The Church.

"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1841.

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Poetry.

THE FUNERAL OF CHARLES L PERFORMED AT NIGHT, IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

> The castle-clock had toll'd midnight,-With mattock and with space And silent, by the torches' light, His corse in earth we laid.

The coffin bore his name, that those Of other years might know, When earth its secret should disclose, Whose bones were laid below.

"Peace to the Dead" no children sung, Slow pacing up the nave; No prayers were read, no knell was rung,

As deep we dug his grave. We only heard the winter's wind,

In many a sudden gust, As, o'er the open grave inclin'd, We murmur'd, "Dust to dust!"

A moonbeam, from the arches' height, Stream'd, as we plac'd the stone; The long aisles started into light, And all the windows shone.

We thought we saw the banners then Shake dim along the walls, While the sad shades of mailed men Were gazing from the stalls.

"Tis gone ! again, on tombs defac'd, Sits darkness more profound, And only, by the torch, we trac'd Our shadows on the ground.

And now the chilly, freezing air, Without, blew long and loud; Upon our knees we breath'd our prayer Where He—slept in his shroud.

We laid the broken marble floor-No name or trace appears— And when we clos'd the sounding door We thought of him with tears. REV. W. L. BOWLES.

THE THIRTIETH OF JANUARY.*

"Then prostrate lay,-the rightful monarch slain-The throne's proud majesty and ancient reign : The diadem that crown'd th' anointed head Crush'd by the vulgar foot dark blood-drops shed. Law's just restraint, once fear'd, was vilely spurn'd, And the state's fabric into dust return'd, When each at will grasp'd at imperial power, And strove to reign the despot of an hour." Translation of Lucretius.

if judiciously and properly studied, not less instructive fury of rebellious man, for every than interesting. Like the bosom of the deep they are at times invested with the awful grandeur of war, and at others arrayed in the unassuming, though not less attractive, garments of peace. The reader, whose affections are chained to earthly objects, and who enters upon the gratifying perusal with a mere desire of feeding his intellectual appetite, views them in both these forms, of majestic terror and tranquil beauty, without experiencing those spiritual feelings that teach the heart in which they repose to trace in sublunary affairs the jurisdiction of the King of kings. But not so with the considerate Christian: he takes up the book with the conviction that it contains lessons, not only of secular, but religious knowledge; and with a mind trained to serious contemplation, he realizes the beneficial effects at history is intended to convey. It is to him delightful beyond measure to drink copiously from the inlancholy drama to its bloody epilogue. vigorating streams of historical narrative, when they rise from the fountain of sacred truth, and are imbued with its sanctifying power. He loves to follow the Church of God through the periods of her prosperity and adversity; to rejoice with her when the Almighty was pleased to bestow upon her temporal blessings, and to weep with her when, bathed in tears, she sorrowed for her faithful children who died in her defence, and lamented the blind infatuation of a depraved world. Among the occurrences that are peculiarly calculated to attract attention, and awaken deep interest, are those, round which are cast the undying splendour that surrounds the names of the martyred sons of the Church. Who can read the sufferings of these victims of intolerance, and not admire the meek resolution with which they were endured, while he beholds with horror and aversion the furious bigotry that mercilessly inflicted them? Who can contemplate their success over the malignant efforts of the powers of darkness, and not cherish gratitude towards the Omnipotent Being who gave them the victory? And more especially, at this melancholy but memorable season, should every member of the Church of England nourish this sentiment, when a KING cheerfully yielded up his life in defence of the holy cause in which he was engaged, and gave his blood to strengthen that goodly structure which is, and may well be, the national blessing and the national pride. Many circumstances conspire to force the martyrdom of CHARLES THE FIRST on our notice, and it is a crime of no slight heinousness to turn a deaf ear to invitations so numerous and impressive. Our Church, in her admirable ritual, has provided for the solemn occasion a suitable form of prayer, and the edict of the law has added its sanction for its observance. Surely, then, since so much has been done by Parliamentary authority on the one hand, and ecclesiastical regimen on the other, to rescue from oblivion the name of the Royal Martyr, it is a fault, of complicated culpability, if a peculiar distinction is not conceded to this momentous day. It might justly be supposed that the name of a Sovereign so distinguished for his virtuous life, but still more illustrious for his glorious death, needed no decoration from the historian's pen to preserve its celebrity, but that it lived in the hearts of grateful members of the Church. There are many, it is to be hoped, who, though two centuries have well-nigh fled since his execution, yet fondly cherish his revered memory; but, alas! how rapidly is a vicious desire of immoderate conciliation stifling the nobler impulses of many a Churchman's heart! In how many cases are the most striking national mercies and chastisements of the Almighty voluntarily forgotten, lest the world should take offence at their commemoration ! A propitiatory sacrifice is annually offered to Popery in the frequent neglect of the 5th of November; and the inattention with which the 30th of January is often treated, is the manifestation of a servility, no less reprehensible and dangerous, to dissent. Do the advocates of this false liberality deem it possible that the rage of intolerance can be pacified by this self-humiliation? do they suppose that the vassals of Rome are not as ready

they maintain opinions visionary in the extreme. The England to be tried. sting of Popery and the fangs of Latitudinarianism will The 20th of January, 1649, witnessed the opening murderous deed. Archbishop Ussher viewed from a over her foes shall have arrived.

like a burning tide of lava through the British Isles, character to attach to these extraordinary proceedings; to sustain the agonizing infliction. The remains of the which, with them, has been long since exploded by the whole withering every thing it touched, and carrying destruc- yet undefined fears of a dreadful termination racked martyred monarch were obtained by a few weeping ad- Christian world; and I hope this may bring them to a more sober tion and death with it in its terrible course, owed its many an anxious breast. There never was a more herents, and interred by night in the chapel of Windsor, mind, to consider from whence and with whom they have fallen; origin chiefly to phrenzied enthusiasm on subjects of glaring fallacy than the position assuned by the com- while the wild cadence of the wintry blast was chaunting and to return again to the peace of the Church, and the participareligion. Alleged political wrongs were only tributaries mission, that they represented the feelings, and acted his requiem. No epitaph adorned his quiet grave, nor tion of the blessed sacraments of Christ, and the inestimable to the fearful torrent. The spirit of disaffection was in accordance with the wishes, of the people of England. was the sculptured monument raised over his sepulchre benefits which he has promised to the worthy receivers of them. the growth of years; it embarrassed the government of Charles the First was the victim of Cromwell and his to tell to posterity that the body of a CHRISTIAN KING Elizabeth; revealed itself more fearlessly in the reign military myrmidons alone; and let them alone bear the reposed beneath. of James; and under his unfortunate son it seized the ignominy and guilt of the atrocious mirder. favourable opportunity afforded by the inexperience of a of other eloquent writers, has depicted in accurate and glowing colours the horrors of this period. The fury of republicanism, augmented by the madness of distorted minds, urged the Puritans to the commission of the most The pages of history are rich in fascinating lore; and, Nor did even the temples of the living God escape the in the public faith of the world? Let me see a legal au- thus qualified to adorn the Church by his life, and de-

"Reverend pile lay wild and waste, Profan'd, dishonour'd, and defaced. Through storied lattices no more In soften'd light the sunbeams pour, Gilding the Gothic sculpture rich Of shrine, and monument, and niche. The civil fury of the time Made sport of sacrilegious crime; For dark Fanaticism rent Altar, and screen, and ornament."

How pleasant to turn from the dreary spectacle of indards, continually violated her most solemn precepts, to it certainly deprived the republicans of that satisfaction the devoted, though often repulsed, armies of the Royal- they had anticipated in clohing their infamous deeds ists; what a relief to the mind to pass over the misists; what a rehet to the minut to pass over the mis-guided valour of a Cromwell, a Fairfax, an Ireton, or a Harrison, to dwell upon the persevering courage of a Fairison, to dwell upon the persevering courage of a Faikland or a Montrose! But let us hurry over the me-

vise dark schemes for the subversion of Protestantism? gality. Fairfax, though included among the number of surrounding him. When the executioner's task was arise he would not meet with deluded followers, at least meetings.* By this military conclave, dignified with spectators, and there were heard the sobs of loyal grief,

The king, by thus maintaining the ille- | way than by dying for her!" will answer." gality of the court, asserted a truth to which Bradshaw was utterly incapable of giving a satisfactory reply. He attempted to gloss over the injustice by sophistry, but the attempt was a signal failure. His cause was a bad THE CAUSE OF EPISCOPACY BRIEFLY STATED. one, such as no abilities could strengthen. It is supposed that this course of proceeding had been suggested to the King by Matthew Hale, afterwards the celebrated Lord Chief Justice of England. But be this as it may,

now, as ever they were, to weave conspiracies, and de- protested in strong terms against its novelty and ille- sure. His last words were addressed to the persons phesied the speedy vengeance that was to follow the administrator.

continue to wound the Church, till her final triumph scene of this solemn tragedy. The inhabitants of Lon- window the mournful scene, and when the fatal blow was this taste of it to let these see to whom I now write, that they don were thunderstruck at Cromwell's audacity: so lost struck that rudely severed from him the object of his have (though unaware) stumbled upon the very notion of the

When the ill-fated monarch entered the Hall of trial, not with him. Cold indeed will be the Churchman's youthful Sovereign, to display itself in its native hideous- he manifested no' discomposure; his countenance was heart when his name can conjure up no tender associaness. Concession after concession on the part of the calm, and no agitation was visible in his firm step and tions; awaken no generous sentiments of grateful recolking wholly failed to appease it; and finally the execu- steady gait. He demeaned himself with the majesty of lection. Protestant Episcopacy owes him a debt that tion of the magnanimous Strafford, with the subsequent a King, and the collectedness of conscious innocence. may be remembered and appreciated, but can never be barbarous murder of the venerable Laud, proved that it The high and holy cause in which he was engaged sus- repaid. His public character had certainly its defects, Church of England; as if the dissenters were unblameable, but was only to be satiated with blood. Its disastrous ef-tained him under his difficulties, and the probability of but we shall commit the greatest injustice, and fall into our clergy wholly prostitute to all wickedness; and that for this fects are familiar to all acquainted with the history of perishing for his Church only taught him to cling the most erroneous impressions, if we judge it abstractedly, this sanguinary revolution. The pen of Clarendon, and more closely to her side. He stood, as it were, on the without connection with the peculiarities of the times. of other eloquent writers, has depicted in accurate and brow of some lofty mountain, beholving the lightnings Charles was placed in a dangerous position, and "if his inhuman cruelties. Their ferocity spared not the living, himself, for his hopes and affections were centered in his errors, one is at a loss to determine what conduct, in his and their malevolence extended even beyond the grave. God. Many expressions of sympathy were exhibited circumstances, could have maintained the authority of The slumbers of the dead were disturbed, that revenge towards him, on his entrance, by the spectators in the the crown, and preserved the peace of the nation. Exmight be satisfied with a refinement of barbarism that gallery. When the charge, in which he was indicted as posed to the assaults of furious, implacable, and bigoted would have done credit to the savage ages of the Goths a tyrant, a traitor, and murderer, was read by Bradshaw, factions, it was never permitted him, without the most and Vandals. Modern times furnish us with one com- his answer to it was demanded. It was given in terms fatal consequences, to commit the smallest mistake; a plete parallel of this dreadful rebellion, the French Re-at once decisive, and becoming his situation. "Remem-condition too rigorous to be imposed on the greatest huvolution! The sole difference between the more promi-ber I am your King, your lawful King, and what sins you man capacity."* His domestic character was perhaps nent characteristics of these two fearful events, both of bring upon your heads and the judgment of God upon unexceptionable. As a husband, he was "a rare exwhich, after paralyzing the rest of Europe, and shaking this land; think well upon it,-I say, think well upon ample of purity and conjugal fidelity"; as a father, he to its centre the civilized world, ended in the same dire it, before you go further from one sin to a greater. Let was affectionate and discreet, "and with regard to the result, was, that the latter of them was excited by the me know by what lawful authority I am seated here, and irascible passions, his soul partook of the nature of those legions of infidelity, the former by the champions of la- I shall not be unwilling to answer. In the mean time I superior regions whither she so often resorted, where the titudinarianism. Society was convulsed, and its obliga-have a trust committed o me by God, by old and lawful storms and tempests that disturb the peace of this lower tions destroyed; the ties of consanguinity were too fre- descent,-I will not beray it, to answer to a new un- world are not known, and no spirit is stirring but that of quently severed without any feelings of compunction; lawful authority; there're resolve me that, and you universal love." † Of his affection for his Church we the hand of the father was not unfrequently directed shall hear more of me. I see no House of Lords here have abundant evidence; and his writings sufficiently against his offspring; while the son often sought for the that may constitute a parliament, and the King too attest his ability to serve her with advantage. Well life of his parent. Imagination fails to paint the repul- should have been. Is this the bringing of the King to may we exclaim in the feeling language of an excellent sive scene, and humanity shudders at the contemplation. his Parliament? Is this the bringing an end to the treaty + prelate; "How greatly is it to be lamented, that a prince thority warranted by the Nord of God, the Scriptures; | fend her by his writings, should find himself disabled by or warranted by the constitutions of the kingdom, and I his own subjects from testifying his love in any other J. M.

Toronto, January, 1841.

BY THE REVEREND CHARLES LESLEY, M. A. [Concluded from our last.]

7. And the consequences of it [this schism] are of manifold and fatal destruction.

(1.) This unsettles all the assurance we can have in God's promise to assist his own institution; for if the virtue, or any part

And thence he exposes that ridiculous principle of the Donatists, which they advanced to vain glory to themselves, that the gift in or can they believe that if another Cromwell were to commissioners, purposely absented himself from their completed, a deep horror pervaded the mighty mass of baptism was of the administrator, and not of the receiver; but he shews that the gift was conferred by God proportionably to the in the destruction of the Church? If they do think thus, the title of a High Court of Justice, was the King of and the muttered threats of secret indignation, that pro-

The discourse is large to which I refer the reader: I have given The great Rebellion that poured its desolating flood were they in astonishment, that they scarcely knew what respect and attachment, he fainted. Nature was unable Donatists, which divided them from the Catholic Church, and

Lastly, let me observe that this error of the Donatists and Quakers borders near upon popery, nay, rather seems to exceed it: Thus died Charles the First, but his memory perished for the Church of modern Rome makes the validity of the sacraments to depend upon the intention of the priest; but his intention is much more in his own power, and there are more evident signs of it, than of his holiness

8. I would not have the Quakers imagine that any thing I have said was meant in excuse for the ill lives of the clergy of the cause we plead against the sanctity of the administrator as essential to the sacrament.

No, that is far from the reason; I do not love to make comparions, or personal reflections: if all men be not as they should be; pray God make them so. But I think there is no modest lissentor will be offended if I say, that there are of our hishops and clergy, men, not only of learning and moral honesty, but of devotion and spiritual illumination, and as much of the sobriety of religion, and can give as many signs of it, equally at least (to speak modestly) as any of our dissenters, of what denomination

9. And I hope that what I have said will at least hinder the succession of the bishops from the apostles to be any objection against them: and they being possessed moreover of all the other pretences of our dissenters, the balance must needs lie on their side, and security can only be with them; because there is doubt in all the other schemes of the dissenters, if what I have said can amount but to a doubt. If the want of succession and outward mmission, upon which Christ and his apostles, and the whole Christian Church in all ages, till the last century, and in all places, even at this day, except some corners in the west, and the Mosaical institution before them, did, by the express command of God, lay so great a stress; if all this make but a doubt (it is strange that it should, at least that it should not) in the mind of any considering persons, then can they not with security communicate with any of our dissenters, because, if he that cateth and doubteth is damned (Rom. xiv. 13), much more he that shall do so in religious matters, wherein chiefly this rule must stand; that "whatsoever is not of faith is sin."

10. But now, to argue a little ad hominem: suppose that the succession of our bishops were lost; and suppose, what the Quakers and some others would have, that the thread being broke; we must cast a new knot and begin again, and make an establishment among ourselves the best we can. Well, when this is done, ought not that establishment to be preserved ? Ought every one to break in upon it without just cause? Should every one take upon him (or her) to preach or baptise contrary to the rules established? This, I think, no society of men will allow; for the members of a society must be subject to the rules of the society, otherwise it is no society: and the Quakers of Grace-church-Street communion have contended as zealously for this compliance as any.

Now, then, suppose that the conscientious Quakers, to whom I speak, sho uld lay no bishops, and consider our constitution no otherwise there and the establishment by agreement among ourselves: muit with our their own confession, while the rot to make a schism in this doctrine or worship, the found established, and they ought to constitution whif a new knot was cast upon the broken thread aid his supper to continue "to the end of the world," till "his return to in at the reformation from popery, that knot ought not coming again," and yet has not afforded means whereby they may to be unloosed without apparent and absolute necessity, lest, if we cast new knots every day, we shall have no thread left unknotted, and expose ourselves to the derision of the common adversary. 11. Consider the grievous sin of schism and division-it is no less than the rending of Christ's body; and therefore great things (3.) This is contrary to all God's former institutions: the ought to be borne rather than run into it; even all things, except wickedness of the priests ander the law did not excuse any of the only that which is apparently sinful, and that by the express people from bringing of their sacrifices to the priests; the priests words of Scripture, and not from our own imaginations, though able for it, or their offern. But we were in a much worse condition under the Gospel taken away (the Lord of his merey quickly remove them !) yet I administration, if the effect of Christ's institutions did depend will be bold to say, that in our doctrine, worship, and hierarchy, This would put us much more in their power than it is the ture, or any thing enjoined which is there forbid to be done ; and magnifies men more than is due to them; therefore I will apply 12. Now to come to a conclusion upon the whole matter. If the apostle's words to this case (1 Cor. iii. 21, 5, 7): "Let no man you cannot get baptism as you would have it, take it as you can glory in men. Who is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers? get it. If you cannot find men of such personal excellencies as So then neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that the apostles, take those who have the same commission which they had, derived down to them by regular ordination; who re-(4.) This was (with others) the error of the ancient Donatists, formed from popery, and have been the established Church of this those proud and turbulent schismatics, the great disturbers of the nation ever since; and moreover are as unexceptionable in their imputation. I fear not death-death is not terrible to peace of the Church, upon an opinion of their own sanctity above lives and conversation as any others. These are all the securities mc. I bless God, I am prepared." After he was that of other men; for which reason they rejected all baptisms you can have (without new miracles) for receiving the sacraments dressed he remained for about an hour in private conversation with Bishop Juxon, at the expiration of which who came over to them from the Church; for they said that the will accept of your obedience in receiving them from such hands, period, his faithful friend Sir Thomas Herbert was holiness of the administrator was necessary towards conveying the much rather than your disobedience of his command to be bapalled in, and the services of the Church were performed, spiritual graces of baptism: thus they argued, Qui non hubet tised, because you are not pleased with those whom his providence -the 27th chapter of St. Matthew being read, which quod det, quomodo dat? i.e. "How shall a man give that to has at this day left in the execution of his commission to baptise;

subjects, on whose loyalty he had unhesitatingly relied, had sold him to his foes, reached the persecuted Charles, he betrayed no symptoms of the indignation he might justly have felt at the treachery, but with great mildness and composure expressed his deep regret that they could be guilty of such deception, "being sorry", to use his own words, "that they should do it, and that his price should be so much above his Saviour's." The Presbyterians afterwards asserted that, had they previously known the fatal results that were to follow, neither entreaties nor coercion should have prevailed with them. But though it is highly probable that they never anticipated the full extent of Cromwell's barbarity, yet they must at least have been sensible that, in delivering Charles to the infuriated Puritans, they were consignin him to perpetual imprisonment.* It was a prominent weakness in the character of the unhappy monarch that he was too sanguine and confiding; and it was his misfortune to fall into the hands of artful and designing men. In happier times this virtuous frailty, if we may be allowed the expression, would have been an ornament; lecision, it was a serious defect.

The advantage afforded him by the possession of the King's person was fully improved by the arch-rebel Cromwell. The famous expulsion of the obnoxious members of the House of Commons, known by the faniliar name of Pride's purge,-an act of unparalleled despotism which, if not performed by Cromwell's direction, at least obtained his warm approbation,-left in the inferior branch of the Legislature but eighty members, and these blind adherents to the cause of the regiride. Their first step was to pass an act investing themselves with power to arraign their sovereign on a charge of treason, the Statute Book containing no warrant for the King's impeachment. This bill, when submitted to the consideration of the House of Lords, was rejected without one dissentient voice. Finding that the oison with which they were infected had not contaminated their more loyal Parliamentary colleagues, the House of Commons, ascending from one grade of iniquity to another, abolished the House of Lords, and declared themselves, -as the representatives of the people, from whom they maintained that all power was derived,-the only legislative body in the kingdom. Self-constituted in this manner, they proceeded to erect a High Court of Justice for the trial of the King. This consisted of 135 persons, any twenty of whom were authorized to act. As was naturally to be expected, the commissioners were principally selected from the army; the hardened soldier being deemed more fit by Cromwell for his wicked purposes, than the more peaceful citizen. Bradshaw, a man of great talents, a staunch republican, but not advanced to any distinguished legal situation before this time, was chosen President; for the twelve Judges, whose names were inserted in the list, declined taking any part in the nefarious transaction, having previously

* "Presbyteriani ligaverunt, Independentes trucidaverunt," as Salmasius correctly expresses himself.

nesses had been privately examined, in order that these When the unexpected intelligence that his Scottish ruffians might procure some few facts to convert into evidence for their justification in the eyes of the world, -to pass sentence of death on the "contumacious criminal." This was done on the 27th of January, preceded by a long speech from Bradshaw remarkable for pedantry, sophistry, and vituperation. Among his precedents for the deposition and execution of the reigning monarch, instances the barbarous assassination of Edward the 2nd, and the dethronement of the hapless Richard by Bolingbroke. They were perhaps more applicable to the case in point than he intended them to be.

Charles was peremptorily denied the privilege of sayng a word in his defence. When he was being removed from the Hall to his place of confinement he experienced the most disgusting and brutal jusults from the lawless soldiery. But all all has bose with the patient screnity and forgiving spirit of a Christian. His interview with his children was touching in the extreme; it noved even the iron heart of Cromwell, and proved that his domestic character was as estimable, as his love for is people, -whom he ever regarded with the tender celings of an affectionate parent,-was heart-felt and sincere. On the fatal morning of his death,-that malice and rebellion were to be met with caution and morning which beheld the consummation of Cromwell's He was minutely particular in his apparel, and in giving directions to his attendant he said, "Let me have a shirt on more than ordinary, by reason the season is so sharp as probably may make one shake, which some observers so affectingly and eloquently describes the passion of another which he has not himself?" But Optatus answers them, as if the weakness of his minister could obstruct the operations of

+ The treaty in progress between the moderate members of the House of Commons and the King, for the restoration of the Com itution with certain limitations, which was stopped by Cromwell. thet not the fastidious reader start at this comparison between the life and sufferings of our Lord and Charles the First. It is the duty of every Christian to imitate his Redeemer, and this ex-cellent Monarch was, by the grace of God, enabled to perform his center accurate and the grace of God, enabled to perform the duty with success. A charge of impiety has been made against the composers of the form of prayer appointed for this day, because they have made this comparison, but the accusation is so absurd the comparison, but the accusation is so absurd as scarcely to merit serious notice.

(2.) This would quite disappoint the promise Christ has made (Matt. xxviii. 20,) to be with his ministers in the execution of his commission; to baptize, &c. "always, even unto the end of the world." For if the holiness of the instrument be a necessary pualification, this may fail, say always must fail, so far as we can be sure of it; and consequently Christ has commanded baptism be continued; which he has not done, if the holiness and the has not administrator be a necessary qualification; and the second protection of another: left us a certain rule whereby to judge of the noliness of another; and thus have you rendered the command of Christ of none effect through your tradition.

either wholly or in part upon the personal holiness of his priests. nothing can be objected that is contrary to the rule of holy Scrip intention of those who make this objection to allow to them; this nothing less can warrant any schism against our Church. watereth; but God, who giveth the increase."

our Saviour. The King expressed his thanks to the that God was the giver, and not man; Videte Deum esse datorem. his Spirit, in making good his part of the covenant which he has Bishop for his judicious choice of a portion of Scripture And he argues that it was preferring themselves before God to promised. so applicable to his own circumstances; t but he was think that the virtue of baptism did come from them: that they gratified and encouraged beyond measure to learn that were nothing but ministers or workmen; and that, as when a an answer; but that I would condescend to the meanest, and was the lesson appointed for the day. On the scaf- cloth was dyed, the change of the cloth came from the colours leave nothing behind which might be a stumbling-block to any. fold, the same invincible fortitude that had hitherto sup- infused, not from the virtue of the dyer; so that in baptism the ported him in his afflictions, did not desert him. He change of the baptised came from the virtue of the sacraments, baptisms; that men remain wicked and loose notwithstanding; net his cruel destiny with the joy and confidence af- not from the administrator; that it was the water of baptism forded by the cheering conviction that he surrendered which did wash, not the person who applied the water; that the his life for his faith, and that his everlasting reward was personal sanctity of the administrator signified nothing to the that none do receive any benefit by it: for if some do receive efficacy of the sacrament: therefore says he, Nos operemur, ut ille

* Hume.

+ Bp. Horne.

‡ Several of his papers in defence of Episcopacy have appeared late numbers of the Church. When we consider that the author wrote these depressed with sorrow, grown grey not with years, but with harassing cares, and opposed by the ablest casuists of the day,

13. There is an objection against baptism which is not worth

I have heard it urged that there is no visible effects seen by our

Ans. To make this argument of any force, it must be proved benefit by it, and others do not, this must be charged upon the flicted and troubled mind for it, and my earnest endeavours to prevent it, will, I hope, sufficiently attest my dislike and abhor-rence of the fact. And what will they not do with the shrubs, having cut down the cedar?" det, qui se datiorum isse promisit, i.e. "Let us work, that God, who has promised it, may bestow the effect;" and that when we work, Humana sunt epera, sed Dei sunt munera, i.e. "The work is man's but the ciff is God"." det, qui se daturum esse promisit, i.e. "Let us work, that God, disposition of the recipient, according to the known rule, that mach. Simon Magus received no benefit by his baptism; and after the sop, the devil entered into Judas ; yet the other apostles received great benefit by it. To some it is the savour of life, even the communion of Christ's body and blood; to others of condemnation, who "discern not their Lord's body" in it, but receive it as a common thing (1 Cor. x. 16; xi. 29). Therefore

* By a Correspondent of The Church.

But some say, as the Jews to Christ, "shew us a sign;" they would have some miraculous effects immediately to appear. These are ignorant of the operations of the Spirit ; and to these firmly convinced that, if more generally acted upon than I say, in the words of Christ (John iii. 8), "The wind bloweth it is, we should soon discover its happy results upon the where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth; so is every one poor more bountifully fed and clothed,-the sick relieved for integrity in private life. that is born of the Spirit ;" it works silently, but powerfully; and its progress, like the growing of our bodies, is not all at once, but by degrees, whose motion is imperceptible to human eyes.

The true use that is to be made of this objection, that so few (and yet they are not few who) receive the inestimable benefits which are conveyed in the sacraments of Christ's institution, is this, to take the greater care, and the more earnestly to beg the assistance of God's grace to fit and prepare us for the worthy receiving of them, but by no means to neglect them; for those who refused to come to the supper were rejected, as well as he who came without a wedding-garment.

THID OHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1841.

We feel so well assured that we shall be doing a useful service to the brotherhood of the Church, in continuing to portray the duties of its members both to God and man, that we make no apology for so soon resuming that subject. It is needless for us to say that selfishness and inactivity are utterly inconsistent with the Christian profession; and that no one so much as the true believer in a crucified Saviour exhibits earnestness and fervour in devotion to God and benevolence to man. What the light of nature taught upon this subject, the Gospel has confirmed and sanctified; the graces and virtues of which the imperfect counterfeit is to be discerned even in the unconverted, proceed, in the Christian's case, from a principle entirely new: "they do necessarily spring out of a true and lively faith," as duties; and the system here recommended, if steadily one of our Articles expresses it; "insomuch that by them a lively faith may be as evidently known as a tree is discerned by the fruit."

We read in Scripture of Cornelius, the Roman centurion,-the first-fruits of that great harvest of the Gentiles which God had determined to gather into the garners of his Church,-that, antecedent to his conversion to Christianity, he was "a devout man, and one that feared God with all his house, which gave much alms to the people, and prayed to God alway." Is it, then, to be believed that after having been made to share, by God's free grace, in the blessings of the "truth as it is in Jesus," he would cease to manifest those virtues which, even in a state comparatively dark, he practised? Would it not, indeed, be a contradiction, that the ransomed Christian, he who looks to be saved by the efficacy of his Redeemer's precious blood,should be aught else, for instance, than a "devout What, the Christian not devoted to pious man?" duties, or regardless of the service of his God! Even Jews would rise up and condemn him here: yes, even the poor benighted heathen would cause him to blush for the meagreness and the poverty of his holy services. Who, indeed, with the Christian garb upon him,-who, in recollection of his baptismal vows, and the engagements by which he is solemnly pledged to serve the Lord his God,-would not desire and strive to realize the character of holiness which that Lord desires? Who, in remembrance of what a crucified Saviour has done for him, would not, in the fulness of his grateful joy, feel that no service of his could be great enough-no devotion deep enough—no prayers or praises loud enough—to mark the sense of his thankful feelings for recovery from the fearful "wages of sin?"

Yet, alas! how often do even the heathen shame us, -how often may the unbeliever's practice awaken a blush in the professed Christian, in regard to the duty for which we find a Gentile commended in Scripture; "HE GAVE MUCH ALMS TO THE PEOPLE!" O what a plague-spot in the men of this generation is the sin of covetousness;-a sin which pervades all ranks and stations,-the sin of accumulating for the show and the glitter of life, or for creature comforts and mere animal enjoyments, and sparing but a poor, stinted, disgraceful the opriation for the cause of God and the necessities of single feast, which benefits nobogrand in a night on one perhaps returns them the miserable con which no one their thanks; that not a few will grudge or den, ion of or piety even a tithe of the sum that is wasted sumptuous fare or in gay apparel. It is melancholy to think that while thousands are actually wasted to pander to a depraved taste, and to gratify a sensual appetite, and foster a contemptible vanity, the poor man may shiver by his scanty fire, his wife may languish on her sick-bed, and his children importune in vain clothing for their naked bodies, or a morsel of bread to satisfy their hunger. And it is melancholy to think, that while gorgeous equipages, and sumptuous fare, and glittering attire attest the wealth of thousands, so many of the altars of God stand dreary and unhonoured, - that there are millions at home and abroad who hear not statedly the cheering counsels of Christ's ambassador,-with no warning to arrest them in sin and crime,-no authoritative voice to appeal to the sanctions of a holy law, and to the bliss of a better world. It is much to be feared that the duty of givingfreely and systematically, in proportion to the means with which God hath blessed us,-in support of His cause, and in alleviation of the sufferings of the poor, is not so generally understood, certainly not so generally practised, as it ought to be. We repeat that this is an appropriation to be made freely and systematically,that every Christian should consider a portion of his earnings or of his gains to belong to God,-that some fixed share of his stated or contingent means should be faithfully and religiously consecrated to services of piety and charity. Without meaning to suggest precisely what that proportion should be, we may be content to state that it seems to have been settled by direction of Almighty God himself,-viz., a tenth of all our yearly gains, or earnings, or income, from whatsoever quarter derived. Those who consider the subject with any care, will soon perceive the advantage of acting upon this system: let them but regard a certain amount per annum as belonging not to themselves but to the immediate service of God or of his more needy creatures, and there will often be less backwardness than there is in contributing to sacred or to charitable objects. The conscientious Christian, feeling himself under a solemn obligation to devote that amount at least to pious and charitable purposes, will rather rejoice than be fretted, as many sometimes are, by the presentation of claims upon his bounty. He will be gratified that the opportunity is afforded for discharging a portion of his religious obligations. The adoption of such a system would also soon remove the apprehension, in general so groundlessly entertained, that more is given than prudence warrants or our means allow; a simple calculation, involving the least possible trouble, would always enable us to see to what extent we are authorized to go in our pious or charitable donations; and that is a calculation political or factious causes, the support tendered to him mperative on this ground, to enable us to be sure that was from individuals who oppose the public principles we have gone far enough.

The rule we now propose may be novel to some, and could not hope to achieve a victory in the person of one the witnesses, went, not merely to exculpate an individual may appear visionary to others; but of this we are moral aspect of our communities; we should find the with larger comforts,-a religious education more generally provided and diffused,-Christian knowledge more extensively disseminated,-more Churches built, -more clergymen supported.

And why should it not be so? Why should the nass of mankind, even of professing Christians, be so earth-bound, so tied to their worldly interests, that they have scarcely breathing-time to look off from themselves to their suffering fellow-creatures, or to look up to Him who gives them all they have, and upon whose blessing they are dependent for all they expect and hope for ?-Why should they besitate to consecrate faithfully and conscientiously the tenth of all their means and earnings to the service of their God, and thus secure His blessing upon the residue? We need not say that it is not as any meritorious thing that we press this duty on our fellow-christians; but as a bounden obligation from which, as the ransomed of the Lord, they cannot and they dare not free themselves. It is part of their profession as disciples of the everlasting Gospel; and if they fulfil it not, they make a mockery of their Christianity.

Our space last week was so fully occupied, that we did not advert, as we intended, to a very valuable suggestion in the letter of the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor relative to the performance of Missionary duty. The plan there mentioned of appropriating the first week of each month in those excursive ministrations, strikes us is this which may lave led our esteemed contemporary as particularly efficacious and simple; there is nothing of the Southern Churchman into the error which we are like system in every thing that is undertaken, and the now seeking to correct. absence of it will be felt in spiritual as well as secular pursued, could not fail to manifest its good results in the reclaiming of many of the waste places of Zion, and causing many a barren spot in the religious desert to blossom and rejoice. Nor is it so much from the individual exertion brought to bear upon these secluded spots, but in the concentration and universality of inisterial offore chus directed, that we look for important and blessed results. If we estimate the whole clergy of the two Provinces, actually engaged in parochial duty, at 150, and suppose each of these 150 to undertake a special field,-be it large or small, conceptrated or diffused,-remote from their immediate charge, ject are highly creditable to the industry and powers of devoting to it one week, or four or five days, in each month, to how many, shut out perhaps entirely from the Gospel's joyful sound, would its comforting message be conveyed; and how many, through the Divine blessing, vould be retained within the hallowed enclosures of the Church, who now, from a complication of adverse circumstances, are drawn away from her communion !-Of course, as we understand Mr. Taylor's suggestion, the sphere of Missionary duty thus to be undertaken is quite distinct from what may be termed the direct charge of the Minister, or even those points contiguous -though not comprehended exactly within its bounds -which engage his stated care; they are remote places, without any thing more than the advantage of a very occasional or irregular service, that we mean should be considered as the field which, during the first week of the month, as thus suggested, should be specially cultivated. It is not improbable that many of our brethren adopt some similar course, and we know that all, or most of them, have the very fullest occupation of their time and labour; yet we venture to recommend this particular plan as a very admirable one, and, amongst others, we confess our own obligations to Mr. Taylor for suggesting it.

When we promised insertion to the communication of our valued correspondent "Amicus" this week, it was with the fullest expectation that it should have been accompanied by a portion at least of the honest and excellent speech to which it refers. The press of other matter forced us, however, to defer the promised insertion of the speech of Mr. Justice Hagerman, at Cheltenham, in England; and its appearance to-day necessarily compels the postponement of Mr. Stowell's. The to the college of Maynooth."- London "Record" of Sepcommunication of "Amicus" will, with most of our tember 7th.) readers, probably, be found a necessary accompaniment of that speech; and the interest of the latter will not be weakened by their receiving antecedently an account of the circumstances under which it was delivered. Some will contend that the introduction of such topics libere is not adapted to our religious position; this liberaring sentiment is well met by "Amicus;" and we shall only add that, as Christian truth is the same every where, it should every where be earnestly contended for; and that, as religious error is every where dangerous, it should every where be met with those weapons which the Christian armoury supplies. Now that we are to have a majority of the population of our United Provinces members of the Romish creed, and, as some even of the official advocates of that masses admit, a majority, of the context neglislature of the same persuasion also, it becomes us to look in time to the perils of our situation, and be ready for the day of contest when it shall arrive. Nor ought the real friends of the Protestant cause to shut their eyes to the natural influence upon it of the theory of *Responsible Government*, even so far as it appears to have been already conceded by the highest utbraining. The F authorities. The Executive, according to this fresh infusion of the democratic principle into our system of Government, must harmonize with the Legislature,must in short, in a great degree, be controlled by the popular voice as spoken by their representatives in Parliament. Now assuming, from official concession, that the voice of the people as thus declared will be in consonance with the tenets of Popery, what are we to infer in regard to the future constitution of the Executive? Either that this must be Popish too, or yield so. far to Popish demands as to be directly under the influence of its creed. It is needless to disguise from ourselves the dangers which, religiously, threaten us: that the tone of our Executive, unless through some special interposition of Divine Providence, will eventually be Popish, we have more than cause to apprehend: we shall perceive that, in too many cases, Protestants will be found to purchase the approbation and support of their religious opponents by concessions which no principles of the Bible can justify; and by and by, it is to be feared, we shall find Executive Councillors, nominally Protestant, presiding at meetings of the Propaganda, to stifle, if they can, the last embers of pure and undefiled Christianity in British America!

who embraced precisely their own views of public policy. The gentleman we allude to is Robert Stanton, Esquire than whom there is not an individual in the Province who stands higher for consistency in public principle, or

We fear that we have been remiss in not punctually acknowledging the receipt of three numbers of "THE CHILD'S BIBLE EXPOSITOR," by Mrs. Leonard, -which have been issued, with characteristic neatness, from our Diocesan Press. We have already expressed our favourable opinion of this little work, in noticing the first number, with which we were some time ago favoured. It contains much instruction that must be peculiarly beneficial to Sunday School Teachers, and we should be glad to see a copy in the hands of every one who has engaged in this interesting department of Christian duty. The publisher will oblige us by transmitting two copies regularly to our address.

We observe in a late number of the Southern Churchman, that a very striking and popular little tract, entitled "I AM A CHURCHMAN," recently transferred to its columns, has been credited to the Boston Christian Witness. This is an error, which it is but fair we should correct. The article in question was copied by ourselves about two years ago from an English Magazine entitled The Churchman; and we observed that it was immediately transferred to the pages of several religious journals. In some of these, published in the United States, we discerned a slight adaptation of certain of its expressions to the local circumstances of that country; and perhaps it

We must confess ourselves to be very dilatory in congratulating our coadjutor of the Church Chronicle, upon the new and improved dress in which, at the commencement of the year, his valuable Journal was presented to its readers. In this improvement we must not omit to include the exercise of great taste and discernment in the arrangement of the several departments of the paper. The Church at large is under many obligations to this excellent periodical for its able advocacy of the doctrine of Infant Baptism, and of the mode of the administration of that Sacrament as employed in our communion. The research and talent displayed in its articles on that subits Editor.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Church.

Rev. and dear Sir :- I send you, for insertion in the "Church," the eloquent, impressive, and (which is far better) christian speech delivered in our Mother country, not long ince, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell of Manchester. will perceive, it is a powerful vindcation, not only of him-self personally, but of Protestantsm (or, as I would rather term it, Bible Christianity) in opposition to the traditions superstitions, idolatries, and ruinous errors of Popery. Nor is this all. The ultimate results of the case of "Hearne v. Stowell" promise to le of the greatest importance, when the evidence which is to be laid before the pub-lie mind of Protestant England, *a the fresh trial coming on*, shall have been fully adduced.

I am the more anxious that this question should be made public by the "Church," since i is, in all probability, the only Journal read by the members of our National and Protestant Church, in Canada. On many accounts, it is desirable that they should not be ignorant of the startling facts which have been brought o light, by the trial above alluded to. I refer, especially, tothe "astounding announce ment, that an extensive confederacy, skilfully organised, is established in the country, that it has large funds at its disposal, and that these funds are employed, among other objects, for involving the champions of Protestant principles in harassing litigation, thereby intimidating others and deterring them from making bold and decisive stand against Romish innovation."*

As some of your readers maynot be aware of the circumstances to which Mr. Stowell aludes, in the first part of his speech, I have compressed, in as small a compass as ap-peared to me feasible, the origin and results of the late trial, "in which the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester, was prosecuted by a Roman Catholic Priest, for a libel contained in a document which Mr. Stowell read to a Meeting called to oppose a longer ation of the Government

priest, from the charge of having enjoined a degrading penance, they extended to an exculpation of the whole body of the Romish Priesthood, and the system which they uphold, from any participation in such criminality, and there-fore the fact of their having obtained a verdict is calculated to impress the public mind with the conviction that the im-putation of such unchristian tyranny to the Romish Priest-hood, is a slanderous fabrication. Much indeed was elicited on the cross-examination of the witnesses to correct this misapprehension, but the Romish and Radical papers have carefully suppressed that, while they ostentatiously publish the statement of Mr. Dundas, the direct testimony of the wintesses, and the verdict of the Jury. It seems to me that the friends of our holy cause are therefore imperatively called upon to endeavour to dissipate the delusion which the result of the late trial is calculated to produce, and it also seems to me that this should be accomplished through the medium of a legal investigation. The same means which have been employed by our opponents to injure the good cause, should be used by us to frustrate their intentions. With this view I deliberately publish the following statement; I challenge investigation in a court of lawlet the

party accused proceed against me for libel, and I pledge myself to produce legal proof of the truth of every tittle of my stateme

L. Edward Nangle, Clerk, of the Protestant Missionary Settlement in the Island of Achill, Ireland, do hereby de-clare that the Rev. John O'Flyn, Roman Catholic Priest, formerly of Achonry, but now of Curry in the diocese of Achonry and Co. of Sligo, Ireland, and also the Rev. Michael O'Flyn, R. C. C. of Ballisadare, in the same diocese and county, did, in the exercise of their office of priests of the Church of Rome, require one of their parishioners to burn a Bible of which said parishioner had become possessed—and to perform stations successively at Croagh Patrick-Baall and Lough Dearag, which stations were enjoined in the way of penance, in order to obtain absolution, and which were to be performed by crawling considerable distances on the ees, to the laceration of the person." "Now, my dear friend, I call upon the priests whose

names and residences I have given, or the advocates of their party, to gainsay this statement. I challenge legal investi-gation: and until my challenge is accepted, let our adversaries keep silence. The learned Judge who presided at the late trial, in his charge to the Jury, acquitted you of any nalicious intent in publishing your statements in reference to Mr. Hearne, and unless our opponents afford me an op-portunity of an investigation which I court, the intelligent part of the public will acquit you from the imputation of having slandered the Romish Priesthood in his person.

I am, my dear friend, Faithfully and affectionately yours, EDWARD NANGLE."

The following brief extracts from the London "Record" of Sept. 7th, will sufficiently complete the explanation desired. "We are not sure that we regret the issue of the Trial. However it may give the Liberal and Popish press the *appearance* of a momentary triumph, when the question comes to be decided on its real merits, their defeat will only be the more remarked and memorable.

"As the case stands now, Mr. Stowell, acting under the advice of his counsel, did not produce the witnesses he had ready in court to prove the truth of the facts he had stated to the Meeting; and the jury, by the direction of the Judge, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages of forty shillings. This alone was sufficient to show what opinion the jury had of the merits of the case; and as they were obliged to find that technically a libel had been committed, the amount of damages, scarcely more than nominal, marked their sense of the frivolous and vexatious suit of the plaintiff. "The new trial, which will be moved for at the commencement of next term, (granted-as before noticed.-Ami cus.) by allowing Mr. Stowell to produce evidence of the truth of the assertions he made, will destroy even the forty shillings victory, of which the Roman Catholics are so vain glorious

"The mistake they [Mr. Stowell's "learned advisers"] made was in forgetting that Popery adapts itself to the cir-cumstances in which it finds itself: that what it glories in and exults at in Italy and Ireland, becomes a libel when said to be done in a Protestant country."

The summary here given, will be amply sufficient to ex-plain Mr. Hugh Stowell's speech.

And now, one word more. The speech of Mr. Stowell has been termed "*local*," and *as such* adapted to England rather than to this, her colony. Various collateral doubts as to the "expediency" of its re-publication, here, have been, in consequence, suggested [the greater part of which, however, may be resolved into these facts, viz: practical unbe-lief: the fear of man and distrust of God's protecting power the purchase of *peace* at the expense of the truth of the Gos-pel, and, in some cases, betraying our God and Saviour, for pet, and, in some cases, betraying our God and Saviolr, for a few "pieces of silver"—for "a mess of pottage"—a provi-sion for the family; as though God could not and would not take care of all who are true and faithful to Him and his Son!] as though we who live on this side of the quickly crossed ocean, were not still part and parcel of Great Bri tain—whose capital and whose throne are on the other side of the connecting Atlantic! as if we formed no mutual and internal part of her far and wide spread family, sharing in her triumphs, sympathising with her wrongs, partaking of the manifold blessings which have been bestowed upon her,

If also we began to exert ourselves in a manner commen surate with the importance of the object in view, it cannot be doubted but that efficient assistance would be rendered us by the noble and generous sons of our beloved church at home; and especially might we expect for such a purpose, the most liberal aid from our old and untiring friend, the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. We have every encouragement to make some humble attempt when we see the *great things* that are doing, in this respect, in and for India. England herself is becoming more alive to the importance of her cathedral institutions, regarding them as among the most important outworks of our common Christianity; and our request would be so modest, so entirely in accordance with the poverty of our circumstances, only soliciting the means to support the regular service of our Church as originally designed, even by the reformers themselves, and in strict accordance with primitive usage, and this too in connection with the education of our clergy that I feel assured, were a special application made at he for this object, the holy generosity of our fatherland would give so noble a response to our request, that, in conjunction with our own efforts, a very short period might behold it in operation.

Should you, Sir, deem the subject of this communication of sufficient interest to secure its insertion in the *Church*, I shall endeavour to seize an early opportunity of showing the importance of thus instituting the Daily Service, and thereby also commencing a Cathedral Establishment. As a sincere though humble member of the Catholic

Church of England, and an admirer of your very valuable paper, Believe me, Rev. and dear Sir, Yours fai

Yonge Street, Yours faithfully, A CATHOLIC. Jan. 1841.

Civil Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE PATRICK HENRY. (From the N. Y. Com. Adv.)

We have another extraordinary short passage from Liverpool, bringing us London papers to the 24th of December, and Liver-pool to the 25th, both inclusive. They were brought by the Patrick Henry, Captain Delano, after a passage of twenty days. Capt. H. sailed from Liverpool on the 25th and anchored in the Lower Bay on the 14th. Lower Bay on the 14th.

Although the passage has been made in the midst of *winter*, the Patrick Henry has had a *summer* trip—light easterly winds, and a smooth sea the whole passage, and not even a topsail was recfed until Monday last, when the ship was off Nantucket, where there was a multiple from the ship was off Nantucket.

was a moderate gale from the ship was off Nansucker, where there was a moderate gale from the westward. The commercial accounts are favorable. The sales of cottom at Liverpool, during the week ending 24th December, amounted to nearly 40,000 bales, and an advance of 1-8 a 1-4d. is noted.

The British Queen arrived off Cowes on the 20th of December. She left New York on the 1st of that month. The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 23d. She left this city on the 8th.

The papers abound with details respecting the severity of the Stn. The papers abound with details respecting the severity of the inter, on the continent as well as in England. The only arrival at Liverpool, from the United States, for the eek ending the 24th of December, was the Roscius from New York

At Paris the ice formed in the Seine so rapidly and floated down in such masses that twenty barges laden with wine were crushed before measures could be taken for their safety. Throughout England active means were in progress to relieve the distresses of the poor by liberal supplies of fuel, provisions, clothing, blan-

RECOGNITION OF TEXAS .- The committee of the Anti-Slavery Society having transmitted to Lord Palmerston their resolutions on the subject of the recognition of Texas, his Lordship has

" Sir,-I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, addressed to his ordship, transmitting a copy of resolutions which the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society passed on the 2d instant, expressing their concern that Her Majesty's government should have entered into a commercial treaty with Texas, and protesting against the recognition of the independence of that

protesting against the recognition of the independence of that republic by Great Britain. "I am, in reply, directed to state to you, that Lord Palmerston very much regrets that the committee should take this view of the measure which has been adopted by her Majesty's govern-ment in regard to Texas; but that it does not appear to Lord Palmerston, on the one hand, that the refusal of Great Britain to conclude a commercial treaty with Texas would have had any effect in inducing the Texas to abolic alongent with the texas. effect in inducing the Texans to abolish slavery within their territory ; nor, on the other hand, that the conclusion of such a treaty can have the effect of affording the Texans any encouragement to continue the condition of slavery as part of their law.

"It may indeed be hoped that the greater intercourse between Great Britain and Texas, which will probably result from the treaty, may have the effect of mitigating, rather than aggravating, the evils arising out of the legal existence of slavery in that republic

"Lord Palmerston desires me to mention, that you appear to be under a misapprehension as to the state of the relations be-tween Great Britain and Hayti; inasmuch as Great Britain has actually concluded a treaty with Hayti, as an independent state; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the specific ob-

Although, as we stated in our last, the result of the Municipal Elections in this city is to be regarded as a decisive indication of Conservative superiority, and of the triumph of constitutional principles over the rampant spirit of insubordination, we are bound in justice to say that one at least of the disappointed candidates is as firm and consistent a supporter of the Constitution in Church and State as the best of his successful competitors. It may, however, have happened that from

The case may be briefly expressed thus: in extracts from the "Record" of September 3rd, 1840.

"Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 29.

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe and a Special Jury.)

Libel—Hearne, Clerk, v. Stowell, Clerk. "This was an action for a libel by a Clergyman of the Church of England upon a Roman Catholic priest. The case excited very great interest, and the court was crowded

"Mr. Dundas, Mr. Wightman, Mr. Higgins, and Mr. Murphy, were counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Creswell, r. Alexander, and Mr. Watson, for the defendant." "The learned Judge, in summing up the case" thus con-Mr.

cludes his osservations to the Jury : "That the usfendant had not gone to the Meeting for the

deliberate purpose of traducing the character of Mr. Hearne, might be inferred from various circumstances. The defanread a paper libellous of the plaintiff. From the observa-tions of the defendant, it would appear that he had no ill-will against the plaintiff, and that all his remarks referred to Maynooth. With respect to the amount of damages, that would be a question for the jury, but it did not appear that the defendant, at the time he uttered the libel, had any de

The following letter of the Rev. E. Nangle to the Rev. Hugh Stowell, in allusion to the trial and its verdict, will speak for itself. It will also explain, more fully, what I ean (in the former part of ny letter) by the ultim of this trial, and their great importance; either, should the Almighty permit it, in punisament of our sinful unfaithful-ness towards HIM who died for us, by our spiritual adultery with Idolatry: or, for the eventual welfare and triumph of the Church of Christ, in obscuring the pure truth of Christ tianity, as set forth in the Charch of England; or in dispelling, more and more, by God's blessing, the shrouding and ntoxicating mists of error and darkness, which are blinding and destroying so many thousands of our enslaved, debased and suffering fellow-creatures!--"To the Rev. Hugh Stowell:

"My dear friend,-I was much surprised at the issue of the late trial at Liverpool, in which you appeared as one of the parties. I never could have imagined that a Roman Catholic priest could conceive himself libelled because he was represented as having commanded one of his penitents to perform penance upon his knees, and I cannot but think that if witnesses had been produced on your part to prove that such penances were commonly enjoined, the jury who tried the case would have returned a very different verdict. "Considering the position which you occupy in the Church, it seems to me that the issue of the recent trials is calculated in a great degree to neutralize the efforts of those who are ouring to disabuse the public mind on the subject of The speech of Mr. Dundas and the testimony of Poperv.

* From the "Achill Missionary Herald" of Nov. 26th, 1840in which is given an extract from the " Catholic Magazine" for the same month, acknowledging that the Catholic Institute had "voted a sum of money towards the extra costs incurred by Mr. Hearne"; and this was instanced by the Rev. Mr. Sisk, of Chelsea, at a late meeting of Roman Catholics, as among the great benefits conferred by the Institute!

+ "Hearne versus Stowell.

"The Court of Queen's Bench, London, have granted a conditional order for a new trial in this case, with which our readers me acquainted. The ground upon which the conditional order has been granted is, that the publication complained of was not li-bellous—because it merely charged Mr. Hearne, a Roman Catholic by which he is himself known to be actuated, and who ("Achill Missionary Herald," Nov. 26, 1840.)

the manifold blessings which have been bestowed upon her, by the bountiful King of Kings, and Lord of Lords! as though the events which threaten to obscure the light of her spiritual and temporal glory, (and that of Europe, the world,) in the deepening shades of Infidelity, Popery, Socialianism, (or Mahomedanism) and anarchy gathering round about her, and corrupting her children; as though these effects and their causes were not materially to affect the *branches* of the parent *tree*! would not, (which God forefend!) sooner or later, carry their withering, enslaving, and ruinous con sequences to the utmost bounds of the religious, social, sequences to the utmost bounds of the Empire! moral, and political fabric of the British Empire!

columns, inculcates such very—very different practical views to those, which obtain in but too many quarters, on the above points! That it may be an increasingly valuable and effectual witness to the "truth as it is in Jesus", and inreasingly promote a right attachment to our Protestant. Church and State, is the fervent prayer of AMICUS.

To the Editor of the Church.

THE DAILY SERVICE AND A CATHEDRAL ESTABLISHMENT.

REV. AND DEAR SIB-It must surely be a subject of high ratification, I will not say to every true churchman, but o every enlightened Christian, that arrangements have been made under the direction of our revered Bishop, who I believe himself takes a large portion of the duty, for the due celebration, in the Cathedral in Toronto, of the various festivals appointed by our Apostolic Church; from this I anticipate much good,—it is one step towards a return to the simple piety of the primitive church in those days when her members did not think themselves too wise to profit by ministerial instruction, or too pious to need the devotion of the sanctuary: nor, on the other hand, were too worldly to spare a few hours, even of the six days, in seeking a prepa-

ation for the solemn certainties of eternity. But excellent as is this, it is not only desirable but highly important to obtain yet more; I mean the establishing of Daily Morning and Evening Service in the Cathedral Church of our capital. That this is entirely out of the question I am quite aware, unless some attempt can be made to com-mence a cathedral establishment. The very mention o The very mention of such an idea is almost sufficient to excite a smile, in the present state of our ecclesiastical finances in this province; out yet I believe the project is practicable, if it be only once earnestly commenced. earnestly commenced. Suppose, for instance, an attempt were made in the first place to get only *two* prebends attached to the cathedral; these I imagine would be sufficient, not only to maintain the daily morning and evening service, but it might be also a part of their official duty to receive a certain number of divinity students, without any other emolument than what they derived from their pre-bendaries. By this means, not only would the daily sacrifice of prayer and praise be restored to the Christian Church in this province, but a provision, invaluable in itself, would also be made for the suitable instruction of clerical candidates, an arrangement of which our church in this province stands eminently in need.

The necessary funds for the endowment of these preben-daries might, I hope, be raised by gifts of land for that especial purpose, from the members of our church. I really flatter myself that the hearts of churchmen are becoming so ed with their duty to God and His Church, that they will be found to come nobly forward in the support of all the institutions of our holy church, as one after another they are brought to see and feel their necessity; especially do I home that no set and the network protector of the aburch hope, that now the state, the natural protector of the church of Christ, has so strangely forgotten its office, they will not be content with merely offering of their abundance, but that they will come up to the help of the Lord in a spirit of holy and generous self-sacrifice. But as such donations of wild valuable as a permanent endowment, is it unreasonable to "as a prince," would give to the Temple of the Lord pro-perty capable of producing an immediate income?

ject and purpose of that treaty is the suppression of the slave trade.

"I am, sir, your most obedient servant, " LEVESON.

"J. H. TREDGOLD, Esq., Secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society."

THE CHARTISTS .- The John Bull says-We regret to hear, from quarters of the highest respectability, that a break-out of Chartism in Wales is not to be looked upon as unlikely. Our correspondents from that part of the country send us a statement which we feel it our duty to lay before our readers, in order to bring the question fairly to an issue. They state, complainingly, that some, or rather many, of the great iron masters, instead of paying their workmen their wages weekly, and thereby giving them the just liberty of spending their earnings as they please, do not do so. The consequence is, that they are forced to run in debt at the truck shops in the works, where they are, or believe they are, charged at the rate of 75 per cent, more for the articles

they buy than they could purchase them for at Bristol. Socialism.—We lament to hear that Mr. Robert Owen, the founder of the dogmas propagated under the above designation, is about to deliver lectures in this city. The working classes of Bristol, it is to be hoped, have too much good sense to be induced to listen to the hateful principles that these lectures inculcate. At Worcester Mr. Owen could not obtain a hearing, and he was obliged to leave the city in a manner well known to himself.— Bristol Mirror.

Brigadier General Sir Charles F. Smith, K C.B., commander of the troops employed in Syria, is second son of the late George Smith Esq., of Burnhall, near this city, and received his education at the Durham Grammar School, where he gave early promise of those transcendant talents and that enterprising spirit which have since so eminently distinguished him. Sir Charles was born July 9, 1786, and is consequently in the 55th year of his age.—Durham Chronicle.

FRANCE.

Prince Louis Napoleon has forwarded to some of his friends in Paris the following invocation to the manes of the Emperor. FORTRESS OF HAM, Dec. 15, 1840.

Sire .- You return to your capital, and the people in crowds relecome you back; but I, alas! from the depth of my dungeon can only catch a glimpse of that ray which illumines your fund Take it not ill of your family, that they are not present to eccive you; your exile and your misfortunes ceased with your life, but ours still endure.

You expired on a rock, far from your country and your friends. The hand of a friend closed not your eyes : and even now not one of your race is present to conduct you to the tomb. Montholon, he whom of all your devoted companions you loved

the most, performed the last duties of a son; your will was his; he faithfully obeyed your last wishes; he told me your last words, but he is now my companion in prison. A French vessel, commanded by an illustrious young Prince,

was sent to convey back your ashes, but you look in vain there for even one member of your house; your family were all absent. On approaching the soil of France, a shock like that from light-

ning was felt; you raised yourself in your shroud-you opened your eyes for a moment. The tri-colored flag floated on the coast, but your eagle was not there !

The people as in bygone days, thronged the procession ; they welcomed you with acclamations, as they were wont when you lived; but the rulers of the day, while they rendered you all due homage, whispered to each other, "in God's name! let us not disturb his repose !"

You have again beheld Frenchmen whom you loved so well; you have returned to that France which you rendered so illustrious; but foreigners have there left traces of their footsteps, which this pompous display alone can never efface.

You behold that young army, the children of your brave warriors; they, worship you as the god of their glory, but the word of con mand to them is-Be still.

Sire, the people that inhabit our beautiful country are still men of the same stamp, but for those whom you made so great, for those whom you found so little, have no regrets.

may say you were a meteor that left no traces behind, but they vainly attempt to deny your glory. They can never disinherit you. Sire, the Fiftcenth of December is a great day for France and for me. From the midst of the pompous procession, you have turned to my dismal abode, and calling to mind the caresses you heaped upon me in infancy, you have thus said, "Friend, thou sufferest for my sake; thy conduct I approve."

PORTUGAL.

There must be wars, or at least rumors of wars, in Europe. Now that the civil contest in Spain is ended, and that France has begun to leave off thinking about battles with all the other pow a speck of strife has arisen between Spain and Portugal. The cause may be thus briefly stated :---

The original treaty for the navigation of the Douro was executed in August, 1835, by which a mixed commission was appointed to fix a tariff and regulations connected therewith. The first set of commissioners met to deliberate thereon, and finally came to certain conclusions, which, when submitted to the Portuguese Government, were rejected. The sittings of these, or of other commissions-for it does not clearly appear which-were then re-sumed, and terms finally settled between them. On this latter modification of the treaty a report was presented to the Portu-guese Cortes, in the session just ended. The delay which ensued in the discussion of this matter by the Portuguese Legislature has been adopted by the Spanish Government as a ground of complaint of the most serious nature, notwithstanding the declaration in the Queen's speech on closing the session, that it would be one of the ects of discussion in the new session to be commenced on the 2d of January.

So deeply do they resent this delay, that they have addressed. it is said, a note to the Portuguese government, in which besides offensive expressions to Portugal, a declaration has been made, that if the government of Her Most Faithful Majesty do not with-in twenty-fire days absolutely ratify the terms finally agreed on by the commissioners, Spain will employ military force to compel it. At the same time a note and memorandum have been addressed by the Spanish government to Great Britain, to a similar purport, and calling, it is said, upon that country to sanction this appeal to arms. The Portuguese government have also addressed themselves to Great Britain, as their most ancient ally, hoping for interference and support against this aggression, not neglecting in the mean time such measures as may serve to protect Portugal, should matters come to the worst.

Austrian cavalry were expected in Munich, on their way to the Vorarlberg, where a corps of observation is about being formed.

Austrian government were seriously thinking of reinforcing the the Established Church of England, and who were but little dis-Austrian government were seriously thinking of reinforcing the garrisons of the German federal fortresses. Four regiments of in-fantry, two of cavalry, two battalions of chasseurs, two batteries of artillery, and another of flying artillery, were under marching orders for that destination. The *Courier de la Moselle* states that the levies of men were

carried on with so much rigor in Rhenish Bavaria, that the students of theology, who had been exempted from military service during the rising *en masse* of 1813, were now obliged to join the army. The substitutes, who could be procured some time ago for 300 florins, cost at present between 1,200 and 1,500.

LATER INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. FRANCE.

The latest London papers contain translations of the addresses made to the French King, as usual, on New Year's day, by the foreign ministers, and the deputations from the two Chambers, the clergy, &c., and his Majesty's replies. Of course both ad-dresses and replies were cautiously worded, but their tone is such as might be expected-favorable to the idea of permanent peace.

as might be expected—favorable to the face of permanent peace. M. Thiers had been chosen president and reporter—or as we should say chairman—of the committee on the fortifications of Paris. Rather a defeat for the ministry. General Bugeaud has been appointed to the government of Algeria. This appointment the National affects to consider a preliminary step towards the abandonment of the French conquests in Africa, incomparison as it was he who signed the treaty of Tafna. in Africa, inasmuch as it was he who signed the treaty of Tafna.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

No new turn appears to have been given to the threatened rup-ture between these two powers, the time limited by Spain for the ratification of the treaty which is the cause of dispute not having expired. The Portuguese Government had asked for an extension of the time, and as the request was backed by England, it would probably be granted. The Portuguese ministers are said to have pledged themselves that the treaty should be ratified by the ortes, or that they would resign. In Spain the Cortes was summoned to meet early in the spring.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The convention entered into with the Pacha by Commodore Apper was disallowed by Admiral Stopford, and at one time there seemed reason to apprehend that a renewal of hostilities would be the consequence. The refusal of Admiral Stopford was communicated to the Pacha on the 6 th of December, and the restoration of the Turkish fleet, within three days, offering in return his replacement in the government of Egypt, but for life only. The comments is result are e

SPEECH OF MR. JUSTICE HAGERMAN,

AT A MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, HELD AT CHELTENHAM (ENGLAND), November 19, 1840. (From the Cheltenham Journal.)

(From the Chettenham Sournal.) The Hox. Mr. JUSTICE HAGERMAN, of Upper Canada, being called upon by the Rev. Chairman to propose the fourth resolu-tion, commenced by observing that no person could with greater tion, commenced by observing that no person could with greater propriety take part in the proceedings of the present most impor-tant and interesting meeting than a colonist such as himself, for it was for their benefit that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had been instituted, and sustained by the munificent con-tributions of the people of England, and willingly did he acknow-ledge, on the part of the Canadian Provinces in which he resided, the inestimable benefits and blessings it had conferred upon them. It had already been stated by the Venerable Archdeacon Robin-son, whose able and eloquent speech they had just heard, and which afforded all present the highest gratification, that the Society in whose behalf this meeting was held, had been incorporated considerably more than a century ago, for the purpose of providing scriptural instruction to the then British North Ameican Colonies, now the United States of America. The efforts made to give full effect to this Christian design were very great, and the donations and subscriptions were most liberal and muni-ficent, and in refering to them it was but just to remark that in looking down the list of contributors, one could not fail to observe looking down the list of contributions, one could not tak to observe how large a proportion of those of greatest amount were presented by LADES - thus, at the head of the list, at the commencement of the operations of the Society, in 1702, stands the sum of £1000 from "A LADY UNKNOWN" (cheers), while lower down would be found the names of Mrs. Palmer for £4000-Mrs. Long an annual subscriber of £100, and at her death bequeating a legacy of £1000—Mrs. Elwes, who contributed in donations in e years £4300, and at her death left a legacy of £1200 -Mrs. Harriet Arundel a donation of no less a sum than £10,600, and £42 per annum in Exchequer securities, and many others who, to the honour of their sex, evinced their piety and benevolence in a manner that doubless had secured them an ample reward at the hands of their Heavenly Father (much cheering). He had mentioned these contributions because it was not only just to do so, but he had no doubt that the statement would be gratifying to the great number of ladies he had then the honour of addressing (cheers). "But, notwithstanding the ex-ertions and liberality constantly made by the Society from the WARLIKE PREPARATIONS. The Frankfort Journal of the 18th states that four regiments of ustrian cavalry were expected in Munich, on their way to the Yorarlberg, where a corps of observation is about being formed. According to advices from Vienna of the 11th instant, the Ustrian government were seriously this of a frainformer were series and not been educated in the faith, doctrines, and principles of the British Crown, it was impossible to supply as many clergymen as were required in these extensive territories, and, as a matter of course, religious instruction was sought at the hands of those who had not been educated in the faith, doctrines, and principles of the British Crown, it was impossible to supply as many clergymen as were required in these extensive territories, and, as a matter of course, religious instruction was sought at the hands of those who had not been educated in the faith, doctrines, and principles of posed to maintain the connection with our Empire, whose constitution is based on the duty of providing religious instruction for the people from the public funds. But the labours of the Society's Missionaries were not without their reward: in the struggle that ensued they were found with their flocks faithful in their allegiance to their sovereign—to fear God and honour the king, was with them a sacred duty—and while the pulpits of other denominations were made the arena for the encouragement of rebellion to lawful authority, the members of the Church of England remembered their oath of allegiance, they revered the institutions of their country, they arrayed themselves under the banner of their lawful sovereign, and sacrificed their lives and fortunes to maintain the integrity of the Empire-few in number were they who were found in the ranks of rebellion (much cheering). But their noble efforts were unavailing-an Empire pass-ed from the sceptre of England, and was for ever lost to the British crown; but the fruits of the Society's Christian operations still remain, and doubtless will endure to the end of time. any one were to inquire of any intelligent and dispassionate inhabitant of the American Republic, among what class of Chris-tians were to be found the most unostentationally devout and learned men-the most orderly and well-conducted citizens-I have scarcely a doubt but that the members of the Church of England would without hesitation be named; for the sake of religion and peace, we may devoutly pray that their prosperity may continue to increase." It was now time that he should draw the attention of the meeting to the condition and religious destitution of the present North American Provinces, and especially of Upper Canada, of which he was a native. At the time the recently abrogated constitution of that country was conferred upon it, in 1791, the number of its inhabitants did not exceed 10,000 souls, chiefly loyalists, who adhering to the royal cause during the American revolution, were driven from their posses-sions in the new Republic and were provided with an asylum by their sovereign in this new and thinly settled portion of his once extensive American possessions. GEORGE THE THIRD was truly good and pious king (much cheering); he doubtless, deeply felt the fatal consequences of the neglect of his royal predecessors in providing settled clergy of the Established Church, in his lately lost colonies, but still more important in his views as a Christian King, he remembered the solemn oath he had taken at his coronation, the sacred compact which in the face of heaven and in the presence of the nation, he had entered into with his people, that he would, "to the utmost of his power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion, established by law, not merely within these realms but throughout the territories and dominions thereunto belonging," and he resolved that no doubt should be suffered to remain of his spite of much unfair misrepresentation on the part of some in-

such as the members of the Church of England regarded as free from objection, they knew too well their duty as loyal subjects not to submit to it with deference as a part of the laws of their country; but he would ill perform his duty if he did not gratefully acknowledge the vast services which that eminent and consistent prelate the Bishop of Exeter had conferred on the Church sistent pretate the bishop of Exceer had contened of the oldered of which he was so distinguished an ornament, for the measures taken by him to protect its unquestionable rights. It was now to be hoped that the portion of the lands assigned indisputably to Church of England would be rendered available, and they the Church of England works we rendered available, and they had the best assurance for this, as the funds arising from their sale were to be distributed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, but it would still be a long time before they would add very considerably to their funds. In the mean time every friend of the Church should consider the existing destitution of their fellow christians and fellow subjects. The British North American Colonies at this moment contained a population greater American Countries at this moment contained a population greater than existed in Ireland at the time of the Battle of the Boyne, and equal, if not greater, than Scotland contained at the time of the Union-and who were they? With the exception of a por-tion of one of the Colonies, they consisted of their fellow-country-men-their blood and kindred-who had removed to those distant dependencies of the Crown, because they could not find the means of respectable support here; they might, not inaptly, be compared of respectable support here; they might, not inapity, or compared to the younger members of a large family, who, finding that the paternal inheritance was insufficient for the support of all of them, were compelled to seek a home and a living in other lands. He would not attempt to weaken the appeal that had been so powerfully and eloquently made to them by the Venerable Arch-deacon, on behalf of the native inhabitants of India; but in the distribution of their charities he was well convinced that the claims of those he had mentioned would not be overlooked. They were settled, it is true, in a country abounding with the means of comfort and independence, a climate pure and healthy, and lands of unsurpassed fertility, that never failed to yield to the industrious man, the greatest abundance of all the necessaries of life-the only thing he seriously felt the want of was the consolation of religious instruction in the Church of his father and ancestors, and they were too poor to defray the expense of providing it. He (Mr. H.) was not sufficiently acquainted with the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to speak of their condition if it were necessary to do so after the explanation they had already received, and he should therefore confine the few additional re-marks he had to make to the state of Canada and particularly that part known as Upper Canada. The whole extent of the province from Gaspé to Sandwich was little less than fifteen ndred miles, and of this Upper Canada extended over six hun dred and fifty miles along the river and lakes, and the settled portions were in many places not less than one hundred miles in depth, the population amounting to about half a million, almost exclusively of British origin. Among these were now labouring with indefatigable zeal and great success about ninety Mission-aries, who were mostly stationed in the more densely settled por-tions of the country, along the navigable waters and great leading road through the Province. It would at once be seen that if this number of clergymen were placed at equal distances along the whole line of 650 miles of country, how inadequate the number would be to the proper performance of Divine service. But it was not in those parts of the Province that the want of clergymen was most seriously felt, -- it was in the remoter settlements, where the backwoodsman began his toils, and who, although assured they would result in the attainment of independence as far as worldly goods were concerned, was doomed to live himself without the comfort and consolation of a resident clergyman to guide and instruct him in his own devotions, or even to baptise his infants, or marry the children that had grown up, or to bury them accord ng to the ordinances of his Church when they died. It is to hese destitute countrymen that the appeal is made to the charity of these kingdoms to setd them Ministers of the Gospel. The delight with which the occasional visits of the clergy now resident the Province were hailed by the backwoodsman, and the intense desire evinced for their frequent repetition, is best described in the reports of the Bishops, (than whom as has already been most justly said, none are to be found more devoted to their holy duties within the empire,) and he laborious Missionaries, which have been published, and will, he hoped, be widely circulated and read. The Venerable Archdeacon had mentioned a remarkable instance of a poor woman who had traversed a portion of the ocean with her infant that she might meet the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and receive from him the right of confirmation-it was a touching example of deep and fervart piety well worthy of being recorded; but he was sure that he night also mention many instances where the poor settlers in Canada—men, women, and children—had wandered in groups through the trackless wilderness for many, many weary miles that they might meet the Missionary, and receive the sacred ordinances of religion, and hear the words of peace and gospel consolation from his lips. It had at one time been asserted that the number of members of the Church of England in Upper Canada vas a small minority of the entire pulation, and far less numerous than several other denomina-ns of Christians; the friends of the Establishment, well convinced of the incorrectness o' this statement, used their efforts vinced of the incorrectness of this statement, used their choice to procure the passing of an Act, authorising the taking of a census that should enumerate the different classes, the result, as it was fully believed would be the case, proved that the members

emigrated find himself in a condition to purchase £40 worth. But it was now necessary to close remarks that had already extended far beyond what he had intended, and he should now conclude by observing that it had been said by an eminent foreigner, that if he were asked in what in his opinion consisted England's chief glory, he would point to her magnificent colleges, hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, and other countless institutions erected and maintained by private contributions for the instruction of man, and the amelioration of the miscries to which human life is liable. Had the attention of this distinguished gentleman been drawn to the numberless Societies, such as that for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the other Missionary Societies, the Bible Society, and many more whose existence is not proved by edifices but which embrace in their benign and holy object, the whole human family throughout the world, and upon which milwhile human family throughout the works, and upon while a mile lions are expended, contributed by the pious and benevolent christian, he would probably have given them as he justly ought the pre-eminence in his eulogy. They are indeed blessed institu-tions, and cannot fail to bring blessings upon this land. Their authors and promoters ought to be held in eternal remembrance, where the product of the second seco and among the most distinguished the founders of this Society; but the names of but few of them are now known, they have long since gone to their account, they truly evinced their faith in gospel truths by their works, and it may be reverently hoped that as the angels in heaven rejoice over sinners that are saved, that they are permitted to participate in the heavenly joy that is experienced at the redemption of those, they were in this world instrumental in reclaiming from sin-if those present desired a like reward let them and all of them, imitate the illustrious example that has been set them.

CARLOW ELECTION.

Carlow, Thursday Night. At the close of the poll this evening the numbers-

Bruen Ponsonby	 				182 137	
	n the th reviously	ird day y declare	 d	·····	45 98	
(bininghe	 borol (159	

The election may be considered at an end. The Radical agents are leaving town, and it is said that Mr. Ponsonby will allow his gallant and successful opponent to be declared to-morrow. There was some talk of a petition, but the large majority obtained by the

Was some taik of a petition, but the large majority obtained by the Colonel has set that forlorn hope at rest. As an illustration of the intense anxiety felt at Dublin Castle for the return of Mr. Ponsonby, I may mention the fact, that this morning Cel. Curry, the agent of Lord Duncannon, received a let-ter from Lord Morpeth, beseeching him to use all his influence to induce two freeholders on Lord Duncannon's estate to vote for Mr. Ponsonby. He did not succeed. If the same admirable exertions be used at the approaching elec-tion for Mayo which have secured the valuable triumph in Carlow, the constitutional canse will in all probability succeed in that county.

the constitutional cause will in all probability succeed in that county, which is torn asunder by Whigs, Radicals, Repealers, M'Haleites and Separatists.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

The result of the Carlow election is painfully felt in Downingstreet, of course with a still more acute sense of mortification and dismay at Dublin Castle; the affliction manifests itself in the dismay at Dubin Castle; the affliction manifests itself in the load complaints and deep groans of the ministerial press on both sides of St. George's Channel. The reason of this intensity of wee may not be at once apparent to the British reader—it is therefore proper to explain that the victory at Carlow is justly regarded by those of the Whig-Radical party, who are in the se-cret of Irish elections, as only a beginning—the first counter-march from Moscow—to be followed by certain and overwhelming The loss of a vote, equivalent to two upon a division, is no doubt a serious reverse for a party which retains office by virtue of majorities of two and three, chequered with occasional minorities; but this would scareely justify the despair of Lord Morpeth, pro-claiming that "if Carlow is lost, all is lost," or account for the dinary means employed by that noble lord and his collin the Irish government to avert the disaster. The contest did not cost Mr. Ponsonby one farthing, yet three eminent counsel were sent down to Carlow at an expense of five hundred or six hundred guineas to support his interest, and all other expenses were defrayed upon the same lavish scale. Who was paymaster? They know well at Dublin Castle. Will Mr. Hume call upon the authoritie to enlighten the public? Not he. This, however, by the way Why the government has displayed so much energy in the Carlow contest-why it confesses such grief at the result, is the question to be solved? We answer, because the Carlow election is the comthe first-fruit of their reconciliation with their natural friends, the landlords-the first evidence of their emancipation from the power of the priests. Far the greater part of this improvement is the work of those landlords who had the courage and the farnevolence to teach the sharp but wholesome lesson that the league Alumni of Maynooth shall not govern the country by the exer a despotism over the unfortanate people of the humbler class. The priests have been taught that, if they will domineer it must be erapeasantry without political power : the peasantry have learned that landlords are not so insame as to continue to place weapons for their own destruction in the hands of men who act as the slaves of their worst enemies. What every man of common sense foresa ther worst chemics. White every man or common sector has happened—the priests have in despair relaxed their pestilent activity and the peasantry have returned to free and affectionate relations with their natural friends and protectors. Is not this a

To the Independent Electors of the City of Toronto,

GENTLEMEN, T the present crisis in Canadian affairs, I feel I should be shrinking C from my duty as a British Subject, were I not to adopt the course ated out in your requisition. I therefore declare myself a Candidate your suffrages, as one of the Representatives of the Metropolis in liamont A

Parliament. You are well aware that I have formerly been more than once solicited to come forward on each of the interests—Liberal as well as Conserva-tive. But I think that these nominal distinctions ought not to exist or be perdetuated under the Union—and I think it is the first indication of a great Canadian and truly British party your now putting me in a posi-tion to come forward perfectly independent of both parties. Alas ! that the feeling of obligation, created by your confidence, which now inspires my breast, had not long ago been appealed to in the case of many others throughout the Country.

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Toronto, Upper Canada, January 19, 1841.

NOTICE.

By order of the Board.

HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

T HE General Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the City of Toronto, at the Office of George D. Wells, Esq., Barrister at Law, 150, King Street, upon Wednesday, the 3d day of February, 1841, for the purpose of appointing Officers for the then next ensuing year, and making the necessary arrangements for the following May Fair. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock, noo. GEORGE D. WELLS, Screetwark H. D. 4.8

Secretary H. D. A. S. N.B.—The several Newspapers in the city of Toronto will please give meetion to the above until the day of the meeting, forwarding copies containing the same to the Sccretary. Toronto, January 22, 1841.

BOND HEAD FAIR.

BOND ILECAL CALL. W HEREAS it hath pleased His Excellency the Lleutenant Governor, in Council, to grant to the inhabitants of Bond Head, County of Simcoe, the privilege of holding QUARTERLY FAIRS at that place, Notice is hereby given, that the *First Fair will be held on the first Tuesday in February*, 1841, and after that, each and every Fair at Bond Head will be on the Tuesday previous to Newmarket quarterly Fairs. January 22, 1841. 29

January 22, 1841. 29 **BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight per cent, per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the Slst inst., was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 11th day of January next.
The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the lst to the 9th day of January inclusive.

T. W. BIRCHALL

Managing Director.

....nistry might find this an ad-

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, Dec. 22, 1840. 26-tf. MIDLAND DISTRICT SCH. Mathema-W ANTED immediately, an Assistant, qualified tomself generally tics, Arithmetic, and Writing, and to pro-

Vizier, was given to Admiral Stopford's messenger on the 11th of December, and contained a full and frank acceptance.

Ibrahim Pacha was at Gaza, when last heard from, on his way to Cairo, where he was expected to arrive about the 15th of itself in readiness for sea. It was to be delivered up to the English in the course of a month.

CHINA.

Reports were current in London, via Liverpool, at the date of our last foreign arrival, that the British expedition had reached and entered Pekin. This story purported to have come by the way of St. Petersburgh, through Holland. It obtained little credit and soon died away. It seems, however, to have been renewed, and is thus noticed in the Spectator of January 2d. The Manchester Guardian gives the following, dated St. Petersburgh, 11th December, addressed to 'an eminent foreign

Kiachta, with the news that the English had taken the capital of China, after having bombarded it, and destroyed all the forts near the river. The Emperor, the Son of the Sun, had fled with all his Mandarins. The consequence of this event will be a good treaty, which will completely change the commercial dealings with that

Kiachta is geographically the nearest, and moreover the most t from which news might be expected overland .nvenient p It is a frontier town, in which there are stationed custom-house ncers, Chinese as well as Russian, to see to the regulation and

Advices from Constantinople announce that the Russians have date or place being assigned to this event makes the intelligence doubtful, especially as we have heard nothing to induce us to believe that Russian hostilities were not suspended in Circassia on account of the menacing aspect of affairs in Syria and Europe.

PRUSSIA.

Some German papers have lately given obscure hints of the existence of a pretender to the throne of Prussia; and a strange story on that subject has appeared in the *Courier de la Moselle*. In a letter under the convenient date of "Frontiers of Prussia," it is alleged that an elder brother of the present King, having been sassinated, left a son, who is now a major, in garrison in Mentz. He is said to be as pretenders always are highly accomplished ; and it is asserted that several of the first families in Prussia have determined to support him. This conspiracy, we are assured, will soon astonish Europe by its results.

Three U. S. fishing schooners, the Ocean, Director, and Arms, which were seized by the Provincial Revenue Cutters, in the summer of the present year, for encroaching upon our fishery, have been condemned by the Court Vice Admiral, under the Treaty of 1818. By the last returns of the U. S. fishery, a remarkable decrease in the quantity usually taken appears. Had the Legis-lature permitted our fishermen to be plundered, by not providing a preventive force, as in former years, our neighbours would no doubt have succeeded much better, if not quite as well as in preceding years. It has been clearly demonstrated that the Mackerel fishery cannot be beneficially prosecuted at any distance kerel fishery cannot be beneficially prosecuted at any distance beyond three miles from the shore, and consequently the enforcing of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States relative to our fishery must occasion a considerable addition to the wealth of this province.—Acudian Recorder, N. S. this dispute was settled. It was no part of his intention to enter into any discussion or explanation of a controversy that had ex-cited much unpleasant feeling in Upper Canada: it had now been disposed of by the British parlament, the only authority that could satisfactorily dispose of it, and although the result was not

of the London press upon this result are exceedingly severe. They charge Lord Palmerston with violating faith—with giving instructions to Admiral Stopford in ignorance of what the other powers intended, and eventually with submitting to the dictation of these powers, at the sacrifice of England's honour and plighted word. The Distribution of the sacrifice of England's honour and plighted word. eclares it to be his royal The Pacha's reply to the proposition, addressed to the Grand izier, was given to Admiral Stopford's messenger on the 11th of given to his loyal subjects, that they should be secured against every contingency in the possession of the means of providing for the support of Divine worship. This pious and truly Christian December. Orders had been issued for the Turkish fleet to hold King also remembered that although it did not depend upon him itself in readiness for sea. It was to be delivered up to the whether the Established Church of England should be equally

recognised in every portion of this dominions (Scotland excepted) or not, since its recognition is by the constitution of these realms, concurrent and identical with the British sovereignty in every dependency of the Empire, still he knew it would be but a half performance of his great trust, if he attended only to the fulfilment of that part of his oath which imposes on him the administration of the civil law in justice, in mercy, and omitted the still more solemn duty of upholding to the utmost of his power the laws of God, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law; it could no more be said that the benefits of the laws and consti-tution of England were maintained, if this last benefit were with-the other, and one being neglected, the other becomes worthless and ineffective. But to proceed with the statements he had to offer with respect to the inadequate means of obtaining religious instruction in Canada, it could be scarcely necessary to remind those present, that at the time of the reservation of the lands just mentioned they were in the state of a mere wilderness, wholly unproductive and offering no kind of assistance to the clergy they were intended to maintain, and that in fact they were set apart as a future rather than a present support. The venerable, and as it might well be termed, truly Catholic and Apostolic Society in Payment of duties ou the part of the respective Governments. The daily papers of the 3d and 4th take no notice of it, whence what they could to supply the wants of their suffering fellow sub-The daily papers of the out and The function the second se CIRCASSIA. Advices from Constantinople announce that the Russians have en completely defeated by the Circassians, and driven from one the completely defeated by the Circassians, and driven from one man, remarkable for dignity and learning, and full of pious zeal, was selected, and who died after a life of labour and usefulness in was selected, and who died after a life of labour and usefulness in the Christian Church. The demands on the Society for still further aid to the British Colonies, soon became greater than their funds could supply, and the British Parliament was called upon by the good King George the Third to grant a sum in aid of the contributions of the Society for the support and mainte-nance of the Established Church in these dependencies of the empire; the demand was promptly and without a murmur comblied with, and for several years a sum amounting to $\pm 16,000$ per annum was granted, and placed for distribution in the hands of annum was grantes, this grant was afterwards withdrawn, for it was withdrawn, it might be difficult to explain; no doubt is enterthe Society. tained by any one that it would have been continued with it entropy a main the probability of the specific to and friend, and as regarded the application had been made to them; and was it probable that any would have raised an objection but such as regarded the dominion of the British errown over the North American colonies as a baneful domination. (Cheers.) Such no doubt felt it of no small importance, to check or prevent the extension of the influence of the Established Church in those important dependencies of the empire. It was reasonable, however, to expect that at the moment this important aid was discontinued to the Church, the full benefit and enjoyment of the Clergy Reserves set apart for its support would have been continued to the superior protection they afford to life, property, and iberty, by contrasting them with those of a Rempile, that as the superior protection they afford to life, property, and iberty, by contrasting them with those of a Rempile that any superior protection they afford to life, property, and iberty, by contrasting them with those of a Rempile that any superior protection they afford to life, property, and iberty, by contrasting them with these of a Rempile that any superior protection they afford to life, property, and is the protection they afford to life, property, and is the protection they afford to life, property, and is the superior protection they afford to life, property, and is the protection they afford to life, property, and is the tota the moment the them the the tota the work are as to the object for the superior protection they afford to life, property, and is the tota the moment the tota the protection they afford to life, property, and is the tota the moment the tota the protection they afford to life, property, and is the tota the moment the tota the protection they afford to life, property, and is the tota the protection they afford to life, property, and is the tota the protection the the moment with the tota the tota the protecting the superior protection tained by any one that it would have been continued with the Clergy Reserves set apart for its support would have been con-ferred, but unhappily a controversy had arisen as to the object for which they had been appropriated, and it was considered unwise by the Government to interfere in the appropriation of them until this dispute was settled. It was no part of his intention to enter

of those who believed that as man other to which he could gain access, rather than altogether forego the duty of divine worship. A remarkable proof of this is to be found in the history of some of the settlements in Newfoundland, which, because no Protestant minister ever visited them, had attached themselves to the Roman Catholics, who had been more provident. With respect to Lower Canada, although the majority of the population was undoubtedly Roman Cathchics, who had by treaty been secured in the exercise of their relgion, and which, therefore, would never be interfered with by the Government of this country, yet that majority was not as great now as formerly. Twenty years ago the Protestants might be stated at one in five; now they were at least one in three and stated at one in five; now they were at least one in three and probably more, and it was to advance their numbes and minister to their wants that the late truly apostolic Bislop Stewart select-ed the Lower Province as his residence in the capacity of a humble missionary. He desired further to state the great advantages missionary. He desired further to state the great advanta that had resulted from the exertions of Missionaries among Indian tribes :- the Methodist missionaries had undoubtedly done nuch to reclaim them from heathenism and intemperance—the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had now established several resident ministers; one of them, the Rev. Mr. Brough, a ost pious and exemplary man, had taken up his residence on an island in Lake Huron, inhabited only by Indians, and in the winter season he travelled in snow-shoes for many miles through the wilderness to visit and instruct these poor fellow mortals at their wigwams, and his labours had been attended with much He now felt it incumbent upon him to make a few resuccess in the advantage, in a mere political point of view, of extending the influence of the Church of England in the Colonies; he had already adverted to the loss of the present United States of America to the British crown; they had not only been separated from it, but the separation was attended with the sheddin blood, and the sacrifice of many thousands of human lives in the most unnatural war by which it was accomplished, as well as the necessary expenditure of hundreds of millions of British treasure in the prosecution of that war; he ventured to express the convic-tion he entertained, that if *fice millions* of the treasure thus worse than uselessly expended, had been appropriated to maintain and extend the influence of the Church of England in these Colonies, His Excellence extend the influence of the Church of England in these Colonies, the dismemberment of the empire by their separation would not have occurred. The page of history records the faithfulness of the members of the Church of England to their allegiance during the contest referred to, and although he was proud to declare that the great mass of the people of Upper Canada, of all creeds and sects, were loyal to their sovereign, the devotion of the members of the Established Church evinced no liminution in their charac-teristic obedience and submission to the laws. It had been said teristic obedience and submission to the laws. It had been said that the inhabitants of the Colonies would continue their connection with the mother country so long as they found it their tion with the mother country so long as they found it then pecuniary interest to do so, and no longer—it was an unworthy sentiment to be uttered, and wholy unjust as regards those it had reference to. "I will say," continued Mr. H "with the noblest, the most pure and single-minded patriot that the world ever produced—THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON—(great cheering) a man moded in the Colonies as their herefactor and friend, and as regarded in the Colonies as their benefactor and friend, and as much venerated there as he can be in any portion of the Empire,

blessing to the peasantry? Is it not a rich compensation to the whole people for the measures of rigid justice which have led to such a state of society?

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE. The undersigned, forming the Committee for the building of this fourch, take the present opportunity of acquainting the public that it is induscription, to proceed to the erection of the Church on the site on the street, opposite the Hospital, which that gentleman, with a truly Chonor I Street, opposite the Hospital, which that gentleman, with a truly Chonor I street, opposite the Hospital, which that gentleman, with a truly Chonor I street, opposite the Hospital, which that gentleman, with a truly Chonor I street, opposite the Hospital, which that gentleman, with a truly Chonor I were the proposed to be exactly the Honorable John Henry D. The Street, opposite the Hospital will do the Honorable John Henry D. The Street, opposite the Hall the promptive which the means to be placed at their disposal may enable them to use. Of the population of this city whom about one thousand five hundred only can be accommunion, of whom about one thousand five hundred only can be accommunited at their disposal may enable them to use. Of the population of this city excluded from a participation in the rites and ordinances of their Church. To meedy in some degrees an evil so deeply to be lamented, by provid-mented in some degrees an evil so deeply to be lamented, by provid-mented in some degrees an evil so deeply to be lamented, by provid-mented in some degrees an evil so deeply to be lamented, by provid-mented in some degrees an evil so deeply to be lamented, by provid-mented in some degrees an evil so deeply to be lamented, by provid-mented in some degrees an evil so deeply to be lamented, by provid-mented in some degrees an evil so deeply to be lamented, by provid-mented in some degrees an evil so deeply to be lamented, by provid-mentions efforts. Tursuant to public advertisement, several plans have been submitted to the Committee, and they have adopted that proposed by execute at a sum not exceeding £3,600. This amount the Committee now purpose to raise by means of donations, and 1

Persons desirous of making donations or taking shares, will be good enough to signify their intention, and the amount for which they may become donors or subscribers, to F. T. Billings, Esq., at the Court House or to any member of the Committee. to any me

ber of the committee	
	I. J. GRASETT, Chairman.
F	OBERT S. JAMESON.
Prideon even	T. BILLINGS.
I	I. BOYS.
Participant Participant P	IENRY ROWSELL.
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NATIONS.	SUBSCRIPTIONS.
	Mr. Hepburn,£
Sir G. Arthur,	Mr. John Craig,
op of Toronto. 25 0	Mr. John Richie,
	Mr. F. T. Billings,
	Dr. Boys,
	Mr. George Walton,
s, Brothers &	Mr. G. Dennison, sen
	Mr. H. Rowsell,
	Mr. George Moore,
r, Esq., 25 0	Captain Strachan,
	Mr. W. Lee,
50	Mr. Richard Tuton,
	The Vice Chancellor,
	The Hon. John H. Dunn,
	Mr. Robert E. Burns,
	The Hon. Judge Hagerman,
	Rev. Dr. McCaul,
	Mr. T. Young,
	Hon. Chief Justice Robinson.
	Mr Barron

Mr. Barron Rev. H. J. Grasett . Mr. W. H. Blake.... Mr. W. Wakefield...

A Gentleman looking forward to annistry might find this antageous opening, and,) to the Rev. R. V. ROGERS. Apply (if by letter p840. Kingston, Decemped on the Discription openantics of the second O AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Principal. 26-tf

Toronto, Dec. 28, 1840. JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.— A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal. Apply to the REV. H. CASWALL, Brockville, U. C. N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted. Dec. 29, 1840. 26-tf.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROCERS, PEINCIPAL. THE Christmas Vacation of this Institution will commence on the 24th Inst. and end January 11, 1841. There are Two vacancies as Boarders. Kingston, Dec. 12, 1840. 24-tf.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING 1841.

The Subscribers beg to intimate for the information of the Trade and their distant Customers, that early in January they will open out a very large and general Supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hosiery, Straw Bonnets, &c., imported by the last fall ships, and which preatest depression at home. The the experience of last Spring they believe their Customers are protipes to offer for sale at least two months earlier than Goods can arrive out next year, and the advantage to of taking such Supplies by Winter Roads to the more remote places must be allowed by all. BUCHANAN, HARRIS, & Co.

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

MARRIED.

At Norwichville, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. George Petrie, James Cowan Hunter Esq., Merchant, to Miss Emma M. Wallace, both of Norwichville.

DIED.

At Niagara Falls Mills, on the 23rd inst., Cynthia, only survi-At Niagara Falls Mills, on the 23rd inst., Cyntina, only survi-ving sister of Samuel Street, Esquire. Long endeared to a large circle of friends, whom she had won by her intelligence, affability, and undeviating kindness, her loss will leave a blank not soon filled up. She suffered during the last six months the effects of paralysis: but she shewed, that, as she had "received good", so she had learned, in the school of Christ, to "receive" with patience and resignation, "evil at the hands of the Lord." A second at. tack called her away from her warmly attached friends, at a time, when, from her partial recovery, they had fondly hoped that she might still be spared to that family, of which she had so long been an honoured member.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Jan. 29th :---Mr. A. S. Newbury; Rev. T. B. Fuller, rem.; Rev. S. Armour, add. sub.; Rev. S. Graham, add. sub.; John White, Esq.; W. F. Wallace, Esq.; Rev. J. B. Lindsay, add. sub. and rem., and rem. on account of Diocesan Press; Rev. F. L. Osler, rem. in full vol. iv. Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2) rem ; A. Menzies, Esq. rem ; Rev. Robt. Blakey, rem.

Noot. Blakey, rem. The following have been received by the Editor:— Rev. C. T. Wade, rem. for Diocesan Press; Rev. J. Grier; J. G. D. Mackenzie Esq. (2); H. Rowsell Esq. rem. and enclo-sures; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. E. Denroche, rem.; Angus Bethune Esq.; Rev. C. Brough; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem; Lord Bishop of Montreal.

To CORRESPONDENTS.-The poem of W. F. M. contains many excellent sentiments, and a good deal of the spirit of poetry, but the metrical construction is, in many cases, irregular and inarmonious, and needs careful revision before it could safely be submitted to the public eye.

ERRATUM .- In the account of the capture of Chusan in The Church of the 16th inst., the name of Capt. Bethune, H. M.'s Ship Conway, was erroneously printed Bethana.

A It was Resolved, "That twenty-five per cent., being the first instalment upon the Donations and Subscriptions towards building St. George's Church, be alled in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the Trea-alled in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the Trea-alled in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the Trea-alled in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the trea-alled in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the trea-terer, F. T. Billings, Esq. at the Bank of Upper Canada; and that the Donors and Subscribers be requested to furnish Notes, to be given at Three, Six, and Nine Months, for the balance.

WANTED.-A Young Man, who is willing to make himself gene-rally useful in a Store. One who has a knowledge of the Grocery Business would be preferred. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to G. P. at this office. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1841. BOLT

eans, and Which, the gree, if not altogether, commensurate with the warmunion. estrous of, enjoying the privileges of our Church communion. Persons desirous of making donations or taking shares, will be good Persons desirous of making donation, and the amount for which they may

Rectory, To

Andrew Merc Mr. John S. 1 Mr. W. Wedd

Hon. George Crookshank... Mr. John Murchison..... Mr. Charles Daly.... Mr. F. Widder... Mr. F. Widder. Messrs. Owen, Miller & Mills. Mr. J. F. Maddock..... Mr. J. Hamilton.... Mr. J. G. Spragge... Dr. Hornby.....

A T a Meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, January 28, 1841, It was Resolved,

120

THE POET, WITHER.*

Perhaps no poetry ever received such unmerited neglect as that of this author. The popularity which it enjoyed on its first publication soon died away; and from that period to the present time, contumely and scorn have been its only portion. His own political heresies, and the violent party-feeling of the times in which he lived, blinded the judgment of his contemporaries to the real merits of his compositions; while more modern critics have probably often pronounced a judgment without sufficiently examining the volumes they condemn. Among others who thus indulged in vituperations against Wither and his poetry, were Wood, Heylin, Butler, Philips, Dryden, Swift, and Pope; while Bishop Percy, Ritson, and D'Israeli, deal out such qualified praise as almost amounts to censure. Though this array of opposing critics is truly formidable, I yet hope to convince my readers that George Withers merits a more honourable appellation than that of "a prosing satirist," or the "English Bavius."

One great poet and distinguished scholar of modern times has done him justice. It has ever been the delight of Dr. Southey to rescue the fruits of genius from that oblivion which time heaps upon them, and to clear away the tangling weeds and wild briar from many a neglected grave in the burial-ground of the earlier poets. With his usual discernment, he has perceived in these poems "a felicity of expression, a tenderness of feeling, and an elevation of mind ;" and with his usual fearlessness, he has dared to avow it.

I proceed to consider those of Wither's works which entitle him to the character of a sacred poet. He composed the "Shepherd's Hunting" when in prison.† The following extract from a hymn, to which he alludes in eclogue the first, ‡ shows the poet "from seeming evil still educing good ;" and we see him, in every stanza, turning the affliction of his body to the profit of his soul.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,

Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous, Wears yet a precious jewel in its head."§

Wither saw the eircumstances and things by which he was surrounded, as types of spiritual truths, and sweetly has he illustrated them :

" First, think, my soul, if I have fees That take a pleasure in my care, And to procure these outward woes Have thus enwrapt me unaware; Thou should'st by much more careful be, Since greater foes lay wait for thee

By my late hopes that now are crost, Consider those that firmer be, And make the freedom I have lost

A means that may remember thee; Had Christ not thy Redeemer been, What horrid state hadst thou been in !

Or when through me thou seest a man Condemn'd unto a mortal death, How sad he looks, how pale, how wan Drawing with fear his panting breath ; Think, if in that such grief you see,

How sad will ' Go, ye cursed,' be ! These iron chains, these bolts of steel. Which often poor offenders grind,

The wants and cares which they do feel, May bring some greater things to mind; For by their grief thou shalt do well To think upon the pains of hell.

Again, when he that fear'd to die, (Past hope,) doth see his pardon brought, Read but the joy that's in his eye, And then convey it to thy thought; Then think, between thy heart and thee, How glad will ' Come, ye blessed,' be !"

Wither had, in his time, wielded the lash of satire with an unsparing hand. Many a stout heart had quailed in secret before the power and vigor with which he delineated Vice and her votaries. In his "Motto,' which I consider the most delightful of his poems, he leaves the contemplation of the "outer world," and in solemn and profitable meditation, turns "that inward eye, which is the bliss of solitude," upon his own soul. He aims at self-knowledge, and endeavours to trace the torkings of that heart, which is "deceitful above all ing passa desperately wicked." I extract the followturn to the poen. off:

How often, when afterwards tossed in the troubled waters of political strife, must he have thought, with melancholy pleasure, on those profitable prison-labours, in the prosecution of which he had communed with his God in the silent watches of the night, and felt the holy dew of peace descend from on high to water and refresh his drooping soul.

Piety, simplicity, and pathos, are the prevailing characteristics of these prayers and praises : the " Petition for Seasonable Weather" is a fair example :

- " Lord, should the sun, the clouds, the wind,
- The air, and seasons, be To us so froward and unkind As we are false to Thee, All fruits would quite away be burn'd,
- Or lie in water drowned, Or blasted be, or overturn'd, Or chilled on the ground.
- But from our duty though we swerve,
- Thou still dost mercy show, And deign thy creatures to preserve, That men might thankful grow; Yet though from day to day we sin,
- And thy displeasure gain, No sooner we to cry begin, But pity we obtain.
- The weather now Thou changed hast,
- That put us late to fear, And when our hopes were almost past, Then comfort did appear: The heaven the earth's complaint hath heard,
- They reconciled be ; And Thou such weather hast prepared, As we desire of Thee."

In his "Improvement of Imprisonment," I find a touching supplication for his beloved wife and children, from which I extract some lines:

FOLL FRANCE AND
And when thou me shalt gather Ont of this land of life, Be Thou my children's father, A husband to my wife.
Preserve them from each folly, Which, ripening into sin, Makes root and branch unholy, And brings destruction in : Let not this world bewitch them With her boosting wine, But let thy grace enrich them With faith and love divine.
And whilst we live together, Let us upon Thee call, Help to prepare each other For what may yet befall; So just, so faithful-hearted, So constant let us be, That when we here are parted, We may all meet in Thee."

"Hallelujah, or Britain's Second Remembrancer," is divided into three parts; the first containing hymns occasional, the second hymns temporary, the third hymns personal. The following piece for Anniversary Marriage-days presents a faithful transcript of his feelings towards her who had been the beloved partner of his joys and sorrows:

- "Lord, living here are we,
- As fast united yet, As when our hands and hearts by Thee
- Together first were knit; And in a thankful song
- Now we will sing Thy praise, Because Thou dost as well prolong
- Our loving as our days.
- The frowardness that springs From our corrupted kind, Or from those troublous outward things
- Or nom those troublous ontward Which may distract the mind, Permit not thou, O Lord, Our constant love to shake, Or to disturb our true accord, On make any heart to the
- Or make our hearts to ache.

My quotations from the works of this interesting author have been rather long, but I would fain believe that every reader wishes they had been still longer. His Emblems are interesting and instructive, no small praise for a work of that class. Of his poems generally, it may be said, that, with little to astonish, they have much to please. In seasons when the sublime song of a Milton or Young falls unheeded on the ear, we find peace and joy in the simple strains of Wither : Mercy to continue till the coming of Christ, and then the Evangelical again appears arrayed in robes of compassion, and Hope relights her torch at his cheering lamp. Garsden, 1839.

such,) was what may be called an accident of Provi- of it will learn righteousness." And that lesson of divine wisdom promise from the beginning.

The Church.

have abundant cause for thankfulness, so far as we have from her lethargy, but an instance of a great, ordinary and universal law of the Gospel, that "all her children shall be taught of the Lord," and that "their ears shall hear a word behind them, saying, This is the way, walk depart out of her mouth for ever." In a word, these men either spoke truth or falsehood; if and as far as continually moving round us.-Bp. Atterbury. they spoke falsehood, they have nothing to boast of; if and as far as they spoke truth, they did but receive from her a gift, and they did but fulfil for her a prophecy. What they did ill was their own, what they did well was

hers. They were honored, not she benefited .- British Critic.

LORD BROOK.

The Lord Brook was now in action. A bitter enemy he was to the Church, and her government by Bishops, [against whom he had written a book accusing them, in respect of their parentage, to be of the dregs of the people, FULLER'S CHURCH HISTORY]. On March 2, [1642-3], he was going to give onset upon the close of the Cathedral at Litchfield: and, he was taking view of the place from a window in a house opposite to the close, and his beaver up, so that a musket at such a distance could have done him but little harm; yet was he shot in the left eye, and killed dead in the place without speaking one word. Whence I shall observe three things. First, that this great and known enemy to Cathedral Churches died thus fearfully in the assault of a Cathedral. A fearful manner of death in such a quarrel. Secondly, that this happened upon St. Chad's day, of which Saint the Cathedral bears the name. Thirdly, that this Lord coming from dinner about two years since, from Lord Herbert's house in Lambeth, upon some discourse of St. Paul's Church, then in their eye upon the water, said to some young Lords that were with him, that he hoped to live to see that one stone of that building should not be left upon another. But that church stands yet, and that eye is put out that hoped to see the ruins of it. Many heavy accidents have already fallen out in those unnatural wars; and God alone knows how many more shall, before they end. But I intend no history but of my own sad misfortune; nor would I have mentioned this, but that it relates to the Church, which, for my calling sake, I take as a part, and a near one, of myself .- Archbishop Land's History of His Troubles, &c.

The Garner.

DESIGN AND OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT. The Apostle saith that it is good and acceptable, and very expedient that we live in peace and quiet; a peaceable life, in regard of outward invasions, and a quiet life, in regard of inward tumults, and intestine troubles. Now if the natural father and mother could perform this alone, as they did for some time, in the infancy of the world, and a little after the flood, before mankind multiplied and increased to greater numbers, there should have ends. But shortly after the flood, there comes one Nimrod, with a by the Holy Ghost implies that they deserved no better name); quiet. Hence then comes a necessity of appointing a supreme force and violence; and withal a spiritual power and authority to instruct and govern men in respect of their souls, as God did after- heretic .- Archbishop Bancroft. ward when he settled the Levitical Priesthood in the tribe of Levi,

Priesthood of Christ, to be continued in the Anostles and their

dence; but that the Church should revive, is an inspired then learnt will be applied by them to other circumstances, and on far different occasions. For when once a true principle of The Church established, if so be, may not be a true piety, and of a religious dependance on God is duly excited in us, branch : the English people, if so be, may have forfeited it will operate beyond the particular cause from whence it sprang, the gift ; and surely we are all most unworthy of it, and and give a general turn and tendency to all thoughts and reflections; as one wise rule of behaviour, deeply imbibed, will be useful reason to suppose that we still have it. But taking for to us in hundreds of instances, and spread its influence throughout granted what we all maintain, that she is a true branch, the whole course and conduct of our lives and actions. Since, then it is no strange accident, no special Providence, no therefore, we are so apt to forget God's administrations of the deed of Wesley's or Whitfield's that she has roused her great affairs below, when they go on evenly and regularly, he is pleased, I say, by awakening notices, now and then to put us in mind of it; to present to our view some astonishing revolution of state, like a glaring comet, hung up in the air, whose extraordinary appearance and irregular motion shall sooner lead our thoughts up ye in it," and that "His words in her mouth shall not to the Author of nature, and imprint a deeper awe of him on our minds, than the sight of the whole host of heaven, in orderly array

RELIGION THE PRESERVATIVE OF NATIONS.

All things with which we are acquainted in this world, however healthy and beautiful to the eye, contain within themselves the principles of decay and of their own dissolution. That destructive principle in nations is vice. A moral and frugal people rise, from the healthy tendency of their habits, to wealth and power: wealth and power bring prodigality in their train, and that same nation, its disinterestedness, its patriotism, its high-mindedness, its social affections debased or extinguished, falls yet more rapidly than it had risen; such has been the history of the rise and fall of every powerful empire upon record, and such it will probably be to the end of time. The only means we know of by which we can pro long the date and give health and vitality to the political existence of any people, however extensive their resources, or however unprecedented their knowledge, is by reversing this deterioriating process, and making them moral and religious. One vicious generation (and a vicious generation will always tread upon the heels of an indolent one) is fully competent to squander and extinguish all the acquisitions, all the hoarded wealth, of their more sober ancestry. We may recruit our armies, we may fortify our coasts, we may extend our commerce, till it embrace the whole globe, and turn the accumulated ingenuity of an enterprising people to the equisition of wealth unheard of in the annals of mankind; but all this after all, without the directing and steadying principle of religious feeling, is but splendid wretchedness, the semblance of vigorous health, beneath which the canker is already at

ADVERSITY GOD'S FAVOUR.

We thank God, perhaps, when we do thank him, for prosperity, for health, plenty, success, and honour. We do well. They are the gifts of God's Providence, and demand our acknowledgements. But they are not the only blesings his goodness confers on us. Adversity should be added to the number of his favours, and remembered in our most devout thanksgivings. Blessed be God for pain, sickness, disappointments, distress; and every one of those various evils with which the life of man is filled, and which are the subjects of our hasty complaints : evils, which are our greatest good ; which afflict but purify, tear and harrow up the soul, but prepare it for the seeds of virtue. Blessed be God that he is not so unkind as will be exchanged. to try us by the most dangerous of all temptations, uninterrupted prosperity : that we are not undone by the accomplishment of our wishes: that he is pleased to chastise us with his legitimate children, and with his dear and only begotten Son, whom we hope to follow through the gate of the grave to a joyful resurrection .- Rev. Dr. Ogden.

A SCHISMATIC DEFINED.

This hath ever been reckoned a most certain ground and principle in religion, that that Church, which maintaineth without error, the faith of Christ; which holdeth the true doctrine of the needed no other office to be instituted for the attaining of these Gospel in matters necessary to salvation, and preacheth the same ; which retaineth the lawful use of those sacraments only which company of hounds at his tail, (for the metaphor of hunting used | Christ hath appointed, and which appointeth vice to be punished, and virtue to be maintained ; notwithstanding, in some other rewith these sons of Belial he takes upon him to be a Hunter, that spects and in some points, it have many blemishes, imperfections, is, a chaser of men up and down, and disturbs their peace and nay, divers and sundry errors, is yet to be acknowledged for the mother of the faithful, the house of God, theark of Noah, the pillar eivil power over men's bodies and estates, to restrain all outward of truth, and the spouse of Christ. From which church whosoever doth separate himself, he is to be reckoned a schismatic or an

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON. BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON. Being an introduction to the English Language, with An APPENDIX, containing several useful Tables ; the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Moraing and Evening Prayers for every day in the week. For sale at the Methodist Book Store No. 9, Wellington Buildings, and at Henry Rowsell's, Stationer and Book-seller, King Street, Toronto.

ANNUALS FOR 1841.

ANNUALS FOR 1841. A FEW OF THE ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1841, and other Illustrated Works; also, a great variety of Books, suitable for School Prizes, &c., London Almanacks, on Sheets or in Pocket Books; Canadian and American Almanacks, &c. &c. Also just received from London, a large assortment of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer.

Bookseller and Stationer, King Street, Toronto

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.

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.

G. BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always meres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms. Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840. 19-tf

HENRY ROWSELL,

STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER, KING STREET, TORONTO,

HAS just received from London a large assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY, of every description. His stock of Printed Books also is unusually extensive, and comprises a great variety of Theological and General Literature, Illustrated Works, the latest volumes of the Church of England and Saturday Magazines, &c. &c. The English Annuals, Pecket Books and Almanacs for 1841. Toronto, Nov. 19, 1840. 20

PRINTING INK.

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 HENRY ROWSELL, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street, Toronto. 14

October 10, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCI THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCI of Area STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresser, Plain and Shot Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Bleached and Faucy Shirting, Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of England Black and Invisible Green Cloths. In addition to his usual business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand. W. M. WESTMACOTT. 18tf WATERLOO HOUSE. Nov. 1, 1840.

HAT, CAP; AND FUR MART. CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashlons, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate. King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

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.

SAMUEL SHAW,

120, King-Street. 15-tf Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

A CARD.

12-tf Toronto, September 17, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. HANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will be-come payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards. The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Ninetcenth day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no trans-ters of Shares can take place. By Order of the Court. (Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Secretary.

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

work .- Bishop Shuttleworth.

"Yet I confess, in this my interest I nke some intant arm of tender age, For, as the child, who from his father the Stray'd in some grove, through many a crook Is sometimes hopeful that he finds the way, And sometimes doubtful he runs more astray; So in this life, this grove of ignorance,

As to my homeward I myself advance, Sometimes aright, and sometimes wrong I go, netimes my pace is steady, sometimes slow; One while my ways are pleasant unto me, Another while as full of cares they be; I doubt and hope, and doubt and hope again, And many a change of passion I sustain In this my journey, so that, now and then, I lost, perhaps, may seem to other men; Yea, to myself awhile, when sins impure Do my Redeemer's love from me obscure : But whatsoe'er betide, I know tull well, My Father, who above the clouds doth dwell. An eye upon his wandering child doth cast, And he will fetch me to my home at last.'

In the four last beautiful lines we see him leaning with humble, yet firm confidence, on those everlasting arms of love which our heavenly Father spreadeth out beneath all them who " hope in his mercy.

His "Songs and Hymns of the Church" are more generally known than any other of his productions. Simple and affecting in themselves, they derive an additional interest from the circumstances under which they were composed. Alone and friendless in the solitary cell of a prison, he alleviated his sufferings by "rendering into lyric verse the hymns dispersed throughout the canonical Scriptures, to which he subsequently added spiritual songs, appropriated to the several times and occasions observable in the Church of England."

* From "Sacred Poetry," by James Chambers, Esq.

+ It is interesting to observe how many works of merit have been composed in exile or imprisonment; at such seasons the mind is not distracted by the petty cares or anxieties of every-day life, and it is urged to vigorous exertion by the necessity of banishing those melancholy contemplations, which would other-wise be ever present to the thoughts of the captive. No situation can be more favorable for cultivating the energies, or eliciting the powers, of a great mind. Boethius wrote his "Consolations of powers, of a great mind. Boethius wrote his "Consolations of Philosophy" when confined, under sentence of death, in the castle of Pavia; Buchanan commenced his elegant translation of the Psalms in a dungeon at Coimbra, in Portugal; Christopher Smart wrote one of the most powerful lyrics in our poetry on the walls of a madhouse, where he was kept under restraint; Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World" was written in the Tower; Bunyan's "wondrous allegory," in Bedford jail; James the First of Scotland, when detained as a prisoner at Windsor Castle, com-posed that beautiful poem, "The King's Quhair." The histories of Wither, Lady Jane Grey, and Lovelace, prove that, as the latter

has sweetly sung, "Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage; Minds innocent and quiet take That for an hermitage.' ‡ "He that first taught his music such a strain, Was that sweet shepherd, who, until a king, Kept sheep upon the honey-milky plain That is enriched by Jordan's watering; He in his troubles eased the body's pains By measures raised to the soul's ravishing; And his sweet numbers only most divine Gave the first being to this song of mine." Shepherd's Hunting, Eclogue i.

§ Shakspeare.

WHITFIELD AND WESLEY.

It is sometimes urged that our Church is much in-debice to Whitfield and Wesley; and that if we will not praise norm, we must either be ungrateful to good men, or paradoxically deny their instrumentality in bringing about the present seriousness and activity which exists within its pale. Now we fully grant that they have been instruments in the hands of Providence of raising the standard and extending the influence of religion in the land, and yet we do not see that the Church should be called their debtor at all. In the view indeed of their followers, the Church is indebted to them of course; for what is the Church, as they would say, but an earthly and voluntary society, and what were they but immediately commissioned ministers of grace acting upon it? But though their conclusion is clear enough upon their principles, it does not follow that it is clear upon ours; on the contrary, that it is plainly illogical and unsound a very little consideration will show. For Churchmen would maintain, as a first principle in the question, that whatever spiritual gift Whitfield and Wesley possessed, it came, as from the Most High, so through his Church. By the Church they were baptized, by the Church they were ordained; from the Church they received the creed, whatever portion of it they preserved inviolate : they have nothing to boast of, nothing which they did not receive through her who was providentially made their greatest of earthly benefactors. As well may a son have a claim on a parent, or a servant attempt works of supererogation towards his master, as ministers of the Church become her patrons. What Scripture says of meritorious works of a servant towards his master, applies to the relation of these great preachers towards her whose sons and ministers they were. "Doth he thank that servant because he did the

things that were commanded him? I trow not." She gave them the grace of baptism in order that they might show forth their light, or rather her light in them; she ordained them in order that they might preach repentance and gather souls into her bosom. As far as they did this, they only did what they had vowed to do; as far as they did something else, they did not benefit her, but were unnatural children and false priests. They had devoted themselves to her service for God's sake: whatever natural gifts they might possess were made over to her who had made these gifts, what by nature they were not, gracious.

successors to the end of the world. For because the natural parents could not so well perform both these, as they did at the first, therefore God appointed and ordained these two functions and dignities, and for this cause honour and obedience is required to both. "Obey those that have the rule over you," (that is, your spiritual governors) "and submit yourselves, for they watch for your souls;" and for this cause it is required, that we pray for Kings and all that are in authority, that we may lead a peaceable and quiet life under them. Thus God not only allowed, but also instituted outward government for resisting of outward enemies, and suppressing of inward tumults; for the Apostle saith, that every soul must be "subject or subordinate to the higher and supereminent powers, because there is no power but from God; the powers that be are ordained by God, or set in their order or rank under God, He being above all, and the rest put in their rank under him." So that we see, though man's necessity required such a power for his defence, yet the power itself, whereby men are bound and united together in one society, is from God, and so ought to be accounted of us, not as a human invention, found out by men for their own necessity, but a divine ordinance instituted by God for the good of human society; and therefore it is said that God, not the people nor multitude by their own inherent power, hath put the sword into his hand, that he might be an avenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil, that disturbs the public peace; without which men cannot so well intend to learn, nor others to teach the way to live godly and honestly, and so to attain salvation; and by consequent, that he must be a cherisher of good men, and of such as desire to live a godly and honest life in peace and quietness .- Bp. Andrewes.

REVOLUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

The providence of God concerns itself in producing such surprising events, in order to have its influence on things below observed and acknowledged; which would go near to be forgotten. did he not by some remarkable instances of his interposition in human affairs, raise men up at fit times, into a lively and vigorous sense of it. Though we know that we live, move, and have our being in God, that we are supported every moment by his power, and conducted in all our actions by his unerring wisdom and goodness; yet the impression which this knowledge makes upon our minds, is but faint, and is quickly effaced. His concurring influences in this case are so secret and so difficult to be distinguished from the working of natural and moral causes, that we are too apt to rest in the contemplation of these, without any recourse to those; and to resolve all that happens to us, in our own concerns into the power of such principles as be nearest to us. And, even in the greater and more public transactions of the world, when they go on in such a manner as to look like the effects of human foresight and contrivance, we are apt to stop short in our reflec-

tions upon them, without carrying our thoughts up to that invisi-All this of course will not be granted for an instant ble Hand, which wields the vast machine, and directs all its springs by those who do not allow that the Church can forgive and motions. "Since the fathers fell asleep," said the scoffers in sins or convey grace; but, because they refuse to accept St. Peter, "all things continue as they were;" and they were ready our doctrinal principles, it is very hard that they should to infer, therefore, that all things went on of themselves, without think it incumbent upon us to acquiesce in theirs. Now a superior power, or influence, to control them. But, when the we are persuaded that the Church is a living body; it great scene of government is shifted all at once, and the causes, will ever have life unto the end; any branch of it that that visibly contribute to the production of this effect, bear no does not show life is no real part of it. The English proportion of it; then we look out for others of a more extended Church could not but have had a revival, if it be a branch force; we perceive a Divine Providence interesting itself in our of the true Church; that Wesley and Whitfield were affairs, and adore the footsteps of it. When these national judgthe instruments of that revival, (as far as they were ments or mercies of God are "abroad in the earth, the inhabitants

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

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

y previous year; on which account he has thought it expendent to the it generally known, by thus giving it publicity. The Subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the Trade extensively this Fall, on account of the great bargains which were esented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS to below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the *notice of the Public*

presented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS for the senal prices, cannot fail to attract the *notice of the Public* general?. The does not consider it to be a duty incumbent on him to apologise for thus calling on the public for their patronage, from a sincere consei-ousness that it will be, in many instances, a saving of at least 20 per cent. to hose who may receive their supplies from him. The previous Advertisement the Subscriber mentioned that he was en-able to sell his Goods. TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than if he had imported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell his present Stock at least 20 per cent. less than he could afford, were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Mon-ter. The Arelew the Sterling cost. The account of the LARGE SUPPLY at present on hand, the Sub-scriber is well aware that were his Purchasers this Winter, confined merely to Hamilton and its vicinity, the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present Stock, previous to the arrival of his Spring supply for which reason he would respectfully first Customers from a distance, well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any addition to their journe; in coming to his Establishment. The subscriber and the vicinit for a continuume; assure this Old Customers will be still more gratified from an exami-tation of the present plices of his Goods. The Subscriber considers is that only vain, but useless for him to at-form the present plices of his code. The Subscriber considers is the only vain, but useless for him to at-the commerse will be fully appreciated by these stores for him to at-the commerse within the compass of an Advertisement, the differ-taticles and quality of Goods comprising his Stock. Suffice it to say, that almost every article in the above the, suitable for the Season, may be had at his Establishment : and Purchasers may also rely on tm-medi

CERES, viz.; a large quantity of the best SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, PLUSH AND BEAVER BONNETS, of every size and quality. English and Swedish Iron; Cut and Wrought Nails. Of which articles there is a very full supply; all of which will be sold on the same REASONABLE TERMS !!! The Subscriber still continues a Store in DUNDAS, where an assort-ment in. the above line may be had at the same reduced prices. Co-for the information and guidance of Strangers, the undersigned would particularly point out the situation of the Establishment, as other-wise some might not conveniently find it out.—It is situated at the West end of the Brick Block, and next door to Mr. Juson's Hardware Store.

THOMAS STINSON.

Hamilton, December 7, 1840.

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JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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N.B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

51-t

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