

"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.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1840.

FNUMBER 16.

VOLUME IV.7

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ICES.

Poetry.

THE CHRISTIAN'S LIFE.

The font is by the altar rail. And there a fair young mother kneels; Her step is weak, her check is pale, And from her eye the tear drop steals, As on her infant's brow of snow She sees the minister of Heaven, The consecrated water throw-Type of new life and sins forgiven.

Years pass-before that altar led, Bends in meek faith a fair young band And one by one on each bowed head, Is pressed the Bishop's blessing hand; And he, the boy whom years before His mother to that altar bore, Now with the rest doth here assume The vows she offered in his name, And, in life's hour of freshest bloom, The Christian's armour comes to claim.

Those chancel rails are thronged again,

And kneeling worshippers are three To taste that food which Christ to men Gave ere he died :—and in the prayer, Which rises 'mid that sacrifice Of praise, his voice doth also rise, Who lately there his vows renewed With holy joy and gratitude. Again, a fair and joyous train Before the sacred altar stands ; And there are joined two loving hands In holy rite that linketh twain, Making them one; the bridegroom there Is he, the man of faith and prayer.

Long happy years that intervene, Draw to its close the solemn scene : A darken'd room—a couch of death— A wasted form and faltering breath— A wasted form and intering breath-A pallid brow, but beaming eye, Lit up by faith and feeling high, And hopes which rest on Christ alone, Whilst, in devotion's solemn tone, The man of God breathes forth his prayer To him whose love is every where.

Around the tomb are weeping friends Where now the Christian's journey ends, The burial-office, with its high, Yet simple eloquence hath passed ;---There must the Christian's ashes lie Till peals the last loud trumpet's blast ;---But to his Father's glorious throne The disembodied soul hath flown, r ever in that bliss to liv Which Jesus died to man to give. REV. J. H. CLINCH.

THE FRIEND.

The fastest friend the world affords Is quickly from me gone : Faithless behold him turn his back, And leave me all alone!

"My friend, sincerely yours till death :" The world no further goes; Perhaps, while *earth to earth* is laid, A tear of pity flows.

Be thou, my Saviour, then, my friend; In thee my soul shall trust, Who false wilt never prove in death, Nor leave me in the dust.

Home while my other friends return, All solemn, silent, sad, With thee my flesh shall rest in hope, And all my bones be glad. BISHOP HORNE.

A CONFESSION OF FAITH,

them constant and everlasting laws, which we call na- glory to judge the world. ture; which is nothing but the laws of the creation : the matter of heaven and earth was created without Holy Ghost; who breatheth where he will of free grace; in force when God first rested from his works, and ceased conveyed to man from Christ; which seed of the Holy to create; but received a revocation, in part, by the curse; since which time they change not.

own law, upon the creature.

That, at the first, the soul of man was not produced God: so that the ways and proceedings of God with pensed by the preaching of the word; the administraspirits are not included in nature, that is in the laws of hoon of the children; prayer, reading; the censures of the cret will and grace; wherein God worketh still, and Church; the society of the godly; the crosses and afresteth not from the work of redemption, as he resteth flictions; God's benefits; his judgments upon others; from the work of creation; but continueth working till miracles; the contempletion of his creatures: all which, the end of the world : what time also that work shall be though some be more principal, God useth as the means Likewise, that whensoever God doth transcend the law from his power to call immediately by his grace, and at of nature by miracles, which may ever seem as new cre- all hours and moments of the day, that is, of man's life, ations, he never cometh to that point or pass, but in re- according to his good pleasure. gard of the work of redemption, which is the greater, and whereto all God's signs and miracles do refer.

that he gave him a law and commandment, which was the coming of the Holy Ghost, the teacher of all truth, in his power to keep, but he kept it not : that man made the book of the Scriptures was shut and closed, so as not a total defection from God, presuming to imagine that to receive any new addition; and that the Church hath the commandments and prohibitions of God were not to power over the Scriptures to teach or command any the rules of good and evil, but that good and evil had thing contrary to the written word, but is as the ark, their own principles and beginnings, and lusted after the vherein the tables of the first testament were kept and knowledge of those imagined beginnings; to the end, to preserved: that is to say, the Church hath only the depend no more upon God's will revealed, but upon himself and his own light, as a God; than the which there could not be a sin more opposite to the whole law but such only as is conceived from themselves. of God: that yet, nevertheless, this great sin was not originally moved by the malice of man, but was insinu- dispersed over the face of the earth, which is Christ's ated by the suggestion and instigation of the devil, who spouse, and Christ's body; being gathered of the fathers was the first defected creature, and fell of malice, not by temptation.

by the justice of God; and the image of God in man ready written in the book of life. That there is also a was defaced; and heaven and earth, which were made for man's use, were subdued to corruption by his fall; God's covenant, and the receiving of the holy doctrine, but then, that instantly, and without intermission of vith the use of the mysteries of God, and the invocation time, after the word of God's law became, through the and sanctification of his holy name. That there is also fall of man, frustrate as to obedience, there succeeded & holy succession in the prophets of the New Testament of God might be wrought by faith.

tion of times. For the law was first in remnant of light of nature, which was left after the fall. I believe that nothing is without beginning, but God; being sufficient to accuse: then it was more manifestly no nature, no matter, no spirit, but one only, and the expressed in the written law; and was yet more opened by the prophets; and lastly, expounded in the true perfection by the Son of God, the great Prophet, and per-I believe that God is so holy, pure, and jealous, as it wise the word of the promise was manifested and rement in his eyes, without beholding the same in the face tinual history of the old world, and Church of the Jews; whom all things are present, the Lamb of God was slain perpetual allegory and shadow of the work of the redemption to follow. The same promise or evangile was it was impossible for him to have descended to any more clearly revealed and declared by the prophets, and work of creation; but he should have enjoyed the then by the Son himself, and lastly by the Holy Ghost, ad for ever. But that, out of his eternal and infinite goodness and and oath, of a chosen lineage descended the blessed seed CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY KING earnest; that question is so pertinent to the purpose in hand, that and oath, of a chosen lineage descended the blessed seed of more con-That in the fulness of time, according to the promise and secret will; whereby some of his creatures might not that of the soul and body of man, so perfect; for stand, and keep their state; others might possibly fall, the three heavenly unities, whereof that is the second, and be restored; and others might fall, and not be re- exceed all natural unities: that is to say, the unity of stored to their estate, but yet remain in being, though the three persons in Godhead; the unity of God and under wrath and corruption : all with respect to the man in Christ; and the unity of Christ and the Church : Mediator; which is the great mystery and perfect centre the Holy Ghost being the worker of both these latter of all God's ways with his creatures, and unto which all unities; for by the Holy Ghost was Christ incarnate and quickened in flesh, and by the Holy Ghost is man That he chose, according to his good pleasure, man regenerate and quickened in spirit. That Jesus, the Lord, became in the flesh a sacrificer, eternal Son of God should be united : and amongst the and a sacrifice for sin; a satisfaction and price to the generations of men, elected a small flock, in whom, by justice of God; a meriter of glory and the kingdom; a the participation of himself, he purposed to express the pattern of all righteousness; a preacher of the word which himself was; a finisher of the ceremonies; a corner-stone to remove the separation between Jew and Gentile; an intercessor for the Church; a Lord of nahaving no other end, but as the ways and ambages [mys-ture in his miracles; a conqueror of death and the power so 1 must see that it is better before I change, otherwise inconteries] of God, to be further glorified in his saints, who of darkness in his resurrection; and that he fulfilled the stancy in this were both sin and shame; and remember, what are one with their head the Mediator, who is one with God. That by the virtue of this his eternal counsel he and anointing on earth; accomplished the whole work commanded by another man's will." condescended of his own good pleasure, and according of the redemption and restitution of man to a state suto the times and seasons to himself known, to become a perior to the angels, whereas the state of man by creanally known, to make way to his eternal counsel touch-ing a Mediator, and the work he purposed to accomchosen witnesses, by the space of divers days; and at began, and Queen Elizabeth that perfected it; nor did I ever aver when a general defection, like a deluge, hath covered the whole the third ought not to be censured. But that interpretation

and all their armies and generations; and gave unto shall from thence, at the day appointed, some in greatest multitudes to reform the negligence of princes;" for you know be obtained, several kingdoms (which we see was done at the time

That the sufferings and merits of Christ, as they are which laws, nevertheless, have had three changes or sufficient to do away the sins of the whole world, so they a reformation, or change (I mean since Queen Elizabeth's time). supreme magistrate be unwilling, then may the inferior magistrate times, and are to have a fourth or last. The first, when are only effectual to those which are regenerate by the As for your Romanorum Malleus his saying, it is well you come and the people, being before rightly informed in the grounds of forms: the second, the interim of perfection of every which grace, as a seed incorruptible, quickeneth the neither ought nor would justify that bloody ungodly saying: and shine upon all or the major part, they may, after all other means day's work: the third, by the curse, which notwithstanding was no new creation: and the last at the end and member of Christ: so that Christ having man's warmness proved by complaints, grievings, &c., all that doth, and never wrote or spoke; yet the maintainers of this doctrine conof the world, the manner whereof is not yet fully revealed: so as the laws of nature, which now remain and passage and mutual imputation; whereby sin and wrath me; for you must first prove that those men had reason to com- to give advice to your Majesty, or to the kings and supreme govern inviolably till the end of the world, began to be was conveyed to Christ from man, and merit and life is plain, those Churches to be grieved, and how we were truly the powers on earth, my humble opinion would be, that they should Ghost first figureth in us the image of Christ slain or you will not use, I will not answer.

crucified, through a lively faith; and then reneweth in That notwithstanding God hath rested and ceased us the image of God in holiness and charity; though from creating since the first Sabbath, yet nevertheless both imperfectly, and in degrees far differing, even in he doth accomplish and fulfil his Divine will in all things, God's elect, as well in regard of the fire of the Spirit, as great and small, singular and general, as fully and ex- of the illumination thereof; which is more or less in a actly by providence as he could by miracle and new large proportion: as namely, in the Church before Christ; creation, though his working be not immediate and di- which yet nevertheless was partaker of one and the same rect, but by compass; not violating nature, which is his salvation with us, and of one and the same means of salvation with us.

That the work of the Spirit, though it be not tied to by heaven or earth, but was breathed immediately from any means in heaven or earth, yet it is ordinarily disaccomplished, and an eternal Sabbath shall ensue. of vocation and conversion of his elect; not derogating

That the word of God, whereby his will is revealed, continued in revelation and tradition until Moses; and That God created man in his own image, in a reason- that the Scriptures were from Moses's time to the times able soul, in innocency, in free will, and in sovereignty; of the Apostles and Evangelists; in whose age, after cistody and delivery over of the Scriptures committed unto the same; together with the interpretation of them,

That there is a universal or catholic Church of God, o' the old world, of the Church of the Jews, of the spirits of the faithful dissolved, and the spirits of the faithful That upon the fall of man, death and vanity entered nilitant, and of the names yet to be born, which are al-

rinted in that cilling and ordination of the Church.

arguments; but, by your favour, you take, as I conceive, a wrong | will easily be restored to yourself or your posterity for a long time. way to convince me: it is I must make good the affirmative, for I It is not denied but the prime reforming power is in kings and believe a negative cannot be proved; instead of which, if you had princes; quibus deficientibus, it comes to the inferior magistrate; made appear the practice of the Presbyterian government in the quibus deficientibus, it descendeth to the body of the people, primitive times, you had done much; for I do aver that this supposing that there is a necessity of reformation, and that by no government was never practised before Calvin's time, the affirma. means it can be obtained of their superiors. It is true that such tive of which I leave you to prove, my task being to shew the a reformation is more imperfect in respect of the instruments and lawfulness and succession of episcopacy, and, as I believe, the manner of procedure; yet, for the most part, more pure and necessity of it; for doing whereof, I must have such books as I perfect in relation to the effect and product. And for this end shall call for, which possibly, upon perusal, may one way or other did I cite the examples of old, of reformation by regal authority, give me satisfaction; but I cannot absolutely promise it without of which none was perfect, in the second way of perfection, except all such citations as I have use of: wherefore blame me not if cardinals at Rome confessed to be a more godly man than any of time be unnecessarily lost.

not understand.

absolutely necessary for the sacrament of the eucharist.

7. You make a learned, succinct discourse of oaths in general, which they at least cannot deny, who profess Church-government and their several obligations, to which I fully agree; intending, in to be mutable and ambulatory, and such were the greater part of the particular now in question, to be guided by your own rule, archbishops and bishops in England, contenting themselves with which is, "when any oath hath a special reference to the benefit the constitution of the Church, and the authority and munificence visible Church, distinguished by the outward works of of those to whom I make the promise, if we have their desire or of princes, till of late that some few have pleaded it to be jure consent, the obligation ceaseth." Now, it must be known to divino;--that the English Reformation hath not perfectly purged whom this oath hath reference, and to whose benefit? the answer out the Roman leaven; which is one of the reasons that have is clear, only the Church of England, as by the record will be given ground to the comparing of this Church to the Church of plainly made appear; and you much mistake in alleging that the Laodicea, as being neither hot nor cold, neither popish nor the greater word of the promise, that the righteousness and fathers of the Church, from the time of the apostles two houses of parliament, especially as they are now constituted, as being actual to the cond, neither population in the propriets of the two;—that it and latiners of the Church, from the time of the aposites can have this disobligatory power; for, besides that they are not hath depraved the discipline of the Church, by conforming often t God might be wrought by lath. That as well the law of God as the word of his pro-I hat as well the law of God as the word of his pro-mise endure the same for ever: but that they have been terms are called from God by gift, or inward anointinse endure the same for ever: out that they have been revealed in several manners, according to the dispensa-revealed in several manners, according to the dispensa-ing; and the vocation of God followed by an outward that it was only the king and clergy who made the Reforma-is as unlawful as to take away offices warranted by the Divine

That God created spirits, whereof some kept their the end of those days, in the sight of many, ascended that the beginnings of any human action was perfect; no more face of the Church, so that scarcely the tops of the mountains do standing, and others fell: he created heaven and earth, into heaven, where he continueth his intercession; and than you can prove that "God hath ever given approbation to appear, a general council is necessary: but because that can hardly there is much difference between permission and approbation .- of the Reformation) are to reform themselves, and that by the But all this time I find no reasons, according to your promise, for authority of their princes and magistrates. If the prince or off it with "yet this I may say;" for it seems to imply as if you religion, lawfully reform within their own sphere; and if the light causers of this schism and separation. As for those words which draw the minds, tongues, and pens of the learned to dispute about, other matters than the power or prerogative of kings and princes;

4. Here, indeed, you truly repeat the first of my two main and in this kind your Majesty hath suffered and lost more than themselves, it was his complaint and prediction of what was likely

5. Now for the fallaciousness of my argument: to my know to ensue, not his desire or election, if reformation could have been ledge, it was never my practice, nor do I confess to have begun obtained in the ordinary way. I might bring two impartial now; for if the practice of the primitive Church, and the univer- witnesses, Jewel and Bilson, both famous English bishops, to sal consent of the Fathers, be not a convincing argument, when prove that the tumults and troubles raised in Scotland, at the the interpretation of Scripture is doubtful, I know nothing; for if | time of reformation, were to be imputed to the papists opposing of this be not, then, of necessity, the interpretation of private spirits the reformation both of doctrine and discipline, as an heretical must be admitted; the which contradicts St. Peter (2 Pet. i. 20); innovation; and not to be ascribed to the nobility or people, who, is the mother of all sects; and will, if not prevented, bring these under God, were the instruments of it, intending and seeking kingdoms into confusion. And to say that an argument is ill nothing but the purging out of error, and settling of the truth .-because the papists use it, or that such a thing is good because it Secondly, Concerning the Reformation of the Church of England : is the custom of some of the reformed Churches, cannot weigh I conceive, whether it was begun or not in King Henry the with me, until you prove these to be infallible, or that to maintain | Eighth's time, it was not finished by Queen Elizabeth: the father no truth. And how Diotrephes' ambition, who directly opposed stirred the humours of the diseased Church, but neither the son the apostle St. John, can be an argument against episcopacy, I do nor the daughter, although we have great reason to bless God for both, did purge them out perfectly; this perfection is yet reserved 6. When I am made a judge over the reformed Churches, then, for your Majesty. Where it is said, "that all this time I bring and not before, will I censure their actions; as you must prove, no reasons for a further change"-the fourth section of my last before I confess it, "that presbyters without a bishop may lawfully paper hath many hints of reasons against episcopal government, ordain other presbyters." And as for the administration of with an offer of more, or clearing of those; which your Majesty baptism, as I think none will say that a woman can lawfully or hath not thought fit to take notice of. And learned men have duly administer it, though when done it be valid, so none ought observed many defects in that Reformation; as, that the governto do it but a lawful presbyter, whom you cannot deny but to be ment of the Church of England (for about this is the question now) is not builded upon the foundation of Christ and the apostles;

I believe that the souls of such as die in the Lord are sanction: all this being proved, of which I make no question, it this saying to the Church of England, multi ad perfectionem bessed, and rest from their labours, and enjoy the sight must necessarily follow that it is only the Church of England, in pervenirint, nisi jam se pervenisse crederent. all flesh of man shall arise and be changed, and shall shall declare that I am free, then, and not before, I shall esteem and presbyter are one and the same in Scripture; from which, by

BY LORD BACON, A.D. 1641.

same God. That God, as he is eternally almighty, only wise, only good, in his nature; so he is eternally Father, Son, and Spirit, in persons.

is impossible for him to be pleased in any creature, vealed: first, by immediate revelation and inspiration; though the work of his own hands; so that neither an- after by figures, which were of two natures: the one, gel, man, nor world, could stand, or can stand, one mo- the rites and ceremonies of the law; the other, the conof a Mediator; and therefore, that before him, with which, though it be literally true, yet is it pregnant of a before all worlds; without which eternal counsel of his, blessed and individual society of three persons in God- which illumineth the Church to the end of the world. head for ever.

love, purposing to become a Creator, and to communi- of the woman, Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of cate to his creatures, he ordained in his eternal counsel, God, and Saviour of the world: who was conceived by that one person of the Godhead should be united to one the power and overshadowing of the Holy Ghost, and nature, and to one particular of his creatures; that so, took flesh of the Virgin Mary: that the Word did not in the person of the Mediator, the true ladder might be only take flesh, or was joined to flesh, but was made fixed, whereby God might descend to his creatures, and flesh, though without confusion of substance or nature : his creatures might ascend to God: so that God, by the so as the eternal Son of God and the ever-blessed Son reconcilement of the Mediator, turning his countenance of Mercy was one person; so one, as the blessed Virgin towards his creatures, though not in equal light and de- may be truly and catholicly called Deipara, the Mother gree, made way unto the dispensation of his most holy of God; so one, as there is no unity in universal nature, his other works and wonders do but serve and refer.

riches of his glory; all the ministration of angels, damnation of / devils and reprobates, and universal adminisand by his eternal Spirit doth comfort and preserve them. things according to the eternal will of the Father.

That he made all things in their first estate good, and removed from himself the beginning of all evil and vanity using, nevertheless, and turning the falling and defecplish in him.

of God, yet so, as they are in expectation of a farther whose favour I took this oath, that can release me from it; revelation of their glory in the last day. At which time wherefore, when the Church of England, being lawfully assembled, feet Interpreter, as also Fulfiller of the law. That like- appear and receive from Jesus Christ his eternal judg- myself so. ment; and the glory of the saints shall then be full; and the kingdom shall be given up to God the Father: from famous memory, both for his piety and learning, I must tell you name signifying industriam curiæ pastoralis; the other sapientiæ which time all things shall continue for ever in that be- that I had the happiness to know him much better than you; maturitatem, saith Beda. And whereas your Majesty avers "that ing and state which they shall then receive. So as there are three times, if times they may be called, or parts of his opinions; for I dare say, should his ghost now speak, he would time;" your Majesty knows the common objection of the papist eternity: the first, the time before beginnings, when the tell you that a bloody reformation was never lawful, as not against the reformed Churches, "Where was your Church, your Godhead was only, without the being of any creature: warranted by God's word, and that preces et lacrymæ sunt arma reformation, your doctrine, before Luther's time?" One part of the second, the time of the mystery, which continueth ecclesia. from the creation to the dissolution of the world: and the third, the time of the revelation of the sons of God :

> HENDERSON. (Continued from our last.)

For Mr. Alexander Henderson. HIS MAJESTY'S SECOND PAPER.

MR. HENDERSON,-If it had been the henour of the cause paper, or singly to have maintained this argument against you, more apparent, and I hope the more acceptable, will my obedience of government; and the apostles themselves in that meeting which I looked after, I would not have undertaken to put pen to whose answer to my former paper is sufficient, without further proofs, to justify my opinion of your abilities; lut it being merely, command; yet while I consider that the way of man is not in tion, debating it in the ordinary way of disputation; and having, as you know, for my particular satisfaction, I assure you that a himself, nor is it in man that walketh to direct his own steps;- by search of Scripture, found the will of God, they concluded, disputation of well-chosen divines would be most effectual; and I believe you cannot but grant, that I must best know how myself and tears, have been openly and in secret offered up in your ment of the learned, may be spoken by any assembly upon like may be best satisfied, for certainly my taste cannot be guided by Majesty's behalf, unto God, that heareth prayer, I have no reason evidences of Scripture. The like Presbyterian government had another man's palate; and indeed I will say, that when it comes, as it must, to probations, I must have either persons or books to clear the allegations, or it will be impossible to give me satisfaction; the foreseeing of which made me at first, for the saving of make more than ordinarily precious: while Archimedes at Syra- communi presbyterorum consilio ecclesiae gubernabuntur, saith time, desire that some of those divines, which Igave you in a list, cuse was drawing his figures and circlings in the sand, Marcellus Jerome; and episcopos magis consultudine, quam dispositionis might be sent for.

2. Concerning your second section: I were nuch to blame if I should not submit to that saying of St. Anbrose which you mention, for I would be unwilling to be found less ingenuous than

3. Your third begins, but I cannot say that it goes on, with Creator: and by his eternal Word created all things; directorial will of the other and stablished all those examples cited out of the Old Testament do any way prove to be considered by your majesty what some of enternole among those examples cited out of the Old Testament do any way prove to be considered by your majesty what some of enternole among those examples cited out of the Old Testament do any way prove to be considered by your majesty what some of enternole among those examples cited out of the Old Testament do any way prove to be considered by your majesty what some of enternole among those examples cited out of the Old Testament do any way prove to be considered by your majesty what some of enternole among those examples cited out of the Old Testament do any way prove to be considered by your majesty what some of enternole among those examples cited out of the Old Testament do any way prove to be considered by your majesty what some of enternole among those examples cited out of the Old Testament do any way prove to be considered by your majesty what some of enternole among those examples cited out of the Old Testament do any way prove to be considered by your majesty what some of enternole among those examples cited out of the Old Testament do any way prove to be considered by your majesty what some of enternole among those examples cited out of the Old Testament do any way prove to be considered by your majesty what some of enternole among those examples cited out of the Old Testament do any way prove to be considered by your majesty what some of enternole among the provide That in time, Jesus the Lord was born in the days of most perfect, or that any other is lawful, those having been all by ledges) must give place to reason, and are no sure ground of private in a threefold sense. First, ratione personæ, if the inter-Herod, and suffered under the government of Pontius the regal authority; and because Henry the Eighth's Reforma-Pilate being deputy of the Romans, and under the high-tion was not perfect, will it prove that of King Edward and true that the most part of men make these and the like to be the when persons, although not private, use not the public means the beginning of all restitution to the liberty of the grace, but reserved in minself priesthood of Caiaphas, and was betrayed by Judas, one ground and rule of their faith; and evidence that their faith is not which are necessary for finding out the truth, but follow their own of the twelve apostles, and was crucified at Hierusalem; figure must be found out to form a syllogism whereby to prove a divine faith, but a human credulity. uon of the creature, which to his prescience was eter-nally known, to make way to his eternal counsel touch-the sepulchre, the third day he raised himself from the the the sepulchre, the the sepulchre, the the sepulchre, the the sepulchre, the the sepu and after a true and natural death, and his body laid in that: but however, you are mistaken; for no man who truly

wherefore, I desire you not to be too confident in the knowledge of the Presbyterian government was never practised before Calvin's

observe to you, that you have given me no answer to my last which time is the last, and is everlasting without change. query. It may be you are (as Chaucer says) like the people of useful for other things. C. R.

Newcastle, June 6, 1646.

For His Majesty. MR. ALEX. HENDERSON'S SECOND PAPER.

to despair of a blessed success.

saving of time, which the present exigence and extremity of affairs one of the presbytery was made episcopus præses, even then interrupted his demonstration. Secondly, because the common divince veritate presbyteris esse majores, it in commune debere result of disputes of this kind, answerable to prejudicate opinions | ecclesiam regere. of the parties, is rather victory than verity; while, tanquam

4. In my answer to the first of your Majesty's main arguments, I brought a breviate of some reasons to prove that a bishop necessary consequence, I did infer the negative-therefore, no dif-8. To your last, concerning the king my father, of happy and ference in Scripture between a bishop and a presbyter; the one the common answer is, "that it was from the beginning, and is 9. To conclude: having replied to all your paper, I cannot but to be found in Scripture;" the same I affirm of Presbyterian government : and for the proving of this, the Assembly of Divines at Westminster have made manifest that the primitive Christian England, "what they not like, they never understand." But in Church at Jerusalem was governed by a presbytery; while they many apostles and other preachers in that Church, and from the diversity of languages among the believers. Secondly, that all these congregations were under one presbyterial government, because they were for government one Church (Acts, xi. 22, 26), SIR, -The smaller the encouragements be in relation to the and because that Church was governed by elders (Acts xi, 30) success, which how small they are, your Majesty well knows, the be in that which, in all humility, I now go about at your Majesty's (Acts xv) acted not as apostles, but as elders; stating the quesand when I remember how many supplications, with strong crying "it seemed good to the Holy Ghost and us;" which, in the judgplace in the Churches of Corinth, Ephesus, Thessalonica, &c., in 1. I have been averse from a disputation of divines; first, for the times of the apostles; and after them, for many years, when

5. Far be it from me to think such a thought, as that your tentativi dialectici, they study more to overcome their adverse Majesty did intend any fallacy in your other main argument from you show yourself to be in the former part of it; wherefore my party than to be overcome of truth, although this be the most antiquity. As we are to distinguish between intentio operantis glorious victory. Thirdly, When I was commanded to come and conditio operis, so may we in this case consider the difference hither, no such thing was proposed to me, nor expected by me .- between intentio argumentantis and conditio argumenti. And I never judged so meanly of the cause, nor so highly of myself, as where your Majesty argues, that if your opinion be not admitted, 2. I will not further trouble your Majesty with that which is and will prove to be of dangerous consequence,-I humble offer contained in the second section, hoping that your Majesty will no to be considered by your Majesty what some of chief note among resolution of our faith in any point to be believed; although it be preter be of a private condition; secondly, ratione modi et medii, 3. Concerning reformation of religion, in the third section: I proposed as authentical to bind others, but is intended only for 62

conscience is bound to yield unto, is of an higher nature. And band together for the correction of alleged abuses, ready to destroy kings in matters of religion is solidly and unpartially determined. growing hostility to law and order, which the arm of government known to former ages; and divers of the learned in the Roman fear to hazard. They have no ties of pleasure, or of fashion, or of true and literal sense of many texts of Scripture to have been which can operate in the absence of the checks of conscient found out in this last age is unthankful to God, who hath so The fear of the law is easily silenced when they have the appeartravelled therein. This might be instanced in many places of Plainly then, the peace of governments demands the religious iniquity; the one as an old example of Church-ambition, which them abhor mobs and insurrections, with their horrid accompaniforth the great mystery of the papacy at last.

Churches, yet you so far censure them and their actions, as with- church, and of his Bible-the lover of his country and of his goout bishops, in your judgment, they cannot have a lawful ministry, vernment, and of mankind. And hence in this respect it might nor a due administration of the sacraments; against which be truly said, that "The work of righteousness is peace, and the dangerous and destructive opinion I did allege what I supposed effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance for ever." your Majesty would not have denied: first, that presbyters without a bishop may ordain other presbyters; second, that baptism administered by such a presbyter is another thing than baptism administered by a private person, or by a midwife. Of the first your Majesty calls for proof; I told before that in Scripture it is manifest (1 Tim. iv. 14), " Neglect not the gift that is in thee, hands of the presbytery ;" so it is in the English translation: and the word presbytery, so often as it is used in the New Testament, always signifies the persons, and not the office. And although the offices of bishop and presbyter were distinct, yet doth not the presbyter derive his power of order from the bishop. The evange- irregularity may be avoided which is thus rebuked by lists were inferior to the apostles; yet had they their power not the Apostle St. Paul, "How is it then, brethren? when from the apostles, but from Christ. The same I affirm of the seventy disciples, who had their power immediately from Christ, a doctrine, hath a tongue, hath a revelation, hath an inno less than the spostles had theirs. It may, upon better reason, be averred that the bishops have their power from the pope, than that presbyters have their power from the prelates. It is true Jerome saith, quid facit, exceptà ordinatione, episcopus, quod non facit presbyter? but in the same place he proves from Scripture that episcopus et presbyter are one and the same; and therefore, when he appropriates ordination to the bishop, he speaketh of the degenerated custom of his time. Secondly, concerning baptism : a private person may perform the external action and rites both of it and of the eucharist; yet is neither of the two a sacrament, or hath any efficacy, unless it be done by him that is lawfully called thereunto, or by a person made public and clothed with authority by ordination. This error in the matter of baptism is begot by another error-of the absolute necessity of baptism.

7. To that which hath been said concerning your Majesty's oath, I shall add nothing, not being willing to enter upon the question of the subordination of the Church to the civil power, whether the king or parliament, or both, and to either of them, in their own place. Such an headship as the kings of England have claimed, and such a supremacy as the houses of parliament crave, with appeals from the supreme ecclesiastical judicature to them, as set over the Church in the same line of subordination, I do utterly disclaim, upon such reasons as give myself satisfaction, although no man shall be more willing to submit to civil powers, each one in their own place, and more unwilling to make any trouble than myself: only, concerning the application of the generals of an that both Morning and Evening Prayer should be comoath to the particular case now in hand, under favour, I conceive not how the elergy of the Church of England is or ought to be of those sentences of Scripture which are placed at the principally intended in your oath; for although they were beginning of the Service. This, we repeat, is explicitly esteemed to be the representative Church, yet even that is for the enjoined; and we notice it the more particularly, benefit of the Church collective; salus populi being suprema lex, because, in so many cases, it has become usual to and to be principally intended. Your Majesty knows it was so in commence the service with the Morning Hymn, and the Church of Scotland, where the like alteration was made .- sometimes with an Anthem. In finding fault, however, And if nothing of this kind can be done without the consent of with this irregularity, we are free to say that we shall be the clergy, what reformation can be expected in France or Spain, pronouncing judgment upon ourselves; because, irreguor Rome itself? It is not to be expected that the pope or prelates | lar though the custom must decidedly be, we have been will consent to their own ruin. 8. I will not presume upon any secret knowledge of the ing this additional time for the scattered members of a opinions held by the king your Majesty's father, of famous congregation, in a country place especially, to assemble. memory; they being much better known to your Majesty. I did If a Voluntary, usually played upon the organ when first only produce what was professed by him before the world; and the clergyman enters and while he is preparing himself withough "prayers and tears be the arms of the Church," yet it is for the performance of Divine service, is not usually neither acceptable to God, nor conducible for kings and princes to considered liable to objection, it may be thought that force the Church to put on these arms; nor could I ever hear a the extension of this to a few verses of a Psalm or Hymn at the house of God. It may not always be easy wholly reason, why a necessary defensive war against unjust violence is ought not to be a subject of reprehension. One objecunlawful, although it be joined with offence and invasion which is tion, however, it is difficult in this case to overcome; intended for defence, but so that arms are laid down when the and that is, that by commencing the service with a offensive war ceaseth; by which it doth appear that the war on psalm or hymn the obvious regularity and systematic the other side was, in the nature thereof, defensive. in my other paper, I am forced now, but without forcing of my should humble themselves in the sight of God by acts of devout worshipper has engaged in before he enters upon conscience, to speak of. Our conscience may be said to be forced, penitence and confession before they proceed to any either by ourselves or by others. By ourselves: first, when we office of praise : this the plan of the service manifestly stop the ear of our conscience, and will [not] hearken or give presupposes; and that it was a very ancient custom the place to information, resolving obstinately, ne si persuaseris, words of St. Basil teach us, who says, "The people," persuadebis; which is no less than the resisting the Holy Ghost, after confession, rose from prayer and went on to psalmand the hardening of our heart. Secondly, or when they stop the ody." There is a manifest propriety, too, in the feeling mouth, and suppress the clamours of our conscience, resolving that we should not presume to vent our joy or express rather to suffer the worm to gnaw, and the fire to burn inwardly, our thankfulness on account of our Christian privileges, than to make profession of that we are convinced to be truth .--Thirdly, or when we sear our conscience as with an hot iron, that of humiliation,-by a confession of our sinfulness in the it becometh senseless, which is the punishment of the former; sight of God, and an invocation of his pardon through unto which is opposed the truly tender conscience, such as Josiah had (2 Kings xxii. 19). Again, first, our conscience is said to be forced by others when they obtrude upon us what is in itself evil and unlawful; which, if we admit, against our conscience we sin two ways: one is, by doing that which is in itself ill and unlawful; the other is, by doing of it against a dictate of conscience, which is a contempt of God, whose vicegerent it is. Secondly, or when others urge us to do that which is in itself good, or may lawfully be done, but through error of conscience we judge it to be evil and unlawfal; in this case, if we do not that which is pressed upon us, we sin, beause the thing is good and lawful; and if we do it, we sin, because we do against our conscience, which in this case bindeth, but obligeth not; and yet there is a way to escape out of this labyrinth, it being repugnant to the equity of the will of God to lay a necessity of sinning upon any man. The only way is, to lay aside a conscience, it being a part of the "old man," which we are commanded to "put off;" otherwise, we being sufficiently informed, and yet cleaving to our old error, we rather do violence to our conscience ourselves than suffer violence from others. The application for answering the query I leave to your Majesty. Newcastle, June 17, 1646.

which is authentical and of supreme authority, which even man's filled with impracticable notions of liberty and equality, taught to although the general council should resolve it, and the consent of every government which hesitates to adopt such changes as may the Fathers should be had unto it, yet there must always [be] please the popular will, and encouraged to look with suspicious place left to the judgment of discretion; as Davenant, late bishop jealousy upon their superiors in earthly rank, as if those superiors in sters, should be reverentially received; and the posof Salisbury, besides divers others, hath learnedly made appear in were all trying to monopolize their rights, to trample upon their ture of standing rould best betoken the readiness of the his book, "De Judice Controversiarum;" where also the power of privileges, the labouring classes of every community exhibit a Two words only I add: one is, that notwithstanding all that is cannot always repress, and which can only be effectually prevented pretended from antiquity, a bishop having sole power of ordination by the early inculcation of sound religious principle. In this asand jurisdiction will never be found in prime antiquity. The pect of the question, there is a serious difference between the rich other is, that many of the Fathers did unwittingly bring forth that and the poor, in all communities. The rich may be destitute of antichrist which was conceived in the times of the apostles, and piety, and yet be the friends of government and of the public therefore are incompetent judges in the question of hierarchy .-- | peace; because they have usually everything to lose and nothing And upon the other part, the lights of the Christian Church, at to gain by the work of revolution. But if the poor have no reliand since the beginning of the Reformation, have discovered many gious principle to guide them, they are always prepared for dissecrets concerning the antichrist and his hierarchy which were not turbance and commotion. They have no property which they Church have not feared to pronounce, that whosoever denies the connexion, or of character, or of worldly honour, or of refinement, plentifully poured forth his Spirit upon the children of this genera- ance of numbers on their side; and as for all the rest, the chances tion, and ungrateful towards those men who, with so great pains, of public agitation seem rather in their favour, for they have noso happy success, and so much benefit to God's Church, have thing to lose, and in the general wreck they may gain something. Scripture. I joined together Diotrephes and the mystery of training of the poor. Make them Christians, and you will make was also too palpable in the apostles themselves; and the other as ments of oaths, and eurses, and violence, and blood. The Gospel a cover of ambition afterwards discovered: which two brought is the religion of peace. It inculcates the spirit of obedience to all lawful and settled authority. It renders the poor man honest, 6. Although your Majesty be not made a judge of the reformed and industrious, and temperate-the lover of his home, and of his

THE CEURCE. TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1840.

Amongst the subjects of discussion at the various BRICS OF THE CHURCH have been not the least prominent, and perhaps not the least useful. The very design of a Common Prayer is, that all may unite in the devotions which it supplies; that the confusion and ye come together, every one of you hath a psalm, hath terpretation. Let all things be done unto edifying."-This purpose of united prayer it would not be easy to fulfil unless certain directions were made to accompany it, by which all worshippers might be instructed as to the sanctuary. These are directions which the venerable compilers of our Liturgy were careful to furnish; and accordingly we find them placed at the head of the several prayers and other departments of the service. They are called Rubrics from having been originally printed in red, in order the more readily to attract the eye and prevent any possibility of confusing them with the body of the text.

We have said that these directions for the regular and orderly performance of Divine Service have engaged much of the attention of the Midland Clerical Association; and one or two of the brethren composing that Association have strongly recommended us to embody in a series of articles for this journal the subject of the liscussions which have been had upon that important subject. This we have cheerfully consented to do, from a belief that benefit may accrue to the congregations of the Church of England in general from the diffusion of that explicit information upon these points which they are often at a loss to obtain.

It will be observed that it is required by the Rubric, menced with the reading by the Minister of one or more loth to dispense with it, from the convenience of affordplan of the service itself is infringed upon. It is ex- General Confession, is to lose a very important portion 9. Concerning the forcing of conscience, which I pretermitted pected and required that the assembled worshippers until we have invoked permission, as it were, by an act the merits and mediation of Him by whom alone we have access to the throne of grace. On this account, it would appear irregular and not in correspondence either with ancient usage or the spirit of the Liturgy itself, that the solemn services of the sanctuary should be commenced with an act of praise. It may possibly be thought that the adaptation of ome one of the Sentences to music, and its being therefore sung, would obviate the objection we have advanced, because the appointed words of Scripture are still retained. To this we answer, in the first place, that the May last :--alternative of "saying or singing" these Scriptural pas- (CIRCULAR.) sages is not, as on many other occasions in the Service, permitted; but it is distinctly enjoined that the Minister shall read them with a loud voice. Again, by throwing one of these Sontences into an anthem,-and many of our readers are, no doubt, acquainted with the beautiful anthem on the words "I will arise and go to my Father, &c."-the congregation, as it were, take out of the hands of the Minister an office which he is specifically required to perform himself and alone. Nothing can be more beautiful in conception or appropriate in practice than that, at the commencement of Divine Service, the attention of the assembled people should be called to the solemn business before them by the recitation of a portion of the Word of God,-by a short address of encouragement or of warning drawn from its sacred pages. And the Minister is particularly required to make these striking appeals, in order that they may be accompanied with something of an authoritative tone,as God's message, in short, delivered by his accredited

It is almost unecessary perhaps to say-as custom has so completely established the practice-that, at the recitation of thez Sentences, the congregation should stand. The mesage of God, by the mouth of his misoul to accept it.

For a similar eason, the Exhortation should be heard y the congregaton in a standing posture, --- in respectful silence; as an address of the minister of God, founded strictly upon His holy Word, and not to be repeated after hin, as is sometimes perhaps thoughtlessly

Upon the summons to unite with him in the General Confession, the congregation are directed by the rubric devoutly to kneel, and to repeat each petition after him .---This is not the proper occasion on which to bring forward arguments in support of the custom of kneeling in return prayer: we shall imagine its propriety to be fully conian congregation presents the strange anomaly of a diversity of postures at this solemn moment; some kneeling, as the very nature of the words they are using would require, --- some standing, a posture which may be thought to consist with reverence, though certainly less suited than kneeling to an humble confession of sin,-and some, with an apparent disregard of the whole duty before them, sitting ! We grant that there may be cases of bodily infirmity which may render all but necessary this posture of ease, and in such a case we are assured that God will "have mercy and not sacrifice"; but nothing else than a constitutional incapacity can excuse the indolent and most irreverent custom of sitting during the solemn utterance of the words of prayer.

And here, too, let it be remarked that the whole congregation are called upon to accompany the Minister in this penitential address,-an injunction, however, we regret to observe, which is not always obeyed with that demana. it is a reservable requirements of the Church inconsiderable proportion of the congregation unite with the Minister in these beautiful and touching confessions ; a neglect which we can only account for from the belief that such persons are not duly impressed with a sense of their native depravity and actual guilt in the sight of a pure and holy God. A conviction of sin will necessarily beget a readiness to acknowledge it; and none will be more anxious and earnest to tell out his feelings. of contrition, in the sight of all God's people, than he who is conscious of the weight of his offences and is sincerely desirous of their pardon. But if persons who are the exact part they were to undertake in the service of gathered together in the house of God, ostensibly to worship and serve Him, neglect this reasonable command, we cannot but infer that they have not yet arrived at a conviction of sin, and do not heartily desire the forgiveness of Him to whom sin is hateful, and by whom it will be punished. And while nothing can be conceived more impressive and more delightful than the sound of many voices engaged in the pious and humble confession of their sins against Almighty God, nothing, on the other hand, can be conceived more cold and dul and unworthy of a Christian audience, than a few faint and unworthy of a Christian audience, than a few faint and feeble ejaculations of these penitential words. We should be rejoiced, indeed, to observe a universal cor-rection of this fault, marring so seriously the beauty and consistency of our service; for the earnest response to this language of contrition is surely becoming in the sinner, and its very repetition may be blessed as a means of contribution is the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the township of Kingsey, on the River St. Francis, Mr. In the officiated as a Protestant minister, and the Protes-tart inhabitiang concetally of the great city of which he was

minister," in the rubric prefixed to the General Confession,-whether the petitions are to be successively taken up after the minister has completed them, or proceeded with after he has pronounced a few words only, as is usually done in the repetition of the Lord's Prayer and the Creed. We do not see why an uniformity of usage should not be maintained in all these cases; and it is our impression that the mode adopted in the latter impression that the mode adopted in the latter instances should be employed also in the former. It strikes us, too, that the adoption of the custom employed in the repetition of the Lord's Prayer and Creed, his less in it of stiffness and formality, and that more of brethren of the clergy, and to our readers in general, principles of the Apostolic Church to which they belong. natural warmth and fervour are implied in a repetition the death of another devoted servant of the sanctuary, as immediate as possible of the words of contrition which the REV. GEORGE ARCHBOLD, Rector of Cornwall, in the Minister pronounces. We must not render these remarks tedious by an which has deprived the Colonial Church of one of its, which has deprived the Colonial Church of one of its is he now fills. We have elsewhere copied from the Times and the numbers of every congregation of an early attendance at the house of God. It may not always be easy wholly to avoid this irregularity; but no serious or considerate Christian can help admitting the extreme inconsistency. Majesty's 68th Regiment of foot. For many years and impropriety of a late attendance. To be precluded, for example, by this cause, from a participation in the of the service, and one which it is supposed that the the offices of praise and thanksgiving which succeed .---Much exertion-more perhaps than is usually thought May 1823. His first ministerial labours were employnecessary-should be used to ensure an early, or at least a seasonable attendance in the house of God; for although it is true that the Sabbath is designed as a day that it is to be a day of indolence and inactivity. If, as is admitted, it is mercifully appropriated for the refresh-ment of the weary body, it is no less certain that it is designed in equal mercy as a gracious opportunity for forthering the interests of the immortal soul. of rest, there is nothing to encourage us in the opinion furthering the interests of the immortal soul.

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3.	Three Rivers	do.	do
1.	Sherbrooke	do.	do
5.	Freligsburgh	do.	do

5. New Carlisle d The Rules for the formation and government of District Committees, will be furnished to the resident Clergyman at each of the above-mentioned places, and any farther information which may be required may be obtained, by applica-tion to W. McTavish, Esquire, Secretary of the Diocesan

Committee S. P. C. K., at Quebec. I take this opportunity of reminding those among my brethren who are Missionaries of the Society P. G. F. that they should be unfailing in their attention to the duty of making an Annual Report to that body, respecting the state and progress of religion in their own neighbourhood, and, particularly, of furnishing any details, connected with their own labours or otherwise, which afford evidence of the racious presence of God with his Church, and the increased diffusion of a saving knowledge of His truth—at the same time not withholding the fact, where the aspect of things is ess encouraging, and the soil, at present, makes no adequate

I also wish to direct your attention to certain deficiencies prayer: we shall imagine its propriety to be fully con-ceded, at least by Church of England worshippers; so that we may confine ourselves to an earnest exhortation to all not to omit to participate in this humble and ap-propriate posture. For oftentimes, unhappily, a Chris-tian congregation presents the strange anomaly of a dithe habit should be cultivated, as a point of duty, in our congregations, of offering willingly, according to their means, for the work of the Service in the House of the Lord.

> I believe I could furnish some references which might be of use to you, I am, Reverend Sir,

Your affectionate brother, G. J. MONTREAL.

P.S.-Since writing this letter I have received a communication from the Secretary of the Society P. C. K., announcing the generous decision of that body to remit the whole of the debts due, from the Diocesan and District Committees, in the two Canadas; with the wise addition, however, of a rule that no books shall hereafter be forwarded to the Colonies, the amount chargeable for which shall not previously have been sent. I hope and trust that this pro-ceeding will supply a fresh stimulus in following up the principal object of this circular.

Lord Bishop of MONTREAL has been obliged, by the pressure of occupation, to postpone the Visitation of the Counties of Megantic and Beauce, in the District of Quebec, which had been appointed to take place, upon his return from Gaspé; and that it is possible that he may now be obliged to reserve the execution of that duty till after the formation of the winter-roads.

It gives us very great satisfaction to publish the following list of BENEFACTIONS TO THE CHURCH IN LOWER CANADA, and we trust it will prove an incitement to others in like manner to honour the Lord with their substance:---

The late venerated Bishop of Quebec bequeathed the bulk of his private library, in addition to the Episcopal Library, belonging to the See of Quebec, which was formed out of a bequest from Archbishop Tennison, in favor of the Colonial Sees, (when they should be created). His Lordship also bequeathed to the Church a small house with the land attached to it, which he owned in Lennoxville, near Sherbrooke, on the River St. Francis

The Widow of the late Rev. S. Mountain, of Cornwall, formerly Rector of Quebec, has given two hundred acres of choice land, to be selected by the Bishop of Montreal, in the

Mr. R. Symes, of Quebec, J. P., who has property in the those who build their faith upon the oracles of God.

township of Leeds, County Megantic, has made a present to the Church, in that place, of a marble font, with a small stand or moveable desk for the book, and kneeling stools for the minister and friends of the infant at christenings.

earth." he was a sound and faithful champion of that Church in whose cause it was his best happiness to be engaged.

Our departed brother had been for some time in a declining state of health,-caused partly by the hardships he endured as a zealous soldier of his earthly sovereign during the peninsular campaigns, and not least by the watchfulness and painfulness he underwent in the

service of his higher and heavenly Master. For more than twelve months past the earthly tabernacle appeared to be rapidly breaking up, and after a week and lingering state of health which, during that period, almost incapacitated him from the performance of his duties, he sank under a total prostration of strength, in the fifty seventh year of his age.

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church

We feel and believe that the Divine Providence has ordered all things well in this trying dispensation, and most fervently do we pray that God may be pleased to raise up amongst us many such ministers as he, to be a blessing to this Church and people.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILES COVERDALE. To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle. Edinburgh, Sept. 14.

If you should be under any difficulty with respect to the means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of these articles at such a moderate means of procuring some of the second s tant journal, be allowed to make a remark or two in connection with the subject.

It is certainly not superstition to pay peculiar regard to the remains of the best benefactors of mankind, above all to the remains of the best benefactors of the species who employ-ed their talents in advancing the spiritual interests of their fellow-creatures. He certainly wants some of the finest ele-ments of human feeling, some of the most benign sentiments of genuine religion, who could contemplate the tombs of such men as Howard, Cranmer, Ridley, and Hooker, with the same undiscriminating sentiment he would encounter the last photoes of the nucleuron and unknown of the data. abodes of the unknown and unhonoured dead. If the dust of Miles Coverdale could be separated from that of his partners in the narrow house, it should be deposited in one of our cathedrals, there to await the resurrection of the just.— The troubler, the destroyer of mankind, has his remains conveyed over the ocean from their original depository to while the enthusiastic wishes of his admirers, and certainly place of distinguished bonour should be assigned to all that earthly of that great and good man, and holy prelate, to whom this nation owes such deep and lasting gratitude. Nor is this all: the gratitude of protestants should manifest itself in the erection to his memory of some appropriate memorial, a memorial worthy of their principles and their means. Warriors have triumphal columns raised to perpetuate their names and prowess; and surely some monument should record the name and tell the character and labours of him who heroically warred with audacious error, and who put into our hands the weapons of Divine truth. Modified as put into our hands the weapons of Divine truth. Monned as the sentiment may be by the lapse of ages, it is melancholy to reflect that such is all we are privileged to do in the case of the excellent Bishop of Exeter, Miles Coverdale; like his Divine master, his days were clouded by poverty and dis-couragement—poverty so great that Bishop Grindal lamented that he who had been in Christ before them all, should have

that he who had been in Christ before them all, should inter-been left without the means of support. Perhaps, sir, it will be in your recollection that Miles Coverdale was one of the three-prelates by whose hands Parker was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury at the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth; that he was sub-sequently (whether not having accepted of, or not obtained an episcopal charge) minister of the parish of St. Magnus, near London Bridge, which charge he was necessitated to demit, owing, as is probable, to his hostility to some of the demit, owing, as is probable, to his hostility to some of the Court measures for conciliating the Roman Catholics; and this language of contrition is surely becoming in the sinner, and its very repetition may be blessed as a means of awakening more powerful emotions of that godly sor-row which all should feel and acknowledge. There seems to be no positive agreement as to the There seems to be no positive agreement as to the an operation of the congregation of

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, A SCOTTISH PROTESTANT.

There has been for some time in agitation amongst the influential members of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, a plan of erecting an episcopal college in Edinburgh, where a course of study similar to the formula to the Earlich unipurse of study similar to that pursued in the English uniresidies will be adopted. At a convocation of the bishops sideration, and measures, we believe, are now in progr the establishment of an institution which cannot fail of diffusing amongst the numerous and increasing body It is with heartfelt regret that we announce to our Episcopalians in Scotland, more accurate knowledge of the THE BISHOP OF CHICUESTER. - The appointment of Dr. Shutleworth is one that will give satisfaction generally to the friends of the Church. His talents and learning are of the bigh order real site it. high order well suited to the responsible station in the Church he now fills. We have elsewhere copied from the *Times* an article aperuring better the set of the ministheir resignations, and not in any way attributable to the prevalence of better principles amongst her Majesty's minis-ters generally. Dr. Shuttleworth was elected Warden of New College in 1822, and was Proctor in the year 1826. He gained the prize for the Latin poem (subject, Byzantium) in 1803, the same year that Bishop Heber gained the English prize. - Oxford Herald.

(To be concluded.)

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF THE POOR.*

The age in which we live is full of fearful warnings. The spirit of insubordination-of revolution-of the overturn of all most sacred and most dear-seems to be abroad throughout the earth, and the instruments of that spirit, every where, are the lower orders of the people. Excited by the oratory of demagogues,

From a Discourse delivered by Bishop Hopkins of Vermont. and acknowledged ambassador.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following Circular from the Lord Bishop of Montreal, which had been transmitted to the several Clergy of his | 1y he was appointed to the office of Visiting Missionary which had been transmitted to the several corespondences, being most anxious that a general co-opera-tion should be given, in both Provinces, to the carrying tion should be given, in both Provinces, to the carrying tion should be given, in both Provinces to the carrying tion should be given, in both Provinces to the carrying tion should be given. The destination of the Bishop returned to the dealer of the Bishop returned to the dealer of the Bishop returned to the dealer of the Bishop returned to the Bishop returned to the dealer of the Bishop returned to the Bishop so much pains to recommend. The Sermon alluded to was appointed to the Rectory of Cornwall, which he at the close of the first paragraph, we beg to remind our held until his death. renders, will be found in "The Church," of the 23d of

REV. SIR, --In conformity with suggestions already made among that portion of the Clergy whose cures were com-prehended in the Visitation of last winter, I am earnestly esirous of calling your attention to the duty and advantage of endeavouring, by the Divine blessing, to establish in this Diocese, as promptly as possible, an efficient and extensive onnection with the Society for Promoting Christian Know ledge; and I have thought that it might not be wholly useless, with this view, to send you a copy of a Sermon preached by myself on behalf of that Society, which you will receive

together with this letter. In furtherance of this important object, I would recom-In furtherance of this important object, I would recom-mend that every Clergyman of the Diocese who is not already connected with the Diocesan Committee at Quebec, or wifh any District Committee, should so connect himself with the least possible delay. The first step, however, in several instances, will be to promote the formation of addi-tional District Committee to promote the formation of addi-committee at Quebec, or the several instances and entitle de-tional District Committee, should so connect himself instances, will be to promote the formation of addi-committee at Quebec, or the several instances and the several instances tional District Committees, for which purpose I hope that, where it may be necessary, the Clergy, within certain limits, will meet together; and I would recommend that there be not force Committees in the Distribution of the second not fewer Committees in the Diocese than those of which the enumeration follows below:

1. Quebec Diocesan Committee. 2. Montreal District Committee. resident in the neighbourhood.

the Diocese of Upper Canada. This lamentable event,

previously, Mr. Archbold had evinced a strong predilection for the ministry of the Church; and upon retiring from the army at the period we have mentioned, he prosecuted his theological studies under the direction of the late Rev. B. B. Stevens, Chaplain to the Forces at Montreal, and was ordained Deacon in the month of ed at Quebec, as a co-adjutor in the important duties of that extensive charge to the present Lord Bishop of Montreal. It is almost needless to say that there, and in every other place which enjoyed the benefit of his the spring of 1824, he held for a short period the temporary charge of the parish of York (now Toronto) during the absence in England of the Venerable the Archdeacon, now Lord Bishop of Toronto; and subsequent-

Mr. Archbold was a person of great simplicity of fession, and, in an eminent degree, regarding the glory of his Divine Master and the salvation of souls as the "one thing needful" of ministerial exertion. Of great personal piety, of amiable and gentle deportment, of persuasive earnestness in declaring the counsel of God, of indefatigable zeal in all the branches of parochial duty, he was a most successful Minister; and while he won the affectionate regard of those with whom in Chriswon the affectionate regard of those with whom in Christian intercourse he was more immediately connected, he obtained the unfeigned admiration of praise, for his sanctity of manners and entire devotedness to his call-

It was our high privilege to be well acquainted with this excellent Christian, and, in the best sense of the expression, distinguished minister of the Gospel of Christ; and therefore we can testify the more sincerely, yes and the more painfully, to the great loss which the Church has sustained in his death. For we ought not to omit to add that, while for personal holiness of character and extraordinary zeal in the performance of his public duties he alars are superst filler and the second of the return of Walcot, several of public daties, he shone amongst "the excellent of the the parishioners were desirous of presenting some testimo

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE NEW BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

On Wednesday the 9th inst., the Bishop, attended by his chaplain, the Rev. — Melville, and his secretaries, John Burder, and Valentine Davis, Esgrs., arrived at the deanery, where he was received by the Dean, the Archdeacon of Brecon, and Canon Harries, canons residentiary. In the evenclergy. The statutable oaths having been administered by the Dean, they repaired in procession to the choir, where the Bishop was enthroned by the Dean, assisted by the Archdeacon and other dignitaries present. The service of the choir proceeded, and the Bishop having pronounced the blessing in a most solemn and affecting manner, the clergy retired to the yestry room, where they more severally preretired to the vestry room, where they were severally pre-sented to the Bishop by the worthy Archdeacon and the Dean. After a handsome entertainment at the Archdeacon's, the Bishop by the several provide the Archdeacon's,

The kind and friendly manners of the Bishop are the theme of universal praise. He seemed most anxious to in-dulge a kind interchange of feeling with his clergy, entering warmly into conversation with them on subjects of interest connected with the discussion of gainconnected with the diocese, and evidently desirous of gainfriend and chaplain), he requested a continuance of his ser-vices as his adviser and chaplain. The Dean, it is said, de-clined the honour for himself, but at the Bishop's request recommended the Rev. W. Thomas, late a public examiner of Output to here. consenting to ac-

The Rev. J. Colley has presented the sum of £500 towards the permanent endowment of Trinity Church, in the parish of St. Julian, in Shrewsbury.

NEW CHURCH AT BATH.—The foundation stone of a new church on Beacon Hill, Bath, was laid on Monday, by the Rev. C. A. Moysey, D.D., late Rector of Walcot, in which parish the new church will be situated, and late Archdeacon of Bath. The new building is to be dedicated to St. Stephen. When completed, the church will afford 1000 sittings without galleries. It will be in the gothic style, in the form of a crucifix, and will have a campanile or corbel bell-tower, with pinnacle and buttresses. The trowel which was used

Marchmont, near Quebec, 18th August, 1840.

⁴²⁴⁰ was speedily raised for the purpose. With great dis-interestedness Dr. Moysey declined receiving any personal ribute, preferring the appropriation of the sum thus col-lected to the erection of St. Stephen's Chapel. The land on which this building is about to be erected was a gift of the Rev. J. F. Woodham, the predecessor of the Rev. S. Wid-trington, to the Commissioners of the Incorporated Society drington, to the Commissioners of the Incorporated Society for Building New Churches.

NEW CHURCH AT CLAYGATE, SURREY .- The hamlet of Claygate is that part of the parish of Thames Ditton which extends southward of the Admiralty Semaphore on Cooper'shill. It contains about 500 inhabitants. The greatest part of that number reside within a mile of the site of the new The greatest part church ; but they are three miles distant from the old church, which is situate at the northern extremity of the parish, and there is no church at a less distance sufficiently spacious to afford them accommodation. A few months ago a gentle-man (the Rev. Frederick Bevan, Rector of Carleton Rode, Norfolk), while visiting in the neighbourhood, became acuainted with the condition of the place, and feeling con-inced that every hope of amelioration must be derived from e pastoral care of a resident clergyman, most generously offered the sum of £2000 for the permanent endowment of a church, provided sufficient funds could be raised for the erection of the building: £1100 have been collected, and the church is partly built. About £300 are still wanting to complete it. The inhabitants of the place are poor.

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY .- The committees for the months of August and September voted grants for eight additional clergymen and one lay assistant. The society how aids 275 incumbents, having under their charge an ag-gregate population of 2,025,456; or each, on an average, the charge of 7365 souls, while the average amount of their in-comes is only £162, and 135 of these incumbents are without parsonage-houses. Previous to the aid of the society only 300 clergymen were engaged in the pastoral care of the above-stated population. The existing grants are to prothe stipends for 290 clergymen and 45 lay assistants, at a charge to the society, when all the appointments shall be made by the incumbents, of £26,106 per annum. 221 cler-gymen and 40 lay assistants are now supported in their imortant labours by the society, at a charge of £20,341 per

bound in vellur were afterwards awarded. - Ecclesiastical Gazette.

On Tuesday evening the 25th ult., the Right Rev. JOHN urch, to seven persons. A large portion of the congregation attached to the church were prevented from being present to witness the interesting ceremony, owing to the con-Stant fall of heavy rain during the forenoon. In the after-noon His Lordship proceeded, by land, to Amherstburg and Colchester, whence he returned to this place on Friday evening, and proceeded on to Chatham the next morning in the start for the start of the start the steamer Brothers.-Sandwich Herald,

ADDRESS, FROM THE MINISTER AND EPISCOPAL CONGREGA TION OF THE TOWN OF GODERICH, TO THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO: OCTOBER 10th, 1840.

To the Right Reverend Father in God, John Lord Bishop of Toronto

We the undersigned Minister and Inhabitants of the Town of Goderich, members of the Episcopalian Church, cannot forego the opportunity which presents itself of con-Bratulating the arrival of your Lordship amongst us.

exemplary zeal, and unremitting diligence, which as hitherto distinguished the career of your Lordship, fully ssures us, that your elevation will be attended with conse tences favourable to the propagation of Christianity, and

we feel confident that the consideration of your Lordship will be directed to the interests of the Church of England a this portion of Her Majesty's Colony, secluded as it is from those temporal advantages which are common to a more popular We populous community.

e pray the All-wise Disposer of events will prosper your mbers of our pure Church in this Province, the princi-s of practical Christianity which afford solace in this rld, and promote cternal happiness in that which is to a. members of our pure Church in this Province, the princi-ples of practical Christianity which afford solace in this

bial of their esteem and respect; and a sum of not less than the Prince displayed the greatest patience and fortitude. His buildings lay, as well as the rigging-house, sail-loft, and all the the Pacha's positive and final refusal to listen to the arrangement the Frince assnayed the greatest particle and forfunde. This Royal Highness was bled twice on the same day, and again on Saturday. He is now in a very encouraging state; so much so, that Dr. Jager is of opinion, that to all appearance, nature con-tinuing to act as favourably as at present, the Prince may, in the course of six or eight months, be enabled to distinguish persons at a distance of three paces. This event has occasioned the highest satisfaction to all classes

This event has occasioned the ingless sansaction to all classes in Hanover, where the Prince is universally beloved; and we feel assured that our countrymen will cordially join in the prayers of the Hanoverian people, that by the blessing of Heaven his Royal Highness may ere long be entirely relieved from the calamity which he has so long and with such admirable fortitude endured.

-Hanover Gazette. The appeintment of Commander Corby to the Hospital at Greenwich, has caused a vacancy in the Ordinary at Portsmonth, but no officer has yet been named to fill it up.—United Service

The Admiralty have given orders to enter men, either for genesion; but to entitle them to the rating of landsmen they must have been accustomed to small craft and boats. One would fancy such persons to be ordinary seamen at least, and as such they should be received. Landsmen are landsmen. Many fine, active, young, able-bodied men, from the rural districts, have presented themselves, and as a matter of course, turned away, the orders not admitting such persons. Several of this description are to be seen with their little bundles walking Common Hard. Twenty or thirty in each line of battle ship would be found serviceable men. Send them out to the Mediterranean by fifties, for distribution. Orders were given on Saturday evening last to four companies of shipwrights in this yard to work 13 hours a-day on the Indus, 78,

on, of Hull. Under this project establishments have already been formed, and others are forming, which, being fixed on some point near to great shipping stations, may anticipate by some morning) being brought out. It is impossible to say the amount point near to great shipping stations, may anticipate by some hours, perhaps, the notice of arrivals; enable vessels, where it is desired not to enter the port, to pass on with new orders, to obtain pilots, a supply of provisions when wanted, assistance in cases of distress, and other facilities. When a sufficient number of Trinity Church, Taunton .- The Lord Bishop of Bath and these stations is formed at proper intervals over the whole coast Wells has munificently presented £100 towards the erection of this building, being his lordship's second subscription. ⁹¹ this building, being his lordship's second subscription, Somersetshire.—Bruton.—Pursuant to annual custom, the public examination of the boys of King Edw. Vith's Gram-mar School, at Bruton, Somerset, was held on Wednesday, the 17th July, in the presence of the Governors, and a large assemblage of friends and strangers, when, conformably with the statutes, at the recommendation of the Rer Henry Down building being his lordship's second subscription, Somersetshire.—Bruton.—Pursuant to annual custom, the public examination of the boys of King Edw. Vith's Gram-mar School, at Bruton, Somerset, was held on Wednesday, the 17th July, in the presence of the Governors, and a large to be accomplished by a code of signals, said to be extremely simple. Naut r. Arge. When the Franch hereare to the Countrient he statutes, at the recommendation of the Rev. Henry Deane, Rector of Gillingham, the Classical Examiner on this occa-sion, J. Wadham, son of T. Wadham, Esq., of Frenchay, was deelared the successful candidate for the Exhibition.— The Rev. Dr. Giles, late of the City of London School, gave his values is a sub to be exceeded with the state of the successful candidate for the Exhibition. his valuable services as Mathematical Examiner. Mr. Deane was assisted in his department by the Rev. J. G. Co-pleston, of Lamyatt, and the Rev. W. Barton Leach, of Sut-ton Montis. Prizes, consisting of books respectively con-nected with the particular subject of examination, chastely bound in yellum and amounting in value to more than (2000). n, and amounting in value to more than £20, The intrepid and gallant conduct of Captain M'Coag and the remainder of the crew of the Venerable, also deserves the highest praise, through whose exertions much valuable property belonging to those who perished, 20 in number (including the captain, mate, RACHAN, Bishop of Toronto, arrived at this town, and the At day administered the rite of Confirmation, in St. John's was saved. A Mons. Ratenaud was the only passenger who escaped. The agents of the Consul, Messrs. Barry and nephews, speak in high terms of the essential services rendered by a Mr. Fraus der Toil and a Mr. Michael van Brider, jun. The wreck In the after- of the Lise was sold in April, and produced gross £406 10s.--no

cargo was saved. WHIG-RADICAL OPPRESSION .- Several persons in a humble station in life have fallen victims to a conscientious support of the religion and laws of their country on the occasion of the late church rate contest at Rochdale. One remarkable instance has been brought under our notice. A gardener of the name of Fleming, who was in the service of a person at Whitworth, was instantly discharged because he dared to vote as his conscience dictated; and, we understand, several other similar cases have occurred in various parts of the parish. Such is the cowardly op-pression and vindictiveness displayed by the anti-rate party towards those who have not the power to contend with them. Manchester Courier.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL EDWARDS .- The death of this gallant sailor took place on Monday last, at Ringwood, Hants. He had been in a declining state of health some time, owing to his adbeen in a declining state of health some time, owing to his ad-vanced age (95 years). The deceased, with the exception of Sir Charles Nugent and Sir James Whitshed, was the oldest admiral of the navy, his commission, as admiral of the red, bearing date the 4th June, 1814. He was actively engaged throughout the American war, and when commanding the Atalanta, of 14 guns, was captured, after a gallant conflict, by the American frigate Alliance, of 40, in 1781. In 1793, then commanding the Terpsi-chore, he assisted at the reduction of the French West India Index Islands.

THE NAVY.

The Church.

which took fire a head, at one time appeared inevitably doomed but the wind shifting a point, and by the most strenuous exertion but the wind shifting a point, and by the most stremuous exertions of the engines, the progress of the fiames astern was stopped; but what appeared to be the cause of the prevention of this danger only carried it in another direction, as the roof of the shed adjoin-ing took fire, and the dense volumes of smoke for a time appeared to choke the flame. Beneath this shed were kept the figure-heads of some of the ships which, having borne the braut of the battle, and the ships which were a shift the same barbanes of were after the peace broken up; and these slight remembrances o were after the peace broken up; and these slight remembrances of their achievements were kept with a degree of pride. At the eastern end hung the flag of our never-to-be-forgotten naval hero, Nelson, under which he fought the battle of Trainlagar: and oppo-site, the flag of Lord Exmouth at the battle of Algiers. An attempt was gallantly made by a young man to save them, but the fire was too fierce, and the attempt was given up for the safety the fire was too fierce, and the attempt was given up for the safety

account can yet be collected as to the origin of the fire; no party has been at work on board the ship in which it originated for several weeks; at four o'clock there was nothing like fire seen, and shipwrights in this yard to work 13 hours a-day on the Indus, 78, in order to get her ready for sea. We believe the shipwrights of Sheerness and Plymouth yards have been ordered to work three hours additional daily.—Hampshire Telegraph. NAVAL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—A new system of telegraphic communication is in course of organisation, which promises very important results. Its author is Mr. B. J. Wat-ers of Hull. Under this provider activity is the second secon

Devouport, Sept. 28, 1840. The fire in the Arsenal was not entirely got under until lat of damage — certainly not so great as was stated in my letter of yesterday, as the Talavera was an old ship, and the estimate of her worth, if sold by auction, the usual mode of disposing of ships when unserviceable, is not above 20,0001, though to replace he with a new ship of the same class would be from 70,000l. to 80,000l. The other vessels must be estimated in the same way; but the loss of stores is immense. The shedk, covered as the were with painted and tarred paper, cost from 10,000/, to 12,000. were with painted and tarred paper, cost from 10,0001, to 12,0001. each: the cost, when covered with copper, is from 30,0001. to 13,0001. 30,0001. each. The granite facings of the docks are split to pieces. The fire was providentially stopped at the very point where the destruction would have been greatest, as preperly amounting in value to upwards of 5,000,0001 was deposited in the very building adjoining that where its progress was terminated. Those best adjoining that where is progress was terminated. Those occurs informed are yet disposed to place the act to the account of an incendiary. It is expected one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will come down to hold a court of inquiry.

DAMAGE DONE. The Talavera, 72, entirely burned.

The Imogene, 28, entirely burned.

The Minden so much charked and burned that she will, no oubt, he broken up or razeed to a frigate. The south dock and the inner middle dock destroyed; stone-

Four sheds, valued at about 40,000l. each.

An immense quantity of deck planking lately received. The Adelaide Gallery with all its contents, except the Royal George's capstan.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA .- The Princess Augusta expired at 17 minutes past 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, Sept. 22nd. at Clarence House St. James's, after a'long and very trying Ilness, which her Royal Highness bore with the utmost patience and meehness.

Throughout the progress of her painful malady, her Royal Highness exhibited the greatest resignation, fulfilling in the intervals of freedom from suffering, her religious and devotional duties. With the exception of a few hours previous to her decease, the Princess retained her consciousness to the last, or at least was easily routed to a state of consciousness; and during this painful trial her Royal Highness constantly maintained that amiability of temper which always characterised her .- St. James Chronicle.

Madame Laffarge has, we perceive, been found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour for life. A more shameless mockery of justice than this case has exhibited throughout cannot be conceived. The trial, if the newspapers do not helie it, would have disgraced a nation of savages. The decision of the jury appears to have been founded on the discovery in the body of M. Laffarge of the smaller possible quantity of arsenic (it having been distinctly shown that arsenical particles may sometimes be detected in the corpses of jersons who have not been poisoned), no proof-whatever having beet given by whom it was administered, if, indeed, it were administered at all. Laffarge appears to have been a most disreput-able ruffian. who had married his unfortunate wife merely for the purpose of getting possession of her property, and who had made carry his designs upon her into execution. His family seem to have been aardly more respectable. Whether the wretched woman

which the four combined powers have agreed upon with regard to his difference with the Porte."

HOLLAND.

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF HOLLAND .- The Amsterdam papers of Wednesday, announce the abdication of the King of Holland in favor of his son. It appears that his Majesty commubefore from the castle of Loo. A proclamation will be issued in before from the castle of Loo. A proclamation will be issued in a few days informing his subjects of his resolution. The Han-dlesblad says, that the king having summoned this prince and prin-cess of Orange to Loo, communicated his intentions to them in the presence of his friend Baron Fayel. He is said to have had aside his crown and retired to private life, for the purpose of accomplishing the union with a lady of his court, which encountered so much opposition from his subjects when first announced some twelve months ago.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Sept. 25.—Another insurrection has been suppressed. It appears that on the 12th inst. Col. Miguel Augusta de Souza, the chief of the insurgent band, expressed a desire to go into Spain. Several of his soldiers demanded the colors of their regiment, that they might return to their allegiance. The Colonel refused to couply except with his life. Murmurs immediately arose, and the result was, that the Colonel was killed by a volley fired by his own men. The officers of the revolt entered Spain, and the soldiers presented themselves to the officer commanding the troops who were marching against them.

SPAIN.

RESIGNATION OF THE SANCHO MINISTRY.—GENERAL Es-PARTERO APPOINTED PRIME MINISTER.—By a decree of the 16th inst, the Queen has accepted the resignation of the Sancho

ministry. By a decree of the same day, she has named General Espartero President of the Council of Ministers, conferring on him the pow-ers necessary to enable him to form the Cabinet himself.

General Espartero has accepted the office. Espartero is now the dictator of Spain, and the wretched figure log he will pursue a moderate course, remains to be seen. It is probable that he will observe some forms of propriety, and allow the ordinary march of government to be pursued; but the party who support him will not be content with any show of moderation, and in a few weeks he may expect to find a renewal of anarchy and disorder. It is not likely that he will readily forgive O'Donnel and the other officers who have resisted his power, and gathered round the unhappy Christina, at Valencia; nor will his followers pardon those moderados who, in their eyes, have taken the position once occupied by the Carlists. The immediate effect, however, of the recoaciliation of the Queen and Espartero will be favourable to Spanish prospects, but we are too much accustomed to the con-stant change of things at Madrid, to believe that the proposed set-

tlement will be of long duration. The Royal decree appointing Espartero minister had created a strong sensation in that capital. The junta had drawn up a a strong sensation in that capital. The junta had drawn up a fulsome address to Espartero, insisting that the Queen should publish a manifesto to the nation, reprobating the counsels of the traitors who had compromised the safety of the throne and endangered the public tranquillity, in which she was, moreover, required to accept their programme. Resolutions were also passed by this loyal and dutiful body, calling upon her Majesty to remove from her person and household all individuals who had induced her to enter upon a course of re-action, to annul the odious municipal law, and dissolve the Cortes, and convoke a new one, with specia powers to satisfy the demands of the people. Until these requi-sitions shall be complied with, the junta decline to lay down their arms. It was reported at Madrid that the Queen had summoned all the juntas to meet at Aranjucz, and adopt, in concert with Espartero, whatever measures they may consider called for in the present circumstances of Spain. General O'Donnell is said to have embarked for France. General Iriarte was guarded in his hotel by six officers and 40 National Guards.

CHINA. We have received the following communication from a highly

We have received the following communication iron a highly respectable correspondent:---St. James's Chronicle, "I send you in haste the following extract of a letter from Bombay, received by a friend of mine in Liverpool:-----After the vessels had destroyed the forts of the Bogue at the entrance of the Bocca Tigris, some troops and seamen were sent on shore to put them in a state of defence against the Chinese. The expedition then proceeded towards Whampoa, having pressed two Chinese pilots; but on reaching Second Bar, the passage for large vessels was impeded by the Chinese having taken the precaution to sink come large junks; however the smaller vessels and steamers will some large junks; however the smaller vessels and steamers will

UPPER CANADA.

EMIGRATION. RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AT A LATE MEETING IN

TORONTO. 1. Resolved, -- That for the purpose of promoting Emigration to this Colony from Great Britain and Ireland, it is expedient to form an Association of Landed Proprietors and other influential persons, to co-operate with the "British North American Colonial Committee" now established in London, which Committee is

on or before the third Monday in November next, a meeting of the Directors hereby appointed, together with those invited to be-come Directors for the other Districts, or the Presidents and the Vice Presidents of the respective Branch Societies, he called, for the purpose of framing a constitution and Bye Laws, and of issuing a Prospectus of the proceedings and intentions of the said Association.

Resolved,-That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, not only for his conduct in the Chair this day, but for his services in the promotion of Emigration upon this and upon former occasions.

W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff H. D. CHAIRMAN.

SECRETARY.

THOMAS ROLPH.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.

The undersigned, forming the Committee for the building of this harch, take the present opportunity of acquainting the public that it if heir intention, as soon as sufficient funds shall be raised, by donation and

tions or taking shares, will be good ad the amount for which they may 9. Billings, Esq., at the Court Kouse,

e. H. J. GRASETT, *Chairman*. ROBEET S. JAMESON, F. T. BILLINGS. H. BOYS. HENRY ROWSELL.

Rectory, Toronto, 22d Octobe

LIST OF PRESENT DON	GRS AND SUBSCRIBERS.	
s Excellency Sir G. Arthur,	Mr. George Walton, a	£25 0
K. C. H£50 0		25 0
ne Lord Bishop of Toronto. 25 0	Mr. H. Rowsell,	25 0
	Mr. George Moore,	25 6
ie Hon. J. H. Dunn, 25 0	Captain Strachan,	25 0
. Westmacott, 5 0	Mr. W. Lee,	25 0
essrs. Brooks, Brothers &	Mr. Richard Tuton,	25 0
Co., Montreal, 5 0	The Vice Chancellor,	50 0
essrs. Gilmour & Coulson, 1 5	The Hon. John H. Dunn,	50 0
	Mr. Robert E. Burns	25 0
	The Hon. Judge Hagerman,	25 0
	Dr. McCaul,	25 0
	Mr. T. Young,	25 6
r. Boys		

LADY accustomed to Tuition (lately arrived from the old coun-try) is desirous of obtaining a situation as GovEnness in a respect-le family, has no objection to the country,--Letters post paid, addressed M., Box 150 Post Office, Toronto; October 17, 1840.

ST. MAKY'S HALL, GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY. THE BISHOP OF NEW JERSEY, PATRON. THE BISHOP OF NEW JERSEY, PATRON. THE Winter term of this institution will commence on the first day of Nonember. The charges per term, of five months, for boarding, lodging, fuel, use of bedi, bedding and towels, all English branches, an-cient languages and Psalmody all \$106. Washing is charged at 50c, per dozen. Music with use of Piano \$15 per quarter, French \$7. 50., Drawing \$\$ per quarter. At the suggestion of several friends of the institution and in conse-quence of pecuniary depression of the country the following propositions are made:

made: A deduction of ten per cent will be made on all bills of the second , of fifteen per cent the third year, and of twenty per cent on subset

and on the provide the providence of the providence o

To those who send pupils for three or more years, nearing the third of their attendance to the several ornamental branches at the direction of the Frincipal, the whole charge for the term including washing (amounting as the several items do to about \$180) will be \$150.
 When three or more daughters of one family are educated at the Hall, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made on all bills.
 When more than five and less than ten pupils come from the same neighbourhood a deduction of fifteen per cent on all charges will be made on all when the number is more than ten, a deduction of twenty per cent.

per cent. One hundred dollars must be paid at the beginning of every term ;— and all money for the use of she pupils must be jeft with the Principal. No bills to be contracted by or for the pupils. When the term bills are not päid within ten days after the close of any term, a draft will be drawn, and the expenses charged. Address the Rev. R. T. GERMAIN, Chaplain, Principal Teacher and Head of the Family, St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J. 20, 15

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent Deteren the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay the amount of their accounts forthwith to W. M. Westmacott, by whom the binsiness will be continued, and who is duly authorised to receive and discharge the same. their accounts for payment to the said W. M. Westmacott, at Waterloo House, King Street. (Signed) W. M. WESTMACOTT. (Signed) FRANCIS LEWIS.

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place of great and increasing importance.

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on 1gs The part of the congregation, be made suf-briently so. Nor is this all—the same excellent Institution ready to extend her help to other congregations, nor an without hopes that the Canada Company, who have done to much for this District in a temporal point of view, will receive be induced to do something towards the arcalized and is constructed of the most durable material, being first haid in the blattam with one foot of brickwork, and over it large granite ion of its spiritual wants.

And permit me to indulge the hope, that the same blessed Spirit which thus induces our brethren in England to look with compassion on our spiritual destitution, and assist in its removal, will be found springing up in all parts of this fertile District, and especially in this town and neighbour-hood and the base of the same second seco hood, and that the hearts of this congregation will be opened to the building of a Church without farther delay for the egular ministrations of our holy religion

I thank you for your prayers, of which I stand greatly in the whole Province. (Signed) Goderich, 10th October, 1840.

JOHN TORONTO.

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE CALEDONIA.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF HANOVER .- It may be in the reollection of our readers that some months back Prince George of Ianover was pronounced by his medical advisers to be in a state ourable to the success of an operation, which Dr. Gracfe, the their reception. ninent oculist from Berlin, had arrived at Hanover to perform. e sudden death of this distinguished man unhappily intervened, and the operation on his Royal Highness was very properly postoned till application could be made in some quarter having proessional claims on the general confidence similar to those pos-essional claims on the general confidence similar to those pos-essed by Dr. Graefe. The skill and celebrity of Dr. Jager, the Vienna oculist, recommended him for selection. This gentleman, forthight ago, arrived at Hanover on a visit to his illustrious pa-lent, and after seeing his Royal Highness daily, he on Thursday ast, about a work. The his estical determined on onerating with-

REPLY. To the Rev. Robert Francis Campbell and Episcopal Congre-gation of the Town of Goderich. GENTLEMEN, --I receive with thankfulness your congra-balations on my arrival in this rising town, which bids fair. alations on my arrival in this rising town, which bids fair as the Capital of one of the most fruitful and splendid divi-sions of the Province, to become, in a very short time, a place of constructed of the first deck, a range of similar pillars as those on it, and of the same valuable material, present a beauti-The very kind manner in which you allude to my past services, feeble as they may have been, and the confiding home at the same time along the whole length of the same time along the same time along the same time along the same time the same time along the same time services, feeble as they may have been, and the confiring hope which you express, that consequences will follow my appointment to the Episcopal office favourable to the more general diffusion of Christianity among us, deserve my warmest acknowledgments.
You do me but justice in believing that my attention will be wholly and incessantly directed to the extension of our Holy Catholic Apostolic Church, the purest channel by which the truths of the primitive faith can be dispensed throughout this great Colony.
Already hath the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts taken you under its proteetion, and assigned a Salary to your worthy Parson, which, hough not equal to his decent maintenance, may with ordinary exertions on the part of the congregation, be made suf-

kewise be induced to do something towards the ameliora- the bottom with one foot of brickwork, and over it large granite stones, about 3 feet 6 inches in thickness, and each many tons in And permit me to indulge the hope, that the same blessed weight. The base of this dock is 230 feet in length, and of a proportionate breadth; but it will contain vessels of upwards of 300 feet in length, on the upper deck, owing to the manner in which it is constructed. At the west end of the dockyard excavations have been going on during the whole summer, for the purpose of making a dock of still greater dimensions, designed by Mr. Walker, engineer, and it is intended to lay the foundation stone in the course of a few days. The contractors for this dock, Messrs. Grissell and Peto, of York, road, Lambeth, have had g eat difficulties to contend with in making the excavations. At a few proportionate breadth; but it will contain vessels of upwards ot difficulties to contend with in making the excavations. At a few the Throne of Grace, that God would keep, succour, and fend his Church, and extend her blessed influence through the whole Derived and the blessed influence through perfect state of preservation, and the leaves were in many instances in layers six feet thick. Under these was a considerable bed of in layers six feet thick. Under these was a considerable bed of concrete like blue clay, all of which had to be gone through before a safe gravelly bottom could be found. This has now been obtained, but not without great interruption.from powerful springs rising in all directions, and it has required the constant and un-ceasing exertion of a forty-horse power steam-engine pumping night and day to enable the men to proceed with their labours.— The dimensions of this dock will be 300 feet at the base, and as it will be constructed on the improved principle, it will educe of a The dimensions of this dock will be 500 result in base, and as it will be constructed on the improved principle, it will admit of vessels of 400 feet in length on the upper deck. This is con-siderably larger than any ever yet made, but it is anticipated that steam-vessels of this gigantic size will be laid down when docks steam-vessels of this gigantic size will be laid down when docks capable of containing them for fitting and repairing are ready for

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA AND PRESIDENT. FROM OUR ENGLISH FILES

THE ROYAL NAVAL ARSENAL .- HALF A MILLION OF PRO-PERTY DESTROYED.

From the Devonport Telegraph.

BY THE ACADIA.-AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

Friday morning

ceived the following most important telegraphic despatch : Marseilles, Oct. 1, half-past 9.

the night, and the allies took possession of it. "The Oriental, which quitted Alexandria on the 24th, makes known that the firman deposing Mehemet Ali, had been commu-nicated on the 21st to his Highness by the Consuls General of the Four Powers, who instantly struck their flags, and retired on board their shipping.

" Director of the Telegraph Flocon. "The above is the most important and alarming intelligence that could be received, as members of the French Government have said that if the treaty were executed *a Poutrance*, there must be war. I dare not say more to alarm the public mind, but I view it as most fatal news, and I have good reason to do so."

85, and no takers. Purchasers were, however, shortly afterwards Gamble, John Gamble, George Gurnett, Francis Hewson,

disease is said to be one of the suffer and aneer on predict of the Suffer and his offer through Rifat Bey to surrender Candia and Adama, are believed funds of the Association the sum of 20s. or upwards, shall become funds of the Association the sum of 20s. or upwards, shall become to have been a mer *ruse* to gain time, and had this offer been ac-cepted, he would probably not have abided by them.

The intelligence from Beyrout is extremely contradictory. It supplies going towards the coast.—The Governor of Beyrout has, on the other hand, literally offered a reward for the head of Lord Ponsonby's dragoman, Mr. Moore. He is, however, safe on board the Commander's ship. The city is now blockaded by a very strong squadron, consisting of the Powerful, the Edinburgh, the mathematical definition of the same definition of the This news arrived to day about 2 o'clock, and immediately cau-

This news arriver of the second seco

The excitement in Paris must also be very great

Ministers here, it is said, took into consideration the proposi-tions of Mehemet Ali, as to whether the treaty between the four suitan of ins late of the quadruple freaty should be able to the share of the share French seemed to think the last propositions made by Mehemet All were transmission of the second state of t FROM OUR ENGLISH FILES. of Dr. Jager, the This gentleman, DREADFUL FIRE AT DEVONPORT.—PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF This gentleman, DREADFUL FIRE AT DEVONPORT.—PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF DREADFUL FIRE AT DEVONPORT.—PARTIAL PROFILE AT DEVONPORT.—PARTIA alterable determination to execute the treaty to the very letter of it, and the risk of all consequences. War, now, lowers dark and thick in the horizon of European politics. And when the first

and, in connexion with the British North American Colonial Committee of London, to establish such a system of emigration and Colonization as will be beneficial, not only to the Emigrant, but to the Mother Country and this Colony—to assist the Emi-grant by information, in the procurement of employment, and in he location of lands-to form branch Societies in the several Dis-"I hasten to inform you that the French Government have re-reved the following most important telegraphic despatch : willing to dispose of, either as a free grant, or by sale-to appoint " Malta, Sept. 27 .- The Prometheus, which left Beyrout on in the several District Towns, also in Montreal, Quebec and New " Maita, Sept. 27.— The Frometheds, which left Beyrout on the 20th, arnounces that, after a bombardment of nine days, which reduced the town to ashes, the Egyptians evacuated the town in the night, and the allies took possession of it. "The Oriental, which quitted Alexandria on the 24th, makes known that the firman deposing Mehemet Ali, had been commu-Britain and Ireland, in the promotion of emigration and colonization-and generally, by every means in its power, to aid, comfort and assist, our fellow subjects from the British Isles upon their arrival in this Colony.

view it as most fatal news, and I have good reason to do so." The above intelligence has produced a complete panic in this city, and Consols have fallen nearly 1¹/₄ per cent., viz., form 87²/₅ to 86²/₄. We may also add that 100,000 Consols were offered at 85, and no takers. Purchasers were, however, shorly offered at 86, and no takers. Purchasers were, however, shortly atterwards obtained at that price. Ten thousand additional troops have been ordered to embark at Constantinople for Cyprus. We have already stated that Mehe-met Ali either was or feigued to be seriously indisposed. His disease is said to be bile on the Spine, an affection peculiar to the Nile. His late apparent humility to the Sultan, and his offer through Rifet Roy to surrender Candia and his offer 5. Resolved,—That every person subscribing annually to the Sultan and his offer 5. Resolved,—That every person subscribing annually to the Sultan and his offer through Rifet Roy to surrender Candia and his offer through Rifet Roy to surrender Candia and his offer through Rifet Roy to surrender Candia and his offer through Rifet Roy to surrender Candia and his offer through Rifet Roy to surrender Candia and his offer through Rifet Roy to surrender Candia and his offer through Rifet Roy to surrender Candia and his offer through Rifet Roy to surrender Candia and his offer through Rifet Roy to surrender Candia and his offer through Rifet Roy to surrender Candia and his offer through Rifet Roy to surrender Candia and his offer through Roy and the surface and his offer through Roy and t

at the first and all subsequent annual elections. 6. Resolved,—That the affairs of the Association shall be con-The intelligence from Deptode is extremely contrainerory. It is said that Commodore Napier has made prizes of some Egyptian ships he had already seized, and that he continues to interrupt all rectors, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, three Trustees and a Solici-rectors, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, three Trustees and a Solici-

Thunderer, the Ganges, the Benbow, the Castor, the Carysfort, and the Gorgon steamer. that the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Branch Societies be, ex-officio, Directors of this Association-but until such Branch Societies be respectively formed and in operation, the following gentlemen be invited to become Directors pro tem. for their re-

Brock-The Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere, Admiral Vansittart,

Shade, Esqrs, Gore-Sir Allan N. McNab, the Hon. A. Fergusson, and J. M.

White, Esq.

Niagara-Robert Dickson, James Lockhart, Esqrs. and Dr. Joseph Hamilton

stle-Charles Rubidge, George S. Boulton, Esqrs. and

Toronto, Upper Canada, 30th September, 1840. WATERLOO HOUSE. October 1, 1840.

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October 1, 1840. T HE Subscriber begs to inform the Ladies and Genthemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive during this month his supply of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, suited to the approaching season : Con-sisting of French and English Merioos, plasin and figured Mousseline de Laines and Chalys, Hosiery, French Kid and Lace Gloves, Prints, bleached Cottons, &c. 13-tf W. M. WESTMACOTT.

THE undersigned begs to return that is to his friends, and the public generally, for the favors conferred upon him while in the firm of WERTMACOT & LEWIS, and to filorm them that (having withdrawn from that firm) he is now about commencing business as a COMMISSION AGENT, and he flatters jumself that, from the long experience he has had in business generally in the colories, he will be enabled to afford satisfaction to those with whom he may have any transactions. TRANCIS LEWIS.

Toronto, 1st October, 1840. *** Office, for the present, at Mr. Henry Rowsell's, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street.

NOTICE.

THE STEAMBOAT ST. GEORGE,

W ILL leave this Port, during the remainder of the season—Mondays at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Kingston, touching at Port Hope, Cobourg, and Oswego. She will leave Kingston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, for Nia-gara, touching at Oswego, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton. Toronto, Sept. 29, 1840. 13-tf

BIRTH.

At Eildon Hall, Georgina, Upper Canada, on the 2d October, the Lady of Charles Sibbald, Esq. of a daughter.

In Kingston, on Wednesday, October 14, Mrs. McPherson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Meadow Bank, Isle Jesus, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Arthur Ross, Esq. of Montreal, to Elizabeth Isa-bella, eldest daughter of Arthur Webster, Esq. of the former place. At Niagara, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. Robert M Gill, Mr. Robert MacKay, Merchant, of Toronto, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Donald MacKay, of Borgie, Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

At Osnabruck, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Romain Rolph, Simon Clarke, Esq. Lieut. of the late Regt. of Canadian Volti-geurs, to Miss Ann, second daughter of the late William Stanton,

Deputy Assistant Commissary General, of Amherstburg, On Friday, the 9th inst., at St. Géorge's Church, Clarke, by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Alexander Grant Allan, Esquire, of Barrington, near Cobourg, to Charlotte, only daughter of Lieut. Colonel Cox, Particular Service, Commanding at Whitby.

DIED.

DIED. At Cote St. Louis, near Montreal, on the 5th inst., aged about 70, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with patience and fortinde, the Hon. Pierre De Rocheblave, formerly a partner in the North West Company. He was a native of Louisiana, but came, at an early age, to Canada, where he continued to reside du-ring his life-time. Mr. De Rocheblave justly acquired the repu-tation of a good and loyal subject, and always enjoyed the confi-dence alike at the Government and neurole of the Province. He dence alike of the Government and people of the Province. He was one of the oldest Magistrates of Montreal, the West Ward of which he represented for several years in the House of Assembly He was in active service during the last war with the United States as Major in the Canadian Voyageurs, was Lieut. Colonel in the Militia at the time of his death, and Member of the Executive, Legislative and Special Councils of the Province.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Oct. 23 :-D. H. Gesner, Esq., rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. F. G. Elliott, add. sub. and rem.; J. M. Babington, Esq., A. McPherson, Esq., rem.; A. MacLean, Esq.; B. Jackson, Esq., rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. A. N. Bethune, rem.; Rev. H. Patton, add. sub.

The following have been received by the Editor :-

Lord Bishop of Montreal, (2); Rev. M. Willoughby; T. S. Shortt, Esq.; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. T. S. Brittan; T. Baines

BOMBARDMENT AND DESTRUCTION OF BEYROUT. From the London Morning Herald.

Paris, Oct. 2, half-past 8,

SCRAPS FROM MY JOURNAL. NO. V.--- HAMBURGH.

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In Hamburgh every thing seems intended for use, little or nothing for show. Its public buildings have little to attract observation, and, though an ancient city, its antiquities command little attention. Of the sixteen Churches which it contains, eleven are very small, and five large; and of these latter, those of St. Michael and St. Peter are remarkable for their elegant spires, and that of St. Nicholas for its fine chimes. The established religion is the Lutheran; but all sects and denominations have perfect toleration; from the Jew to the Roman Catholic, all are invited here to exercise their industry, and left to find the road to heaven in their own way .--The consequence is, that there is very little appearance of any religion. On Sundays, you hear the bells of the churches tolling in the morning, and the streets are pretty quiet till eleven or twelve o'clock, but then the hubbub begins. Shops are opened, the Cafés are crowded; if the weather be fine, a large part of the population resort to the country taverns, where regular tables d'hote are prepared on this day; and in the evening, the theatre, the opera, and the ball-rooms are crowded.

The Exchange is a singular looking building, being like nothing but a large ball-room propped up upon wooden pillars. To what uses the air-propped room is devoted, I cannot say; but the merchants assemble under its shade and in the open space immediately around it. Here, for about an hour each day, a great many people are collected; more, indeed, I should think, than ever upon the Royal Exchange in London. This would seem to indicate, what I believe is the fact, that the business of Hamburgh is more subdivided, and that, directly or indirectly, a greater proportion of its merchants are interested in foreign bill transactions.

Great part of the business of the city is, however, transacted in the Börsen Halle, which is crowded from the morning till late in the afternoon, and may be called the Stock Exchange for the paper credit of continental Europe. It is a large and long room, lighted from the roof by a multitude of little windows. Upon entering, you encounter a low railing or bar which runs all across, and outside of which are sold cakes, liqueurs and cigars; of these last the consumption is immense, for, though the room within is so crowded as literally to present the appearance of a moving mass of human beings, yet every individual is smoking; every one has in his mouth either a cigar or a pipe. The odour and the smoke, accumulated in a covered room, from so many human vomitories, can be more easily imagined than described; indeed the scene, looking from the bar, would sometimes put me in mind of a mussel bank in a fog covered with sea fowl, pecking, and twisting, and getting their suppers before they go to roost.

Upon the left hand side, nearly half way to the top, is a staircase which leads to the News Room and Library of the Börsen Halle. These are contained in two rooms, where you find all kinds of Newspapers from every country, and in every language; and also English, French, and German Magazines and Reviews. The library contains a considerable collection of books, consisting chiefly of useful publications in French and German; the whole establishment being very well got up, and creditably managed. One side of at least one of the rooms is composed almost entirely of glass windows, whence, as you con over your newspaper, you can ever and anon look down upon the noisy crowd in the Börsen Malle below, and inhale the perfume of the tobacco, which, though not of a nature to stimulate to "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," is, I doubt not, equally useful, as a narcotic, to still the wild spirit of speculative enterprise, and produce in its stead that calm composure of contemplation, which befits the calculation of nice variations in the exchanges, and the balancing of mercantile credit over half the world.

The Dank of Hamburgh is nearly as celebrated as that of Venice, and more so than was that of Amsterdam. It is entirely a bank of deposit; issues no promissory notes or bills; and advances money on pledges of jewels, but not on discounts. The object of its institution, which took place in 1619, was, to establish a permanent and uniform currency, and so place the exchanges with foreign countries upon a stable footing. Before its establishment, all money transactions took place in metallic currency, which, being composed of the coins of all the neighbouring princes and states, was both complicated, from the diversity contained in such a mixture, and was also of very uncertain value, from the rapid deterioration of these foreign coins, to which it was impossible that any effectul check could be applied. Deposits are received, not in current money, but in bullion, regularly assayed, and of a certain degree of fineness. The bank is very seldom required to make any issue of specie. When a merchant makes a deposit, he receives credit for the value in the books of the bank; this he makes use of, not by withdrawing the specie from the bank, but by giving to his creditor a transfer order on his account. In this way, the amount of the credits in the bank, which are possessed by the Hamburgh merchants, may be considered as representing the labria, in comforting the persecuted people among the mercantile capital of the place, which is made circulating woods and mountains. But when the sufferers were so and available by means of these transfer orders or checks. closely hunted, we could hardly expect the preachers to The profits of the bank arise from a charge of two escape. At the instance of the inquisitor, they were schillings on the mark, or about four initiation per cent, and both apprehended. Negrino was starved to death in from the interest arising from advances on jewels .-- prison at Casueza. At this place Paschali was detained Bank money, being of a permanent value, soon came to in confinement eight months, whence he was sent pribe of greater price than the mixed and uncertain coinage soner to Naples, with the view of being conducted to in common use, and it still bears generally a premium or Rome. The patience with which he endured the cross, agio of nearly 25 per cent. This agio varies, however, appears from the sensible and ardent letters which he of fundamental errors in one Church, and that those errors are according to the demand; if, from the increase of such addressed to the persecuted church of Calabria, to his transactions as are usually settled for in bank money, it afflicted spouse Camilla, and to the church of Geneva. becomes in request, the agio increases, and the reverse. In one of these he this describes his journey from Cosenza Church in which God hath sealed us to himself in baptism.—Dr. The affairs of the bank are conducted with great to Naples :- "Two of our companions had been prevailpublicity. The situation of Hamburgh, and the vast extent of its account, and we know not what they will suffer at Rome, water communications, render its trade chiefly, if not whither they are to be conveyed, as well as Marquet and almost entirely, one of transit. Its value is enormous, myself. The Spaniard, our conductor, wished us to give amounting, if you add imports and exports together, to him money to be relieved from the chain by which we the surprising sum of about fifteen millions sterling were bound to one another; yet, in addition to this, he how contrary soever these two vices seem, yet they are contrary, annually. The duties, which are levied by the city put on me a pair of handcuffs, so strait that they entered but just like East and West, they lie directly in a line, and meet upon this vast trade, are almost nominal, being about into the flesh, and deprived me of all sleep; and I found one-eighth per cent on exports, and one-half per cent on that, if at all, he would not remove them until he had imports. The whole revenue of the corporation is about drawn from me all the money I had, amounting only to grows weary of that burdensome folly he seldom fails to turn athe-£150,000, of which about one-fifth is derived from the customs, and four-fifths from assessed taxes. The constitution of Hamburgh has about as many checks and counter checks, as had that of Venice in her hard ground, without any covering; and in this condition palmy days. Its executive proper, consists of a senate we remained for nine nights. On our arrival at Naples of twenty-eight members, who receive annual salaries, we were thrust into a cell, noisome in the highest degree, and who, though they have no right of hereditary, from the damp, and the putrid breath of the prisoners.' succession, have that of filling up vacancies in their own number. The citizens act by delegation in different his brother arrived from Coni, with letters of recommenways; by a commission of fifteen, called the council of dation, to ask his liberty. With difficulty this brother ern by turns, and 'tis hard to say which is the most abominable elders; by the council of sixty; and by the assembly of obtained an interview with him, in the presence of a one hundred and eighty. Each of these bodies has a judge of the inquisition. He gives the following des- the next as foolish in their penance: and thus their whole life is right to confer with the senate. The senate has the cription of this first interview :- "It was hideous to see sole initiative in making laws, and their adoption or him, with his bare head, and his hands and arms lacerejection depends upon these representatives of the rated with the small cords with which he was bound, like citizens. must be of the Lutheran faith, and hold property to the him, I sunk to the ground.

of trade, citizenship is, however, very easily acquired ; for this very obvious reason, that the prosperity and almost existence of the town depends upon its being made a rendezvous for foreigners.

Hamburgh was founded in the ninth century by Charlemagne, and was originally a fort called Hammenburgh. The excellence of the situation which his sagacity selected soon attracted trade and drew a population around it. For three or four centuries it struggled slowly to importance, till about the year 1200, it formed that association with Lubeck which was the commencement of the Hanseatic league. Its progress then became more rapid, and its history was henceforth inseparably connected with that of the confederacy of which it was the origin.

That singular league was, like many other anomalous combinations in the middle ages, called into being by the same necessity for protection and redress of injuries which produced knight errants in chivalry, the Santa Hermandad, in Spain, and the dread tribunal of the Vehme, in Germany. About the twelfth century the European world was in a state of confusion; some of its more northern states were almost wholly barbarous, and inhabited by people knowing little either of law or religion, while the rest was parcelled out into feudal nonarchies, tormented with a turbulent array of unruly Barons. In either of these, property and trade were alike insecure. The barbarian cared little about the trader or the rarities which he dealt in, and the Baron was too fond of replenishing his exhausted exchequer by the easy plunder of a merchant's wares. Law had then no moral force; and therefore it was necessary that physical power should be brought forward to enforce quiet and security. We observe accordingly that all the earlier trading communities rose into importance

solely by combining the might of the sword with their mercantile speculations. Venice, Pisa, and Genoa originally carried their trade only where their fleets ould make them respected and no farther, and so was it with Hamburgh.

While such a condition of affairs operated as a general stimulant to the combination of power with merchandise, the Hanseatic league seems to have been specially called into existence by the transition state of society on the coasts of the Baltic. In the eleventh century, these were nearly a terra incognita. But shortly afterwards, the Kings of Denmark, the Dukes of Saxony and other Princes, conquered Pomerania and the German shores; and the Teutonic Knights did the same by Prussia and Poland. Pending such conflicts, mercantile transactions were attended with double peril, and therefore, that advantage might with safety be taken of the changes which were thus producing, a close union was entered into between Hamburgh and Lubeck; which proved so successful, that their alliance was eagerly courted by other cities. In the fifteenth century, the confederacy comprised nearly eighty cities, and the power of the league was so great as to become an object of fear and jealousy to many of the European Princes. In London, as the merchants of the steelyard, we find them lending money and presenting large gifts to the kings and nearly monopolizing the trade of England; and we see them also vested with the same authority and splendour at Novogorod, in the interior of Russia, while even far in the interior, their factories were established and flourishing.

Such was the mercantile source and progress of the Hanseatic league; as noble a combination of merchants as the world ever saw. But we should do them great injustice if we considered them as a body caring for nothing but trade; thinking of nothing but gain; making friends of nothing but the mammon of unrighteousness. While they managed their concerns with the nicest calculation of profit, while they stimulated the populavessels might be more fully laden with the produce of vently calling upon God.-Blair. this labour; the pennants of their navies and the flags of their factories carried healing in their folds, and

scattered with every breeze the seeds of gentler arts, of peaceful industry and comfort. "In order to accomplish their purpose, of rendering the Baltic a large field

cannot fall to the ground without the will of God? of power exerted without an object; of energies, of hopes, of sym-Comfort yourself in Christ Jesus, for the present troubles pathies, terminating in nothing. If, on the contrary, it be true, are not to be compared with the glory to come.'

" 'No more talk!' exclaimed the judge. the judge to remove him to a less horrid prison.

" 'There is no other prison for you than this.' " 'At least show me a little pity in my last days, and God will show it to you.'

"'There is no pity for such obstinate and hardened criminals as you.'

"A Piedmontese doctor, who was present, joined me in entreating the judge to grant this favour; but he remained inflexible.

" 'He will do it for the love of God,' said my brother. " 'All the prisons are full,' replied the judge.

" 'They are not so full but that a small corner can be spared for me."

"'You would infect all who are near you by your mooth speeches.'

"'I will speak to no one who does not speak to me." " 'Be content, you cannot have another place.'

"'I must then have patience,' replied my brother." In Paschali we see an instance of the power of the cospel supporting the soul in the most protracted sufferings. In a letter to his former hearers, like another Paul in his second epistle from Rome to Timothy, and like him, when about "to be offered," he thus expresses himself: "My state is this: I feel my joy increase every day as I approach nearer the hour in which I shall be offered as sweet-smelling sacrifice to the Lord Jesus Christ, my faithful Saviour; yea, so inexpressible is my joy, that I seem to myself to be free from captivity, and I am prepared to die, not only once, but many thousand times, for Christ, if it were possible; nevertheless, I persevere in imploring the Divine assistance by prayer, for I am himself, and not upheld and directed by God." Shortly before his death he thus addressed his brother :---

"I give thanks to my God, that, in the midst of my long-continued and severe affliction, there are some who wish me well; and I thank you, my dearest brother, for the friendly interest you have taken in my welfare. But as for me, God has bestowed on me that knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, which assures me I am not in an error, and I know I must go by the narrow way of the cross, and seal my testimony with my blood. I do not dread death, and still less the loss of my earthly goods; for I am certain of eternal life, and a celestial inheritance, and my heart is united to my Lord and Saviour." When his brother urged him to yield in some degree, with a view of saving his life and property, he replied, "Oh! my brother, the danger in which you are involved gives me more distress than all I suffer or have the prospect of suffering; for I perceive that your mind is so addicted to earthly things as to be indifferent to heaven."

At last, on the 8th of September, 1560, he was led to the conventual church of Minerva, to hear his process publicly read; and the next day, the 9th of September, he appeared, with the greatest fortitude, in the court adjoining the castle of St. Angelo, where he was burnt in the presence of the pope and a party of cardinals. Pius IV. wished to feast his eyes with the punishment of that man who had maintained the pope to be antichrist; at every intermediate point along the northern seas, and but he and his cardinals could have wished either that they had been in another place, or that Paschali had been mute, or the people deaf; for the martyr expressed many sentiments from the word of God against the pope which caused him considerable uneasiness. In the midst of the flames, he courageously censured his projecutors, summoning them to appear before the throne of the Lamb, to give an account of their cruelties and barbarities, and of their heresies, superstitions, and idolatries, with which they have defiled the church. The martyr caused these dignitaries to gnash their teeth with rage; tion of northern Europe to more severe toil, that their he deeply affected all the other witnesses, and died fer-

The Garner.

A CAUTION AGAINST SCHISM.

all then around us is order, regularity, and symmetry; a necessary and beautifully contrived intermediate step in a creation slowly "When we were about to part, my brother begged but securely ripening into perfection and purity. Listen to the sceptic, and we have no acknowledged moral law, but the mere suggestions of our own fancy, and our arbitrary and fluctuating speculations upon the dignity of virtue, and the deformity of vice. Consult the Christian, and he will point to the tables of an inspired law, admitting of no misinterpretation or compromise, as his infallible rule of conduct. According to the one belief, this imperfect world is, for aught we know, the whole object of our existence. According to the other, it is a state of trial and of wholesome discipline, in which our faculties are matured and improved previously to the commencement of a better. Believe those, and our highest pleasures savour of bitterness. Hear these, and our most excruciating sufferings are consecrated by a blessing, as bringing us nearer to God. There we have a capricious and gratuitous creed, admitting which to be true, we must acknowledge history to be false. Here a dispensation guaranteed by all the analogies of our nature; by unbroken tradition; by the operation of miracles; by the preaching of eye-witnesses; and by the blood of martyrs.-Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth.

CHRIST'S HUMAN SYMPATHIES.

God approaches us in the form of man, and in the character of a friend and brother. He meets our sympathies. He presents to us every familiar feature and lineament of a common nature, so that we see, as it were, ourselves, only in brighter exhibition, in Him. His bosom seems to heave, and his heart to beat, as ours do. He is touched with the feeling of our infirmities, and tempted like as we are. He has human affections within his spotless breast, and (may we not add?) tastes and relishes for innocent enjoyments, corresponding to all that is pure within us. He was observant of, and often turned to, the simple objects of the surrounding scene; from the rising of the universal sun, to the drapery convinced that man is a miserable creature when left to which adorns the wild unheeded flower. That children were interesting to His mind, appeared on more than one occasion. When

they brought infants to Him, that He should touch them, and when He beheld the artless group of little ones around Him, and saw the earnest, anxious looks of the mothers, who had, in all probability, led them there; his heart seems to have been much engaged. That he was both affected and excited by this touching scene, appears from His sharp rebuke of those who would have kept these children from Him; from the energy of his declaration, that "of such is the kingdom of God;" and from the parental tenderness with which "He took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them !" That he was alive moreover to the claims and endearments of special attachments and peculiar friendships, we learn from His allowing a place in His

own bosom to the disciple whom he loved; and from His mingling His tears with those who wept around the grave of Lazarus. The ties of kindred, and bonds of natural affection, were closely entwined around His feeling heart. Nor is it possible for imagination to conceive a more touching proof, that He was not insensible

to these soft impressions, than that amidst the agonies of the cross, the case of His mother engaged His thoughts, and pressed upon His mind. He who during His own pilgrimage had neither ome, nor "where to lay his head", was, while in the last pangs of struggling nature, employed in securing some humble shelter for His only earthly parent. "When Jesus therefore saw his mother, and the disciple standing by, whom he loved, he saith unto is mother, Woman, behold thy son! Then saith he to the disciple, Behold thy mother !" One who knew him as St. John did, was at no loss to take his meaning. "And from that hour, that disciple took her unto his own home."-Rev. H. Woodward.

CHRIST'S SECOND COMING.

He cometh, indeed! But how changed! how different his appearance from what it was! How shall we be able to conceive of it as it deserves, to raise our thoughts from the voice of the tender babe in the manger, bewailing our sins that brought him thither, to the voice of the Son of God, from which the heavens and the earth shall fly away, and no place be found for them any more for ever! Yet so it is. Behold, he who came in swaddlingclothes, cometh with clouds. He who came to preach the day of salvation, cometh again to proclaim the day of vengeance. He who was led as a lamb to the slaughter, leads his ten thousands to the prey, as the lion of the tribe of Judah. He who cried not. nor lifted up his voice against his enemies upou earth, thunders with the glorious voice of his excellency against them from heaven. He who never brake a bruised reed, rules the nations with a rod

A CARD.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has open exampled on a church Street, adjuining the Ontario House

the nation of temporarity residing at the principal Hotels, he has open-commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, or SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c. A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other ritcle in his line, will be kept on hand. Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on

Toronto, September 17, 1840.

STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOKS. THE Subscribers have always on hand a large and general assoration of PLAIN, FANCY, AND MISCELLANEOUS STATIONER

consisting, among other articles, of— FOLIO POST, QUARTO POST, FOOLSCAP, POTT, AND NOTE PAPERS, of every description and quality, Quills, Black Lead-pencils, Slates, Slate-pencils, Ink, Ink-powders, Drawing Paper, Drawing pencils, Cards, Wax, Wafers, Memorandum Books, Copy Books, &c. &c. which, as they import direct from the English and Scotch manufacturer, they can supply to Merchants, Stationers, and others, on advantageous errms.

Their stock of SCHOOL BOOKS is also extensive, having received ge supplies of those in general use in Canada, and published cire litions of Murray's large Grammar, Murray's abridged do., Walkin me's Arithmetic, Manson's Primer, the Primer, by Peter Parley, ju nd the Canadian School Atlas, containing ten coloured maps. BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every description for sale, or made

order to any pattern. ARMOUR & RAMSAY, St. Paul Street.

Montreal, September, 1840.

CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, THE Subscribers are receiving, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. SHUTER & PATERSON. 13-12w

Toronto, 26th September, 1840. AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH,

BY the Rev. Henry Caswall, price 12s. 6d. for Sale at Henry Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto. JUST PUBLISHED.

DY Henry Rowsell, Toronto, CAMERON'S DIGEST, of eases determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, from Michaelmas erm, 10th George IV, to Hilary Term, 3d Victoria. Price-10s. g Toronto, August 27, 1840. TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Henry Rowsell, at "The Church" Office, Toronto, a new edition of THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Common Prayer Book.-Price-one penny each, or six shillings per hundred. Toronto, August 27, 1840.

NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES. E MBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present condition of Egypt and PALESTINE. A few copies of the above work for sale, price 3s. 9d. each. HENRY ROWSELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, King Street, Toronto.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. Just published, Second Edition, price 1s. 6d.

 F^{AMILY} AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories in Montreal & Toronto, and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravely & Jackson. These prayers are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimo-nies may be seen prefixed to the book. 43-6m

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Thursday, the 20th instant. On the re-opening of the School, new classes will be formed in the various English and Commercial branches; in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. A French master is engaged to attend the School. The business of Mrs. CROMME'S Seminary will be resumed on the same day.

me day. Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils. M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S. Toronto, August 11, 1840.

JOHNSTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY. THE SUMMER VACATION of this Institution will terminate as

follows:--follows:--Male Department---Tuesday, August 18th Female Department---Saturday, August 2 Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockyille. August 1, 1740.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Halt is provided of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will be the payable on the shares registered in the Colonies; on and after the Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several stranch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be hald at the the Local Boards. The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth is of Shares can take place.

ay of July, between which thick fors of Shares can take place. By Order of the Court, (Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Secretar 2t/ London, June 3, 1840.

D.R. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile. Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymonr HE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Com containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood iam hich are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn t Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cob by letter, past-maid etter, post-paid ary 1st, 1840.

"' 'My brother!' said he, 'if you are a christian, why value of about £240 sterling, if within the walls, and double that amount if without them. For the purposes do you distress yourself thus? Do you know that a leaf rinth; a flat, and stale, and unprofitable scene of guilt and misery ;

for the prosecution of commercial and industrious pursuits, it was necessary to instruct men, still barbarous, in the rudiments of industry, and to familiarize them with the principles of civilization. These great principles were laid down by the corporation, and at the close it was practised in Denmark, Sweden," &c. RIVIGNUS.

PASCHALI, THE WALDENSIAN.

Negrino and Paschali exercised their ministry in Ca-

ed on to recant, but they were no better treated on that two ducats, which I needed for my support. At night

was spread for them, while we were obliged to lie on the

He was next sent in bonds to Rome, at which place To be a citizen in the legislative sense, one one to be led to the gibbet. On advancing to embrace

The best sheep have shortest legs; their commendation is not to make haste in straying away. He that "hasteth with his feet sinneth;" that is from the station in which God has placed him. If we have abounded in good works, and done God never so good service, we are as guilty in the eyes of God as they that crucified of the fifteenth century the Baltic and the neighbouring the Lord of life himself, if we violate his spouse, or rend the enseas had, by its means, become frequented routes of tireness of his Church .- When God had made but an hedge about communication between the north and the south. The Job, yet that hedge was such a fence as the devil could not break people of the former were enabled to follow the progress in; when God hath carried a wall of brass, nay a wall of fire about of the latter in knowledge and industry. Towns and his Church, wilt thou break through that wall, that brass, that villages were erected in Scandinavia, where huts only fire? Paradise was not walled nor hedged, and there were serpents were before seen; the skins of the bear and the wolf in Paradise too; yet Adam offered not to go out of Paradise till were exchanged for woollens, linens and silks: learning God drove him out; and God saw that he would have come in was introduced, and printing was hardly invented before | again if the Cherubims and flaming sword had not been placed by God to hinder him. Charm the charmer never so wisely (as David speaks), he cannot utter a sweeter, nor a more powerful charm than that, "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;" and, "we receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock." There is a sweet and powerful charm in the ego te absolvo, "I absolve thee from all thy sins;" but this blessed charm I may hear from another, if I stray into another Church, but the ego te baptizo I can hear but once: and to depart from that Church in which I have received my baptism, and in which I have made my contracts and stipulations with God, and pledged and engaged my sureties there, deserve a mature consideration; for I may mistake the reasons upon which I go, and I may find after, that there are more true errors in the Church I go to, than there were imaginary in that that I left .--There belongs much consideration, and a well-grounded assurance

SUPERSTITION AND PROFANENESS.

Donne

Where superstition prevails on one hand, profaneness will always get ground on the other; and the very reason why religion runs so low on this side, is because it runs too high on that: for exactly in a point; where the one ends the other commonly begins. And accordingly we may observe that when a superstitious man istical and profane: when a profane atheist is frighted from his the beasts were better treated than we, for their litter vice he commonly runs into superstition, and, from an ignorant unreasonable course of sin, he flies to an ignorant injudicious state of penance .- And of this truth there are too many and too notorion proofs. We might instance not only in single persons of all religions, but in whole nations and churches in the world, where the conversation is nothing else but a constant passage from one of these extremes to the other,-a continual succession, as it were, of Carnivals and Revels,-where debauchery and superstition gov of the two. One day shows men extravagant in their vice, and divided between drunkenness and disease; and all the spiritual physic which they take is but to prepare them for another riot .--Bishop Hickman.

THE SCEPTIC AND THE CHRISTIAN.

If Christianity be false, then indeed is this life a perfect laby-

of iron, and breaks them in pieces like a potter's vessel. He who quenched not the smoking flax, extinguishes the great lights of the world, darkens the sun, and turns the moon into blood; commands the stars from their stations, and the dead from their graves; shakes the powerful heaven, and the foundations of the earth, and all hearts that are not fixed on Him .- Bishop Horne.

THE CHRISTIAN'S KNOWLEDGE.

Let the infidel abandon his irksome superiority over the brute, f such is his will, but our lesson has been taught in a loftier institute. At the foot of the cross, in all humility and in adoration, we have learned at once the depth and the height of human nature; we have learned to think all wisdom but foolishness for the knowledge of Christ ; all purity but sin, unwashed by his atonement; all hope in earth, of all hopes the most miserable, but in the faith of his blessed resurrection : content to bear the struggles of life, as his commands; and submitting to the grave, with a conscious ness that it can sting no more; "sown in corruption, to be raised in incorruption; sown in dishonour to be raised in glory; sown in weakness, to be raised in power."-Rev. Dr. Croly.

Advertisements.

A GENTLEMAN, who has received a Collegiate education, and who has had several years experience in the tuition of youth, is desirous of being employed in some respectable families as Private Tutor, or as Assistant in a Classical School in any part of this Province. Unexcep-tionable references, from some of the most influential gentlemen of this city, in whose families he has officiated in the above capacity, can be adduced. Address A. B., care of H. Rowsell, this office. Toronto, September 26, 1840. 13-6w

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufac-turing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen. Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged. repaired, and no other as great as those admitted in the other Church, before upon any collateral pretences, we abandon that

SAMUEL SHAW,

120, King-Street. 15-tf

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

MRS. J. WALTON has removed to the House in New Street late-instructions on the PIANO FORTE, (on the approved system of her late brother Mr. Alex. Duff, of Montreal) to a limited number of Young Ladies. Terms may be known on application. Toronto, 17th October, 1840. 2w-15

SUCH as is used in the printing of this Newspaper, imported from London, in kegs, 24 pounds each, and for sale by the keg, at 2s. 6d. per pound, by

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate. King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840. 11-t

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes. Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TOBONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION, MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Toronto, August 29, 1840.

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. TERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY,

HAVE removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110A, King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market. 29.4f Toronto, December, 1839.

VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other STOVES, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade.
 110, King Street, Toronto.

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

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentry and public of Upper Canada and fashionable assortment of SADDLERY GOODS,

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

- Hunting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c. Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whip^{5, in}

Suver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Lames very great variety. Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest patterns. Horse and Carriage Brushes. Needham's Silver-plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

N.B.—Every description of single and double harness, me with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other at

Toronto, August 29, 1839.

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

The Church TS published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by HENRY ROWSELL, TOTORIO, every Saturday. TERMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum.-Fayment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. No subscription received for less than six monther nor the paper No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

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PRINTING INK, HENRY ROWSELL, ioner and Bookseller, King Street, Toronto.

October 10, 1840.