of it, with the following inscription, signed by the President and Secretary of the Conference.—'To A. B.—You think it your duty to call sinners to repentance. Make full proof thereof, and we shall rejoice to receive you as a fellow-labourer.'"

The terms of this instrument of admission into full connexion are accurately chosen, and well embody the prominent feature in Mr. Wesley's idea. The office of his preachers was "to call sinners to repentance." And to the full and efficient discharge of this office he confined them.

(B) "It was with a single eye to the conversion of souls that Mr. Wesley carried out his plan, and that the living members of that branch of the church of Christ in England might be multiplied, not that a separate branch might be raised up. As John the Baptist was to Christ, so (according to his idea) were his preachers to those whom Christ sent in his own stead. It was their part to lead those whom their preaching awakened to a diligent attendance upon the ministry of the church, both in the administration of the sacraments, and the ordinary services of prayer and praise. And he, accordingly, to the end of his life, "peremptorily refused to his preachers permission to administer the Lord's Supper to the societies;" and put forth "all his influence and authority to keep the whole of his chapels closed during the time of public worship in churches."

N. B.—In London and in Scotland he allowed the sacraments to be administered to the societies for obvious reasons. "The reason for excepting London was, that a clergyman, episcopally ordained, had been regularly appointed for several years to administer the Lord's Supper to the societies there." And he seems to have felt that in Scotland his preachers and those of the presbyterian form there established, might be regarded as being upon the same footing of spiritual authority, and might therefore, without scandal, discharge the same functions.

Also, in the matter of attendance at church and preaching during church hours, he allowed two exceptions from his general rule; for which see the answer to question 47, above recited. And in these cases he required the prayers of the church to be read, or at least an abridgment of them, provided, by himself.

(C) Some remarkable instances of his own attendance to these rules are found in his private journals. "1770, Sunday, 17. We had a poor sermon at church. However, I went again in the afternoon, remembering the words of Mr. Philip Henry—'If the preacher does not know his duty, I bless God that I know mine.'" And again, "1759, Thursday, 25.—I had appointed to preach at Bradford; but when I came I found Mr. Hart was to preach at 6, so I delayed till the church service was ended, that there might not appear (at least, on my part) even the shadow of opposition between us." Again, "1759, Sunday, 3.—I received much comfort at the old church in the morning, and at St. Thomas's in the afternoon. It was as if both sermons had been made for me. I pity those who can find no good at church! But how should they, if prejudice come between? an effectual bar to the grace of God."

On the deadening effect of a schismatical spirit he has this striking remark in another place. "1757, Sunday, 10.—In the evening, talking with the society, I saw more than ever the care of God over them that fear him. What was it that stopped their growing in grace? Why, they had a well-meaning preacher among them who was inflaming them more and more against the clergy; nor could he advise them to attend the public ordinances, for he never went either to church or sacrament himself. This I knew not, but God did; and by his wise providence prevented the consequences which would have naturally ensued. William Masuel was pressed for a soldier, so the people go to church and sacrament as before." Again, "1760, Tuesday, 3.—I met the classes, and was agreeably surprised to find that bitterness against the church, with which many were infected when I was here before, was now entirely over, yet the deadness had occasioned remained, and I doubt it will not soon be removed."

(D) So earnestly did he dread the danger of his society degenerating into a schismatical church; so acutely did he shrink from the idea of his body of preachers ever exercising the peculiar functions of the ministry—that he forbade the use of any term which might tend to produce a false impression on these subjects, and uniformly in his own writings observed the same accuracy of expression.

In a letter to one of his preachers, dated February 21, 1787, he says "Modern laziness has jumbled together the two distinct offices of preaching and administering the sacraments. But be that as it may, I will rather lose twenty societies than separate from the church."

"In the year 1777 or 1778," writes the author of a pamphlet published soon after his death, "I asked him the question—'Sir, in case the Methodists should, after your death, leave the church

\* Warren's Digest, p. 14.

† See a pamphlet, entitled "The Church and the Methodists," by Thomas Jackson, 1834: p. 82.

‡ Ibid, p. 93.

§ For the extracts contained in this and the following note the compiler is indebted to Dr. Deasley's late Charge, Note C.

\* From the Churchman, Magazine.

† A concise view of Baptism. By John Craps.

of England, what would you advise your friends to do? He answered immediately—I would advise them to adhere to the church, and quit the Methodists; but, he added, that will never be necessary; for if some quit the church, others will adhere to it, and then there will be dissenting Methodists and church Methodists."

BONAPARTE'S TESTIMONY TO PROTESTANTISM.

From his Reply to the Protestant Consistory of Paris, May, 1808. I accept the blessing and congratulation of the Consistory. You owe me no obligation. I wish not men to think themselves indebted to me, merely because I have been just to them. Conscience is not within the jurisdiction of human laws. I guarantee to you, for myself and successors, not only the independence, but also the most perfect freedom and inviolability of your worship. The Protestants have always proved themselves to be good citizens, and faithful subjects to the laws. Though I do not profess to be of their religion, tell them that I place them in the circle of my best friends.—Evangelical Magazine.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1839.

The season of the year upon which we have entered,—the falling of the leaves, and the sombre aspect of nature,—powerfully lead the mind to serious contemplation; and whatever be the subject to which our reflections are drawn, the melancholy hue and the chilling repose of the landscape around us naturally impart their own peculiar tinge of soberness and seriousness to the meditations in which we indulge. And enough perhaps there is in the prospects religious and political before us, to deepen those shades of melancholy upon the mind which the present scenes of autumnal quiet and decay are so calculated to induce.

During the last two years, this has been the season chosen—not for that serious contemplation by which the heart is made better, and our kindly relationships with fellow-creatures deepened and strengthened—but selected as the period most fitting for effecting the disorganization of society and the overthrow of the government; for putting in execution the plans of the brigand and the machinations of the traitor. There may, during the present autumn, be a cessation from these atrocious schemes,—at least we are not startled now, as we were a year ago, by rumours of wide-spread conspiracies against our properties and lives; but be this as it may, whether these fell purposes of civil discord and foreign aggression are persevered in or not, we have unhappily no grounds for believing that the root of their malignity has been withdrawn, or that the source of evil passion, the heart, has undergone any wholesome, any religious change. These are feelings, it is to be feared, only smothered,—these are conspiracies only checked, until a favourable moment shall arrive, either from the countenance of imperial apathy or from our own declining or exhausted vigilance, for reviving them in all their strength and malignity. We have reasons too strong for believing that the temporary repose of peace with which we are at present favoured, is not the offspring of good-will but the result of necessity. The enemies of our monarchical institutions,—the republican opponents of our connexion with the British Empire, feel themselves to be powerless; and therefore they desist from attempts which, if renewed, will only bring ruin on themselves. Our military force is powerful and well distributed; the loyal population are resolute and prepared; and if a traitor from within or an enemy from without ventures to appear in arms against the government, it must now be believed as well as known that the merciful leniency of the past will be succeeded by sterner dealing in future,—that treason will no longer be regarded as an excusable crime, or piratical inroads receive that merciful consideration with which, from a presumption in some cases of delusion, they have formerly been viewed. These are considerations, we believe, which will be more effectual in repressing aggressions upon our frontiers, than any principle of national justice towards the loyal, or any abatement of sympathy in behalf of the disaffected.

While we feel that we should be advocating mercy on the largest scale, by recommending the most uncompromising exercise of stern justice in the case of those who presume during a period of acknowledged peace, to invade us from a foreign land, we are not disposed to suggest a more indulgent course towards those who, in the heart of the country where they might live contented and prosperously, may still be plotting schemes for the overthrow of the government and the severance of our connexion with the Parent State. They have had time enough to meditate on the enormity of their crimes, and warning enough to dissuade them from their repetition. If it be true, as it is asserted, that there are numbers within the Province who have entered into a formal league with these unprincipled foreigners, and have even taken an OATH to assist them in their unhalloved enterprise, no time, we think, should be lost, in unravelling the mysteries of this conspiracy, and bringing its agents to the punishment which their wickedness deserves.

On our last page, will be found an article which, from its resemblance to the theme we are prosecuting, will be read with peculiar interest. There we are reminded of a plot, connected with which are perjury, sedition and murder; and if the reader will observe the passage in the first column printed in italics, he will mark a striking resemblance to what has been revealed as to the machinations of those lawless and desperate individuals who have secretly conspired, under the sanction of abominable oaths, to overthrow the government of this country.—The Committee of Lord Roden has been the means of sifting out one foul conspiracy; and we, in common with every lover of peace and good order—every one interested in the preservation of these Provinces to the British Empire,—should be glad to see a similar committee appointed by our Legislature, resolutely bent, without fear or affection, upon sifting to the bottom and tracing out all the ramifications of this wicked confederacy; upon bringing to day-light the plans of these "sworn" traitors, and promulgating to the honest and loyal who they are that have been plotting the overthrow of the constitution and the destruction of all its faithful supporters.

Such we believe to be the duty of our Legislature, and the country will second their patriotic efforts if they be faithfully and fearlessly directed to the unravelling of this web of treason. The country too will manfully support their just authority in stamping the crime of treason—where it may be detected—with that broad and deep brand which, by every law human and divine, it so manifestly deserves.

We are glad to observe in the late Montreal papers, a notification of Divine Service in Christ Church in that city on Sunday evenings at 7 o'clock,—on which occasion, the pews and seats are to be open indiscriminately to the public. In a population which comprises, we understand, upwards of 6000 members of the Church of England, it is very apparent that the single church which that congregation at present possesses cannot furnish accommodation even to one half of their number; but the present arrangement will serve, in some degree, to obviate this inconvenience, and we trust that the persons for whose benefit it is more particularly adopted, will thankfully avail themselves of the privilege thus afforded. It strikes us, however, as the surest way to induce a general

assemblage of those hitherto excluded from the regular benefit of public worship, is for the ordinary congregation to manifest an example of zealous and punctual attendance on these occasions, and by no means to regard themselves as exonerated from this duty, on the plea of leaving more accommodation for those not specially provided with seats. Any coldness or indifference on their part to this service will, it is to be feared, beget a corresponding unconcern in others; and it will be time enough to debar themselves from this additional privilege, when they discover that their presence excludes those who have not the means of attending at the previous services.

Speaking of the relief of spiritual destitution in Montreal, it gives us the highest satisfaction to learn that a very handsome and commodious chapel in connection with the Established Church in that city, has nearly been completed at the private expence of a gentleman resident in a neighbouring seignory. This chapel, including the purchase of the lot on which it stands, will cost, we understand, not less than £6000,—an example of private munificence honourable under any circumstances, but which we are the more rejoiced to notice as an evidence of that love of souls and desire of the glory of God which is implied in a genuine and hearty faith in the promises of our blessed religion.

The correspondent of the Christian Guardian who signs himself a "Zealous Churchman," need be under no apprehension that the columns of this journal will be made the vehicle of disseminating the false or heretical doctrines which may be broached in other lands. His fears may be very honestly entertained; but it can be hardly necessary to assure him, as we most solemnly do, that they are utterly groundless. The Bible is our textbook as well "for doctrine as for instruction in righteousness"; and we regard the Liturgy, Articles and Homilies of the Church as the best human exponents of the precious Word of God. In cleaving to the one as our authority, and in employing the other as our interpreters,—which we do in humble supplication for the divine blessing upon our inquiries,—we may hope to be found as sound, as evangelical, and as Scriptural in our doctrinal views as the "Zealous Churchman" himself.

In traversing, however, the fields of ancient and modern literature, we shall not hesitate—despite the unpopularity which may, justly or unjustly, attach to a name—to avail ourselves of any argument or illustration which may explain the general principles or strengthen the cause of our beloved Zion; yet shall we be found, we trust, at the same time, as forward in the condemnation of "heresy," where it is detected, as we shall prove to be resolute in our opposition to "schism." It will be time enough to raise a cry and spread an alarm, when we shall be found to deviate from the integrity of our principles, or to depart from the soundness of "the truth as it is in Jesus." Our best advice to this respectable individual is, in the manifestation of zeal, to labour that it be directed "according to knowledge"; and we do most conscientiously recommend it as his wisest course to abstain from the attempt, however well-intended, to excite a controversy upon a subject in which, in this country at least, there is happily no disposition to engage. It will be better to leave these "doubtful disputations" to those giants in biblical and general literature in the mother country, who are so much better qualified to bring them to a satisfactory adjustment; and not invite upon the question any local strife, from which, through the comparative inexperience of the litigants, much more of mischief than of edification is to be apprehended.

It is with the greatest satisfaction and joy that we announce the safe arrival in the Province of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto,—who was a passenger in the Great Western, and reached Toronto in good health on Saturday last. The following Address was presented to his Lordship while at Kingston by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart; and we are very sure that we are speaking the sentiments of the great body of the members of the Church in the Province at large, in cordially coinciding in the expressions it contains.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

MY LORD, As Archdeacon of this Diocese, I beg to express, in the name of the Clergy, the pleasure and satisfaction we all feel, at having it in our power to congratulate your Lordship on your safe return to this Province, invested with the Episcopal Office, as the first Bishop of this Diocese now set apart from the See of Quebec.

The division of the extensive Diocese of Quebec is an object which the friends of the Church, both in Upper and Lower Canada, have long had at heart, and the happy consummation of their wishes calls for deep thankfulness.

In the selection of your Lordship to fill the high and responsible office of a Bishop in the Church of God, we recognize an acknowledgment of the valuable services you have rendered the Province by your zeal in the cause of general education; as well as the benefit you have conferred upon the Established Church in the instruction of several of the Clergy, who, through your labours, have been brought into the ministry, and are now serving in the Church of Christ with zeal, ability, and success.

We are desirous, on the present occasion, of expressing to your Lordship our sense of your zeal for the spiritual welfare of the Church, which has been manifested in the formation of several congregations through your labours; and our gratitude for your untiring vigilance and energy in maintaining through evil report and good report the temporal rights and possessions of the Established Church of Upper Canada.

With such pledges already given through a period of nearly forty years, we cannot fail to augur well for the future prospects of our Church under your Lordship's oversight.

While the Clergy personally yield you that respect and obedience which they owe their spiritual Father, they humbly beseech the Great Head of the Church, to bless your Lordship with his Holy Spirit, that you may be enabled, for years to come, to exercise your high office to the glory of God, the benefit of His Church, and your own salvation.

(Signed,) GEORGE O'KILL STUART, Archdeacon of Kingston. Kingston, Nov. 7th, 1839.

MR. ARCHDEACON. Most sincerely do I thank you for this affectionate testimony of the esteem and attachment of yourself and the Clergy of your Archdeaconry. It is not only valuable to me as an earnest of the cordial co-operation which I trust will always prevail between me and my Clergy in furthering the cause of true religion, but as a manifestation of the continuance of that friendship and kindly intercourse of which, in another station, I have had so long experience.

Amidst the difficulties with which the Church is surrounded, it is no small gratification to her friends that the vast Diocese of Quebec has been divided, since it was far too large for the effectual superintendence of one Prelate,—a division which they have long had at heart, and the happy consummation of which calls for deep thankfulness.

Notwithstanding the flattering terms in which you are pleased to speak of me, I am too much aware of my own deficiencies not to feel that I am little qualified to meet the important duties which Providence has laid upon me; yet knowing that your willing support and sincere prayers will never be wanting, I am encouraged to look forward with humble confidence that our joint exertions to promote the end of the Christian Ministry,—the glory of God and the edification of this Church,—will not be altogether in vain.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me that in looking round upon my Clergy I find them almost all endeared to me by many acts of mutual kindness, and in you, Mr. Archdeacon, a fellow-labourer in whom I can safely trust as in a brother; I may therefore with all humility be justified in hoping that in the discharge of my Episcopal functions, there will subsist between us entire confidence and unreserved frankness of communication.

Permit me to assure you that I shall gladly receive and give my best attention to any suggestions which my Clergy may think fit to offer to me with respect either to the prosperity of their respective Parishes, or their own comfort and convenience, which it will be my anxious wish to consult in so far as I can do so without any sacrifice of my public duty. And let it be our constant prayer to the Great Head of the Church, that we may be enabled through the assistance of His Holy Spirit to promote with single-hearted-

ness the glorious purpose for which He came into the world,—the salvation of souls.

(Signed,) JOHN TORONTO. Kingston, 7th November, 1839.

The Right Reverend Dr. Spencer, Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, arrived last week at New York in the packet ship Toronto from London.

We acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of £4 5 0, as the result of a collection in each of the Churches of Cavan on Sunday last, in aid of the funds for the support of a Travelling Missionary in this District.

It gives us much satisfaction to learn that the Revenues of this Province have increased very considerably during the past year. The amount, we understand, exceeds that of the previous year by nearly £40,000,—an increase which, we are very sure, would be progressive if the business of agitation were laid aside for the more profitable employment which the private affairs of our population at large would so abundantly afford.

We request the particular attention of our readers to the following admirable letter on the subject of EDUCATION. The views of this writer are sound and correct, and we hope to see them, at no distant period, embraced by all the enlightened portion of the community. It is a serious reflection upon our Province that, with an endowment so ample and munificent, the University of King's College has made so little progress. The paltry intrigues for electioneering and party purposes, on this important subject,—most improperly dignified with the name of legislation,—is unworthy of an enlightened people; and we hope soon to see the disgrace of this most needless and injurious delay of one of the best boons to Canada, effectually wiped away.

To the Editor of the Hamilton Gazette.

Sir,—Permit me after some lapse of time, again to make a few remarks on the late suicidal act of the House of Assembly, alienating the lands reserved for the erection of our much wanted Colonial University of King's College, Toronto. The Assembly it appears, have come to the resolution of appropriating the money arising from the sale of a large portion of the lands originally set apart for the noble purposes of Education, to the erection of a certain number of Grammar Schools in each District of the Province. It has also, it seems, determined that in the present state of the Colony, the erection of a great University is unnecessary and inexpedient, and that the present Upper Canada College may be rendered capable of serving both the purposes of an University and a School; or in other words, of teaching grown up men as well as boys!

I have not the slightest wish certainly to impugn the propriety of erecting Grammar Schools in every District of the Colony. My assertion, however, is this,—that without an University, and that too on an extensive scale, you will never be able to render your Grammar Schools either efficient or respectable. To what I will allude is the excellence of the Grammar Schools of England and Scotland attributable? Unquestionably to the influence of the Universities, which stimulates the Grammar Schools to educate their pupils, up to the point which is required by the Universities, as the qualification requisite in youths entering upon their course of University education. Remove however this salutary influence, and in a very short time the Grammar Schools of England, with all their excellencies, would be found gradually sinking down to the same level with the inferior schools, where nothing else is taught but the common elements of education. The upshot therefore of the legislation of the House of Assembly will infallibly be, that the greater portion of the lands set apart for education will be sold, whilst a large sum of money will be squandered in the idea of being able to found Grammar Schools similar in excellence to Schools of the same class in England, when to the astonishment of our Legislators, and the vain regrets of the Colony at large, it will be discovered that the Schools so erected are not in point of character, one whit superior to the common schools already in existence. In regard to the notion of rendering Upper Canada College capable of serving both the purpose of a University and a School, I shall only say, that it is about as chimerical a project as ever entered into the brains of even our Upper Canada Legislators. If carried into effect, the inevitable consequence will be, that the College will be ruined as a School, whilst in its new character of a University it will become an object of contempt to the whole Province. Seriously, it is high time that the enlightened minds of the Colony should bestir themselves on this momentous subject; as a subject in comparison of which our disputes about responsibility and non-responsibility sink into insignificance. If the education of the Colony is to be saved from the destruction with which it is threatened by rash and ignorant legislation, it is absolutely necessary that the management of the lands so munificently set apart for its promotion, should be at once and for ever removed from all popular control, and placed exclusively in the hands of a Board of Commissioners nominated by the Crown, and presided over by what is termed in Continental Europe, a Minister of Public Instruction. In no country of Europe are the educational institutions subjected to the capricious, and often intriguing legislation and control of a popular assembly. France has its Minister of Public Instruction. Prussia the same. The numerous Universities of Germany are carefully placed out of the reach of popular legislation. In England neither the House of Lords, nor the House of Commons dare to lay their finger on the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the same is the case with the Schools and Colleges of Scotland. Why then in the name of common sense should the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada be invested with an authority which in Europe has been universally repudiated as inimical to the best interests of literature, and particularly to that settled repose which the peaceful pursuits of learning imperatively require.

I shall not at present further pursue this subject, but will conclude, by expressing an ardent hope that notwithstanding the adverse vote of the House of Assembly, Upper Canada, in common with Her Majesty's other Colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, will ere long see the foundation of her University laid; not upon a scale of republican penuriousness, but commensurate with the wants and growing estate of this noble portion of the British Empire: of an University where our Divines may be instructed in all the branches of a sound theology,—our Lawyers in the principles of ancient and modern jurisprudence,—our Physicians in all the departments of their profession; and above all, where our future Legislators may be taught those acquirements of enlightened Statesmanship, which tend best to maintain the prerogatives of the Crown, and the liberties of the people.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c., SCOTUS.

NOTE.—I am informed that when in the Committee of the Legislative Council the vote was to be put for the alienation of the lands set apart for King's College University, Archdeacon Strachan who was Chairman, declared "that he would put from the Chair which he then occupied no vote for the alienation of the property of King's College"! A noble declaration, which will procure for the Archdeacon, now our Bishop, the grateful respect of the Colony at large.

James G. Armour Esq. will henceforward act as Agent for this paper at Peterboro'; and Angus Bethune Jun. Esq. at Brantford,—in addition to the services in its behalf rendered by our brethren of the clergy in those places respectively.

ECCLIESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Oct. 10. This day the following degrees were conferred:— Doctor in Divinity, Grand Compounder,—Richard William Jeff, Canon of Christ Church.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Thomas Watson, St. Edmund Hall; Rev. Henry Peter Dunster, Magdalen Hall; William Hirtzel Le Marchant, Exeter.

Bachelors of Arts.—Rev. John Thomas Barelay, St. Edmund Hall; William Francis Sims, Magdalen Hall; George Frederick Goddard, Demy of Magdalen; John Innes, Trinity; Alexander L. Bean, Pembroke.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 10. On Thursday last, being the first day of Term, the following gentlemen were elected University Officers:—

Proctors.—Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A., Caius; Rev. E. Steventon, M.A., Corpus Christi.

Moderators.—Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A., Jesus; Rev. A. Thurtell, M.A., Caius.

Scrutators.—Rev. J. Baldwin, M.A., Christ's; Rev. J. Hy-mers, B.D., St. John's.

Tutors.—Rev. W. P. Bailey, M.A., Clare; Rev. J. Mills, M.A., Pembroke.

At the same Congregation the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. J. Morton, Trinity, Incumbent of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester.

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. G. Langshaw, St. John's.

Masters of Arts.—L. C. Booth and W. Oliver, St. Peter's; J. Pullin, Clare Hall.

Bachelor of Arts.—T. R. Drake, Corpus Christi.

A grace also passed to confer the degree of M.A. upon J. P. Gell, B.A., of Trinity, by royal mandate.

BISHOP HEBER.—The following inscription has just been placed on the pedestal of Chantry's fine monument of Bishop Heber in St. Paul's Cathedral:—"To the memory of Reginald Heber, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta. This monument was erected by those who loved and admired him. His character exhibited a rare union of fervent zeal with universal tolerance, of brilliant talent with sober judgment; and was especially distinguished by Christian humility, which no applause could disturb, no success abate. He cheerfully resigned prospects of eminence at home, in order to become the Chief Missionary of Christianity in the East; and having in the short space of three years visited the greater part of India, and conciliated the affection and veneration of men of every class of religion, he was then summoned to receive thereof his labours, in the XLIII. year of his age, MDCCCXXXV. "Thou art gone to the grave; but we will not deplore thee, Though sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb; The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee, And the lamp of His love is thy guide through the gloom. "Thou art gone to His grave; but I twice vain to deplore thee, When God was thy Ransom, thy Guardian, thy Guide; He gave thee, He took thee, and He shall restore thee: And death hath no sting since the Saviour hath died."

RURAL DEANS.—We informed our readers in our last week's paper that the Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond had, in his recent visit to this town, revived the office of rural dean in this district, and had appointed the Rev. J. Manby, Vicar of Lancaster, and the Rev. T. Mackreth, Rector of Halton, to discharge its duties with separate and independent territorial jurisdictions. We have since been favoured with a view of the patents of appointment, which contain the same powers and authority possessed by the commissary himself. It is a subject, we think, of sincere congratulation to find this ancient, useful, and highly honourable office of rural dean revived in many of the dioceses of the kingdom, and to observe, also, that its subsidiary importance to Church polity is becoming duly appreciated. For three centuries, it must be confessed, has the Church been suffering in our larger dioceses for the want of those local ordinaries, and of that most useful exercise of discipline, parochial visitation, which rural deans effectually supply. Attached, as we are, to our Church, we cannot but rejoice at the restoration of such efficient instruments of spiritual government, and we beg to express a wish that those who are invested with the duties of the office will exert the powers of which they are indubitably possessed. The office of rural dean is a grave trust, as it carries with it the inspection of the morals and ministrations of the clergy, and the care of the church fabric and utensils—not merely sustaining, or seeing sustained, in becoming repair, the structures consecrated to Divine Worship, and preserving all things relating to the services of the altar, the desk and the pulpit, but supporting these monuments of ancient piety in their original beauty and magnificence. These particular duties are expressly set forth in their written instructions, and implied in the act of their appointment, and the conscientious fulfilment of them is a matter of the greatest importance. If we are not presuming too much in these remarks, we would add that the more obstructions the Church meets with in the present day, the more reason we have to make these jurisdictions useful, and to do all we can, in our several places and stations, to preserve the poor remains of church discipline we yet enjoy in their due life and vigour—a work deserving the best wishes and assistance of every man who feels a regard for the interests of religion, and for the honour and authority of his Church.—Lancaster Gazette.

PRESENTATION OF NEW ROBES, &c., TO THE REV. C. BURTON, LL.D., BY THE LADIES OF HIS CONGREGATION.—The presentation of a costly suit of canonical robes, with a Bible and Prayer-book, to the Rev. Charles Burton, LL.D., Minister of All-Saints' Church, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, by the ladies of his congregation, in testimony of their esteem and affection for him as their pastor, took place at the school-room connected with that place of worship, yesterday morning, at twelve o'clock. A great number of ladies were present, and the ceremony was one of a most interesting character. Dr. Burton was accompanied to the room by his son, and the Rev. Mr. Carpenter. Amongst other gentlemen present were Mr. Walker and Mr. Ormrod, churchwardens, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Hadfield, and Mr. Minton. After receiving the congratulations of the company, Dr. Burton proceeded to the foot of the steps by which the reading desk is ascended, and the ceremony then commenced by Mrs. Crossley, of Stretford New-road, addressing him in the following words:—"Reverend and respected minister, we have this day assembled to welcome your return from a short absence during the time required for beautifying that Holy Sanctuary where we have so often assembled under your pastoral care to hear the Word of the Lord our God, and we feel anxious to manifest our cordial esteem and affection by presenting you with a full suit of Canonical Robes, a Bible, and a Prayer-book. This present has been furnished by the ladies of your congregation; and though but trifling in itself, it is the wish of the donors that it may be considered as the offering of those who highly venerate and love their Christian pastor. And it is their present desire that it be received as a pledge of closer union and more active co-operation, and as an encouragement to yourself in your important ministrations amongst us."—Mrs. Crossley then advanced to present the gown, and Miss Hartley the cassock and scarf; Mrs. Hadfield presented the Bible, and Miss Hoyle the Prayer-book. These presents, we understand, cost nearly £40. The canonicals were made of the most costly material, and the books were the Oxford large folio editions, handsomely bound. On the cover of the Bible a suitable inscription. The Rev. Dr. Burton, who seemed much affected, mounted to the reading desk in his new robes, and acknowledged the present in an eloquent address, breathing the most kindly feelings of genuine piety. The Rev. Mr. Carpenter concluded the ceremony by prayer. It may be mentioned to the credit of the parishioners of All-Saints, that they lately expended £600 upon the exterior, and £250 upon the interior adorning of their church.—Manchester Chronicle.

WOLVERHAMPTON NEW CHURCHES.—A deputation, consisting of the Rev. H. Pointney, the Rev. W. Dalton, and the Rev. J. Boyle, waited upon the Bishop of Litchfield, at Eccleshall Castle, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of laying before him the plans, &c. connected with the building of new churches in this town. They met the entire approval of the bishop, who, although suffering from the effects of his late severe illness, paid the most marked attention to the statements of the deputation, to whom his lordship also gave much valuable suggestion. The interview, we understand, was a very gratifying one, and the bishop at the close of it munificently requested to add £50 to the building fund.—Wolverhampton Chronicle.

WINCHESTER.—The new Church of St. Mary, Portsmouth, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. It is a plain but neat building, 73 feet long, 47 feet wide, with galleries on three sides; has 1215 fittings of which 500 only are to be let, and the remainder free. The cost has been £2800. TRINITY CHURCH BAZAAR, BLACKBURN.—It is intended to hold a bazaar in this town, in the early part of the ensuing year, in aid of the funds for erecting Trinity Church; and we have very great pleasure in stating, that her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with that benevolence and anxious interest in the prosperity of all things connected with the Established Church which characterise her entire conduct, has graciously signified her intention to patronise the undertaking. This pleasing and most gratifying fact has been communicated to the esteemed vicar of this parish, in a letter from the Hon. W. Ashley, written by her Majesty's command; and the Rev. Dr. has been requested to give her Majesty notice of the day on which the bazaar will be held, as she is anxious to contribute something towards the furtherance of so laudable an object. This information, we are sure, will be received by the friends of the Church in this neighbourhood with a degree of pleasure equal to that with which we now announce it. We are informed that the schools in connection with Trinity Church will be erected at a cost of £1400, and will accommodate 600 children. They will be in two buildings, and will communicate with the church by an arched cloister.—Blackburn Standard.

Mr. Thomas Heywood and his amiable family opened their splendid mansion at Hope End on Thursday, for the purpose of holding a bazaar to aid the funds for building a new church at Wellington Heath. The goods sold on Thursday and Friday realized £715, to which Mr. Heywood added the munificent sum of £500, Earl Somers £100, which, together with donations from the Countess Somers, the Ladies Cooks, Lady Foley, Lady Money, &c., made a total of £1500 for this sacred object.—Herdford Times.

At the ladies' fancy bazaar, in aid of the funds for building the Holy Trinity Church at Wakefield, the sum collected in aid of the object exceeded £1000.—Hall Packet.

THE ECCLIESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS have directed £10,000 to be appropriated from the funds at their disposal, for the erection of an Episcopal residence for the Bishop of Ripon.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—From the following extract from the Report of this Society for 1839, we find that the total existing grants amount to £16,712 per annum, to 194 incumbents of parishes and districts, including a population of 1,460,113, in whose spiritual care, before the existence of the society, only 212 clergymen were engaged. The average income of the incumbents is £155, and 95 have parsonage-houses. The average population is 8,000, varying from 1,500 to 30,000.

Civil Intelligence.

By the arrival of the GREAT WESTERN which made her passage from Bristol to New York in 14 days, we have our London files to the 18th October. A selection of the most important intelligence will be found below.—

THE MONEY MARKET.

From the Morning Post, October 17.

We understand from some of the principal money houses in the City that the Bank Directors have shown a degree of liberality in their discounts of late that very ill agrees with the statements that have been introduced into the journals with reference to certain bills sent up from the country for the purpose of being tendered to them. Bills of almost every class, and bearing every kind of indorsement, were on Tuesday presented by some of these firms; and it is admitted, in justice to the Bank of England, that so little want of confidence for the purpose of going into it. The demand for this interest seems, in fact, to be much greater than could have been reasonably expected. The quotation for the old stock of the said bank was again rather higher at New York on the departure of the British Queen on the 1st inst. It had advanced to 103½ to 1; but that there would be a material reaction on the arrival out of the Liverpool steamer, about a week after, is more than likely. The banks were, in the meanwhile, holding fast, one and all, by their recent policy. No discounts worth naming were procured on any terms, so that the mercantile interest were distressed beyond all precedent for the want of accommodation. Two or three failures had occurred among the foreign residents, while more serious ones were expected. The French and Belgian agency establishments seem, thus far, to have been the principal defuncts. The British Queen brings specie to the amount of about £150,000 sterling, of which £100,000 is in sovereigns, and the remainder in dollars. This remittance is distributed among the various houses whose affairs are in some way mixed up with those of the United States Bank, and others; but we understand none of it goes directly into the hands of Mr. Janson. If such be the case, it may be inferred that the president of the institution (Mr. Dunlop), must have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, and that he saw a strong necessity for guarding against all contingencies. Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Joseph Denison & Co., are, we believe, among the chief consignees of this further supply of the precious metals. Some important sales of the stock of the United States Bank have been made during the last few days at about £20 per share. More has been done in them, indeed, than we should have thought well practicable in the present condition of the Money Market. A failure in the silk trade was mentioned to us in a confidential way on Saturday, but we abstained from alluding to the matter at the time, as we hope was expressed, that an arrangement might be made, before it came to that serious stage, which would be of great service to the country, but we are not, however, in a position to say whether it is probable to be overcome. The liabilities of the party are of some extent, and, from the healthy state in which the silk trade was known to be, generally speaking, it is not impossible that this case of embarrassment may have had its effect on the Stock and Money Markets. The latter, owing to the depressing influences to which we adverted a few days since, is not likely to be relieved at present.—Indeed, circumstanced as this country now is, as the regulator of the monetary affairs of the whole world, we do not think the rate of interest for some time to come. With all these elements of derangement in operation, it is perhaps, rather to be wondered at that the depreciation in the public funds should have proved so limited as it has.

From the London Globe Oct. 18th.

It is said that at the weekly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of England yesterday, it was resolved to adopt more stringent measures in regard to discounts than has hitherto been acted upon; the Directors being now more than ever conversant with the deplorable state of the exchanges, and the consequent drain upon their coffers for gold can only be checked by keeping money dear and scarce. We think the public will incline to the opinion, that their object would be more effectually and more safely accomplished by selling their "dead weight" or other public securities, and throwing the pressure on the Stock Market, rather than by cramping the operations of trade, which is already sufficiently depressed, and raising fresh impediments in the way of discounts for particular classes of bills, against which no valid objection exists; or their object might be carried with a better grace, by limiting their discounts to bills not exceeding 65 days date, instead of 95 days, thus avoiding the invidious distinction of discounting one man's acceptance or endorsement, whilst they reject others of a similar character.

Money is rather easier at the moment, being offered at the Stock Exchange at 5 to 6 per cent interest for short loans. The Stock Market is firm, and prices rather tending upwards. The opening rates were,—Consols 90½ to 90½ for Money, and 90½ to 90½ for Account. Spanish Bonds are 90½ to 91 with coupons; Bills 4s to 2s dis.; Spanish Bonds are 90½ to 91 with coupons; Deferred, 13s to 13s; Passive, 7s 7½; Danish 3½ per cent; 7s to 7s; Portuguese 5 per cent; 3s 6d to 3s 6d; Dutch 2½ per cent; 5s 2½ to 5s 2½; Dutch 5 per cent; 10s 100 to 100; Colombian 3s 2½ to 3s 2½; Mexican 8½ to 8s 2½; Brazilian 7½ to 7s; Belgian 10s 2 to 10s.

THE HARVEST.

The following extracts will show that the harvest has proved more favourable in England than had been anticipated, from the previous accounts:—

The weather during the last few days has been unfavourable, but not so much so as to suspend the harvest operations. The great bulk of the wheat crop in this county has been housed, and we are happy to learn that it is in pretty fair condition.—Carlisle Patriot, Oct.

Considerable progress has been made in the neighbourhood of Cockerham during the past week, with the harvest. The grain has been cut in great quantities, but as yet nearly all unhoused. The wheat is much damaged—the barley a little so—but oats are a most abundant crop, and the least injured of the three. As a proof of the abundance of oats, Mr. K. Hodgson, of the Parks farm, in the neighbourhood of Cockerham, thrashed 26 stooks, the produce of a field yielding between 50 and 60 stooks per acre, from which he obtained 10 Carlisle bushels of good marketable corn.—Carlisle Patriot.

Our Fenrith correspondent says, that on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, the drooping hopes of the farmers in the neighbourhood were somewhat revived, and a considerable quantity of grain of all sorts was gathered in, in tolerable condition. Early on Wednesday morning, however, it began to rain very heavily, without the least wind, and continued raining nearly all the day.—Wednesday night was bright and clear, and Thursday a sunny day with a drying wind, and should the weather continue fine for about another week the whole will be got in.—Carlisle Patriot.

Two or three fine days in the beginning of this week enabled the farmers to secure a portion of their corn, although not in the best condition; the greater part still remains out, and some to be cut. In Borrowdale and the adjacent valleys a great portion of their hay is still remaining out, and some grass uncut. We had heavy rain again yesterday morning; this morning (Thursday) is more promising. The visitors to the Lakes, which, in the latter part of the season, have been very numerous, have, as well as the farmers, been much disappointed in their expectations, and are now fast leaving the country at a time when the scenery is beginning to put on its beautiful autumnal colouring, and a probability of better season for enjoyment.—Carlisle Patriot.

The weather is again become variable; but fortunately the harvest is nearly completed in this quarter. On Tuesday a thick fog overspread the city, and about one o'clock on Wednesday morning the rain poured down in torrents, accompanied by a strong gale. Early in the forenoon, however, the showers were succeeded by sunshine, which lasted during the day; and yesterday the sky was cloudy, but no rain fell. The weather during the week has been cold, and inclined to frost.—Edinburgh Advertiser, Oct.

Two fine days and drying winds which we had at the commencement of this week, have quickened the completion of the harvest in this neighbourhood, and with the exception of a few oats and beans, the harvest may be said to be concluded. The rain set in again on Thursday night, and has continued with little intermission up to the time of our going to press.—Doncaster Chronicle of Saturday.

The harvest is now nearly complete in this neighbourhood, and most of the corn has been secured in good condition. The damage done by the previous wet weather is not so serious as was expected, and it is believed that there will be a full average crop.—Ibid.

In several parts of the county, accounts have been received, to the effect, that the prices of grain are falling, more or less rapidly. Such a result will, we think, damp the ardour of the anti-corn-law zealots, who will yet find that there is an abundance in the land. The highly seasonable weather, with which we have lately been favoured has changed the character of the harvest in the northern counties of England, and has gone far towards relieving the mischief of the preceding month. During the last fortnight an immense quantity of grain of different kinds has been secured in our immediate locality, the greater part of it in very fair condition, much without injury, but some, in unfavourable situations, a little tainted with sprout and mildew. The apprehensions of a ruined harvest, which existed up to the middle of September, have happily not been realised, and we are prepared to consider the extent past. It may be expected that before Christmas, wheat will bear a moderate price, and reasonable prices in this country, and that any further importation of foreign grain at the nominal duty of a shilling, is beyond the range of probability.—Newcastle Journal.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Though the weather during the greater part of last month was extremely unfavourable for the gathering of the crops, we are happy to learn from competent judges, that the aggregate return of wheat will equal that of previous seasons, and exceed the quantity of last year. We are aware that a contrary opinion has extensively prevailed, and occasioned no little uneasiness. There has undoubtedly been sufficient cause for apprehension; but, in many quarters, matters have been made to seem worse than they really are, in order to further the design of the anti-corn law agitators.—Cheltenham Chronicle of Thursday.

THE REVENUE. The revenue accounts have been made up to Thursday. On the year ending 10th October, 1839, as compared with the year ending 10th October, 1838, the increase is £1,713,971. On the quarter ending 10th October, 1839, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, the increase is £293,222.

In the Customs there has been an increase both on the year and on the quarter. The increase on the year is £1,091,677, and on the quarter £308,735. In the Excise, the increase on the year has been £324,383, and on the quarter, £119,200. There has been a decrease in Stamps on the year of £127,681, and on the quarter, of £51,752.

THE REVENUE.—The revenue tables exhibit a trifling increase on the year and quarter just ended. This will not appear surprising, when it is remembered that our population is rapidly on the increase, and that by new inventions and new discoveries, fresh and fruitful doors are being opened to enterprise, and industry, are almost daily being opened. Yet under Whig management our revenue is unequal to our expenditure, and the national debt, in a time of profound peace and tolerable prosperity, is increased every year to the tune of some millions. But how unequal the trifling increase in the revenue to the certain loss which it will assuredly sustain by the adoption of the penny postage. Who ever may be destined to bring forward the next budget, and we have a shrewd presentiment it will not be Mr. Baring, must inevitably propose a new tax or a new loan. It is wrong, sheer folly to brook a question of such vast importance,—one of our course must be presented, and the public good do well to prepare for such a proposal.—Bristolian.

OFFICE OF PRIVATE COUNCIL FOR TRADE, OCTOBER 14.—The Turkish government has established quarantine regulations and charges at Constantinople.

Prince Albert of Coburg—the lucky youth to whom rumour awards the hand of Queen Victoria—was again in England with his elder brother. His re-appearance on the scene was taken as confirmation of the reports about her Majesty's marriage.

The Queen has paid off all the debts of her father, the late Duke of Kent, and the creditors have passed a vote of thanks to her Majesty.

Admiral Fleming has been appointed to the governorship of Greenwich Hospital, vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Hardy.

MYSTERIOUS OUTRAGE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—During the evening of Wednesday several panes of glass were broken from the window of the Queen's dressing room, in a mysterious manner. No clue has been discovered as to the mode in which this outrage terminated without any satisfactory result. The panes were of thick plate glass, and yet three fine stones of considerable size were found in the room. The outrage took place between the hours of one and seven o'clock in the morning. None of the attendants on duty had heard any noise, which is the more extraordinary, as two of them are placed within twenty yards of the spot. The Sun of Tuesday says:—"A correspondent informs us that the man who was arrested last June, clothed as a workman, making his way into Buckingham Palace, and who exclaimed, when challenged by the sentinel, 'It's all right,' has been apprehended on suspicion of having broken the windows at Windsor. The particulars are at present shrouded in secrecy."

DEATH OF THE MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY.—It was hoped that the favourable accounts given on Monday night of the state of her ladyship's health would have led to her recovery, but she has now the melancholy duty to announce the dissolution of her ladyship, which took place at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, after a painful illness of nearly nine months. It appears that at four o'clock on Tuesday morning a fatal change was manifested, and the noble marchioness, with Lord Cranborne and the other youths of the family, were summoned to the chamber of death. As we have before stated, at seven o'clock her ladyship ceased to exist, having to the last a deep sense of her approaching end, and displaying the resignation of a zealous Christian. It is regretted that the marchioness is inconsolable at the irreparable loss of her daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Gascoigne, who was the only daughter of the late Mr. B. Gascoigne, who was married to the Marchioness of Salisbury on the 2d of February, 1821, when she was left issue five children, the eldest of whom is Viscount Cranborne, born Oct. 29, 1821. We understand that the disease which afflicted her was a fatal one.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—We understand that his Royal Highness will return to this country at the close of this Saturday in the evening month. Letters were received in town on His Royal Highness's return, which are in excellent health and spirits. His Majesty, a short time ago, was applied to by the Hon. Col. Cavendish and Mr. W. B. Harcourt, on behalf of a subscription

in aid of the funds for the erection of a school-room at St. Leonard's, near Windsor, which is to be licensed for the performance of Divine Worship for the use of the inhabitants of the hamlets of Datchet and Oakley-green, many of whom reside upwards of three miles from the parish churches. Her Majesty immediately responded to the application by a donation of £50.

LITERARY LABOURS OF THE HOME SECRETARY AT A DISCOUNT.—At a sale of books which took place on Monday evening, "The Contrast," a novel, by the Marquis of Normanby, in three volumes, perfectly new and uncut, was, mirabile dictu, knocked down for the sum of three shillings!

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

TROOPS IN IRELAND.—The troops at present quartered in Ireland are, 2 regiments of cavalry, 9 regiments of infantry, and 28 depôts. The cavalry force usually consisted of six regiments, whose stations were—two in Dublin, one in Cahir, one at Dundalk, one at Longford, and one at Newbridge. So much for the present simulated tranquillity in Ireland. When the time arrives, when "those rascals, Wellington and Peel shall return to office (we quote the language of a Roman Catholic priest of considerable influence), we are to be treated to such an upset as we have never before seen in our lives; and we shall find (says Mr. Shield) not only the whole of the force which has been the practice to station in Ireland necessary, but from 30,000 to 40,000 more troops!—Are not the authorities withdrawing the troops from Ireland in somewhat too wholesale a manner?—United Service Gazette.

Orders have been received at the Royal Dockyard at Woolwich, from the commissioners of the Lords of the Admiralty, to build a steam-ship of two hundred horse power, to be named the Lizard. She is to be constructed with all possible expedition.

PORTSMOUTH.—The only ship which is actively preparing for commission at this port is the magnificent three-decker, Queen, to mount 110 guns, said to be the largest ship in the navy. She will be commissioned about the end of November for the flag of the new Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. The Rattlesnake troop-ship is ready for departure in the first place to the River, and thence to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and East Indies. It is expected that she will take out the depot of the 18th regiment. Report gives the command of the Sapphire to Mr. Robert Yule, Master of the flag-ship Britannia. The Jupiter troop-ship, Mr. Fulton, master, whose arrival in England was looked for this month, will, by the last letters, not reach Liverpool until the next week, her services being required to convey troops to the Persian Gulf, and also to the Burmese coast. Lieut. Courtney Hayes, 1835, late of the Inconstant, is advanced to the rank of Commander, as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by his late father, Rear Admiral John Hayes, C.B., to that important science, naval architecture. It is understood that Admiral Sir Robert Stopford has required three large frigates to be attached to his fleet. The Revenge, 78, Capt. the Hon. W. Wallbridge, which was despatched to Cork, some time since, for men, has been very unsuccessful. Letters report that at one of her rendezvous at Limerick and Wexford, only 100 men have been induced to join her. She is ordered to return to Spithead.—Brighton Gazette.

Orders have been received at the Royal Dockyards at Chatham to build, without delay, two 80-gun line-of-battle ships, to be called the Majestic and the Mars.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when Lieutenant General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment.

The following detachments have embarked from Gravesend for India, during the preceding month:—3d Sept., 3 officers, 109 ranks and file, 8 women and 9 children; in the Exmouth, for Calcutta; 11th Sept., 4 officers, 239 ranks and file, 6 women, and 5 children; in the Thomas Grenville, for Madras; 12th Sept., 3 officers, 223 ranks and file, and 1 woman; in the Mountstuart Elphinstone, for Bengal; 17th Sept., 1 officer, 69 ranks and file, and 3 women; in the Marion, for Madras; 26th Sept., 4 officers, 208 ranks and file, 2 women, and 1 child; in the Magistrate, of Bombay; 28th Sept., 3 officers, 86 ranks and file, 4 women, and 5 children; in the Walmer Castle, for Bengal.—United Service Gazette.

INDIAN NAVY.—The company, taking advantage of the increase of steam navigation on our own navy, and in that of other powers, have caused three vessels to be built which are now fitting out in the East India Dock, and will proceed to their stations about the latter end of the month. They are about 800 tons each. It is to be hoped they will fully answer the purpose for which they are intended, namely—the protection of our trade in the East, and the extirpation of piracy, for which the Indians seem so long been noted.

On the night of Sunday the ship Indus, which sailed that morning from Leith for Australia, with 59 passengers, when off Montserrat, ran on board the schooner Hope of Newcastle, then proceeding in ballast from Aberdeen to Newcastle. The Indus was going before the wind, and ran right on board the Hope, and literally swept her decks, carrying away the mainmast, and injuring the foremast so much, that it was afterwards obliged to be cut away; the cut-water, figure-head, and jibboom of the Indus being also carried away. Several of the crew of the Hope got on board the Indus; but the schooner, with the master on board and two boys, drifted away a mere wreck on the water. She was fallen in with by two sloops and taken in tow. The Indus put back, and is now in Lieth Roads, refitting.—Edinburgh Courant.

IRELAND.

DISCOVERY OF A RIBBON LODGE IN BELFAST.—SEIZURE OF BOOKS, PAPERS, &c. The Belfast Chronicle of Monday contains the following startling announcement:—"On Saturday afternoon a considerable degree of surprise and excitement prevailed in this town by the arrest of a man named Houston, who keeps a public-house in Mill-street, opposite the distillery, and where, it is alleged a Ribbon Lodge held its meetings."

"The magistrates having had private information on the subject, proceeded with a strong police force to Houston's, accompanied also by a military detachment. Mr. Molony, our active police magistrate, immediately went up stairs, and made a seizure of several locked-up boxes of papers, books, and other documents connected with this unlawful association, and, with the landlord, conveyed them all to the House of Correction without resistance."

"The examination of Houston, and the investigation of the papers, will probably develop the extent of this secret society. We regret to find that our town has been disgraced by the existence of a Ribbon association. We trust that the conspirators will be made an example of, and the country get rid of this dangerous body. We are confident that people of every denomination, and of all political opinions, would equally rejoice in the extirpation of such a revolutionary nest of mischievous men, seeking to disturb the peace of society."

The Dublin Evening Post quotes the above, and admits the fact of the arrest of Houston and the seizure of the papers, but treats the entire affair as "utterly contemptible" in a political point of view. That journal adds, that the government is in full possession of everything connected with the matter—that the clue is in their hands, and that "the vermin must be extirpated."

A Dublin publican, named Reilly, has been arrested on a charge connected with Ribbonism, and another publican, named Dardis, also implicated, has fled.

"CAVAN, Oct. 8.—On Saturday night last the town of Cavan was surprised by the arrival of a chaise at "red-hot speed," containing Mr. James Little, R. M., and a police officer from the castle. They went to the house of Mr. James Brady, publican, brother to Dr. Brady, M. D., and arrested him on a charge of illegal confederacy. On searching his papers undoubted proofs of Ribbonism were found, and documents connected with the Ribbon conspiracy of a most fearful and important character were sealed up and forwarded to the Castle. The delinquent was lodged in Cavan goal, and the magistrate and police officer proceeded forthwith to Swadlinbar, and there arrested two publicans, McDonald and McManus, and having sealed up a quantity of papers found on the premises of these persons, sent them off at once to Dublin, and lodged McDonald and McManus in Cavan goal. It is also conjectured, from every circumstance, that the information obtained is very important. The parties arrested have been long known as heads of the Ribbon conspiracy, and it is confidently asserted that information of this was sent to the Castle during the Mulgrave dynasty. The peaceable portion of the community, so lately accustomed to protection of late days, feel deeply indebted to Lord Ebrington for the energetic way in which he has taken up this matter."

It will be observed that these three seizures,—viz., at

Belfast, at Cavan, and at Swadlinbar, were simultaneously made, i. e., on Saturday, the 5th instant. Lord Ebrington did not leave Ireland until Sunday, the 9th, in the afternoon. It is therefore a fair inference that the orders for this movement emanated from himself, and that all the facts and documents will be submitted to his judgment. And when we consider that one of his first declarations on coming to Ireland was expressive of his fixed resolve to put down all secret and illegal associations, we feel confident that the course now adopted is in pursuance and fulfilment of that purpose; and that he will not suffer himself to be defeated by the manoeuvring of underlings.

Nay, more, we anticipate that, ere these proceedings close, the press, which now labors with a publican plot, will have to change its note, and admit a re-publican conspiracy.

We have since learned that several arrests have been made in the city and neighborhood of Dublin, and that much documentary evidence of the designs of the conspirators has fallen into the hands of government.

Just as we were going to press, a gentleman from Cavan has called at our office to inform us that similar arrests and seizures were effected on the same evening, (Saturday) in the towns of Ballyconnell, in the county of Cavan, and Ballynamore and Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim.

THE WEATHER.

A happy change has taken place in the weather here, for the last week or 10 days, which will, we trust, be attended with the most beneficial effects to the farmer. The nights and mornings are somewhat chilly, but the days are attended with transient glows of sunshine, perfectly illustrative of the month of August. Need we say that such was long wanting, and happy would be our prospects had we been blessed with the munificence of Providence something sooner. The crops through this country are tolerably fair considering the heavy rains which we have been visited. Wheat, we are told, will not be an average crop, and the quality, we fear, will be much injured. Barley is pretty good, both in quantity and quality, and the crop of oats will, we understand, be an average one, together with its quality being good. Upon the whole, the many apprehensions for the safety of the crops in this country are in a good degree groundless.—Galway Patriot.

The weather since Thursday has been excellent, and a great deal of harvesting operations proceeded with. There is, however, much bread of oats to reap yet, which would require another week or 10 days to get saved in the haggard. To-day is fully as wet as this day sun/night.—Fermanagh Reporter.

The weather since Saturday has been very fine, with but one or two showers, and must have enabled harvesters to make efficient progress with their unhoused crops. The reports during the same period through Ireland and England, are equally favourable.—Cork Constitution.

A great part of the oat crop is still in stook in the field in this country. The weather is very unfavourable; indeed, there has been only one dry day this week, and the remainder of the week almost incessantly wet. In the neighbouring counties, Roscommon and Mayo, and in the backward part of this county much of the corn is still uncut. The potato crop, we fear, will be seriously injured.—Sligo Journal.

PROGRESS OF CONSERVATISM.—THE REGISTRIES.

(From the Dublin Packet of Saturday.) We had another victory at Balbriggan, another of the strongholds of the enemy, in the county of Dublin, on Thursday. The Conservatives are manfully doing their duty, and the poor people, heretofore the dupes of the agitators, are also doing their duty to themselves, by refusing to subject their premises to high poor-rates, by swearing to a qualification. In fact, the impending valuation for the purposes of the poor-law is properly appreciated by the poor, who are aware of the consequences of magnifying their interests in their holdings; and there is, therefore, an end to the registration and re-registration of the feignitous votes. This is as it should be. At the close of the Balbriggan registry, the case stood thus:—Conservatives brought up, 18; new registries, 2; re-registries, 15; rejected, 1. Radical brought up, 10; new registries, 2; re-registries, 4; rejected, 4. Total for Conservatives, at Swords and Balbriggan. New registries, 6; re-registries, 19. Total for Radicals—New registries, 3; re-registries, 8. Majorities for Conservatives—New men, 3; old men and true, 11. This is pretty good evidence that we shall have a wholesome registration, not only in the county and city of Dublin, but throughout Ireland, owing to the poor-laws, which will enable the landlords to regain their proper position in society, and will throw the tenantry back into that state of tranquillity from which they were driven by the heartless and selfish delusion of the agitators, lay and clerical.

If the landlords of Ireland shall use the means which they have at hand—and that they will we feel confident—the country will be restored to a healthy condition, which will lead to the best possible results, tranquillity and progressive prosperity. Our Longford friends are up and stirring, and the Monaghan Conservatives calculate confidently upon returning another Conservative with their excellent representative, Mr. Lucas, at the next election. Westerns will go to the right about, with George Evans and that clever fellow, Lord Ennison, the misrepresentatives of the metropolitan county. We feel perfectly satisfied that Monaghan and Longford will be released from the grip of the faction. If our friends in the last-named county shall not do their duty, we shall be sorely grieved, and will certainly scold the negligent. The accounts from Sligo and Cavan are extremely favourable.

CITY OF CORK REGISTRY.

The registry for the city of Cork closed on Wednesday evening, giving the Conservatives a glorious majority. There being registered for the

Table with 2 columns: Party, Count. Conservatives ... 486. Radicals, Repealers, &c. ... 397. Majority ... 89.

DISMISSAL OF A PRECURSOR BARRISTER.—A barrister connected with this neighbourhood, who had been acting as counsel for Crown prosecutions at Green-street and elsewhere, was dismissed by government for having joined the Precursor Society.—Limerick Chronicle.

FRANCE.

It is very confidently alleged that a severance of policy has taken place between the cabinets of France and England, with regard to the affairs of Turkey and Egypt.

It was reported in Paris that passports had been given to Don Carlos, at his own request, for Styria, where he intended to establish his permanent residence. Also that a marriage was to be contracted between the Duke de Nemours and a sister of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, who married the daughter of the Emperor of Russia.

The French ships of war stationed on the coast of Spain had been ordered to return immediately to the port of Toulon.

The Duke of Orleans had arrived at Algiers, and was making a progress of inspection through the colony.

The negotiations for a Spanish loan in Paris made but little progress, the Rothschilds having refused to take any part in them without guarantee, which the Spanish Government did not seem inclined to give. Perhaps the rumor of a marriage between one of the French princes and Queen Isabel was got up to help these negotiations.

The French squadron blockading the port of Buenos Ayres was to be reinforced, and vigorous measures were to be adopted for bringing that affair to a conclusion.

The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and England had been suspended.

SPAIN.

CONFIRMATION OF THE FUEROS BY THE CORTES.

MADRID, OCTOBER 7.—BAYONNE, OCTOBER 10.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"The question of the Fueros has just been unanimously decided by the Cortes, as follows:—"

"Art. 1. The Fueros of the Basque provinces and Navarre are confirmed."

"2. The government as soon as possible will present to the Cortes, after having heard the Basque provinces and Navarre, a project of law relative to the modification of the fueros and conciliating the interest of the provinces with that of the nation and with the constitution and the monarchy. The government is authorized to decide provisionally the difficulties which might arise with the charge of rendering an account to the Cortes."

From the St. James's Chronicle, Oct. 17.

The Paris papers contain little news of interest from Spain. A battle between Cabrera and Espartero is daily looked for in Paris. The great disparity of numbers between the army of the former and that of Espartero, however, forbids the expectation that he can eventually keep the field—40,000 to 15,000 are odds for which no valour can compensate. The difficulties of the country, with which Cabrera is better acquainted than Espartero, may possibly give the former a chance, but it is a very remote one. Every effort too is making to destroy the confidence of the soldiers by the circulation of rumours that Don Carlos had directed him to lay down his arms, and that he had listened to overtures. But there appears to be no foundation for these reports, which have originated for the most part with the French newspapers. In the meantime Don Carlos is under strict surveillance in a miserable hotel at Bourges, having been treated, since his arrival in France, with a degree of indignity but little consonant with the English notion of the "protection and hospitality due to an unfortunate Prince who has taken refuge in the French territory." We are glad to find that other Spanish Generals whom Marito attempted to implicate in his treachery, have disclaimed all participation in his villainy in language becoming the occasion.

A letter from San Sebastian of Oct. 6, says—"The mountain battery of the Royal Artillery, and the field batteries of the Royal and the Royal Marine Artillery, have delivered over their horses to the Spanish government; so that, with the exception of the rocket division of Marine Artillery, under Lieutenant Clapperton, all the British guns are unhoused and stored in the Convent of St. Vincent, in this town. The Devon is hourly expected here, and will, it is thought, bring an order for the recall of a part, if not all, of the troops doing duty on shore here."

A report had been circulated that Don Carlos had written to Cabrera, enjoining him to lay down his arms and submit; but this was contradicted by a letter from the Marquis of Labrador, who affirms also that Don Carlos will never abandon his claims to the throne.

The Spanish government had proclaimed a general amnesty to all who have submitted or shall submit to the Queen.

PORTUGAL. (Private Correspondence of the Times.) LISBON, OCTOBER 7, 2 P.M.

The current report, to which much credit is being attached, that the King of the French has gratuitously offered his mediation between Portugal and England upon the pending question of the Slave Trade Suppression Bill, seems to give general satisfaction, combined with the hope that this apparent political schism will soon be brought to an amicable conclusion.

The eldest son of Prince Polignac, has entered the Bavarian army.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Nothing decisive had yet taken place in the affairs of these two powers; and the accounts are so vague and contradictory, that it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion as to their actual position. A letter from Turkey, in one of the Paris papers, thus states the situation of the mediating powers:—"What do the Russians want?—To invade the Ottoman empire. What do the English want?—To hinder the invasion and to overthrow the Egyptian power; The Austrians are of the same opinion; and what do the French want?—To maintain the Egyptian power to defend the Ottoman Empire, and to prevent any collision. Now Russia intends to invade the Ottoman Empire; but France, England, and Austria oppose this. Austria and England desire the destruction of the Egyptian power; but Russia and France oppose this plan. Hence there results such a great diversity of conflicting interests that a collision is impossible. What then is done? The parties make a show of force, and try each can outwit the other. In the end, after having succeeded each other from head to foot, the powers will retire. Such will be, in the nineteenth century, the termination of the grand affair of the Levant."

Perhaps this is about as near the truth as any thing we could offer.

The Russian consul at Alexandria is said to have declared that if the Pacha did not give up the Turkish fleet in one month, a Russian army would march against Ibrahim.

The Austrian admiral had apprised the French and English admirals of his intention to unite his force with theirs, and make common cause with them, agreeably to his latest instructions from his government.

The most conflicting accounts are published respecting the mission of Baron Brawow to London. One paper says that he has succeeded in convincing Lord Palmerston of the necessity of occupying Constantinople with a Russian army; and another, that his mission has failed, and that his proposals to the British government have been rejected.

The Pacha had been seriously ill, but had recovered. One letter, however, says that his illness was pretended, and that the object of the ruse was to evade giving an answer to some message from the mediating diplomatists.

THE ENGLISH IN CHINA.

Some of the merchants connected with the China trade have had an interview with Lord Palmerston on the situation of affairs at Canton, respecting which the following has been made known:—"LONDON, EAST INDIA, AND CHINA ASSOCIATION. Cowper's Court, Cornhill, Oct. 11."

"At an interview between Messrs. Larpen, Crawford, and Smith, and Lord Palmerston, on Thursday, the 10th of October, his lordship made the following communication:—"By dispatches received from Admiral Maitland, dated July last, in the Bay of Bengal, it appeared that in consequence of the accounts received from China, of the transactions there, the admiral had sent the Volage frigate, of 28 guns, to Macao, for the protection of British interests, but that he had thought it better not to go there in the Volage, 74, until he should know what course the government in England intended to pursue; at the same time stating, he should hold himself in readiness to go, if subsequent accounts should lead him to think that his presence in the China seas was necessary for the protection of British subjects. As far as is known, the Governor General in India thought the question of too great magnitude to be dealt with by his own authority, and therefore, it was probable he would wait to receive a communication from the government at home."

"It thus appears that British shipments, in the regular trade arriving in Canton river after the superintendent had left Canton, will receive the protection of the fleet in India. The necessity of occupying Constantinople with a Russian army, and another, that his mission has failed, and that his proposals to the British government have been rejected."

"With regard to the future trade, the deputation were assured that the question was under the serious consideration of government, but his lordship did not, of course, give any information as to what was intended to be done, only repeating his caution, that the merchants in China, and those connected with it, should act with prudence in taking care of themselves and their properties.—The deputation, however, heard nothing to induce them to believe that the state of things either at Macao or Canton would be altered from what it was in May last, by any measures on the part of the superintendent."

UNITED STATES.

FLORIDA. From the St. Augustine News, Oct. 25.

INDIAN NEWS.—A detachment of dragoons, of Post No. 17, were fired on while crossing the Oscilla river, by a party of Indians—killing 7 and wounding others.

Messrs. Barney and Beard of Michasoukie, were attacked by Indians near the Ocille—both severely wounded.

The house of Mr. Jerningham, near Ulmer's, was attacked by the enemy, who were beaten off.

By the arrival of the steam packet Columbia, we have received our files of Galveston and Houston papers—the first to the 18th October, and the second to the 17th, both inclusive. The Houston Intelligencer of the 17th states, that the yellow fever was in that city as well as in Galveston. Several fatal cases of decided black vomit had occurred in the former place. Some of the oldest and most respectable citizens had fallen victims of the epidemic.—Among others, Hon. Henry Humphreys, chief justice of the County of Harrisburg; Hon. Robert Barr, post master general, and Dr. Edmond R. Anderson.—New Orleans Bee.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received, from a friend, the Sandwich Island Gazette, of the 6th of April. It is dressed in mourning for the death, on the 4th, of the Princess Kinan, Governess of Oahu, in the 32d year of her age. She was the sister of the King, and daughter of the late King Tamahama, and was married in 1827 to Ke-

kunoo. She succeeded to the authority of the late Queen Regent, Kashumner, on her death in 1832. She was three weeks previous to her death seized with the prevailing epidemic, the mumps, which terminated in a fever, which proved fatal. She has left a husband, three sons and a daughter, the latter only five months old. She was a woman of talents and spirit, and appears to have taken an important part in the administration of the Government of the Islands, besides having entire control of that of the Islands of Oahu.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO GRANDE.

The brig Otranto, Doty, 14 days from Rio Grande, which arrived here yesterday, reports that the capital of the province, Porto Alegre, is still besieged by the rebels, who have had several skirmishes with the government troops. The latter suffered considerably in an encounter, in which 1500 rebels attacked the Government troops, and obliged them to take refuge in the city, being almost cut to pieces.

On the 7th October, the ship made Pernambuco, and soon after was boarded by H.B.M. brig Emilia, Hunter, who reported that the province of Maranhao was in a state of revolution, and that business was quite at a stand.—N. Y. Express.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 4. The loan of Mr. Jandon was filled up by a list, mostly holders of stock, bills or bonds of the bank. The amount is 4,000,000 dls.—one half of which is payable in 1841, and was negotiated at 92 per cent; the other half payable in 1842, and negotiated at 94 per cent. The loan of the state of Pennsylvania, given as security, has been placed in the hands of Jandon's cash bankers, Dennison & Co. Both these loans were selling at an advance of 2 per cent when the Western left.

The shares of the United States Bank had been offered at £18 without buyers, some few days before the sailing of the Great Western. On the day before she left, however, they advanced to £20, to fill up the order for 2000 shares to be remitted to New York by the Great Western.

The principal purchasers of United States Bank to-day are the shorts, who are not aware of the large amount of stock received by the Great Western. It is evident that there are no purchasers on time for speculation, as the stock can be purchased at 30 days sellers at two dollars per share less than the cash price, but there are no takers.

The Barings have not taken the agency of the United States Bank. This I have from good authority.

Sales have come to my knowledge to-day of 50 shares Girard Bank at 33, 30 days; 150 do. at the same, and 50 at 33, 30 days.

COLONIAL.

THE PROTESTANT.

'Do you remember M'Ghee's speech at his last meeting in Exeter Hall?' 'Surely, uncle: it would not be easy to forget it.'

police are armed, equipped, and accustomed to act as regular troops. It has been shown that, on receiving the secret sign from a man whom in the exercise of his duty he was called on to capture for some murderous outrage, a policeman has been obliged, by his own treasonable oath, to contrive the criminal's escape from that justice of which he was also sworn to be a faithful officer.

though it had been done. Oh, for his mercy's sake in Christ Jesus may he still interpose, and fill the mouths of his trusting though persecuted people with that gloriously confiding boast, 'THE LORD IS OUR JUDGE, THE LORD IS OUR LAWYER, THE LORD IS OUR KING; HE WILL SAVE US.'

apt to forget her, and to pride ourselves in bulwarks of our own projecting, God hath seemed oftentimes, and now again of late, to be about to dismantle all, and to teach us this lesson at the dearest rate, if we will not learn it better cheap; That we cannot be safe out of his protection; that the shadow of his wings is our best, nay our only refuge; and that, whether we take a refuge for the protection of secrecy, or for the protection of strength.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got to hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the largest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which having been purchased on a very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices.

LORD STANLEY AND THE CHURCH.

I reverence the constitution of the Church, which, proceeding from the Bishops downwards to the inferior Clergy, imitates the order of nature. The sap of the tree springs up from the root, flows through the trunk, spreads from the trunk to the branches, from the branches to the smaller boughs, and onwards from them till it penetrates the remotest fibre.

CONSUMPTION.

There is a dread disease which so prepares its victim, as it were, for death; which so refines it of its grosser aspect, and throws around familiar looks unearthly indications of the coming change—a dread disease, in which the struggle between soul and body is so gradual, quiet and solemn, and the result so sure, that day by day, and grain by grain, the mortal part wastes and withers away, so that the spirit grows light and sanguine with its lightening load, and feeling immortality at hand, deems it but a new term of mortal life—a disease, in which death and life are so strangely blended, that death takes the glow and hue of life, and life the gaunt and grisly form of death—a disease which medicine never cured, wealth warded off, or poverty could boast exemption from,—which sometimes moves in giant strides, and sometimes at a tardy sluggish pace, but slow or quick, is ever sure and certain.—Dickens.

The Garner.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. The great mass of Protestant committees send each individual to the Bible alone; thence to collect, as it may happen, truth or falsehood, by his own interpretation, or misinterpretation; and there to measure the most weighty and mysterious truths by the least peculiar and appropriate passages of Sacred Scripture.

THE CHRISTIAN'S DANGER IN AN ENLIGHTENED AGE. Let us not suppose, with the superficial theorists of the age, that these latter times are times of marvellous improvement in the knowledge of religious truth; or that they are less pregnant with danger and mischief than those which are past.

EFFECTS OF DENYING CREDS. One thing in the history of Arianism is worthy notice, that its partisans, within less than forty years after they had rejected the Nicene doctrine, drew up seventeen different confessions of faith, and when they had done, would abide by none of them.

CHRIST OUR ONLY REFUGE. Learn to know Christ and him crucified; learn to sing a new song, to despair of your own work, and to cry unto him, Lord Jesus, thou art my righteousness, and I am thy sin; thou hast taken on thee what was mine, and given to me what is thine; what I was not thou becamest, that I might become what I was not.

THE CHRISTIAN'S JOY. How permanent is a Christian's joy! Its roots are strongly embedded, like the cedar of Lebanon. No wind that blows can hurt it down. The very tempest that beats upon it only adds to its stability, and rivets it more firmly to its foundation.

THE LESSONS OF PROVIDENCE. We sit continually in the lap and arms of Providence: she is at once our fortress and our store-house; it is to her we owe both our defence and our supplies; our safety and our abundance: that we ever had any good thing in this world, whether personal or national, it is because we have sucked the breasts of her consolations; and that we keep and enjoy anything, (while our soul is among lions, while we dwell in the midst of cruel and blood-thirsty men, as holy David complains;) it is because we sit under the shadow of her wings. And, since we are, for all this, so over-

Advertisements.

RATES.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7d each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line, each subsequent insertion.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Institution who have not yet paid in the required Instalment of Five per cent. on their respective shares, are particularly requested to do so with as little delay as possible, as much inconvenience has been experienced from the non-compliance with this stipulation.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. MR. C. B. TURNER, BARRISTOR AT LAW, Assistant.

THIS School will be re-opened on Monday, 4th November. TERMS.—For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A limited number only will be taken.

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.

FEMALE EDUCATION. THE Subscriber begs leave to state that a School for Young Ladies will be opened in the Academy at Brockville, by Mrs. Caswall and Miss Street, on Monday, November 10th.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. THIS Institution is now in successful operation. An additional number of in-door pupils can be conveniently received and comfortably accommodated.

THE REV. JONATHAN SHORTT is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils daily, from nine to one o'clock, to be instructed in French, Greek, Latin, History, Geography, and the elements of Arithmetic and Mathematics.

JUST PUBLISHED, by the Rev. J. Thompson, and for sale at Messrs. Gravelly & Jackson's, Cobourg, price one shilling, Family and Individual Prayers, for a week. For the use of all denominations of Christians.

CHINA, CUT GLASS AND EARTHENWARE. THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they daily expect from the first Manufacturers in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Cut Glass, and Earthenware, which they will sell low for Cash.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London), King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages taken to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

THE Church WILL for the present be published at the Star Office, Cobourg, every Saturday.

TO Subscribers resident in the immediate neighborhood of the place of publication and to Postmasters, TES SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, postage included.

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