"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME III.7

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

INUMBER XX.

Poetry.

AUTUMNAL 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

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.

Its lot foreshadows mine!

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

I hear the invitation, And fain 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

To heaven, O Lord, and Thee! British Magazine.

THE HOUR-GLASS. BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, FORMERLY PRESIDENT OF THE

Alas! how swift the moments fly! How flash the years along!
Scarce here, yet gone already by
—The burthen 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 unceasing round.
Where then is Now?—In realms above
With God's atoning Lamb, 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 So all the bliss that Time denies Eternity shall give.

INFANT BAPTISM IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

with a view of detaching the inmates from her commuoperation in some of the Sunday schools.

The tract is written with moderation, and is very spe- because Christ was not baptized in his infancy? is preserved; in fact, the passages which we might addi-

silence to the impropriety of the custom.

been drawn from them. If we even supposed the ma-Jority of those who flocked to the Jordan to have attained the years of adolescence, it will not follow that all in the 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

From the Churchman, Magazine.

A concise view of Baptism. By John Craps.

authority of St. Mark, who adds, that all were baptised.

In 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 Judæa, 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 inference, that these infants and children were baptized? But, although we will not resort to such a disingenuous 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 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 infantine 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 infantine admission into the covenant was observed with respect to him; and it would as we proceed, we shall be able to justify affusion or 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 characteristical distinctions from that which was administered by St. John. Accordingly, when he was baptized in the Jordan, he was about (ώσεί) 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 We have been induced to notice a tract on the sub- attained that age, as he intended baptism to become a ject of Baptism, because it is the only one which we sacrament in his Church, he confirmed then the institution have had an opportunity of seeing, for a short time, of by his own example, and was duly inaugurated by his those which some over-zealous females in the eastern vicinity of the Metropolis are assiduously introducing into which Christ sanctioned and ordained in his Church (for the houses of the members of the Established Church, the earlier Jewish baptisms are distinct considerations) existed not till John, emerging from his eremetical seclunion. We have reason to fear that the same plan is in sion, baptized the multitude in the Jordan, how possibly can an argument be founded against infantine baptism,

It condenses, in a small space, the principal ob- An allegation, still more extraordinary, follows this Jections which the Baptists have made against our practhose who lived near to the primitive times must be far zing his disciples. It is clear from the two first verses should not be the same in the other. more worthy of credit than the statements of the moderns. As we, however, regard the authority of the early and that the expression must be explained by his discifathers on this point, but at the same time will meet ples having baptized in his name. Strange, therefore, is waters of Divine justice for man's redemption." him, without their aid, on his own ground, we shall conthis observation: "we do not read of his baptizing any such a reason no where appears; and, if different parts tent ourselves with referring our readers to Wall's excelbut disciples, and these could not be infants; for he
of Scripture can be brought together in this way, many lent work on Baptism, where the ecclesiastical testimony says, whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after things repugnant to the Scriptures may be proved from thought quote, would only be confirmatory of those which Mr. Craps, that the full-grown disciples could not have We shall not here stay to illustrate the cup and the bap-Not contented with allowing the New Testament to been restored to infancy on the occasion, they should have been restored to infancy on the occasion. be the exclusive authority for the mode of administering if infant baptism be true. It is very easy of solution, ply state, that, whist the crucifixion can by no ingenuity the content of the property of the solution of the the rite, it is clear that Mr. Craps expects us to under- why infantine baptism is not particularly recorded in the be compared to an immersion, the apostle Paul, alluding stand it, as he understands it, from which we shall shew New Testament; for the evangelists, where they indiabundant reasons for dissenting. Because the New vidualized, were occupied in detailing the most striking Testament does not, totidem verbis, avouch our practice, instances, and where they wrote of whole households and was an emblematical immersion, not a sprinkling: for, it is inconsequentially assumed that it is opposed to it: multitudes, included those of every age belonging to all the house was filled with the sound, as of a mighty on the other hand, we affirm, that it distinctly implies infantine baptism, and that even if it afforded no hint upon the case of little children having been brought to specting Nebuchadnezzar and the dew of heaven, it is the subject, it would be most illogical to argue from its Christ, M1. Craps allows no argument in favour of infanillogical to argue from its impossible that this can be correctly denominated an impossible that the correctly denominated and the correctly denominated and impossible that the correctly denominated and the correctly denominated and the correctly denominated and the correctly denominated and the correctly denominated A critical theologian, remembering that children, by is not, indeed, stated, that those children had been remove happy term might have been selected, in affusion: circumcision, were admitted, on the eighth day, by a positive Divine command, into the covenant struck with things are certain; the one, that they were infants or propriety of pressing this event into the argument, is Abraham, ere he ventured to affirm that infantine baptism was contrary to the Divine will, would require as positive was contrary to the Divine will, would require as positive a prohibition of it from the same exalted authority, them, were brought for the purpose of a religious act. sense, be said to have been immerged, which would be sense, be said to have been immerged, which would be sense, be said to have been immerged, which would be more especially, as Circumcision and Baptism were typically, as Circumcision and Baptism were typically as Circumcision and Circumcision cally connected. He would infer, from the absence of brought to receive a rite answering to the Bar Mitzveh, stance, therefore, as to the crucifixion, we perceive, that such a prohibition, that Christ intended children to be or Son of the Precept, still, every one versed in Hebrew baptism is applied where immersion could not have ocademic prohibition. admitted into the new covenant, in the infantine state; and early Christian customs must, in the imposition of curred, which corroborates our former remark, as to the and ere he would admit the contrary to be proved, would hands, discern a religious office. Consequently, Christ, extended uses of the word. expect a satisfactory reason, why neither Christ, nor his having rebuked those who would have kept them back— Apostles, in their writings, treating of Baptism, left not having taken them in his arms, laid his hands upon them having taken them in his arms, laid his hands upon them an injunction to determine the cessation of this as a legal and blessed them—having, moreover, declared that of dinance.* the Fathers, whom Mr. Craps has disingenuative of the same of th such is the kingdom of heaven,—it is in the highest de-The author of the tract states, that infants could not gree improbable, both from his act and that of those who that from the New Testament we have shewn the errors have been the subjects of baptism, because St. John bap-Mark: "such as confessed their sins," Matt. iii. 1, 6, ordinance of baptism. The opposite idea is certainly Divine ordinance, will, in our opinion, rather tell against Mark i. 5. This restricted version the Greek text will encumbered with considerable difficulties. For, if bapenot keeping to Christ, and if hat bear; and whilst we admit that infants could not tism be the ordained mean of coming to Christ, and if tism be the ordained mean of coming to Christ, and if have confessed their sins, we deny the words to be capa
tism be the ordained mean of coming to Christ, and in Strongly insists on immersion as the only mode of bapton what plea can infantine.

Christ desired that infants (βρέφη, Luke xviii. 15) should strongly insists on immersion as the only mode of bapton we should object to the members of his persuasion, ble of constituting premises for the inference which has been down to be suffered to come to him, on what plea can infantine

The various other texts quoted are as faultily applied. Thus the attempt to disprove the baptism of infants, one of the fascinar bands. In, then, he may be an about throng were adults: the words, therefore, when whole households were admitted to the rite, bear are guilty of change, he, also, is not guiltless of it. But 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.

great exertion of fancy to suppose this concourse diffe- inclusion of particulars in generals. It would have it is time to abandon controversial subjects, with the rently composed from all others. The words in the ori- been remarkable, if the families of Stephanus, Caius, and remark, that as the Dissenters often quote respecting us, it can be valid. That the passage in St. Matthew ap- Craps be right, we must come to this unparalleled conplied indiscriminately to the whole assembly, we have the clusion. 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 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, me and all my house, we will serve the Lord," which

contained infants, we refer to common sense. bic Tafala, (as we may see in the native Arabic Lexica, 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 $\beta \dot{\alpha} \pi \tau \omega$ standing in the Septuagnt, in Dan. iv. 30, 23, for the Chaldee term tsebaa, the cognate to which, in Arabic, is continually applied to Christian baptism. In our version the verses are Dar. 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 is the dew, it is very certain that βάπτω, in this dialect, lad a wider signification. Thus,

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 manyof the Divine institutions had respect to the health. 'Thus, swines' flesh was forbidden, because it occasioned leprosy: thus circumcision was selected as the outward nark of the covenant, because, as Michaelis has shewn, on 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

It is further argued, that our Lord called his sufferings me, cannot be my disciple!" We perfectly agree with such an unconnected juxta-position of their passages. been infants; but his odd remark seems to require that tism, of which our Saviour spoke, (Matt. xx. 22, 23, Luke

We trust, that these observations will also suffice to rebut the insinuation, that we have changed a Divine orously rejected, would easily refute it. We also hope, those who have abandoned the ancient forms of the 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

In cases of clinical baptism, [the baptism of persons lying down] which must have occurred in the first ages, with converts 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.

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 induce them to pledge themselves to the education of 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 believed. David, alluding to this custom, says, "As for with indifference the claims put forth by their Mother in Christ; tion, petition, intercession, and thanksgiving. and yet so it has been. There have been many who nevertheless was an engagement to that effect on his part; and to called themselves Churchmen, although in almost every action of this custom there were many parallels among the Gen- their lives they belied their profession. Among these, an attentiles. Consequently, all the members of these house- tive observer will remark two classes—those who clung to certain holds, collectively, were baptized-whether or not they doctrines of the Church, regardless of others, and careless of her primitive discipline; and those who held in the main with all church, considering the wickedness both of the clergy and the We have now arrived at the much worn argument, her doctrines, and conformed for the most part to their ceremothat these places were without infants and children? It has should admit their existence, how can he avoid the should admit their existence, how can he avoid the that baptism means immersion, and that $\beta \hat{a}\pi\tau\omega$ and nial directions, but who sought their authority immediately from βαπτίζω signify to dip or immerge. No one, indeed, can the state, instead of looking upon the state as lending her sancthe people were full as wicked in the Jewish church. And yet it critically dispute, that such is the meaning of the words tion and her co-operation to the exercise of powers whose origin was not the duty of the holy Israelites to separate from them. 2. argument, we affirm, that it is absolutely incredible, that in pure Greek; but whether they may have had a wider is divine. Meanwhile there have always been a goodly band who Neither did our Lord command his disciples to separate from them: sense in the Hellenistic dialect—the dialect in which the have loved and honoured the Church of England, simply because he rather commanded the contrary. 3. Hence it is clear, that New Testament is written—is another affair. Tabal is she carried on her front the true notes and genuine marks of ca- could not be the meaning of St. Paul's words, 'Come out from the most common term for these verbs in Hebrew, which tholicity; because, in other words, by her unbroken succession these places, so, by the same style of idiom, where the certainly means the same; but, as it is allied to the Ara- of ministerial office from the apostles' times to their own, by her adhesion to the three creeds of universal Christendom, her pure under the word Tubalon,) which implies to sprinkle or preaching of the Word of God, her due administration of the craments of Christ, she had shown that she was a pure and apostolic branch of the true vine—a living tree in the garden of of England." the Lord—a sound and healthy member of the body mystical of God's dear Son, which is the company of true faithful people. notoriously wicked man. 2. If he preach Socinianism, Arianism, This goodly band have of late years been on the increase, and the or any other essentially false doctrines." 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 And after they have passed their four years of probation [they] opinions which would identify what are fashionably termed highchurch 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 hailing them as fellow-travellers on the holy path which has TRUTH as its termination, and as friendly fellow-strivers in the their part to lead those whom their preaching awakened to a dilirace 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 bright- the Lord's Supper to the societies;" and put forth "all his influest ornaments of the Church in every age would be set down by ence and authority to keep the whole of his chapels closed during the slang of the day as high-churchmen; and the terms high and | the time of public worship in churches." low, as applied to church principles, owe their existence to an N.B.—In London and in Scotland he allowed the sacraments to be be received by immersion, affusion, or sprinkling, that ob- age of religious madness, which ended in an era of irreligious administered to the societies for obvious reasons. "The reason for ject will be equally realized. Mr. Craps has insisted on apathy. Were we to name the man who first had the courage to excepting London was, that a clergyman, episcopally ordained, had immersion, from the typical import of the passage of the put himself forward in the breach, and who, amid sneers and been regularly appointed for several years to administer the Lord's Israelites through the Red Sea, where he has the mis- vile imputation of unworthy motives of bigotry and priestcraft, Supper to the societies there." And he seems to have felt that beralism set aside as non-essential; but in behalf of which mar- there established, might be regarded as being upon the same the such states are informed by this writer, on the suthority of John iii.

The exclusive source from which the arguments are informed by this writer, on the suthority of John iii.

The exclusive source from which the arguments are informed by this writer, on the suthority of John iii. are affected to be drawn is the New Testament; and the same principle, as some the affected to be drawn is the New Testament; and the same principle, as some the same principle as some the same principle as some the same principle as some the same princi the writings of the fathers, ecclesiastical documents, and the passage, and think very differently. To render this of the legal affusions and sprinklings were typical of bapcustoms of the fathers, ecclesiastical documents, and the passage, and think very differently. To render this customs are rejected, as unconnected with the enquiry.

In the passage, and think very differently. To render this tism, the analogy between type and anti-type will sanctism, are rejected, as unconnected with the enquiry.

In the passage, and think very differently. To render this tism, the analogy between type and anti-type will sanctism, are rejected, as unconnected with the enquiry. Here Mr. Craps has acted warily, but unjustly; for he and we are of opinion, that on so important a point, such tion affusion and sprinkling in baptism. Indeed, if in sequent almost consentaneous blaze proved,) so many were seekmust be assured that their evidence is against him. It an ellipsis would not have occurred. The meaning is the one sacrament a part be accounted sufficient and ing to re-light the candle of English theology, we do not think so obside assured that their evidence is against nim. It an ellipsis would not have occurred. The meaning is obvious to every rational person, that the statements of decidedly general, and has no allusion to Christ baptibelongs 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 that Cambridge has the hallowed praise of reviving truths, which had been suffered to grow into disuse in an age which Socinianized the hierarchy, and sensualized the clergy .- Christian Remem-

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 Conversations between the Rev. John Wesley, M. A., and others :' being a digest, undertaken and completed by himself, of "all the grace of God." 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?

" 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 in " 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

" 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 unawares, 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 superin tendents," i. e., of circuits.— Warren. " Ques. 45. But are we not dissenters?

"Ans. No. Although we call sinners to repentance in all places ginal are, certainly, inclusive of every gradation of age; others, had been entirely composed of adults; and it that the letter killeth, but that the spirit give th life; in of God's dominion; and although we frequently use extemporary and the argument which is hazarded on "confessing their would be incredible, that such should have been the case this pertinacious discussion, the Baptists appear to dis- prayer, and unite together into a religious society; yet we are sins," demands the article to be added to the Greek, ere in every family which the apostles baptized. But, if Mr. card the spirit, and adhere to what they conceive to be 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 bear any resemblance to them."

"And never let us make light of going to church, either by

"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-depreca-

"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

"Ans. We conceive not. 1. Because both the priests and 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

"We allow two exceptions. 1 If the parish minister be a

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. 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-laborer."

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 gent attendance upon the ministry of the church, both in the adninistration 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

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 attention 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 give honour where honour is due, we think it must be allowed 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

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 Manuel 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 it 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 ex-

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

"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. 33.

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

of England, what would you advise your friends to do?' He an- assemblage of those hitherto excluded from the regular ness the glorious purpose for which He came into the world,—the swered immediately-'I would advise them to adhere to the benefit of public worship, is for the ordinary congregation church, and quit the Methodists; but,' he added, 'that will never to manifest an example of zealous and punctual attendbe necessary; for if some quit the church, others will adhere to it, ance on these occasions, and by no means to regard themand then there will be dissenting Methodists and church Metho- selves as exonerated from this duty, on the plea of leaving

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 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 | doctrinal views as the "Zealous Churchman" himself. 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 change. Those are feelings, it is to be feared, only favourable moment shall arrive, either from the countenance of imperial apathy or from our own declining or 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 appear in arms against the government, it must now be prehended. 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 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.

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 in- MY LORD, vade us from a foreign land, we are not disposed to sug gest 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 unhallowed 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 and your own salvation. 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 the loval who they are that have been plotting the overthrow of the constitution and the destruction of all its tercourse of which, in another station, I have had so long experifaithful 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 unweaving 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 thank-

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 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 boons to Canada, effectually wiped away. chosen-not for that serious contemplation by which 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

In traversing, however, the fields of ancient and mo dern 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 been withdrawn, or that the source of evil passion, the to be resolute in our opposition to "schism." It will heart, has undergone any wholesome, any religious be time enough to raise a cry and spread an alarm, when we shall be found to deviate from the integrity of our smothered, -those are conspiracies only checked, until a 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 exhausted vigilance, for reviving them in all their strength it be directed "according to knowledge"; and we do and malignity. We have reasons too strong for believing most conscientiously recommend it as his wisest course that the temporary repose of peace with which we are at to abstain from the attempt, however well-intended, to present favoured, is not the offspring of good-will but excite a controversy upon a subject in which, in this country at least, there is happily no disposition to en-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, traitor from within or an enemy from without ventures to much more of mischief than of edification is to be ap-

It is with the greatest satisfaction and joy that we anounce 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 delusion, they have formerly been viewed. These are good health on Saturday last. The following Address considerations, we believe, which will be more effectual 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 While we feel that we should be advocating mercy on | cordially coinciding in the expressions it contains.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP

OF TORONTO.

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 n our power to congratulate your Lordship on your safe return to his Province, invested with the Episcopal Office, as the first Biop 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

alls 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 acknow-edgment 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 in-struction of several of the Clergy, who, through your labours, have een 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 ongregations through your labours; and our gratitude for your ng 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 obedi-nce 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,

GEORGE O'KILL STUART, Kingston, Nov. 7th. 1839,

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 in

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 and at heart, and the happy consummation of which calls for deep

Notwithstanding the flattering terms in which you are pleased o speak of me, I am too much aware of my own deficiencies not to see 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 omote the end of the Christian Ministry,—the glory of God and lony at large. e 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 cts of mutual kindness, and in you, Mr. Archdeacon, a fellow-abourer in whom I can safely trust as in a brother; I may thereidence and unreserved frankness of communication.

Permit me to assure you that I shall gladly receive and give my est attention to any suggestions which my Clergy may think fit o offer to me with respect either to the prosperity of their respec ve Parishes, or their own comfort and convenience, which it will e my anxious wish to consult in so far as I can do so without any fully avail themselves of the privilege thus afforded. It strikes us, however, as the surest way to induce a general

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 Dis- M.A., Corpus Christi.

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 ncrease 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 EDUCA-TION. 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 doctrines which may be broached in other lands. His King's College has made so little progress. The paltry intriguing 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

To the Editor of the Hamilton Gazette. Sir,-Permit me after some lapse of time, again to make a 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

I have not the the slighest wish certainly to impugn the propriety of erecting Grammar Schools in every District of the Coony. My assertion, however, is the-that without an University, and that too on an extensive scale, you will never be able to ender your Grammar Schools eitler efficient or respectable. To what I will ask is the excellence of the Grammar Scools of England and Scotland attributable? Unquestionably to the influence of the Universities, which stimulates the Grammar Assembly will infallibly be, that the greater portion of the lands land, when to the astonishment of our Legislators, and the vain the inevitable consequence will be, that the College will be ruined t is high time that the enlightened minds of the Colony should bestir themselves on this momentous subject; 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 authority of his Church. - Lancaster Gazette. by rash and ignorant legislation, it is absolutely necessary that the management of the lands so munificently set apart for its 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 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 con-

Note .- I am informed that when in the Committee of the Lerislative Council the vote was to be put for the alienation of the ands set apart for King's College University, Archdeacon Strachan " that he would put from the Chair who was Chairman, declared 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 Co-

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 fore with all humility be justified in hoping that in the discharge of my Episcopal functions, there will subsist between us entire conplaces respectively.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

This day the following degrees were conferred :-Doctor in Divinity, Grand Compounder,-Richard William

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

Bachelors of Arts.-Rev. John Thomas Barclay, St. Edmund Hall; William Francis Sims, Magdalen Hall; George Frederick | the remainder free. The cost has been £2800. 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,

Moderators. - Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A., Jesus; Rev. A. Thur-

tell, M.A., Caius. Scrutators .- Rev. J. Baldwin, M.A., Christ's; Rev. J. Hy-

mers, B.D., St. John's. Taxors.-Rev. W. P. Bailey, M.A., Clare; Rev. J. Mills, M.A., Pembroke.

At the same Congregation the following degrees were confer-

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 Chantrey'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 rected by those who loved and admired him. His character exhibited a rare union of fervent zeal with universal tolerance, of | Times. brilliant talent with sober judgment; and was especially distinguished by Christian humility, which no applause could disturb, no success abate. He chcerfully 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 few remarks on the late suicidal act of the House of Assembly, greater part of India, and conciliated the affection and veneration of men of every class of religion, he was then summoned to receive the reward of his labours, in the XLIIID. year of his age, MDCCCXXVI.'

"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 the grave; but 'twere 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 sied." RURAL DEANS .- We informed our readers in our last week's aper that the Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond had, n 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 Schools to educate their pupils, up to the point which is required and to observe, also, that its subsidiary importance to Church po by the Universities, as the qualification requisite in youths enter- lity is becoming duly appreciated. For three centuries, it must ing upon their course of University edication. Remove however | be confessed, has the Church been suffering in our larger dioceses this salutary influence, and in a very short time the Grammar for the want of those local ordinaries, and of that most useful ex-Schools of England, with all their excellencies, would be found ercise of discipline, parochial visitation, which rural deans effectugradually sinking down to the same level with the inferior schools, ally supply. Attached, as we are, to our Church, we cannot but where nothing else is taught but the commonest elements of edu- rejoice at the restoration of such efficient instruments of spiritual cation. The upshot therefore of the Legislation of the House of 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 set apart for education will be sold, whilst a large sum of money they are indubitably possessed. The office of rural dean is a grave will be squandered in the idea of being able to found Grammar trust, as it carries with it the inspection of the morals and minis-Schools similar in excellence to School of the same class in Eng- trations of the clergy, and the care of the church fabric and utensils-not merely sustaining, or seeing sustained, in becoming reregrets of the Colony at large, it will be discovered that the pair, the structures consecrated to Divine Worship, and preserving Schools so erected are not in point of character, one whit superior all things relating to the services of the altar, the desk and the to the common schools already in existence. In regard to the pulpit, but supporting these monuments of ancient piety in their notion of rendering Upper Canada Colege capable of serving both original beauty and magnificence. These particular duties are the purpose of a University and a School, I shall only say, that expressly set forth in their written instructions, and implied in the it is about as chimerical a project as ever entered into the brains act of their appointment, and the conscientious fulfilment of them of even our Upper Canada Legislators. If carried into effect, is a matter of the greatest importance. If we are not presuming too much in these remarks, we would add that the more obstrucas a School, whilst in its new character of a University it will tions the Church meets with in the present day, the more reason become an object of contempt to the whole Province. Seriously, we have to make these jurisdictions useful, and to do all we can, in our covered 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 PRESENTATION OF NEW ROBES, &c., TO THE REV. C. BURTON, LL.D., BY THE LADIES OF HIS CONGREGATION .promotion, should be at once and for ever removed from all popu- The presentation of a costly suit of canonical robes, with a Bible lar control, and placed exclusively in the hands of a Board of and Prayer-book, to the Rev. Charles Burton, LL.D., Minister of Commissioners nominated by the Crown, and presided over by All-Saints' Church, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, by the ladies of his congregation, in testimony of their esteem and affection for him as Public Instruction. Prussia the same. The numerous Univer- interesting character. Dr. Burton was accompanied to the room sities of Germany are carefully placed out of the reach of popular by his son, and the Rev. Mr. Carpenter. Amongst other gentlelegislation. In England neither the House of Lords, nor the men present were Mr. Walker and Mr. Ormrod, churchwardens, House of Commons dare to lay their finger on the Universities Mr. Crossley, Mr. Hadfield, and Mr. Minton. After receiving of Oxford and Cambridge, and the same is the case with the the congratulations of the company, Dr. Burton proceeded to the Schools and Colleges of Scotland. Why hen in the name of foot of the steps by which the reading desk is ascended, and the common sense should the Legislative Council and House of As- ceremony then commenced by Mrs. Crossley, of Stretford Newsembly of Upper Canada be invested with an authority which in road, addressing him in the following words:-"Reverend and Europe has been universally repudiated as inimical to the best 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 clude, by expressing an ardent hope that not withstanding the ad- feel anxious to manifest our cordial esteem and affection by preverse vote of the House of Assembly, Upper Canada, in common senting you with a full suit of Canonical Robes, a Bible, and a with Her Majesty's other Colonies of Nova Scotia and New Bruns- Prayer-book. This present has been furnished by the ladies of kets. wick, will ere long see the foundation of her University laid; not your congregation; and though but trifling in itself, it is the wish upon a scale of republican penuriousness, but commensurate with the wants and growing estate of this noble portion of the British the wants and growing estate of this noble portion of the British who highly venerate and love their Christian pastor. And it is mercial houses can very well look for any relaxation in the rate all the branches of a sound theology, our Lawyers in the princi- and more active co-operation, and as an encouragement to yourples of ancient and modern jurisprudence—our Physicians in all self in your important ministrations amongst us."—Mrs. Crossley the departments of their profession; and above all, where our fu- then advanced to present the gown, and Miss Hartley the cassock ture Legislators may be taught those acquirements of enlightened and scarf; Mrs. Hadfield presented the Bible, and Miss Hoyle the Amidst the difficulties with which the Church is surrounded, it Statesmanship, which tend best to maintain the prerogatives of 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. Pountney, 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 his lordship 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 1213 sittings of which 500 only are to be let, and

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 characteriso 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 wherewith 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 £1590 for this sacred object.—Hereford

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 .- Hull Packet.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL 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 96 have parsonage-houses. The average population is 8,000, varying from 1,500 to 30,000.

Cibil Antelligence.

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 be-

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 was manifested by the Directors upon the occasion, the whole of them were passed without exception. It is in fact, a question that may be fairly asked, whether, in the prese state of its affairs, the Bank is strictly justified in going the length it does in affording this almost indiscriminate accommodation. we have already mentioned, gold is beginning to find its way back to them, but how long this may continue to be the case is quite un-

the end qua pon on the on and

The Stock Markets were in a depressed state yesterday, the precise cause of which is not very easy of explanation. The unsettled appearance of things in the East—the gloomy accounts from the United States, the partial want of money, and circumstances connected with the Account, which closed on Tuesday, were severally assigned; but we rather think the loan just negociated with Mr. Jaudon, for the use of the Philadelphia Bank, has engaged more attention, and that sales of English Stock to some extent may have been made by capitalists for the purpose of going into it. The details been made by capitalists for the purpose of going into it. The de mand for this interest seems, in fact, to be much greater than coul have been reasonably expected. The quotation for the old stock of the said bank was again rather higher at New York on the derture of the British Queen on the 1st inst. It had adve 103 to ½; but that there would be a material reaction on the arrival out of the Liverpool steamer, about a week after, is more than The banks were, in the meanwhile, holding fast, one and all, by their recent policy. No discounts worth naming were procurable on any terms, so that the mercantile interest were distres beyond all precedent for the want of accommodation. Two at three failures had occurred among the foreign residents, while more serious ones were expected. The French and Belgian agency es serious ones were expected. The French and Belgian agency tablishments seem, thus far, to have been the principal defaulters. The British Queen brings specie to the amount of about £150,000 sterling, of which £100,000 is in sovereigns, and the remainder is dollars. This remittance is distributed among the various houses the state of the stat whose affairs are in some way mixed up with those of the United their pastor, took place at the school-room connected with that States Bank, and others, but we understand none of it goes directly 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 have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, have had a presentiment of the storm that was gathering in Europe, had been also as a supplication of the storm 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 here during the last few days at about £20 per share. More has been done it them, indeed, than we should have thought well practicable in the present condition of the Money Market. A failure in the trade was mentioned to us in a confidential way on Saturday, but we abstained from alluding to the matter at the time, as a hope was expressed that an arrangement might probably be come to that would render any disclosure needless. There appears, however, to be difficulties in the way of an accommodation which are not probably to be expression. The liabilities of the party are of some exbable to be overcome. The liabilities of the party are of some catent, 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. Empire: of an University where our Divines may be instructed in their present desire that it be received as a pledge of closer union interest for some time to come. With all these elements of desired their present desire that it be received as a pledge of closer union interest for some time to come. rangement in operation, it is perhaps, rather to be wondered that the depreciation in the public funds should have proved limited as it has.

· From the London Globe Oct. 18th.

It is said that at the weekly meeting of the Board of Director of the Bank of England yesterday, it was resolved to adopt most astringent measures in regard to discounts than those heretoform acted upon; the Directors being now more than ever convir that the unfavourable state of the exchanges, and the consequent drain upon their coffers for gold can only be checked by keeping the money dear and scarce. We think the public will incline to opinion, that their object would be more effectually and more safely accomplished by selling their "dead weight" or other public curities, and throwing the pressure on the Stock Market, rathe than by cramping the operations of trade, which is already sufficiently depressed and minimum of trade, which is already ciently depressed, and raising fresh impediments in the refusa-discounts for particular classes of bills, against which no valid jection exist; or their object might be carried with a better grace by limiting their discounts to bills not exceeding 65 days date, in stead of 95 days, thus avoiding the invidious distinction of counting 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.
Stock Market is firm, and prices rather tending upwards. opening rates were,—Consols $90\frac{1}{8}$ to $90\frac{1}{4}$ for Money, and $90\frac{3}{4}$ to $90\frac{1}{5}$ for Account. New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. $98\frac{1}{2}$ to $98\frac{1}{4}$; Excheques Bills 4s to 2s dis.; Spanish Bonds are $30\frac{3}{4}$ to 31 with coupons; Deferred, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$; Passive, $7\frac{5}{8}$ to $7\frac{7}{8}$; Danish 3 per cents; 73 to 74; Portuguese 5 per cents; $36\frac{1}{8}$ to $36\frac{3}{8}$; Dutch $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cents; $52\frac{5}{8}$ to $52\frac{7}{8}$; Dutch 5 per cents; $100\frac{1}{4}$ to $100\frac{3}{4}$; Columbian $32\frac{1}{4}$ to $32\frac{3}{4}$: Mexican $31\frac{3}{4}$ to $32\frac{1}{4}$; Brazilian $72\frac{1}{2}$ to 73; Belgian $102\frac{1}{8}$ to 108. Belgian 1021 to 108.

THE HARVEST.

The following extracts will shew 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 Cockermouth 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. R. Hodgson, of the Parks farm, in the neighbourhood of Cockermouth, 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 -Carlisle Patriot.

Our Penrith correspondent says, that on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, the drooping hopes of the farmers in the neighbourhood were much enlivened, and a considerable quantity of grain of all sorts was gathered in, in tolerable condition. Early on Wedneyd and the sort of the same of the sort sday morning, however, it began to rain very heavily, without the least wind, and continued raining nearly all the day. esday 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.

KESWICK.—Two or three fine days in the beginning of this cek 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 cut. In Borrowdale and the adjacent vallies a great portion of their hay is still remaining out, and some grass unmown. 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 progressions, and are now fast leaving the country at a time when the dery is beginning to put on its beautiful autumnal colouring and a probability of better season for enjoyment.—Carlisle Pa-

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 ing the rain poured down in torrents, accompanied by a strong fale. Early in the forenoon, however, the showers were succeeded to the strong fale. y sunshine, which lasted during the day; and yesterday the sky was cloudy, but no rain fell. The weather during the week has

Deen cold, and inclined to frost.—Edinburgh Advertiser, Oct. Dencaster.—The few fine days and drying winds that we had at the commencement of this week, have quickened the completion of the mean of the second of the s tion 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 attle intermission up to the time of our going to press.—Doncaster Chronicle of Saturday.

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

m several parts of the country, accounts have been received, the effect, that the prices of grain are falling, more or less radly. Such a result will, doubtless, damp the ardour of the anti-m-law zealots, who will yet find that there is an abundance in the land. The highly seasonable weather with which we have by been favoured has changed the character of the harvest in the northern counties of England, and has gone far towards re-trieving 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 counties. very fair condition, much without injury, but some, in unfavourable situations, a little tainted with sprout and mildew. The apprehensions, a little tainted with sprout and mildew. prehensions of a ruined harvest, which existed up to the middle of September, have happily not been realised, and the danger is now to a considerable extent past. It may be expected that before Chair and reasonable fore Christmas, wheat will bear no more than a fair and reasonable Price 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 Write Alexander of the weather due.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Though the weather du-AHE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Though the weather during the greater part of last month was extremely unfavorable for the in-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 appropriate that it may a quantum matters have been

The revenue accounts have been made up to Thursday. On the year ending 10th October, 1839, as compared with 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 Custome there have been an increase both on the year and 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.

In the Excise, the increase on the year has been £324,383, and on the quarter, £19,200.

There has been a decrease in Stamps on the year of £127,681,

The Revenue.—The revenue tables exhibit a trifling increase

on the year and quarter just ended. and fruitful doors for the employment of capital, 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 is the triffing increase in the revenue to the certain loss equal is the trifling increase in the revenue to the certain loss which it which it will assuredly sustain by the adoption of the penny pos-Whoever may be destined to bring forward the next budget, and we have a shrewd presentiment it will not be Mr. Baring, annst inevitably propose a new tax or a new loan. It would be sheer followed by propose a new tax or a new loan. sheer folly to blink a question of such vast importance,—one or other course must be pursued, and the public would do well to pre-

OFFICE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE, OCTOBER 14.—The charges at Constantinople. mment has established quarantine regulations and

Prince Albert of Coburg—the lucky youth to whom rumour 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.

M. WINDSOR CASTLE.—During MYSTERIOUS OUTRAGE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—During Wednesday night week several panes of glass were broken from No clue has been discovered as to the mode in which this outrage was perpetrated. An inquiry was instituted into the matter, but nated without any satisfactory result. The panes were of plate glass, and yet three flint stones of considerable size were found in the room. The outrage took place between the hours of adours of one and seven o'clock in the morning. None of the sentinels 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 his way into Buckingham Palese, and who exclaimed, when challen his way into Buckingham Palace, and who exclaimed, when challenged to to by the sentinel, 'It's all right,' has been apprehended on having broken the windows at Windsor. The parti-

suspicion of having broken the windows."

culars are at present shrouded in secresy."

MARCHIONESS of apped that the favourable accounts given on Monday night of the have 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 o'clock on Tuesday morning a fatal change was manifest, and the noble marquis, with Lord Cranbourne and the other youthdeath to take a last farewell of a devoted wife and affectionate mo-As we have before stated, at seven o'clock her ladyship and displaying the resignation of a zealous Christian. It is class to say the marquis is inconsolable at the irreparable between the hard second of the same and displaying the resignation of a zealous Christian. It is classified the marquis is inconsolable at the irreparable between the last of the dealing who was the only avement he has sustained. Her late ladyship, who was the only aghter and heiress of the late Mr. B. Gascoigne, was married to unity assumed that we have the late Mr. B. Gascoigne, was married to unity assumed that we consider the late of the late

her ladyship fell a victim was dropsy.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—We understand that his Royal II. His Royal Highness continues at Geneva.

Her Mr. Was appl

Cavendish and Mr. W. B. Harcourt, on behalf of a subscription

nard's, near Windsor, which is to be licensed for the performance of Divine Worship for the use of the inhabitants of the hamlets of Dedworth and Oakley-green, many of whom reside upwards of three miles from the parish churches. Her Majesty immediately ended 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 note 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. Shiel) not only the whole of the force which it has been the practice to station only the whole of the lotter which has been the fractice 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.

a steam-ship of two hundred horse power, to be manned.

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 new three-decker, Queen, to mount 110 guns, said to be the largest ship in the navy. will be commissioned about the end of the new Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. The Rat-tlesnake 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 Spithead until the new year, her services being required to convey troops to the Persian Gulf, and also to the Buyesea coart. Line Control the Persian Gulf, and also to the Burmese coast. Lieut. Courtey Hayes, 1835, late of the Inconstant, is advanced to the rank Commander, as an acknowledgment of the services reby his late father, Rear Admiral John Hayes, C.B., to that im ortant science, naval architecture. It is understood that Admi ral Sir Robert Stopford has required three large frigates to be attached to his fleet. The Revenge, 78, Capt. the hon. W. Waldegrave, 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 10 seamen have be duced to join her. She is ordered to return to Spithead .- Brigh-

Orders have been received at the Royal Dockvards 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 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 rank and file, 8 women and 9 children, in the Exmouth, for Calcutta; 11th Sept., 4 officers, 223 rank and file, 6 women, and 5 children, in the Thomas Grenville, for Madras; 12th Sept., 3 officers, 223 rank and file, and 1 woman, in the Mountstuart Elphinstone, for Bengal; 17th Sept., 1 officer, 69 rank and file, and 3 women, in the Marion, for Madras; 26th Sept., 4 officers, 208 rank and file, 2 women, and 1 child, in the Magistrate, of Bombay; 28th Sept., 3 officers, 86 rank and file, 4 women, and 5 children, in the Walmer Castle, for Bengal .- United Service Ga-

INDIAN NAVY .- The company, taking advantage of the increase of steam navigation in our own navy, and in that of other powers, have caused three vessels to be built which are now fitting out in 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 Indian seas have so long

On the night of Sunday the ship Indus, which had sailed that morning from Leith Roads for Australia, with 59 passengers, when off Montrose, ran on board the schooner Hope of Newcastle, then proceeding in ballast from Aberdeen to Newcastle. 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 Thursdon. dus was going before the wind, and ran right on board the Hope, be cut away; the cut-water, figure-head, and jibboom of the Indus be cut away; the cut-water, figure-head, and proconn of the 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 board the Indus; but the schooner, with the water. She was fal-

DISCOVERY OF A RIBBON LODGE IN BELFAST-SEIZURE OF

BOOKS, PAPERS, &c. The Belfast Chronicle of Monday contains the fol-

lowing startling announcement: "On Saturday afternoon a considerable degree of

This will not appear sur- surprise and excitement prevailed in this town by the arprising, when it is remembered that our population is rapidly on the increase that our population is rapidly on the increase fresh 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 develope the extent of this secret society. We regret to find that our town has been Trince 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 The Queen has paid off all the debts of her father, the late Duke of Kent, and the coultry get rid of this dangerous body. We are confident that people of every denomination, and of all political opinions, would equally rejoice in the extingular political opinions, would equally rejoice in the extingular political opinions. disgraced by the existence of a Ribbon association. We and the country get rid of this dangerous body. We tropolitan county. We feel perfectly satisfied that Monaghan pation 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 we have the favourable accounts given on Monday night of the brady, M. D., and arrested him on a charge of illegal 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 gaol, 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 Mc-Manus in Cavan gaol. It is also conjectured, from every Assumed the name of Gascoigne Cecil by sign manual, and issue five children, the eldest of whom is Viscount Cranborn Oct. 29, 1821. We understand the disease to which lyship fell a visit. portant. The parties arrested have been long known as PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—We understand that or early in the loss will return to this country at the close of this during the Mulgrave dynasty. The peaceable portion of the community, so little accustomed to protection of heads of the Ribbon conspiracy, and it is confidently as- of the French princes and Queen Isabel was got up to help these and Dr. Edmond R. Anderson. - New Orleans Bee. serted that information of this was sent to the Castle negociations. Letters were received in town on of the community, so little accustomed to protection of om the Prince, who is in excellent health and spirits. late days, feel deeply indebted to Lord Ebrington for the

It will be observed that these three seizures, -viz., at | England had been suspended.

in aid of the funds for the erection of a school-room at St. Leo- 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 manœuvering of underlings.

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

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 with which we have been visited. Wheat, we are told, will not be an average crop, all, of the troops doing duty on shore here.' 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 breadth of oats to reap yet, which would require another

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 county. 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 potatoe 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 fictitious 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 Conservative, at Swords and Balbraggan.

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 drawn 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. Westenra will go to the right about, with George Evans and that clever fellow, Lord Brabazon, the misrepresentatives of the meand Longford will be released from the gripe 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

Conservatives 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 disnissed 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 on the the enemy, who were beaten off. tapis between the Duke de Nemours and a sister of the Duke de Lenchtenberg, 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 ton Intelligencer of the 17th states, that the yellow fever was in

progress of inspection through the colony. The negociations for a Spanish loan in Paris made but little progress, the Rothschilds having refused to take any part in them and most respectable citizens had fallen victims of the epidemic. without guarantees, which the Spanish Government did not seem Among others, Hon. Henry Humphreys, chief justice of the inclined to give. Perhaps the rumor of a marriage between one County of Harrisburg; Hon. Robert Barr, post master general,

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.

SPAIN.

MADRID, OCTOBER 7 .- BAYONNE, OCTOBER 10. THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN

"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

"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 authorised 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 his 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 "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 Marotto 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 unhorsed and stored in the Convent of St. Vincente, in this town. The Devon is hourly expected out here, and will, it is thought, bring an order for the recall of a part, if not

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

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 conclus The eldest son of Prince Polignac, has entered the Bavarian

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Nothing decisive had yet taken place in the affairs of these two apossible to arrive at any definite conclusion as to their actual po-A letter from Turkey, in one of the Paris papers, thus

stition. A letter from takely with the 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 col-ision. Now Russia tends to invade the Ottoman Empire; bu 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 divergency of conflicting interests that a collision is impossible. then is done? The parties make a show of force, and try which can outwit the other. In the end, after having surveyed 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

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

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

The most conflicting accounts are published respecting the mission of Baron Branow 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 scriously 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

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. Larpent, Crawford, and vernment.—Montreal Gazette. 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 proection of British interests, but that he had thought it better not to go there in the Wellesley, 74, until he should know what course 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 communica-

tion 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.

"With regard to the future trade, the deputation were assured

that the question was under the serious consideration of govern-ment, 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. Burney and Beard of Michasukie, were attacked by Indians near the Ocille-both severely wounded. The house of Mr. Jerningham, near Ulmer's, was attacked by

TEXAS. By the arrival of the steam packet Columbia, we have received | England

our files of Galveston and Houston papers-the first to the 18th October, and the second to the 17th, both inclusive. The Housthat city as well as in Galveston. Several fatal cases of decided black vomit had occurred in the former place. Some of the oldest

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

kumoa. She succeeded to the authority of the late Queen Re-CONFIRMATION OF THE FUEROS BY THE CORTES. gent, Kashumaner, on her death in 1832. She was three weeks previous to her death seized with the prevailing epidemic, the numps, 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 Alegro, 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 Emilius, Hunter, who reported that the province of Maranham 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. Jaudon was filled up by a list, mostly holders of stock, bills or bonds of the bank. The amount is 4,000,000 dlrs. -one half of which is payable in 1841, and was negociated at 92 per cent; the other half payable in 1842, and negociated at 94 per cent. The loan of the state of Pennsylvania, given as security, has been placed in the hands of Jaudon'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 A report had been circulated that Don Carlos had written to 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 334, 30

COLONIAL.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY. From the Bangor Democrat.

Under date of October 6, the Hon. Charles Jarvis writes :- " I ntend next week to drive a gig from Fish River to the Aroostook n one day." The distance, we believe, is about forty miles, in all powers; and the accounts are so vague and contradictory that it is about one hundred miles of road will be open this season in the North eastern part of the State-an amount never before accomplished in one year. Although some complaints have been made by our British neighbours, they have not interrupted us in openng public avenues through the "disputed territory."

We understand that Col. Mudge, one of the British Commissioners, who was at Fredericton last week, reported that the Commissioners had found the Highlands of Treaty where we understand them to be situated; and a tree marked "1783,"-but this part of the statement is probably incorrect, as we never ran the line, and no reason is known why such a distinguishing mark should be placed there.

It is believed by many, that the British Commissioners are prosecuting their examination and survey with all possible despatch, in order to report to their government in time to have a communication made to ours before or during the session of our next Legislature. We hope this may prove correct; and if true, it is ominous of good, and indicates a disposition on the part of England to settle the vexed question as speedily as possible, and upon

the principles of right and justice. "What will the next Legislature do?" is a question often asked. As we conceive, there is but one honourable road, and we must push forward in it. We cannot give ground-we have obtained and shall hold possession. The public property will be protected, and unless the aspect of affairs should change very materially, we think Maine should assert and enforce jurisdiction up to the ex-

treme limits of the treaty." Sir John Harvey has issued a Proclamation forbidding the cuttory, and authorising the warden to seize the timber and drive off all persons so employed .- Halifax Times.

On Sunday last, H. M. brig SERPENT, Captain Robert Gore, arrived at New York, from Port Royal, with Sir Lionel Smith, late Governor of Jamaica, on his way to England. His successor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, had arrived at Port Royal on the 22d of September, and immediately assumed the administration of the Go-

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THE

WEEK ENDING, Saturday, November 9, 1839. Ashes .- The quantity received this week has been very light .-In the early part of the week, sales of large lots, for shipment, were made at 24s. 6d. for Pots, and 28s. 6d. for Pearls; but within two days the demand has fallen off, and 23s. 6d. and 27s. 6d. may be considered extreme quotations.

FLOUR.—Owing to the prevalence of easterly winds for the past

10 days, the receipts of Flour have not been so large as during the two weeks previous; yet, the quantity arrived is about 5000 harls. and we understand that about 10,000 barls, are at hand. United States meets with a ready sale at 35s., 3 months, and Canada, at 36s. 3d. The scarcity of money may cause a further decline so soon as the navigation closes. GRAIN.—We have heard of sales of Upper Canada Wheat, at 7s. 3d. \$\rightarrow\$ 60 lbs., but, 7s. is about the price now.

Provisions.—The transactions in Pork and Beef have been, to

a very trifling extent, without variation in prices.

GROCERIES.—We can hear of no sales of moment in this branch of Trade: every article seems dull, except Teas, which maintain

former quotations.

Exchange.—We learn that some sales of Private Bills on London have been made at as high a rate as $9\frac{1}{2}$ p cent.—but this must have been on time. We have also heard of sales having been made for cash, as low as $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 p cent. The Montreal Bank are asking 10 p cent. Drafts on New York cannot be had under $2\frac{1}{2}$ p

At the Cathedral Church, Quebec, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Henry Doyle Sewell, M.A., Edward Lewis Montizambert, Esquire, Advocate, to Lucy Irwin, third daughter of the Hon. Mr.

At St. Thomas' Church, Foucault, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. M. Townsend, the Hon. Samuel Gale, J.K.B. of Montreal, to Miss Mary M. Hawley, of Clarenceville

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Geddes, Rector of Hamton, Hamilton O'Reilly, Esq. Barrister at law, to Margaret, second daughter of Abel Land, Esq. DIED.

On Monday night last, aged 36, of latent consumption, much respected and regretted, Sarah Anthony, wife of Mr. H. Terry, Merchant of this place, and second daughter of Mr. Thomas Haywood, superintendent of Her Majesty's Dock Yard at Deal,

On Thursday last, after a short illness, Francis Brockel, son of Thomas Reid, Esq., of Cramahe, aged 17 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The poem which was handed to us on the burning of the Chip-

pewa Church, is unavoidably deferred to our next. In answer to the inquiries of a Correspondent, we beg to say that, as we cannot supply back numbers, subscriptions may dat from any period required, and the year or half year will commence from the time of receiving the number first transmitted.

LETTERS received to Friday, Nov. 15th: Rev. A. Palmer, add. sub.; Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. H. Caswall; W. P. Street, Esq.; Rev.

M. Burnham, add. sub.; Rev. F. L. Osler, rem.; Rev. S, Arthe 4th. of the Princess Kinau, Governess of Oahu, in the 32d year of her age. She was the sister of the King, and daughter add. sub. and rem.; Rev. W. Johnson; H. Rowsell, Esq. add. sub. and rem.; Rev. H. Patton, add. sub. and rem.; Lord of the late King Tamahamaha, and was married in 1827 to Ke- Bishop of Toronto.

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.' 'You can recal his expressions with regard to the abiding effects of priestly domination among the wretched slaves of the confessional?'

'He represented it as leading in an especial manner to "perjury, intimidation, and sedition."

'You are right. In the month of April Mr. M'Ghee exposed to our view the secret working of that infernal machine, which is hidden from common sight behind so many veils of artful concealment, that human ingenuity, unaided by divine teaching, could never prevail to uncover it. He exhibited the nature, the presumed object, and the obvious tendency of the complicated action incessantly carried on: he traced the governing wire from its first subtle connexion with the Propaganda in Rome, to its ulterior action, when impelling the bullet from the assassin's tube behind some covering thicket in Ireland. He drew a picture, in relation to his poor demoralized country, the truth of which we, alas! could well attest from personal knowledge: but to the mass of the public it was the bare assertion of a perhaps prejudiced witness, desirous to make good his own argument against a religion which he was bound to oppose. Four months have elapsed, and England possesses, in the form of solemn deposition on oath before the highest tribunal of the land, a body of evidence bearing out to the fullest extent all that M'Ghee asserted; all that he implied; all that our worst apprehensions could have pictured of the probable results from that diabolical piece of machinery that we had been permitted to examine.

'You allude to Lord Roden's committee?'

'Yes: I love to hear it called Lord Roden's committee. I love to hear the name of Lord Roden associated with the most important public service that has for many a long year been rendered to the church and country-to remember how cheerfully that Christian patriot sacrificed the long-cherished project of a missionary tour in other lands, fraught with anticipations of varied enjoyment, healthful, intellectual, spiritual-and with purposes of solid usefulness in a most encouraging sphere: how readily all were relinquished for the dearer privilege of fulfilling a laborious, wearisome, and most onerous task in a close-pent committee-room, in the hope of demonstrating by its works the fatal power of that engine of which M'Ghee unveiled the hidden machinery; and thus arresting the progress of his country's ruin.'

' And has he not succeeded, so far as the demonstration could go?'

'He has: never was assertion more triumphantly substantiated. Take M'Ghee's speech as the indictment set forth by leading counsel, and Lord Roden's committee as evidence in support of the prosecution, you have grounds for a conviction, such as no opposing testimony can ever shake. Popery is the criminal; and the Protestant government of this Protestant land the guilty accessory both before and after every fact. Power to commit such crimes, connivance during the commission, and subsequent impunity, all are proved against the government. I date the first clause far back : I charge it upon former administrations, even from the first slackening of those restraining bonds by which, while declining to coerce the minds of men, all facilities for political mischief were placed beyond their reach. To them be the shame, and on them lie the guilt of having permitted this pile to be laid, and through a series of years to accumulate, which it was reserved for the present government to see kindled without one real effort to quench the torch, or to stay the spread of the rising conflagration.

What a fearful disclosure is that of the ribbon society! Its organization appears complete throughout circulation; but here I have—and it cannot be too pub- is, that concurrent, universal, and undeviating sense of pious antithe land.'

could not remedy the evil: government knew, and would the most material Portions of the Evidence taken before

informed in a matter touching not only the lives of individuals, but the existence of England's authority there, yet permitted it to exist, and to grow unchecked.

'It is one of those awful phenomena of our corrupt nature, to be accounted for only on the principle of that the English Protestant than it comprises.' magnitude, and increasing its apparent distance. Rank, power, and emolument are seductive things: the man who holds them, subject to a political or other casual change, naturally bends a favouring look on what seems likely to strengthen and perpetuate his tenure. God, in just judgment, has permitted a party whom we guiltily received into the legislature from motives of unhallowed expediency, to acquire there a preponderance which, shall see an important result. The present Lord Lieuthough numerically and morally they are the least of all parties, governs every division in the Lower House .-This influential little clique lends itself to prop up the present administration, requiring as the price of its support a connivance at enormities such as have just now been divulged; and leaving us room only for the charitable hope that, by a process of self-deception, our governors are really so blinded as not to be fully conscious they have all along been lending themselves to a system of deliberate perjury, treason, and murder.'

'At all events, uncle, they can now plead such igno-

'Honestly they cannot: but by means of that inverted telescope they contrive to divest the facts of their present importance, and to overlook their inevitable con-

But they cannot prevent the people of this country from duly exercising the senses and the reason which

God has given them.' 'That is the point: Even without the commentary of Lord Brougham's masterly speech, and aided only by such extracts from the evidence as have appeared in all the public prints, we must perforce become acquainted with the plain fact that a treasonable confederacy, which under some name or another has always existed among the Romish population of Ireland, and which it has ever been the policy equally with the duty of all governments to stifle, has been allowed, within these few years, so to extend its bulk and perfect its system, as to overspread every part of the land. In its constitution this conspiracy is so essentially Popish, that it is proved no Protestant can be admitted a member: its avowed object is high treason; its appointed means an extensive massacre; its bond of union a fearful, sanguinary oath; its mode of procedure a general organization, embracing separate bodies of armed men, each acting under the control and instruction of a regularly appointed directory, and these again receiving their authority from, and guided in every movement by some undiscovered ruling power, the concealed mainspring of all the complicated but methodical movements of the vast machinery. It is incontestably proved that many individuals among the police force are members of this formidable body; and that they have as have been recently introduced among themselvesfor you know, my dear, that, unlike our own, the Irish

* From the Christian Lady's Magazine, edited by Charlotte

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. Here we see two oaths placed in direct opposition one to another; and that the man, a Romanist, felt not a moment's hesitation in deciding which was the more binding. He snapped as a cobwed-thread the vow of fidelity to a Protestant sovereign and government, and, under the influence of "intimidation," he chose that form of "perjury' which embraced, defended, and propagated "sedition." What a commentary on M'Ghee's memorable words!'

'But how terrible is the idea that, in case of an insurrection, the loyal Protestants seeking protection from the individuals selected, appointed, and paid by government to afford that protection, must throw themselves into the hands of men sworn to exterminate them!'

'It was so in the rebellion of ninety-eight. The yeomanry were the main hope of the loyal inhabitants; but when the sword was once drawn, those among them who were Romanists, to a man I believe, ranged themselves on the rebel side; and in the scenes of horror that ensued they were foremost in the work of butchering ferocity.' And is all this forgotten now?'

'It is not convenient that it should be remembered, my dear. Our rulers have pledged their parliamentary upholders in a cup of oblivion, as regards the past, and leave the future in their hands.'

Who is supposed to be the principal head of this fearful conspiracy?'

'That remains to be discovered. Some magistrates and stipendiary officers, who have succeeded in thus far unravelling the intricate web of Ribbonism, have used every effort to obtain a clue that might guide them to the central point, but in vain. O'Connell has even bragged of the fruitlessness of those endeavours, and exulted in the confidence that the discovery could never be made. This, however, appears palpable even on the surface, that as the plot is wholly Romish in its character, objects, and instruments, it is among the Romish priesthood we must seek its originating and controlling head. There is in it every characteristic of jesuitical enterprise, skill, subtlety, activity, and infernal wickedness: and since at this moment the great game of papal resuscitation in England is obviously played by the experienced hands of that infamous society, we can hardly doubt their official importance in the Irish branch of the work.'

'I think Mr. M'Ghee, has given us a satisfactory clue to that point, uncle.'

'Yes: the evidence on Lord Roden's committee, so far as it goes, substantiates to a tittle what M'Ghee advanced; and this sends us back with increased confidence to our first informant, prepared to credit the re- peculiar and appropriate passages of Sacred Scripture. - The Church mainder of his testimony. The incident of the policeman, which I have just related, struck me very forcibly as shedding a clear light on the connecting links of that an infallible living exposition: which exposition sometimes limits dreadful chain by which the Man of Sin holds captive and sometimes extends, and sometimes contradicts, both the writevery soul among his miserable bondsmen. Even such a ten word, and the language of Christian antiquity.-The Church chain is now being cast around multitudes of our English of England steers a middle course. She reveres the scripture : she neighbours, who are privily seduced from the profession of a religion, the spiritual nature of which they have never realized, into the reception of that awful LIE, which no living master upon earth. She rejects alike the wild extrava-God in righteous judgment sends them strong delusion to gance of unauthorised opinion, and the tame subjection of compulbelieve. Oh, it is an appalling prospect that we are compelled to look upon, and yet how little are the hearts | dom, and even though the vast majority of our own national Church of Protestants, rightly so called, moved to interpose in were to depart from the purity of Christian faith and practice, yet, this matter!

'Cannot the evidence be more widely circulated, uncle? Surely it would startle some from their slumber.'

'It is voluminous to a degree that almost forbids its licly known that such a thing exists—a pamphlet, pub- quity, which he has been instructed, and should be encouraged, to "We all knew that long ago: the public knew, but lished by Hatchards, entitled, "A Summary Digest of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the State 'It is hard to conceive, uncle, that they were really of Ireland in respect to Crime, as relating to the Ribbon Society. With an Appendix, containing verbatim Extracts from the Evidence." These forty-seven pages conknow not anything of more near and fearful interest to

grossing selfishness which directs, as it were, an in- 'Well; God be thanked for putting this honour on his verted telescope towards every object likely to interfere dear servant, who seems to have struck a paralyzing with its own pursuits, at once diminishing its apparent | blow at the enemy of his faith and nation. Surely there will now be a more vigorous effort made to unkennel the hidden fox of Rome, and to hunt him forth from the scenes he has too long polluted by his presence, and devastated by his remorseless ferocity!

'I hope so: I am sure of it. The hand of the Lord s very manifest in so far bringing to light the hidden things of darkness; and as he does nothing in vain, we tenant of Ireland is pursuing a course wholly dissimilar from that of his unhappy predecessor, whose viceroyalty was the heaviest curse that has for many a year been inflicted on that injured land. Let us earnestly pray that divine light and direction may be vouchsafed to him who now holds the reins; and that the machinations of evil men may so recoil on themselves as to humble them to

'Why, uncle, many were foretelling that the session now nearly past was to seal the fate of poor Ireland, leaving her Protestantism in the very article of death.'

'Their predictions, happily, are not fulfilled. Ireland is not yet lost; and I verily think she stands at this moment on higher and firmer ground than at any period to which my recollection can point.'

'What has become of the Municipal Bill that was to transfer her corporations, and all her civil powers, to the outstretched hands of O'Connell and company?

'Given to the winds. Four times has the attempt been made to pass that infamous act: four times, by the mercy of God, it has wholly failed. The House of Lords amended it, as before; and, as before, the Commons rejected their amendments. They greatly err who regard this interposition as a comparatively small matter: it is of incalculable moment; and rightly did they judge who would have returned public thanks to God for the signal deliverance vouchsafed. They used every constitutional means to avert the blow; they rallied round their Protestant institutions with a spirit worthy of the cause; they spared no cost, no pains; they were not to be daunted by the opposition of avowed foes, nor disheartened by the lukewarmness of pretended friends.-They mustered, and the enemy threatened them; they advanced, and were met by a host of mockers, who derided their fruitless toil; they persevered, and what is that stream which makes glad the city of God. How then can it of the Township of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District, the result? A complete triumph for the present; and wither? Why need the Christian despond, even when all else is hereby requires all persons indebted to the Estate to make in order to insure its permanency, they ascribe to the Lord the glory of their deliverance, desiring to enter his earthly hopes, if he can look up and claim God as his portion, Isle, who is empowered to grant receipts for the same into his courts with thanksgiving, and into his gates with and heaven as his eternal home. - Waterbury. praise. Such, you know, was the purpose of the Dublin corporation, had not the use of the Church been refused by the ecclesiastical powers whose consent was necessary. It is a striking incident, and gives rise to painmaterially assisted their objects by imparting instruction | ful reflections, that the Protestants of the Irish capital in the most approved modes of military manœuvring, such should be forbidden by heads of the Irish Protestant we ever had any good thing in this world, whether personal or nachurch, to render thanks unto the Most High for having tional, it is because we have sucked the breasts of her consolaconfounded the devices of the anti-christian enemy.-But he who accepts according to that a man hath, and among lions, while we dwell in the midst of cruel and blood-thirsty

HE WILL SAVE US.

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. This is the analogy of the Church; for it is also the wise dispensation of Providence that, although the leaf of the tree receives nourishment through the trunk and branches, yet, by an almost miraculous dispensation, it gives back that which it receives, returning its grateful nourishment to the boughs and to the trunk in compensation for the grateful nourishment which it has derived from them .-There cannot be a closer analogy than between this beautiful dispensation of nature and the Church of which we are members .- Speech in behalf of the Diocesan Education Society at Warrington.

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 aud 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 sends 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 of Rome sends her children neither to the Bible alone, nor to tradition alone; nor yet to the Bible and tradition conjointly, but to respects tradition. She encourages investigation : but she checks presumption. She bows to the authority of ages: but she owns sory belief. * * * * Though the great mass of Christenno well-taught member of that Church needs hesitate or tremble. His path is plain. It is not, merely, his own judgment; it is not by any means, the dictatorial mandate of an ecclesiastical director, which is to silence his scruples, and dissolve his doubts. His resort embrace, to follow, and revere. - Bishop Jebb.

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 tain the gist of the disclosures on this subject; and I danger and mischief than those which are past. Our best exertions, our most zealous and unceasing efforts, are becoming more and more requisite, to resist the torrent of iniquity and impiety, of error and delusion, which is every day pouring in upon us: and miserably shall we be deceived, if, trusting to the vancement of the human mind towards a state of perfection, or to any imagined abatement of rage and malice on the part of the adversary, we relax our efforts, or relinquish our salutary suspicions. There is perhaps more than common need for these admonitions at the present moment; since there never was a period, when the enemy with more inveterate malignity sought the ruin of the Church, or laboured to compass it with more consummate artifice and deceit .- Bishop Van Mildert.

EFFECTS OF DESPISING CREEDS.

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. With what propriety men of this cast are wont to exclaim against creedarticles and liturgies, you will determine; and may God Almighty enable us upon this, and every other occasion, as far as lieth in us, to maintain truth, and preserve unity, to reject error and avoid confusion .- Bishop Horne.

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. Beware of aspiring after such a purity, as that thou mayest not have to acknowledge thyself a sinner; for Christ dwells only in sinners. Meditate often on this love of Christ, and you will taste its unspeakable comfort. If our labours and affections could give peace to the conscience, why did Christ die upon the cross? You will find peace in him alone; despairing of yourself and of your works, and beholding with what love he spreads his arms to ou; taking all your sins on himself, and bestowing on you all his righteousness .- Martin Luther.

THE CHRISTIAN'S JOY

How permanent is a Christian's joy! Its roots are strongly Cash. embedded, like the cedar of Lebanon. No wind that blows can hurl it down. The very tempest that beats upon it only adds to its stability, and rivets it more firmly to its foundation. This joy grows not on earth, nor depends for its stability on aught that earth can bestow. It is planted in heaven, and is watered by gone, if this is left? Why may he not smile amid the wreck of

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 tions: and that we keep and enjoy anything, (while our soul is not according to that which he hath not, will acknow- men, as holy David complains;) it is because we sit under the ledge the sincere desire thus publicly to glorify him, as shadow of her wings. And, since we are, for all this, so over

police are armed, equipped, and accustomed to act as though it had been done. Oh, for his mercy's sake in apt to forget her, and to pride ourselves in bulwarks of our own regular troops. It has been shewn that, on receiving the | Christ Jesus may he still interpose, and fill the mouths | projecting, God hath seemed oftentimes, and now again of late, of his trusting though persecuted people with that glo- to be about to dismantle all, and to teach us this lesson at the riously confiding boast, THE LORD IS OUR JUDGE, THE dearest rate, if we will not learn it better cheap; That we cannot LORD IS OUR LAWGIVER, THE LORD IS OUR KING; 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 .-Archbishop Sancroft.

Advertisements.

RATES.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 71/2d each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first in pertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line, each subsequent insertion. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post paid,) inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of "The Church," in the Pro vinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, and other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, it will be found a profitable medium for the advertising of Real Estate, &c The space allotted to advertisements will be limited to three

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. When more convenient, payment may be made to the Editor of The Church.

H. J. GRASETT, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, October 28, 1839.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. TURNER, BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. HIS 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 ly will be taken.

Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and edding, and silver dessert spoon. For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to

the Principal Kingston, U. C., October 28, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the inreasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville; lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The nuarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for abence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.

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 terms for tuition are reasonable, and will be made known on application. Young Ladies can be accommodated with Board in respectable families residing near the Academy, at 10s. or 12s. 6d. per week. Application to be made as above. H. CASWALL.

Brockville, Nov. 4, 1839.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL THIS Institution is now in successful operation. An additional number of in-door pupils can be con-

veniently received and comfortably accommodated.

TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &c. For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-

For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do. Cards of particulars may be had on application to the

Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid]. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal.

Toronto, May 24, 1839. 50-tf.

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, makers, or how well qualified they are to have the modelling of Latin, History, Geography, and the elements of Arithmetic and Mathematics. TERMS .- Cash only, at the rate of £10 per annum,

to be paid quarterly. A quarter's notice required previous to the removal of a pupil.

As Mr. Shortt may occasionally be absent on professional duty, there will be no stated vacation. Port Hope, Oct. 28th, 1839.

TUST PUBLISHED, by the Rev. J. Thompson, and for sale at Messrs. Gravely & Jackson's, Cobourg, price one shilling, Family and Individual Prayers, for a week. For the use of all denominations of Christians. Also, Individual Prayers for a week, sold separately, price sixpence. October 31, 1839.

CHINA, CUT GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they daily expect from the first Manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Cut Glass, and Earthenware, which they will sell low for

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, 18th October, 1839. 17-6w

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Robert Craig, late immediate payment to Charles Short, Esq., of Presque and all persons to whom the Estate is indebted will Asst. Minister of St. James's Church, Toronto; please present their claims.

DAVID JOHN SMITH.

ADMINISTRATOR. Kingston, 30th Sept. 1839.

WEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from riages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

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

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got the hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the argest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which havg been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled offer them much below the usual prices. The following comprises a part of their Stock, and Country Merchants would do well

examine it before purchasing elsewhere:-Broad Cloths, all colours and prices; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings;

Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chints; Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills; Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs; Grey and Bleached Cottons; Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks;

Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggets; A great variety of Tartans, Plaid Shawls, and Handkerchiefs;

Twill Sacking and Russia Sheeting; Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and Huckabacks;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;

Linens and Lawns; Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets; Hosiery and Gloves; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; Writing and Wrapping paper;
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos;
Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslinde Laines; Shawl Dresses and Robe D'Orieans and Musin de Laine Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians; Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;

Black and Colored Silk Velvets; Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings; Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas;
White and Colored Stays;
Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.—Also
Striped and Checked do. Muslin Capes and Collars.

ROSS & MACLEOD. Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

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

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assort-18-tf ment of SADDLERY GOODS,

equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz: Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern. Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.

Hunting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c. Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whiph in great variety. Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harnest Furniture, latest Patterns.

Farniture, latest Patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

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

N. B.—Every description of single and double harness,

nanufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

No. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selections them the state of the showeline, partly consisting of

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

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cuther Cuther Cathering Cather

lery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a man perior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if

not superior to any imported from Europe.

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

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

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. TORONTO

Importers of Mardware, &c. &c. HAVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock of Shi Goods suitable to the country trade, which they wills Wholesale for CASH, or approved three months Paper, at their usual low prices. They have also a large Stock of CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES made at the Factory originally built by the late Harves Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly pre ferred before any others in the Province, it is only necessary to state that Champion's are made by the same workmen and from the very best material, to insure for them the same C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trade)

Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stock of which they have always on hand, consisting of Cooking Stoves,

Six Plate do. Parlour do.

Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, July, 1838.

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SECRETARY and Treasurer the Rev. H. J. Grasett, to whom all communications relating to the Press are to be addressed.

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