INUMBER XXV.

Original Poetry.

For the Church. OLD CHRISTMAS.

Old Christmas! Merry England's sons can hear no dearer name Than thine, fair relic of the past,—a thousand years the same; Bright harbinger of joyful eyes, glad sounds of household cheer, Welcome, old friend of British hearts, once more we greet thee here!

High festival in stately fane, the chequer'd light is streaming Thro' the old oriel's gorgeous tints, in sun-flush'd splendour

gleaming: Now soft the Æolian numbers breathe—now sweep toward Heaven As the chaunters raise the triumph-burst,—"Our God is born

Joy to the altar of the poor! the village house of pray'r;

The voices of the hanlet sing all sweet and pleasant there:
The rites are done,—rejoicing groups speed from the sacred dome
To the gladness of the festal hearth that lights each freeman's home. Old Christmas! round the ancient hall thy yearly honours glow,-The holly-branch, the "ivy-green," brave oak and misletoe;
Sweet sounds the voice of placid age, fair childhood's gleeful tone,
And the blessings ask'd for England's pride,—" The Altar and the
Throng!"

Then age its legendary tales of ancient lore will tell, How patriots one for freedom bled, how holy martyrs fell;
And plain those glistening eyes express, that kindle at the strain,
That stallment of the strain o That stalwart men are ready now for the same good fight again.

Come, gladdener of our forest home, our unforgotten guest, Come, with thine ancient joys to cheer thy children of the West!

For here true hearts of British mould thine honour'd rites will

Here lives our Fathers' glorious faith, here stands their altar-seat!

"Old Christmas!" round thy sacred name, a time-worn glory's cast— Link of the changeful present, with the splendour of the past; Blest be each thought thine advent brings, each hallow'd word and

Voice of our home ! it matters not though pulse and hope be cold, me glimpse of early joy must dawn where thy fair name is told; And pleasant thoughts of youth will rise in Earth's remotest shore When the Briton's and the Christian's heart "Old Christmas" hails ZADIG.

Toronto, December, 1839.

CHRISTMAS, DAY. BY THE REV. T. HARTWELL HORNE.

With regard to the evidence which we have for cele-

mark that the observance of this commemoration is jushas actually been celebrated by Christians in all countries practice of ecclesiastical antiquity to conclude that the twenty-fifth of December is the day on which God was manifested in the flesh by the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

1. The observance of a day of solemn and devout rejoicing for the nativity of our Saviour is justified by reason. "It has been no small part of the wisdom of naillustrious personages by various methods. For this it. It remains only, in this part of the present lecture, purpose, the pencil of the painter, the chisel of the sculptor, the bold designs of the architect, and the loftiest strains of the poet, have all been put into requisition: ral blessings on his country is justly recollected with gratitude, much more should the noblest feelings of our souls be called into action, and the most fervent gratitude be ki. whom Lord Clarendon has recorded, that he "was a perbe ki."

places occur on these days are remnants of papal corrupvance of Christian festivals than with a fast or thanksgiving day appointed by the highest authority in this coun-

2. The celebration of the feast of our Saviour's natigrounded on the Scriptures.

NADS

(1.) That a day was promised when the Messiah should be born, we may infer from the divine declaration made to our first parents, when it was promised that head" (Gen. iii. 15).

from Judah until Shiloh," or the Messiah, should "come." (Gen. xlix. 10.)

(3.) The prophet Isaiah marks this as a wonderful Behold a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel" (i. e. God with us: vii. 14). Nay, "rapt into future times," he was so im-14). Nay, "rapt into future times," he was so impressed with the consideration of it, that he rejoices with the Church, as if the day of Christ's birth were then actually come that the consideration of it, that he rejoices with the church, as if the day of Christ's birth were then actually come that it is daylines. That is, according to the old style. tually come. "The people that walked in darkness the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.... Selden." Pp. 7, 10. (London, 1661. 8vo.)

(4.) In the prophecy of Zechariah (iii. 8): "Thus ed) was applied to the Messiah by the ancient Chaldee Paraphrast.* "In that day," the same prophet foretells, "shall ye call every man his neighbour under the vine, and under the fig-tree" (iii. 10): a beautiful and poetical prediction of the general peace which was to prevail in all parts of the world, in its devout and grateful obat the time of Messiah's advent. Accordingly, we are informed by profane historians, that, at the birth of Jesus Christ, the world in general was in a state of peace under the sceptre of imperial Rome.

(5.) Once more, the day when Messiah appeared, the apostle Paul terms "the fulness of time" (Gal. iv. 4); and when the day actually arrived, angels and men were filled with unspeakable joy and admiration. "Behold," said the angel of the Lord to the shepherds of Bethlehem, "I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. . . And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God day does not affect the influence of the solemnity, or the in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men. And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen."

It is therefore agreeable to the word of God, and mashould be celebrated with every expression of devout ration. It is always mentioned by Christian writers in joy and thanksgiving to God. Accordingly, we find,

3. That this festival has actually been celebrated by

Christians in all countries from a very early age. By some learned men it has been referred to so early a period as the apostolic age. But, however this may theophany (so he terms the epiphany), and the holy pasbe, we have melancholy evidence of its celebration early chal feast, and the assumption or ascension, and pente-That breathes of Fatherland and fame, of monarch, throne and in the fourth century (A.D. 302), before the time of cost, derived their origin.* The day was observed with Constantine; for, during the persecution of the Christhe same solemnity as the Lord's day; and in order that tians by Dioclesian, who resided at Nicomedia, that cm- its religious character might be more universally marked, peror, among other acts of cruelty, finding a great multi- servants were allowed to rest from their ordinary labours; tude of Christians assembled together in a church to and all public games and shows were strictly prohibited, commemorate the nativity of Christ, commanded the as they were on the Lord's day. Sermons were condoors to be shut, and the church to be set on fire, and so stantly preached, numerous examples of which are extant consumed the worshippers and the edifice to ashes. in the works of many ancient writers: nor was the day Basil, bishop of Cæsarea, and Gregory Nazianzen, who ever suffered to pass without a solemn communion. The lived in the middle of the fourth century, attest the reli- coincidence in this respect between the rule and prac- ture? have both left sermons which were delivered on this oc- Christian Church, is too obvious to render it necessary brating the festival of our Saviour's nativity, we may reple towards the close of the same century, expressly cial office for "the nativity of our Lord" is admirably tified by reason; it is grounded on the Scriptures; it states, that this day was of great antiquity, and of long adapted to excite and to assist our devotions. In the continuance, being famous and renowned in the Church first lessons we read the clearest prophecies of Christ's from a very early age; and we are authorised by the Gades, or Cadiz, in Spain; in other words, it was cele- and gospel, we behold the completion of those prophecies brated both in the eastern and western Churches. in the history of that great event. In the collect we Would your time permit, later testimonies might be ad- pray that we may be partakers of the benefits of his birth; offered to prove the very remote antiquity of this festival, this "great mystery of godliness." and its observance by the ancient universal Church; which observance is not only evidence of its primitive tions to perpetuate the memory of salutary events and of institution, but also a sufficient warrant for our retaining illustration.

4. That a few authorities be stated for commemora-

ting the nativity of Christ on the 25th of December. The precise day on which this festival was observed at and for the same reason have the wisest nations set apart first was not uniformly the same. For the first three or each with its watch-tower, the stones carefully gathered out, and partially and the same reason have the wisest nations set apart first was not uniformly the same. Particular days to commemorate illustrious personages four centuries, we are informed that the greater part of fenced in with a stone wall as in the days of David, Isaiah, and and and events in their history. Christianity addresses itself the Christian Churches in the east kept the feast of our Saviour.—At two we stopped at a place called Derrwuh, evitor me to me their history. to man as he is; and the means, by which the doctrines Christian Charlette is and the means, by which the doctrines Christ's nativity on the same day which is now called dently an ancient site, and continued for some hours winding of the Gospel are perpetuated, are adapted to the laws of "Epiphany, or the manifestation of Christ to the Genthe Laws of "Epiphany, or the manifestation of Christ to the Genamong hills, presenting the same monotonous but pleasing scethe laws of "Epiphany, or the manifestation of Christ to the Genamong hills, presenting the same monotonous but pleasing scethe laws of "Epiphany, or the manifestation of Christ to the Genamong hills, presenting the same monotonous but pleasing scean mind. Hence, on the same principle, but tiles;" but before the middle of the fifth century, hawith infinitely greater propriety, the universal Christian ving received better information from the western numerous flocks of sheep and goats were cropping their evening Church, with a very few exceptions, has set apart particular days, in order to keep alive in the forgetful memodays, in order to keep alive in the forgetful memories of her children the recollection of the principal events of Hippo in Africa, Ambrose bishop of Milan in Italy, bably, of that apparition of the heavenly host, who proclaimed of Hippo in Africa, Ambrose bishop of Milan in Italy, bably, of that apparition of the heavenly host, who proclaimed connected with the establishment of our holy and divine and Chrysostom bishop of Constantinople, (all of whom to the humble shepherds of Bathlehem the birth of the good religion. And if it be deemed just to perpetuate the were contemporaries, and lived within four hundred years Shepherd, David's namesake.—"The Beloved" of God—in memory of the patriot who liberates his country from the of our Saviour's time), have left their express and reyoke of foreign bondage, how much more proper is it to corded testimony in favour of the 25th of December; cherish the memory of Him who delivered the world which testimony is the more material, as it is, in fact, from the memory of Him who delivered the world that of all the Christian Churches in Africa, in the west that of all the Christian Churches in Africa, in the west

be kindled in our hearts, by the recollection of Him who Purchased for a fallen and guilty world the blessings of expressions equal to his merit and virtue," has collected the opinions of these ancient writers, and published them But there is another aspect of this subject deserving in a treatise, which was written for the sole purpose of of notice. Christianity is a religion designed for the whole mass of mankind. Now, matters of fact, the truth day of December." Selden, who was a Presbyterian, of which rests on the testimony of the senses, are most having been one of the lay members of the Westminster having been one of the lay members of intelligible to the great body of men; and, for obvious Assembly of Divines in 1643, during the great rebellion, reasons, arising from the structure of the human mind, cannot be supposed to have had any partiality towards are i. are best calculated to make an impression upon them. Hence the very pillars upon which Christianity was wisely judgment: his testimony therefore is unexceptionable. made to rest, are matters of fact, intelligible in every Selden, then, observes, that Ambrose, Augustine, Chrylanguage, suited to the capacity of every nation, and sostom, and others, "have many sermons appropriated to equally applicable to all future generations. Without the celebration of this day; and they frequently tell the admitting these facts, no man can be a Christian; and a people confidently that the birth of our Saviour was on sincere and cordial belief of these matters of fact is the 25th of December, or on the eighth of the kalends of Mark's worship they were celebrating that morning, and the closely connected with the character of a true disciple January, which is the same thing. Chrysostom," in of our Lord. Hence every rational method, actually particular, "says it was then (i. e. in the fourth century) tending to diffuse and to perpetuate the knowledge of these control of ancient time, and delivered to the Church many years these facts, must exert a salutary influence on Christianity before, even of equal age with the more ancient feastitself. The disorders and dissipation which in some days, which they had received;" and in his homily on place. the nativity, "he confidently," as elsewhere, "teaches tion, and have no more connexion with the devout obser-Augustine, also, expressly says, that "the birth of Christ was upon this day, according to the tradition of the Church, which denotes great antiquity even in his time." The conclusion to which this profound antirity is grounded on the Scriptures. I do not say that it is quary and scholar arrives, after adducing numerous other quary and scholar arrives. enjoined or authorized in so many words, but, that it is testimonies, is this: "That the yearly celebration or testimonies, is the yearly celebration of the yearly celebration or testimonies, is the yearly celebration of the yearly celebration or testimonies, is the yearly celebration or testimonies, is the yearly celebration of the yearly celebration of the yearly celebration or testimonies, is the yearly celebration of the yearly celebration or the yearly celebration of the yearly celebration or the yearly celebration of the yearly celebration or the yearly celebration or the yearly celebration of the yearly celebration of the yearl memory, continued from the eldest Christian time, hath piter the Conductor, or Saviour." taught us the exact day of the month; therefore, we have reason enough still to resolve on it.'

Sufficient evidence, I trust, has been offered to satisfy the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's every candid mind, that the observance of a day for commemorating the nativity of our Redeemer is reasonable when he prophesied that "the sceptre should not depart ted by the evidence of ecclesiastical antiquity; and that from I...

* Vatablus on Zech. iii. 8. † Nicephonis, Hist. Eccl. book. vii. ch. 6. He states, that

20,000 Christians thus perished!

have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shall a great light: they that dwell in the land of vity of our Saviour to be on the 25th of December. By John vity of our Saviour to be on the 25th of December. By John vity of our Saviour to be on the 25th of December.

that "few historical facts of equal antiquity are better authenticated; and so far is the Christian world from every Pagan theology is a slain God, a thing so contrary to hu-

Could it, however, be shewn that we are mistaken in testify. this particular day, yet, as the matter of the mistake would be of no greater moment than the erroneous calculation of a day, it certainly would be very pardonable in those who think that they are not mistaken, as, in fact, it is of no real moment. "The purpose of the Church is, to celebrate the event on account of the honour which she thereby testifies for the Almighty, and of the benefit which the contemplation of it is calculated to produce in her members; and that purpose may be as well answered, whether or not the event actually took place on the day of its commemoration." The identity of the manner in which, and the dispositions of mind with which, we should commemorate the nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The manner in which this festival was celebrated in ifestly grounded thereon, that the nativity of our Lord | the ancient Christian Church testified the greatest venethe highest terms, as the principal festival, and the occasion of all the others. Chrysostom, in particular, styles it "the most venerable and awful, and the metropolis or mother of all festivals;" adding, that from this both the gious observance of this festival in their time; for they | tice of our own Church and those of the universal early duced were it necessary. Sufficient, however, has been and in the proper Psalms we praise and glorify God for

* Homily xxxi. de Philogonio, cited in Bingham's Antiquities, book iv. chap. iv. sect. 5.

BETHLEHEM.

We started again at noon, folloving the ancient road, along the brae side, and between corn-fields, olive groves, and vine-yards, those blessed words, "Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men."

At half-past seven, that evening, we reached Bethlehem It stands on the slope of a hill, of difficult ascent, at least by night. The stars were out, but it was still unusually light as we entered the town, and proceeded to the Spanish Convent, a large fortress-like building, where we were kindly welcomed, and ushered into a very handsome apartment. The venerable Superior presently came to see us, and grew very talkative. He honoured us with his company to breakfast the next morning, and we afterwards visited the church, and the supposed cave of the Nativity, gorgeous all-but what most touched me was the simple tribute of several little children, who, speaking in a whisper, and with awe in their faces, lighted their little bodkins of tapers at the large candles, and stuck them at their side. The solemn chanting, the procession of the dark-robed monks, the confessionals, with all the pageantry I had been familiar with in Italy, so strangely blended with the turbans and oriental costume of the Armenian, Arab, and Greek Christians, -one might have fancied that the east and the west had met by common consent, to worship the star of Israel at its rising, but, alas! it was St. prostrations I witnessed on the spot said to bave been knelt upon by the Magi, were to the Virgin Mary-not to our Saviour .-Lord Lindsay's Letters on the Holy Land.

THE TESTIMONY OF PAGANISM TO THE TRUTH OF REVELATION.* NO. 1.—THE PROMISE OF A DIVINE REDEEMER.

"I observe" says the Chevalier Ramsay, "that the traditions of all nations foretel the coming of a hero, who is to descend from

in the city of David, a Saviour, Christ the Lord." So names, according to his different functions; sometimes he is A- nation. That is, according to the old style.

¶ "Θεανθζωτος, or God made Man: a tract proving the Nati-

* From the Christian Lady's Megazine.

For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given" (ix. far is this event from being a matter of great uncertainty, and gaining victories." I may add, that the divine here is often tical additions to the more simple legend of the Tyrian Tham-

if the Jews had no prior knowledge of that affair, the Gentiles and they kept up the expectation of that great Shepherd and Bicould have none...... Which is just as absurd as if they should shop of souls, until his advent in the flesh. say that the Romans, Corinthians, &c. to whom the apostles Nor is it in Europe and the west of Asia only that this legend is and his kingdom, are not to be considered as the measure of their sufferings and conflicts he is exactly parallel to Osiris, Mythras, knowledge in this doctrine; or to be written to inform them of Apollo, or Hercules, and is the divine hero of that nation. that about which they knew nothing, before the delivery of the prophecies; but only to put them in mind of these things, to China to Scandinavia, is full of the exploits, victories, and death of keep up their faith, and that they might look forward to him who a divine warrior, or God-man. was to redeem Israel from all their sins. And as the knowledge of atonement by a Saviour to come was of equal interest to all mankind, it was handed down by an uninterrupted tradition from Adam, and propagated by his posterity wherever they settled,'-

often under another name, or in the form of his Son. God, slain by the wicked, and resuscitated under the form of his Soz; could we expect to find a clearer narrative of events, yet future as to their fulfilment, deep and mysterious as to their na-

as we can easily and abundantly prove; for however corrupted may

be the mythology, still the Divine Hero, or slain God is promi-

nent in it; and the latter, after death, is again restored, though

Let us now examine more particularly these heroes and slain deities of antiquity; for they were many.

In Egypt, we have the murder of Osiris by Typhon, or the Evil Principle; the grief and wanderings of Isis to seek the frag-Horus, who is so far confused with him, as to be represented as also slain by the Titans, and found dead, though afterwards revived to immortal life.

In the Persian mythology we find a constant conflict maintained between Mythras, the Divine Hero, and Arimanius, the Evil Principle; which is hereafter to terminate in the destruction of the latter, and the restoration of the golden age.

In Scandinavia, some writers represent the great Odin as killing himself, in order to become an immortal god; while others say that he was to be devoured by Feurir the wolf, 'in the twilight of the gods.' At all events, his name was to be added to the list of slain deities. Balder, also, the son of Odin, who seems to be the northern Apollo, is killed by the blind Hader, at a time de- out reserve, and go through in his business."—Burnet. creed by fate.

lius Firmicus says that an image was laid in a bed, as dead, while the mourning continued; and then torches were brought, and the priest annointed the lips of the weepers, and whispered, 'Salvation is come-deliverance is accomplished,' when immediately the image was taken up, and great joy and feasting succeeded.

In India we do not find a murdered deity; but we have Krishna, the serpent-conqueror, and Vishnou, under ten different incarnations, destroying giants and monsters. We have also what seems to be another tradition of the same future Redeemer, a descent of Vishnou into the infernal dominions of 'the king of serbe Knouph, or Osiris; and this descent into the infernal region of serpents looks very much like a parallel story to the descent of Osiris into the shades, whither Hercules, Orpheus, and Bacchus Popery was printed and dispersed among the common people. The also went. And although the circumstances of all these descents vary much from each other, yet they are too similar in their nature not to be drawn from one common source—the foreknown ex- | &c."-Neale. ploits of him whom we perpetually confess in our public worship, as having "descended into hell," and risen again "the third day," I might satisfactorily elucidate the variations of these several legends; but it is only a branch of our present inquiry, and would be depended on, so the neighbouring gentlemen were made corpooccupy too much of our time.

The slain gods of Greece are numerous, besides those personages who must be considered as derived from the same origin, by their exploit of a conquered dragon, or a descent into hell. Of the first class we have Bacchus, Hercules, Orphcus, Adonis; of the second, Apollo and Hereules again; and the third class comprehends all the first-mentioned, excepting Adon is.

It will perhaps be said that these are mostly demi-gods or heroes only, and not deities of the primary order. I reply that they were all sons of gods. Bacchus and Hercules were sons of Jupiter, Orpheus of Apollo, and Adonis of the supreme Belus; for he is the same with Thammuz. And this parentage, half divine, half human, which makes the hero a god-man, is much more to my purpose than any other would have been.

It would take too much time and space to enter into the histories of all these personages; I will only say that Bacchus, under heaven, to bring Astræa, [or justice,]-back to the earth. The the name of Iacchus, bore the same part in the mysteries of Cercs hopes of further preferment, went with the stream. Some Roman Persians call him Mythras, the Egyptians Horus, the Tyrians that Horus did in those of Isis; and he is plainly said, by Hero- Catholics were in the commission, and consequently the enemies Adonis, the Greeks Apollo, Hercules, Mars, Mercury, or Ju- dotus (Book ii.,) to be the same as Osiris. Spearman quotes an of the Protestant religion were to be its judges."-Nealeaccount of a coin struck at Maronea in Thrace, inscribed, 'Bac-In the erudite Discourse on the Mythology of the Pagans, chus Saviour of the Maronites;' and of another belonging to the appended to that work, he says more fully, "All the poets speak island of Thasos, which bore this inscription, 'Hercules Saviour, against their brethren—to have widened the animosities amongst to us of the golden age restored, as of a time when Astræa was to of the Thasians.' Hercules indeed a demi-god, the destroyer of Protestants, that they might all thereby be rendered the more return upon earth: when justice, peace, and innocence were to all monsters and giants, and more especially of the hydra, (a sure and speedy sacrifice to their malice and cruelty; but they did flourish again with their original lustre, and when everything was nother version of the dragon conquest, who descended into hell, but drive the contending parties nearer to each other, and make (2.) The patriarch Jacob in effect foretold this day, then at last more vigorous in their united efforts to avert the comon all occasions the exploits of a son of Jupiter, who was to quit and who finally sacrificed himself, and became immortal, -posthe 25th of December was the day on which "was born, his heavenly abode and live along men. They give him different sesses too many tokens of identify to require any farther expla-

pollo, fighting against Python and the Titans; sometimes he is Orpheus again bears many marks which stamp him as another the corporations, and a certain sort of men called regulators, who Hercules, destroying monsters and giants, and purging the earth version of the same character; the descent into hell, to recover were persons of mean fortunes and abilities, but of great forwardof their enormities and crimes. One while he is Mercury, or the his serpent-slain bride, his victory there, the uncertain manner 0,000 Christians thus perished! that would promise to use their interest in elections to bring in the Chrysostom, Hom. xxxi. de Bapt. Christi. tom. v. p. 467, cited that would promise to use their interest in elections to bring in messenger of the word promise to use their interest in execute his come mands; another while he is Perseus, delivering Andromeda, or that he was murdered by a mad multitude of Bacchantes,) and such as would comply with the King's designs, were preferred as human nature, from the monster that rose out of the great deep his subsequent immortality, are all striking coincidences with mayor, alderman," &c.—Calamy.

> Of Adonis we have already spoken; for the Greek fables of his human parentage, the love of Venus for him, &c. are mere poe- | * From the London Morning Herald.

We must conclude the Grecian list with a glance at Apollo, one being generally divided on this subject, that there are man reason, that we cannot imagine any man absurd enough to of the most prominent among the divine warriors; who was at servant the Branch:" which appellation (we are inform- few, if any, points on which they are better agreed. have invented it, nor any people foolish enough to have received once a god and a hero, the son of a god and a nymph, and the de-Those, indeed, who think proper to keep no day may it, if it had been of man's invention. They must have known it stroyer of the dragor. Python. We have an admirable paragraph question the certainty of this day; but their number is as a divine tradition, a miraculous thing, and not a human fic- in Spearman concerning Apollo. He says, (p. 85.) 'Apollo is the comparatively very small." Both the Greek and Roman tion. That they did know and believe it, universally, let Osiris, acknowledged symbol of the material light, as light is of Christ, Churches are united with the great body of Protestants, murdered by Typhon,—Odin, killing himself, or devoured by a the light that came into the world to lighten every one. So the wolf, Balder, slain by Hoder, Bacchus, torn by the Titans, fable of Apollo and Python may have aimed at prefiguring the Hercules, sacrificing himself,—Adonis, slain by a boar,—all conquest of Christ over Satan. The banishment of this delty from heaven, and his feeding the flocks of Admetus upon earth, But it will here be objected to me that, even in the book of whence he had the name of Nomius, or the herdsman or shepherd, Genesis itself, there is no mention made that the Deliverer, "the appears to me the broken tradition of that person who came down seed of the woman," should be slain; it is only said that "his from heaven to feed the sons of Adam, whom he calls his sheep, his heel" should be "bruised" by the serpent. I make answer, with flock; from which Hebrew name (Adam) Admetus naturally Spearman, (p. 103.) 'There never would have been any doubt enough forms itself. And how ridiculous and unintelligible sofrom what fountain the heathen drew their mythology, had it not ever this and the other fables may seem to reasoners and the wisbeen for that strange notion which has possessed the heads of our dom of this world, they told the people, in a language plain enough great men, that the Jews had no knowledge of the Messiah but to be understood, that the Deity was to descend to the earth, to from the occasional hints of him in the prophetic writings: and dwell there amongst men, and to instruct by precept and example;

> wrote, knew nothing of Christianity but from those epistles. found; it is quite as prominent in Chinese mythology. Ramsay The prophecies were delivered to the Jews during their captivity, (p. 339.) mentions 'a hero called Kinu Tse, which means Shepto keep up the original revelation of a Redeemer to come. And herd and Prince, to whom they also give the titles of the most even those prophecies which more immediately relate to Christ Holy, the universal Teacher, and the Supreme Truth.' In his

Thus then we see that Paganism, from east to west, and from

Let the Socinian say, if he will, that the crucified Messiah was only a human prophet. 'Blind Egypt with her gods,' withstands him to the face; the Greek, the Chinece, the Persian, 'the heather Dane, the Indian, the Tyrian, all rise up against him, and declare, as one man, that they were so far certain of the descent, conflicts and death of God Himself, that they even put the past for the future, and enrolled the expectations of prophecy among the finished facts of their national history.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM HUME AND OTHER HISTORIANS, RELATIVE TO THE REIGN OF JAMES II.

DESERVING OF PUBLIC ATTENTION AT THE PRESENT CRISIS OF PARTIES AND OPINIONS.*

"We are come,' said the Quakers, in their address on his accession, 'to testify our sorrow for the death of our good friend Charles, ments of his body; and his restoration under the form of his son and our joy for thy being made our Governor. We are told thou art not of the persuasion of the Church of England; no more are we; and therefore we hope thou wilt grant us the same liberty which thou allowest thyself, which doing, we wish thee all manner

of happiness."-Hume. "He told the privy council, in his first speech, in very positive words, that he would never depart from any branch of his prerogative. He expressed his good opinion of the Church of England, as a friend of monarchy; therefore, he said, he would defend and maintain the Church, and would preserve the government in

Church and State, as it was established by law."-Burnet. "The King began to say that he would not be served as his brother had been. He would have all about him serve him with-

"The nonconformists were ground between the Papists on the In the Tyrian system of theology, we find that celebrated fable one hand, and the High Church clergy on the other; whilst the of the death of Adonis, or Thammuz; the lamentation for whose former made their advantage of the latter, concluding that when untimely fate was profound, even by the women of Jerusalem, the Dissenters were destroyed or thoroughly exasperated, and the (see Ezek, viii. 14.) But the weeping was not the whole of the clergy divided amongst themselves, they should be a match for the performance: funeral obsequies were also celebrated, and the next | Establishment, and be capable of introducing that religion they y the god was said to be alive, and ascended into heaven. Ju- had so long been aiming at. Swarms of Jesuits and regular priests were set up in London and the country, mass-houses were erected in the most considerable towns; five Roman Catholic bishops were consecrated in the Royal Chapel, and exercised their functions under the characters of vicars apostolical; their regular clergy appeared at Whitehall and St. James's in their habits, and were unwearied in their attempts to seduce the common people. The way to preferment was to be a Catholic, or demandant for the

"This opened the eyes of many of the clergy, and put them pents.' I have before said that Vishnou may clearly be traced to upon preaching against the Popish doctrines, that they might recover the people, and rescue the Protestant religion, &c. There was hardly a week but some sermon or small treatise against chief writers were Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Tenison, Patrick, Wake, Whitby, Sharp, Atterbury, Williams, Aldrick, Burnet, Fowler,

"A parliament was summoned, and all arts were used to manage clections so that the King should have a parliament to his mind," &c. "In some boroughs they could not find a number of men to ration men, and in some of them persons of other counties, not so much as known in the borough, were named." It was resolved to bring up petitions against some elections which were so indecently managed that it seemed searcely possible to excuse them. But these were to be judged by a majority, of men who knew their own elections to be so faulty that, to secure themselves, they would justify the rest."-Burnet.

"Some of the Dissenters grew insolent, but the wise men amongst them perceived the design of the Papists was now to set the Dissenters against the Church."-Burnet.

"To humble the clergy, his Majesty created a new ecclesiastical commission. Though the act which took away the high commission of 1641 had provided that no court of that nature should be created for the future; but the King, though a Papist, assumed the supremacy," &c. "The Archbishop of Canterbury was afraid to act in it. Durham was so lifted up that he said his name would now be recorded in history; and Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, in

"The Papists thought, by raising them (the Dissenters) who had been so long depressed, to have inflamed them with revenge mon ruin." - Calamy.

"That the surer way might be made to establish universal toleration by act of parliament, changes were made in all ness, were sent into all parts to examine men's opinions. They

"In Ireland things had a still more favourable aspect for the

lies than on any of his other subjects. Col. Talbot, Earl of Tyr- language of our hearts and lips, "What shall I render author of those popular little pieces, entitled "Passing which ever and anon are proposed for our acceptance. connell, was made Lord Lieutenant, a vile and profligate officer, who scrupled no kind of barbarity or wickedness to serve his cause. He broke several Protestant officers-all offices, civil and military, were put into the hands of the vilest miscreants-not a Protestant Sheriff left in the kingdom: the charters taken away, and newmodelled in favour of Papists."-Neale.

"The King called a council, in which he declared his resolution to issue a declaration for a general liberty of conscience to persons of all persuasions soever." "In the preamble to which, he says-* That he cannot but heartily wish that all his subjects were members of the Catholic Church; yet, that it is his opinion that conscience ought not to be forced,' &c., 'that the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, &c., shall not be required.' He also repealed all laws imposing tests on those who held any employments."-Neale.

"The maxim that the King set up, and about which he entertained all that were about him, was the great happiness of a universal toleration. On this the King used to enlarge in a great variety of topics. He said nothing was more reasonable, more Christian, more politic; and he reflected much on the Church of England for the severities with which the Dissenters had been treated. This, how true or just soever it might be, was yet strange doctrine in the mouth of a professed Papist, &c." "But since the Church party could not be brought to comply with the designs of the Court, applications were made now to the Dissenters. On a sudden the Churchmen were disgraced, and the Dissenters were in high favour, &c. &c."-Burnet.

"Though it must be allowed," says Neale, "that some few Dissenters, from an excess of joy for their liberty, or it may be from a strong resentment against their late persecutors, published some severe pamphlets, and gave too much countenance to the measures of the Court; yet the great body of them kept at a distance, and 'as thankful as they were for their liberty,' says Lord Halifax, were fearful of the issue; neither can any number of consideration amongst them be charged with hazarding the public safety by falling in with the measures of the Court, of which they had as great a dread as their neighbours. In the last and greatest danger the Church was exposed to, the Dissenters joined with her, with all imaginable zeal and sincerity, against the Papists, their common enemies, showing no prejudice to the Church, but the utmost respect to the bishops when sent to the Tower."-Neale.

"The reason of the Dissenters' coldness in the affair that so nearly concerned them, and for which they have since expressed so strong a desire," " was no other than their concern for the Protestant religion and their aversion to Popery .- Neale.

"The violent advice of Father Peter and the Jesuit party was so fatally suited to the King's own temper and passion, that they prevailed over the wiser counsels of almost all that were advised with But the King, before he would bring the matter to the council, secretly engaged all the privy councillors to concur with

"Citations were sent out, requiring the chancellors and archdeacons to send in lists of all the clergy, both of such as had obeyed, and of such as had not obeyed, the order of council. Some of these were now so animated with the sense that the nation had expressed of the bishops' imprisonment and trial, that they declared they would not obey the order, and others excused themselves in softer terms," &c. "This stopped the proceeding for that day, and put the Court to a stand-so they adjourned, and never sat any more."-Burnet.

"In order to allay the heat that was raised in the nation, the King sent for the bishops." "He assured them of his affection for the Church of England, and protested he had never intended to carry things beyond an equal liberty of conscience, &c."-

"The bishops moved him to annul the ecclesiastical commission and their dispensing power; to recal all licenses and faculties for Papists to keep schools; to prohibit the four vicars apostolic invading ecclesiastical jurisdiction; to fill the vacant bishoprics; to restore the charters, and call a free and regular parliament, by which the Church of England might be secured according to the Act of Uniformity, and provisions made for due liberty of con- by such a conviction of sin as to cause them to lament brethren." The obligation of sustaining a National science, &c -BUT IT WAS TOO LATE."-Neale.

THE CHURCE.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1839.

It requires no long reflection, no studious research, to become persuaded of God's many and great benefits to- den of sin, -under this depressing consciousness of guilt, destroying individual effort in the same cause, is the wards us, both in Providence and Grace. We must be where are they to fly for relief and comfort? From what best means, by the genera diffusion of Christian princistances of his kindness and love; we must be cold-hearted stings of the conscience and alarms of the soul? We this the Christian enterprise now so cheeringly manibeings, if we feel no generous warmth of gratitude in re- may ask, and who will not respond to the truth of the fested by the members of the National Church in Engturn, -experience no inward impulse to adore, and praise, and serve him. If we look round upon this beautiful and well-furnished world, -if we mark all the magnificence of scenery which it presents,-from the green and fertile valley to the snow-capped mountain, from the express his contrition and renew his vows; at his Reornamental grove to the trackless forest,-from the gurgling rivulet to the boundless ocean; if, then, we turn our eyes upwards to the magnificence of the heavens of the soul," which he needs so much to carry him victoabove, -to the sun, and moon, and starry brilliancy of riously onwards through the trials and temptations of this the skies: if we mark, too, the vast and varied tribes of animated nature, and associate with the stupendous contemplation the recollection that all this was formed and prepared for our gratification and for our use; then, surely, our grateful affections will be drawn to the throne of God, and in the fervour of our thankfulness, we shall feel prompted to exclaim with the Psalmist, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me?"

But there are higher motives and stronger reasons for our obedience and love to the Father of mercies. We praise him for the blessings of his Providence; but we render to him our grateful devotion especially for the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ .- Had merely some herald from heaven communicated to us the message of these glad tidings; had one of the "ministering spirits" who surround the throne of God, come down with the offer of pardon to the human race, it would have been evidence enough of his condescension and mercy. Or if the Son of God, encircled with all the glory of his heavenly Majesty, had come down upon earth and simply proclaimed the divine intention of "peace and good-will towards men," it would have been proof sufficient of his loving-kindness on our behalf. But that he should have forsaken the glory and blessedness of heaven, taken our degraded nature upon him, sojourned upon earth, poor amongst the poor and humble amongst the humble, and died at last a painful and ignominious death, that we might be delivered from the wrath to come, that he should have endured the penalty of our sins, and suffered on our behalf what we were condemned to endure, -all this, as our Liturgy expresses it, is a manifestation of his "inestimable love."

Upon the contemplation of these things, how natural is the exclamation, how fervently should it rise from the hearts of thankful beings, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me?" We are told that when the work of creation was finished, "the morning stars sang together and the sons of God shouted for joy;" and we are informed that when the work of redemption was announced in the birth of the infant Saviour. "a multitude of the heavenly host" raised the same triumphant song. Well might we ask, should not the creatures for whom the fair fabric of this material world was tales presented in new attire, and calculated rather to formed, join with the "morning stars" in the song of thanksgiving to the glorious and beneficent Architect? And should not the beings, for whose redemption from any literary taste, -it is refreshing to see a lady of taeverlasting misery-for whose admission after death into lent, as Charlotte Elizabeth confessedly is, devoting of proposing for the Colonies. We can acquit them of realms of endless bliss—the Son of God came into the her Christian energies to the dissemination of religious any sinister intention; but past experience should cause world and died, should not they imitate the seraphs of heater truth, the advangement of piety, and the maintenance of honourable members to rely as much upon their own lothand died, should not they imitate the seraphs of heater truth, the advangement of piety, and the maintenance of honourable members to rely as much upon their own lothand died, should not they imitate the seraphs of heater truth, the advangement of piety, and the maintenance of honourable members to rely as much upon their own lothand died, should not they imitate the seraphs of heater truth, the advangement of piety, and the maintenance of honourable members to rely as much upon their own lothand died, should not they imitate the seraphs of heater truth, the advangement of piety, and the maintenance of honourable members to rely as much upon their own lothand died, should not they imitate the seraphs of heater truth, the advangement of piety, and the maintenance of honourable members to rely as much upon their own lothand died, should not they imitate the seraphs of heater truth, the advangement of piety, and the maintenance of honourable members to rely as much upon their own lothand died, should not they imitate the seraphs of heater truth, the advangement of piety, and the maintenance of the Lord Mayor, the latter truth the seraphs of the lord o

unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me?"

There is one duty contained in the Psalmist's answer to the columns of this journal. peculiarly appropriate to the present season, and one to fulfil; -"I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord."

Lord. At this time, amongst other rites, the master of the feast took a cup of wine into his hands, and solemnly blessed God for it, and for the mercy which was then acknowledged, and afterwards gave it to all the guests, who drank successively of it. This practice is illustrated by the following passage in the first book of Chronicles,-'And when David had made an end of offering the burnt-offerings and the peace-offerings, he blessed the people in the name of the Lord; and he dealt to every one of Israel, both man and woman, to every one a loaf of bread, and a piece of flesh, and a flagon of wine." distributed the "bread and wine" to his disciples, and tia:bade them continue the same custom "in remembrance

But not they alone who were gathered round that board and participated in that paschal feast, received the injunction to "remember" their dying Lord in this impressive ordinance. From generation to generation, through the remotest ages, till time should be no more, -till the last victory on the judgment-day should be won,-that memorial of our crucified Lord was to be perpetuated.

And when we assemble together on the joyous day of Christ's nativity, and come to the house of God to commemorate this first great act in the plan of our redemption, it is right and reasonable that, after our customary prayers and praises, we should, as the Psalmist exhorts, take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord." It is natural and reasonable that they who account themselves amongst the "ransomed of the Lord" should, on that solemn feast-day, conclude their holy exercises with that spiritual banquet which the Saviour himself so solemnly enjoined in remembrance of his body broken and his blood shed for us.

That there is a lamentable taint of imperfection in our nature, which blunts our best perceptions and thwarts our kindliest feelings, the voice of conscience not less than the Word of God sufficiently testifies. Were it otherwise, Christians who exult in their privileges and peak with gladness of their peculiar hopes, would hardly be so insensible as many who bear the name prove themselves to be, to the dying wishes of a Saviour who suffered and perished that they might live, -live in blessedness eternal; who bade them, as it were from his agonies on the cross, "remember him," in the "cup of salvation" which, with his own hands, he distributed amongst his chosen followers.

secret wish, but yet can come to no decided resolution, tor of Shediac in that Province. The Church Societies to be Christians indeed, and to share in the holy joys, of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are designed to prothe heavenly consolations, the glorious hopes of the re- mote the building of Churches and the Propagation of ever to feel, that there are in the British House of Comdeemed of the Lord; we know the plea that, in respect the Gospel in destitute places throughout those Proto this duty, they are ready to make, -that their sins and vinces, -that conjunction, in short, of private with naransgressions are far too dark and deep-that they are | tional effort in the Saviour's cause, which is incumbent estranged too far from the purity of the Gospel life, -to upon all who bear his hallowed name. This duty is fordlow them to participate in that solemn ordinance which | cibly inculested in the Sermon before us, upon a principle Christ appointed, and which the Church retains. We set forth by our Lorl himself, and which will find a rewould ask whether this feeling of reluctance and hesita- sponse in every hear turned from mere earthly affections tion in advancing to the Saviour's banquet, is begotten to him, - "When thou art converted, strengthen thy its effects and tremble for its consequences, -to acknow- | Church, -the duty of every Government calling itself ledge and deplore it with shame and contrition, with the | Christian to make a public and permanent provision for sigh and tear of a godly sorrow! If it be so, we can hear- the maintenance of the Gospel within its bounds, is one tily congratulate our penitent and distrustful brethren. so well supported by argaments from Scripture as well as It is a happy step towards a renewal of the heart and from reason, that nothing has ever yet been advanced life; a beginning in the work of grace which may be that, in the slightest degree, impairs their force; but blessed and prospered in the issue. But under this bur- the fulfilment of this obligation, so far from deadening or short-sighted beings not to discern daily and hourly in- source do they expect trauquillity and ease under these ple, to call it into vigorous and healthful exercise. Of words, "Who can forgive sins but God only?" To Him, land, is a satisfactory proof. then, let the meek-eyed and humble-hearted penitent turn for succour and consolation! At the throne of grace, let him bow the knee; at the foot of the cross, let him deemer's altar, let him seek, in the hallowed symbols of his body and blood, that "strengthening and refreshing mortal warfare!

> Here it is that the weary soul will find refreshment. In this sanctifying and invigorating Sacrament, the labouring and heavy-laden sinner will experience peace to his wounded spirit. Will he not try, then, the efficacy of the Christian's paschal feast,-try to know the fulness of his Saviour's love in his Saviour's sacrifice,-try to acquire the blessed consciousness of a pardoned sinner, -rush to the everlasting arms, -press into the kingdom

Let him not wait until, stretched upon the bed of sickess and about to die, he will send perchance for the minister of Christ, and crave, in the last struggles of life, those testimonials of his Saviour's love which, in his days of health and strength, he so constantly slighted! Let him not wait until the final day of reckoning, when there will be no place for repentance even to him who seeks it with tears, and when the awful condemnation of the unreconciled sinner must be irreversibly pronounced! Let him not delay those Christian duties which, through our Redeemer's precious offering, can alone avert the fearful doom of endless misery; let him not delay his preparation for the heavenly banquet in an eternal world, by preparing and fitting himself for Christ's spiritual banquet in this one! The one is but the precursor of the other. They who can humbly, and penitentially, and faithfully kneel before the altar of Jesus on earth, will be permitted to bow before the throne of God in heaven: they who can fitly partake of "the cup of blessing" in this world, will "drink it new in the kingdom of their heavenly Father": they who can, as redeemed creatures, lift their voices to God in fervent praise and thankfulness here, will be permitted to join in the unending hosannahs of the glorified there.

The Christian Lady's Magazine, to which we are indebted for a very excellent and appropriate article on our first page, is a little work with which we have not had a long acquaintance; but the name of its Editor is a sufficient security for the value and interest of its contents. Amidst the meagre and often demoralizing periodicals of the day, -composed for the most part of stale-worn encourage the young in their thoughtlessness and waywardness than to foster any moral principle or promote

Court. The King had a greater dependence on the Irish Catho- "great salvation?" Should not this be the spontaneous pious individual our readers are already familiar, as the crude and undigested fragments of ministerial policy vember, and thence began their march, gathering and Thoughts," which we, from time to time, have transferred

> which, conveyed as it is from every altar, the Church from the Christian Lady's Magazine, the following re- proposers of this measure of the Union, a despatch from whilst a third was to march to Monmouth to liberate pre-supposes the willingness of all her faithful members marks upon a volume of sermons, recently published by my Lord John Russel is promulgated, reminding hothe Rev. Wm. Cogswell, curate of St. Paul's Church, Halifax. The commendations upon this work, which This expression, we may take occasion to observe, is we subjoin, we feel assured are well merited,—as well derived from a practice of the Jews in their thank-offer- from the character of the sermons previously published ability with which their duties are discharged, but that ings, when priests and people ate and drank before the by Mr. Cogswell, which we have had the opportunity of questions of expediency may arise in which, for the perusing, as from the high reputation he enjoys as an smoother course of public affairs, it might be deemed impressive preacher and indefatigable parish minister, convenient to transfer those duties to more pliant hands. amongst the subjects of his pastoral charge. Mr. Cogs- The publication of this Despatch, at the present particuwell has been for some time absent from Halifax, for the lar juncture, just previous to the declaration of the views purpose, we learn, of recruiting his health. By his fel- and wishes of her Majesty's Ministers, will be regarded through Caerfilly, a village between Cardiff and New low-labourers at large and those especially who reside in as savouring more of worldly wisdom than of high and that city and neighbourhood, and by all the members of generous and honourable dealing. The holders of offihis attached flock, we are sure that his return, with the cial situations in this country are not, as they almost unifull restoration of the blessing he has been seeking, will formly are in England, men of large private fortune, to be greeted with a fervent welcome. The following is whom the emoluments of office are comparatively a matthe extract to which we allude; and we ought to add ter of no moment: here they are, in general, wholly de-There can be no doubt that our Saviour had allusion to that its author, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, was for some pendent for their subsistence upon such offices; in many this custom, when, after the supper of the passover, he time a resident in Halifax and other parts of Nova Sco-

"Desiring, as earnestly we do, that the gospel may be preached in all the world, the glad tidings of an Almighty Saviour declared to every creature, there is still a peculiar feeling excited in the heart on behalf of those for whom a personal interest exists.—
We love to hear that the lamp of divine truth is lighted and held forth in the house of prayer where we have been accustomed to worship—that the sweet sound of salvation by Jesus is heard in the congregation among whom we were once numbered; and if the separating distance be vast, and a mighty ocean roll between, with no human prospect of our ever again revisiting the well-remembered spot, how deep a pathos belongs to the silent aspiration of a swelling heart. "For my brethren and companions' sakes I w say, Peace be within thee!"

"It has pleased God to place a faithful minister in that distant church, the cathedral, we may call it of our valuable Nova Scotian colony—a branch of our transatlantic empire, the value of which is now negatively known, as being wholly uninfluenced by the demon of rebellion: and of which the tried loyalty will beme more conspicuously apparent as the crisis advances. of course, opened with great avidity this volume, and we again closed it after shedding tears of thankfulness over its many pages sound doctrine, of warm, fervent, affectionate, heart-stir ring expostulation, in which the author has been pleading with his beloved flock. Mr Cogswell is ever mindful of what one of our elder divines has left on record—that Jesus Christ should always be the diamond breast-pin in the bosom of every sermon. He is truly so in these discourses; not a page but Christ is there in the fulness of his redemption, in all the gracious and glorious offices wherein God has made him unto us wisdom and righteous ness, and sanctification and redemption. The style is particularly animated and energetic; the doctrine scripturally strong, and most carefully guarded from abuse. Under any circumstances, we should have placed this book among our treasures: coming, as it does, from a native Nova Scotian, holding the sacred office of Christ's ambassador to his own brethren after the flesh, it is doubly May it be made doubly useful, by assisting to nourish Christ's flock in this country, and by exciting a more affectionate interest for their brethren in that distant land."

We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of an excellent Sermon preached before the "Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick," on the We know the plea of many who feel within their souls 7th February last, by the Rev. Geo. S. Jarvis, B.D., Rec-

> We have not a few instances in the Canadian Provinces of the exercise of a similar spirit, in the voluntary maintenance of itinerant Missionaries who pursue their quiet course through the by-ways of the forest and amongst the inmates of its log-huts,-preaching to the exiles from the happy village church to which in their father-land they had been wont to bend their steps on the sabbath-morn at the sound of the Church-going bell, the glad tidings of "the Saviour who is Christ the Lord.' More, it is true, might, in this way, be done, and upon a more general and systematic plan; but we have not space to-day to pursue these reflections or to offer any further suggestions. We may return to the subject in our next; and in doing so, we shall avail ourselves of some excellent remarks contained in a recent Pastoral Letter of the Right Reverend Bishop De Lancey on the duty of making monthly collections for Church objects, with which we have been obligingly favoured.

> We must also take this occasion of acknowledging the receipt of a very valuable Sermon by the Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, on the "Origin and Progress of the Christian Ministry;"-from which, in future numbers, we promise our readers some interesting extracts.

> The momentous question of the Union of the Provinces seems to have been disposed of by our Legislature. In the Legislative Council it has been passed unconditionally by a large majority; and in the House of Assembly, a debate of five days on the resolution for equalizing the Representatives of the two Provinces resulted in a vote of 29 to 21 in favour of the Government proposition. That this vote expresses the unbiassed opinion of the House of Assembly-much less of the people of Upper Canada—it would, to adopt the words of a parliamentary friend, be preposterous to assert. That it speaks not the real and conscientious sentiments of honourable members themselves, their own confessions are almost sufficient to prove: the most honest plea that has been advanced in its favour, is some vague appeal—susceptible of more than one interpretation—to the necessity of the case; but not an argument has been brought forward which their own recorded opinions of the previous year do not abundantly and triumphantly refute.

> We know—and we trust it ever will be so—that "the Queen's name is a tower of strength;" but we are more than sceptical as to the justice of pleading its efficacy in the change of individual opinion which, upon this important question, has lately been wrought. We have often before pointed out the fallacy of identifying her gracious Majesty with her responsible advisers; and we shall be borne out by the recorded votes of a large majority of the present House of Assembly itself, in expressing a very strong doubt as to the wisdom and policy of the remedial measures which her Majesty's Ministers are in the habit

But there has been another influence more potent and marvel-working, we apprehend, than even the honoured We have much satisfaction in adding to our extracts name of our gracious Queen. Most opportunely for the Newport; another, to guard the road from Brecon; nourable members in either branch of the Legislature who hold situations under the Crown, that their tenure of lect abundantly in their course, were to seize upon New office is not necessarily dependent upon the integrity and port, and thence to direct their operations so as to pos cases large and helpless families have to be supported; and consequently the loss of this public situation, honourably and competently filled so long, must throw them as beggars upon the wide world. To hazard this calamitous alternative by adhering to their own convictions of what the public welfare demands in opposition to the holders of the patronage which they enjoy, is what few Mr. Frost was at the head of this band of treason and stances of the case, can be expected to do. We may lament the want of a religious dependence upon the God | nistration. of the righteous, which will so turn the scale in favour of selfish interests; but we lament even more, that any temptation should be offered for such a surrender of pub- day, had taken all due precautions, having collected to lic virtue and for the moral degradation which, soften gether a party of the 45th regiment, and being them terms as we may, a surrender like this necessarily involves. We could enlarge upon this feature of the case, town. Instant orders were given to the military to take but we have no desire to prosecute the melancholy theme: suffice it to say, that the question of the Union has been firmly, effectively, but mercifully. carried in our Legislature mainly from the intimidation cised by the very individuals who, with great gravity, as- the inn where the magistrates were assembled. sure us that they only suspend their decision upon this Frost, as above said, appeared in front as their leader, important measure in order to ascertain the unbiassed and the attack commenced by an attempt to demolish views of the people of Upper Canada through their Legislature! As for the sentiments of the inhabitants of though the chartists were at this time firing into the Upper Canada, he must be ignorant indeed of the public dows, they went forth to the rioters and endeavoured to nind and blind to passing events, who does not know remonstrate with them. They received no reply but that an overwhelming majority are opposed to the Union furious yells and a continuance of the fire, upon which on any other terms than such as will secure the undoubted the mayor, with great personal bravery, proceeded to supremacy of British feeling and British interests in the the head of the soldiers, a mere company of the 45th, United Legislature.

the Right Honourable the Governor General from communicating to her Majesty's Ministers that the people of from the chartist muskets. Upon the conclusion, Upper Canada, through their Legislature, have adopted military fired, and the result was the immediate coward the principle of the Union as promulgated by themselves, ly flight, defeat, and dispersion of the chartists. and that they may proceed to mould it into shape and is sufficient to say here, in conclusion, that about twee consistency—if such be practicable—at their convenience! It is a matter for thankfulness which we in Upper that several other bodies had been since found in the Canada have, at the present moment, cause more than fields, who perished from their wounds. mons at least 320 individuals to whom, in every part of it will immediatly suggest itself to every reader, that the Empire, the maintenance of British supremacy and of the two most striking circumstances in it are, the astor the Protestant ascendancy, is a vital and commanding ishing cowardice and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of such a body of interpretation of the covariance and insufficiency of the covariance and the covar principle; and it may depend much upon ourselves surgents, and the incredible influence of such a leader whether their interposition will be exerted or not to save as Mr. Frost over ten thousand of the Welsh peasantry us from French republicanism, and eventually from Po- coupled also with the sheer insanity of the attempt

Civil Entelligence.

Liverpool; and under our Parliamentary head give entire the the government, had not rendered him what he is. Speech of the Hon. R. B. Sullivan in the Legislative Council in is this Frost? It appears by all the accounts that he favour of the Union of the D. Speech of the Hon. R. B. Sullivan in the Legislative Council in list his Frost f It appears by all the accounts favour of the Union of the Provinces. We shall next week give was in the station of a middling shopkeeper in Newport the admirable Speech of Mr. H. Sherwood, in the House of As- about three years since. The whig Corporation embly, against that measure.

ALARMING INSURRECTION IN WALES.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, November 9. If there has been a long dearth of domestic intelli- cillor, to which nothing recommended him to the gence for many weeks past it is now amply made up by the most distressing, if not alarming, occurrences which will be found reported in the columns of our paper of this day. It is needless to say that we are speaking of the traitorous and seditious insurrection in South Wales, and the destruction of human life; to say nothing of the outrage done to property in the flourishing town of Newport. It will be seen that a concerted and armed insurrection has broken out in the counties of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, and that a body of men exceeding six thousand, or, according to some accounts, seven or eight thousand, consisting principally of Welsh mountaineers engaged in the coal and iron works, and drawn from a savage and inhospitable district, in which dissenting teachers and radicals have alone found their way, made a treasonable attack upon Newport in the afternoon of Monday the 4th. For the sake of saving our readers the necessity of traversing through the long and confused accounts in order to arrive at the due estimate of the nature and character of this chartist insurrection, the spawn of Owenism and republicanism, we shall proceed to trace it from its origin and commencement, and after directing their attention to the main points, shall take occasion to observe briefly upon those main circumstances of the affair which tend chiefly to inculpate the ministry, and which involve a matter of serious consideration as regards the probable consequences for the future.

It is doubtless within the memory of our readers, that Vincent, one of the former leaders of the fools of chartists, was convicted for sedition some months since, and confined in Monmouth gaol for a period very short, considering the enormity of the offence; but such is the liberality of the whig principles-such their clemency towards crimes of the first magnitude which threaten the existence of the government. It is now come out in the examinations that this turbulent demagogue has been all along in communication with the other chartist leaders, and that the plan of seizing the town of Newport, and commencing from thence the civil war of chartism, had been for some months agreed upon and arranged by the heads of the insurgents. In order to lull the suspicion of the government and the police, it was a part of this plan that all particular chartist meetings should be suspended, and that alvern this plan that all particular chartist meetings attention upon those manifestations which the privileged should be suspended, and that every thing should wear the appearance of rubble transmitted and authorised report of ministers slurs over or support of ministers slurgers over or support of ministers over or the appearance of public tranquillity. During the presses altogether. whole period, however, from the final commencement of Vincent up to the recent attempt, the leaders of modern revolution, under the name of chartism, and Frost in particular, have been occupied in preparing to insure the success of the enterprize. But their designs were not entirely secret, as early on Sunday morning, the day preceding the riots, the local magistrates received information that the chartists were secretly collecting in the neighbourhood, and that some act of violence might be expected in the town of Newport on the following day.

arming as they went, from Merthyr to Newport. plan was to divide into columns as they approached the town; one to attack and keep in check the soldiers at Vincent. After which their united bands, reinforced by arms and ammunition, which they expected to colsess themselves of, and to organise the whole of South Wales in one common revolt and confederation.

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With these purposes their march was continued; the rioters in their progress plundered all the villages in their route, seizing the provisions, and compelling every man to join them. Late on Sunday night they passed port, in which they entered every house, and compelled every one to join them in their progress. At all the iron works, also, they extinguished the furnaces, and compelled the workmen to join them. In this way, to the number of many thousands, they marched upon Newport, and, at four four o'clock on the morning of Monday last, halted and mustered in Tredegar-park, the seat of Sir Charles Morgan, where they waited for about two hours for the junction of a division from Pontypool and its neighbourhood. This junction having been at length made, they formed, at about six o'clock, into two divisions, and marched into Newport in the assumed confidence and presumption of an invading army men, it is to be feared, taking into account all the circum- sedition. By Mr. Frost we mean Mr. Justice Frost, one of the municipal magistrates of the present admin-

In the mean time, the magistrates, having received information, as we have said, in the afternoon of Sunthe defence of the inn and the town, and to do their duty

The rebels, for such we must term them, upon enter-—we cannot soften it with the name of influence—exering the town, set up a general cheer, and proceeded to not exceeding fifty in number and read the Riot Act. But these are awkward facts which will not prevent During the reading of the act, the rebels continued their fire, and the mayor was twice wounded by slugs ty of the chartists were killed, and fifty wounded, and

Such being the narrative in summary and substance

As to the third circumstance of the extraordinary influence of such a military commander as Frost, it would, indeed be a circumstance most difficult to explain, We continue our extracts from our English files received by the the extreme blindness, not to say the egregious folly of the extreme blindness. was then passed, and lifted him into a disreputable end inence,—whilst, for political purposes, he was first made a town councillor, and afterwards, by Lord John Russel, a purposes, ne was first sel, a justice of the peace. In his office of town counters but his radical impudence and ferocity, and whilst holding the Queen's commission as magistrate, he conducted himself so disgracefully that Lord J. Russel found it necessary to write him a letter of caution and rem strance. To this letter Frost made no other reply than by publicly reading it in his seditious meetings, and by adding contumacy to his former seditious irregularities. It then became necessary to strike his name out of the commission, which seems to have been but slowly and reluctantly done at head quarters. The Marquis of Normanby, however, was not at that time Secretary of State. The noble marquis, however, may yet open prison gates, or recommend him as an object of free pardon. But the question must occur to every one why was such a man ever put there? Why was a known seditious demagogue, a perfect ignoramus, and a man of low station as well as of the meanest qualifications; why was such a person enrolled among the magistrates of one of the most prosperous counties in the Principa lity. It is impossible to give a satisfactory answer these questions, and therefore it is impossible to acquit the ministers of one of those fatal errors, the result which has already baen the loss of so many lives in the treasonable conflict, and the further inevitable sacrifice of life, we suppose, under the stern necessity of public example.

Now is the time to lay the axe to the root of chartism and to put down a criminal confederacy, which, in coming winter, may again expose us to the torch of the incendiary, and the negligence of an incapable ministry

THE WHIGS AT THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER From the Morning Post.

The present ministers of the Crown will probably remember for the remainder of their lives the 9th of yember 1839. W vember, 1839. We venture to say that so unqualified a manifestation of the contempt and disgust felt by a nation towards its rulers was never exhibited before as that which greeted Levil 1. which greeted Lord Melbourne and his colleagues on Saturday at Guildhall. It has sealed their doom.

The expressions of popular feeling burst forth at an early hour. We shall describe them briefly and simply in the order in which they occurred, bestowing our chief attention upon those areas as a simply in the order in which they occurred, bestowing our chief

In the Council Chamber, which is used as a recept room on Lord Mayor's Day, the announcement of Sir F. Burdett and Sir C. F. Burdett produced a hearty burst of applause. Wetherell experienced a similar greeting. These were the only testimonies of the same kind that were offered before dinner. Whether any person connected with go vernment would have been hailed in the same manner, may be guessed from subsequent occurrences, but can not be certainly known, for her Majesty's ministers had too much discort too much discretion to try. They did not arrive until ten minutes after discretion to try. ten minutes after dinner had been served, when the It appears, indeed, from the more detailed accounts company had taken their places at table, with the ram in praising him who planned and accomplished that good order. With the name of this highly gifted and cal and therefore more accurate knowledge, as upon the assembled on the hills on the night of the 2d of No-

After dinner the health of her Majesty was received burst of enthusiasm which the spectators assure us it would be impossible to describe. This distinction in ters. Of this no loyal subject will venture to express any doubt. And upon the present occasion we can silence the disloyal, who would dare to give a different construction to this expression of popular feeling, by the simple statement of the fact which we have taken pains to authenticate, that at the festive meetings in the halls of the various companies, at none of which her Majesty's official servants were present, the distinction was much less strongly marked.

The Lord Chancellor had to sustain the first direct mark of disapprobation. It is one of the privileges of his Lordship's exalted office, that his health should be proposed individually, a privilege unattended in this instance, by any other advantage than that of being hissed alone. The Lord Chancellor is, we believe, an able and respectable man, whose greatest fault is that of keeping bad company. The guests at Guildhall intimated to the noble and learned Lord pretty distinctly how very bad they deem the association in which it is his Lordship's misfortune and disgrace to be found.

But the hisses which invaded the ear of the Lord Chancellor when his Lordship was presented individually to the notice of the Assembly, were nothing in comparison with the hisses and groans which, from every part of the spacious and crowded hall, assailed his miserable colleagues when they stood collectively before the assembly. Lord Melbourne was really an object of pity. For a full quarter of an hour he remained on his legs, before a syllable of what he had to say could be heard, during the whole of which period he had to "bide the pelting of the pitiless storm" of public indignation. The hisses and groans were mingled with cries of "John Frost!" "Who made John Frost a magistrate?" No intermission could be obtained until three imploring appeals to the company had been made by the Lord Mayor, who at length succeeded in obtaining a partial hearing for the Chief Minister of the Crown, not by referring to the merits of Lord Melbourne, or of his administration—the Lord Mayor was much too good a judge to refer to any such thing—not by referring to the dignity of his office, or to his high station and authority in the government, for any reference to these would plainly have made matters worse-not by saying a single syllable in favour of the government in any one of its departments (this would have been a desperate resource)—but by reminding his fellow citizens that they ought to moderate their expressions of contempt and detestation towards the ministers of the Crown from a feeling of respect to himself and the Sheriffs, whose guests they were. This was in some degree successful, and Lord Melbourne was heard to falter out something about "the Guildhall not being a proper place, nor the present a fit occasion, for political dis-How long, we stop to ask, have Lord Melbourne and his colleagues been of that opinion? They thought differently, if our memory does not deceive us, when their friend Sir John Key filled the civic chair.—

Another manifestation followed, more striking, perhaps, than any of those we have yet mentioned—a machair after that of "Her Majesty's Ministers," was "the good taste and true English feeling of the new Lord Mayor. The health of the Duke of Wellington, strange as it may seem, has not usually been given on similar occasions, unless when his Grace happened to be present, and was not included in the list prepared on this occasion by the committee. The Lord Mayor felt, however, they may approach, they can then only approach, to an idea of the Oriental Christian Speciator. idea of the fervency and unanimity of the acclamations the fervency and unanimity of the acceleration to the fervency and the ferven which burst forth from every part of the Assembly on the mention of his Grace's name. Until that moment, it was never, we believe, suspected by any body that the Duke of Wellington could gain anything by the effect of

The constitution and even character of this country must have suffered some unknown and mysterious change if it be possible that an administration can long survive after having deserved and undergone such a chastisement and humiliation as the citizens of London inflicted on Saturday upon the present ministers of the crown.

But we shall, perhaps, be told—for the ministerial party must say something in the hope, or with the pretence, of mitigating the disgrace that has befallen it that the assembly at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day was a Packed assembly, presenting no fair sample of the seninents of the British people. We shall state however, in anticipation of this subterfuge, in what manner the assembly was actually composed, challenging any of the friends of ministers in the City of London or elsewhere to contradict us if they can. The number of persons present was about 1100. The Lord Mayor has the right of issuing to his friends 80 cards of invitation. The two Sheriffs together have the right to issue the same number. Some few tickets in addition to this regulated number of 160 may accidentally be placed at the disposal of the above authorities, but the aggregate number of persons present on their several invitations was, we know, below 200. The remainder of the company consists for the greater part of the Aldermen and mmon Councilmen, with their ladies and the friends whom, to a certain regulated number, each member of the corporation is privileged to invite. When to these are added the officers of the corporation entitled to seats at the table, no very considerable number of places remain for other guests, and these are filled by the invitations from the committee, which are only sent to persons of eminent character and station. It must be obvious that to pack a meeting, the composition of which is thus to so great an extent determined by invariable rule, is an idea great an extent determined by invariable rule, in idea that could never enter into the mind of any body in the slightest degree acquainted with the subject. The meeting of necessity was composed of the same persons (or their successors in the same positions) who used formerly to applaud the members of the existing govern-

LORD MELBOURNE AND THE COLLEGE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS. and doubted not her approbation to so useful a society. The same deputation of her approbation to so useful a society. The same Seizure of Arms AT

tinguished guests, who alone remained in the reception- considered it as too restricted in its nature, and could not recombased upon the principles of the Established Church," in the first with the ordinary manifestations of loyal respect and affection; that of her Majesty the Queen Dowager with a swallow, although followed by "but such pupils as are of a different religious persuasion will be permitted to have free communication with their pastors, and to attend their respective places of worship." the reception of the two toasts respectively is of course His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, the president of the college, to be ascribed principally to the unpopularity of Minis- has given £1000 towards the outfit, and other friends of the Institution have given liberal presents of books, models, &c. The council have taken Gordon-house, Kentish-town, a large man- Belfast." sion, with extensive grounds, to begin with, and purpose opening after the Christmas recess .- Cor. of Times.

> THE NEW JUDGE. - Sir R. Rolfe (late Solicitor General) took his seat yesterday morning as one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. His lordship was congratulated by the bar on his elevation to the bench. This appointment causes a vacancy in the representation of Falmouth.

> Mr. Baron Maule (as we stated a few days since) is removed to the Common Pleas, as the successor of the late Mr. Justice Vaughan. His lordship was sworn in yesterday morning before the Lord Chancellor as one of the judges of this court.

It is said some difficulty has arisen relating to the office of Solicitor General. No appointment has, we believe, up to the present time been made.

THE NEW LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD .- It is now arranged that the Earl of Errol, the Master of her Majesty's Buckhounds, is to be the new Lord Steward of the Household .-The claims of the Earl of Surrey, who, it had been intended, should have received this appointment, have been thrown on one side for the best of all reasons for a weak and tottering administration to allege-viz., because even one vote, in the present state of parties in the House of Commons, is of too much importance to risk by causing a new election for West Sussex. How the Earl of Surrey will receive the intelligence of this non-appointment remains to be seen; but it is far from being problematical that his lordship will now retire from the office of Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, not a little disappointed (if not incensed) at his prior claims to the stewardship having been so "diplomatically"

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE. - The Earl of Lucan has, it is stated, withdrawn his claims as a candidate for the representative peerage, rendered vacant by the death of Lord Kingston. The candidates now are Lords Muskery, Crofton, and Caledon-all Conservatives. On a comparison of returns of promises, two will retire, so that there will be no contest.

Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, G.C.B., has taken the seat of J. C. Bulteel, Esq., son-in-law of Earl Grey, Lyncham Park, near Plymouth.

The Duke of Wellington, since his appointment to the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, has annually paid to the treasury, for the public service, the whole amount of the proceeds of the office .- Morning Herald.

ALDERMAN SCHOLEY .- This very worthy individual has left £10,000 to be applied to charitable purposes in his native parish, Sandall, near Wakefield. - Leeds Intelligencer.

The Marquis of Waterford, in addition to his already princely fortune, obtains £5000 per annum by the demise of his uncle the late Lord George Beresford.

BRIGHTON, Nov. 10 .- The fancy sale, at which all the elite of the town were present, produced above £2000 for the hospital. All the articles made by the Queen Dowager obtained very high prices, and the autographs of her Majesty were purchased freely for The citizens, however, convinced his Lordship that the a sovereign each Autographs of Conservative statesmen, parplace and occasion, if not best suited for political discussion, were fit enough for the expression of political feel-

HINDOO SUPERSTITION .- Should you think the following fact worth recording in your pages, you are at liberty to do so !nifestation which the ministerial report of the proceedings It is one of the many evils of idolatry which have come to my studiously suppresses. The next toast given from the chair. Solapur, early in December last obtained permission to visit Tul-Duke of Wellington." For this we are indebted to the japur (where is a famous shrine of the goddess Bhówání). He went accompanied by a friend, equally with himself, of high caste, and a native of Hindustan. In the frenzy of their superstitious orgies, when the consideration was, what was most acceptable each could offer to the goddess, the soldier seized a knife, cut off his tongue close to the root, and cast it at the foot of the image. He fainted, and was removed by the Brahmans, who applied remedies what ought to be done, and did it. To describe the manher in which this toast was received, is far beyond our sufficiently to enable him to leave the scene of his folly. The and if it were possible, it would still be needless. regiment marched from Solapur before his case was well made Let our readers tax their imaginations to the utmost, and they readers tax their imaginations to the utmost, and known; and subsequent inquiries have been without success.—

> IRELAND. RIBBONISM. From the Dublin Evening Mail.

Further arrests of Ribbonmen have been made in Dublin, and the parties been committed for trial. But from certain obscure intimations of the Morning Register (which we copy), we should not be surprised if a device were in progress to saddle the guilt of this pretended conspiracy on those desperate Machiavellans, the

Orangemen ?-Nous verrons. COUNTY DUBLIN-ARREST OF RIBBONMEN. The neighbourhood of Lad-lane and Baggot-street was thrown into a state of great excitement on yesterday evening by the committal of eight men, who were apprehended the previous day, upon a charge of being connected with an illegal society, which is supposed to be a branch of the Ribbon system. The parties, after undergoing a private examination before a magistrate, who at. tended at the station-house for that purpose, were conveyed on cars to the Richmond Bridewell. It appeared, by an examination of some letters or papers that were found with them, that those persons designate themselves Welters or Widgeons; but what specific object they have in view did not appear from an examination of those documents. One thing, however, has been ascertained, that the Widgeons are of northern origin; and we have it upon undoubted authority that, some few months ago, a high-up Orangeman was on the point of being implicated in the manufacture of deluded wretches of this description, when, unfortunately, he became insane, and is now in a lunatic asylum. The p rsons who have been committed, we suppose for further examination, will, we hope be brought to trial; and we have not the slightest doubt that extraordinary disclosures will be made. The appresion and breaking up of the confederacy in Dublin is owing to the active exertions of the police, founded upon information given by honest, industrious men, whom these miscreants sought to contaminate. The following are the names of persons who have been arrested :- Hugh Mooney, labourer, Horseman's-row; Garrett Ferrall, carter, Montgomery-street; Laurence Stanley, lahourer; Richard McGrath, butcher, Moore-street; Michael Doyle, Sandwith-street, coal-porter; John McEvoy, labourer, Ball's bridge, employed in the sand-pits; John Seery, corn-porter, Baggot-street; John Madden, car-driver, Newpark .- Register.

MORE RIBBON ARRESTS. On Thursday night, by virtue of a warrant granted by E. A. ment. The change cannot be misunderstood. It is a ceeded with a party of police to the house of Francis M'Namara, distinct. distinct and intelligible omen of the speedy downfal of both charged as being connected with the Ribbon Society. He an administration that its warmest friends are converted both charged as being connected with the Ribbon Society. He succeeded in arresting both these individuals, whom he lodged in Bridewell.

A few days before the council of this new establishment printed magistrates in attendance being E. A. Douglas, John Boyd, D. C. An investigation into the charges took place yesterday, the their prospectus, a deputation waited on the Premier to request

Brady, and C. Maguire, Esqrs. The result we hear, is that M'NaBrady, and C. Maguire, Esqrs. The result we hear, is that M'Naher Majesty's name as patroness. He received them with politeness. diteness, and promised to submit the prospectus to her Majesty, charges may be preferred against them at the next Downpatrick

private information, Mr. A. M. Skinner, police magistrate, and mend it to her Majesty's patronage. The words, "this college is Mr. Lindsay, chief constable, proceeded to Donegal-quay, and seized a chest and a small barrel, which had been recently landed contain 11 double-barrelled guns, five single-barrelled pieces, one bayonet, 35 bullet-moulds, 12 powder-horns, and a large quantity of percussion-caps. These arms were packed up with a number of snuff-boxes. The officers already mentioned immediately removed their seizure to the police office. The packages were directed to Mr. M'Kinney, hardware merchant, Rosemary-street

THE REGISTRIES. From the Londonderry Standard.

Out of a mass of matter from the Dublin and provincial papers, relative to the general registry for eight years commencing in October, 1839, and which it would be impossible to give in its original shape, we make the following abstract. It will be pereived that several important constituencies, formerly completely in the hands of the Radicals, are now ready to return Conservative members. To wit, Armagh borough, Dublin county, Carlow borough, Sligo borough, Queen's county, and Waterford city. The Liberal party are in a state of indescribable consternation at these pregnant signs of reaction, while the enormous majorities for the Conservatives in Armagh, Cavan, and Carlow counties, are convincing proofs of the futility of extirpating Protestant spirit from the soil which is blessed by a Protestant and resident aristocracy. We should add, that in very many places a new Protestant constituency has been registered, and nowhere that we know of has there appeared a new Liberal constituency worth talk-

7 0	of:—			
	Armagh borough, Conservative majority,			6
	Armagh county (already) do. do		-	222
	Belfast, do. do			57
	Dublin city, do. do		-	51
	Dublin county, do. do			39
	Bandon borough, do. do		-	40
	Cavan county, do. do.	-		227
	Newry borough, do. do			41
	Sligo county, do. do			71
	Portarlington, do. do.		-	18
	Carlow borough, do. do	-		7
	Carlow county, do, do.			168
	Sligo borough, do. do			- 5
	Waterford city, do. do	-		7
	Queen's county, do. do			69
	Cork county, Radical majority -	*		6
	Longford county, do. do.		-	54
	Clonmel borough, do. do	-		57
	Waterford county, do. do			89
	Kerry county, do. do.			80
	Drogheda borough, do. do.		-	5
	Limerick county, do. do			65
	TOWN OF THE PARTY			

MONAGHAN. GLORIOUS CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY.

From the Newry Telegraph. Castleblayney Court-House, 28th Oct. 1839. Dear Sir,-As our registry closed here this evening for the pre

sent sessions, I take leave to give you underneath as accurate a statement as possible of the result of the present registry, for county Monaghan :-

	Brought up	Rejected.	Registered.						
Conservatives,	48	3	***	45					
Radicals,	73	6		67					
Radical m	ajority,			-22					
MONAGHAN,									
Conservatives,	61	8		53					
Radicals,	114	22		92					
Radical n	najority,		***	-39					
CASTLEBLAYNEY.									
Conservatives,	193	5	***	183					
Radicals,	32	10	***	22					
Conserva	tive majorit	у,	.,.	166					
RESULT OF THE REGISTRY FOR THE COUNTY.									
Conservatives,	302	16		286					
Radicals,	219	38							
Leaving a clear Conservative majority of -105!									
Mr. Butt was couns									

UNITED STATES.

vatives, and both acted nobly

In the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 9th inst. it stated that the numerous tenantry of Mr. Van Ransaleer, the Patroon, at Albany, have refused any longer to pay their rents, and it? might there not again occur the same action by the French? had concerted an armed resistance to the posse comitatus of the Sheriff, which were preparing to enforce the laws. A thousand men were said to be embodied, and a bloody collision was antici-

The same paper, however, of the 12th inst. has the following in

"THE MANOR WARS are probably ended, and our citizen soldiers may stack their arms, and prepare to go into winter quarters. The temperate, though firm and decided language of the dovernor's proclamation, is believed to have exercised a happy influence, and every apprehension of a bloody collision seems to have subsided at Albany yesterday."

THE CONGRESS.

the choice of a Speaker for the House of Representatives. From the following correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser, the difficulty does not appear as yet to have been settled:

"Washington, Dec. 10. "Washington, Dec. 10.

"The assembly of Representatives adjourned—or more appropriately, broke up their meeting—at three o'clock this afternoon, after as disorderly and uproarious a sitting as ever disgraced the annals of Congress. Fear not that any riot or violence has marked these procedings. That at least we may be thankful for; but they were conducted with such a boyish disregard for anything like order and decorum, and with such an irregular exercise of the ongue, as are to be seen only on the dismissal of a school. * It is impossible to say how and when this question will result.— It assumes a new shape every day without coming any nearer to

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

UNION OF THE PROVINCES. Speech of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan in the Legislative Council, on Tuesday, Dec. 10th, 1839.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN said, that in fulfilment of the pledge he had given yesterday, he rose to move the resolutions of which he had given notice, in opening the consideration of this vital easure, a measure of the greatest importance, that could, in the present posture of affairs, be discussed in that house, he trusted he might receive the indulgence of honourable members. He guished by their knowledge of the affairs of this Frovince, and who, though when the subject of separation of Upper from Lower Canada had formerly been agitated, had deprecated their division, he now confidently anticipated would give him their support on this occasion, when the re-union of the Provinces was proposed. the would ask honourable gentlemen, was it reasonable that the assent of Lower Canada, indifferent to all improvement, should assets to be required in carrying out the enterprising course adopted in Up-per Canada? Was it fit that our communication with the sea,

protected in the enjoyment of their laws, their language, and their long cherished national prejudices, and by the English, from the fear of mixing their interests with what they professed to consider a foreign people,—the security of peace and good order, in Lower Canada, would, he thought, have justified the British Government in taking strong steps to secure these advantages and it was only from deference to the people there through their epresentatives, that the Imperial Parliament refrained; but it must be evident to honourable gentlemen that circumstances had proceeded too far to allow any longer feelings of deference to a people who showed themselves wholly insensible to it, to interrupt the settlement of Lower Canadian difficulties. He would ask honourable gentlemen to look at the proceedings of the last session of the Lower Canada Assembly, and what would they see? that the successful results of our enterprise and our improvements -that the termination of our water communication ocean-and the income from our public works, in the faith of ocean—and the income from our public works, in the animal which our public debt had been contracted—all waited, as it were, the action of the Lower Canada Parliament—"thus far shall thou go and no farther," did they say to the people of this Property and what was the natural consequence? Our enterprise vince; and what was the natural consequence? Our enterprise was defeated—the countless throng of emigration was checked, and the superior natural advantages we enjoyed wholly destroyed He was of opinion that, had the question of the union of the provinces been then recommended in the manner in which it was now done, there would not have been raised a successful opposition. Her Majesty's Government had not then decided that the re-union of the provinces was the only measure of relief that could be extended—and had the members, of that house, in their could be extended—and had the members, of that mose, in their consideration of the question, thought it more safe and protective of the interests of Upper Canada, to recommend that the City of Montreal should become a City of Upper Canada. In preference to a union with Lower Canada, had they said, give us Montreal, that the revenue to be derived from our imports and exports may be collected and managed in our own territory. What reply, he would ask, might reasonably be given? Why, the privileges, guaranteed to the French by the constitution, existed in Montreal, and that it would be unjust to take away from Lower Canada the wealth of a City which French Canadians had majuly created it wight be unged that French Canadians had mainly created—it might be urged that England could have neglected these considerations, and have wrested from their limits the territory which they refused to surrender-but, he confessed, such arguments had no weight with him; he could see the justice of insisting that the improvements in Upper Canada should not be impeded from without, but could not understand why the key to the strength of Lower Canada should be taken away, while under the protection of Great Britain. To attempt such a course was what no statesman could recommend it was what no British statesman could justify. He was of opinion then that the interests of this province can be secured by no other means but a union—that we should hopelessly seek any other remedy-we had no other course open to us-we could not ose for ourselves-we had only to adopt the remedy placed in our hands, or to reject it. He would direct the attention of honourable gentlemen to the financial difficulties which embarrassed the onward course of the Province—the public debt of Upper Canada was considerable, and in the present condition of her revenue no new works could be commenced, and those already in progress could not be continued; already was the public credit deeply pledged and he would ask honourable gentlemen how are we to maintain our credit. That house had no power to tax the people to meet the pressing wants of the country, and was it likely the people would consent to be taxed to the amount required, even by their representatives—it was evident to him, therefore, that the only means of discharging our obligations, of faithfully satisfying the public creditor, was by uniting Upper to Lower Canada whose surplus revenue alone could enable us to redeem our obligations. He would press on the notice of honourable gentlemen the views of the home government, as contained in His Excellency's Message, and the prominent point of consideration is the anomalous condition in which a province, dependent on the British Empire, was at this time placed—the time was not long, since Lower Canada enjoyed the same constitution as our own, and would, like us, have prospered in her condition, had not her advantages been abused, and had not her population incited to rebellion, left the home government no alternative but to dis-franchise them—and no British statesman but would look with-abhorrence on a British Colony, with a constitution guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, long continuing with that constitu-tion suspended and inoperative. It is quite true that we may think that their own guilt has produced this punishment, and honourable gentlemen might think it was merited—but he would honourable gentlemen might think it was merited—but he would ask honourable gentlemen could they get the people of England to think with them—could they obtain the sympathies of the people of England in our favor at the expense of our brethren in Lower Canada? He thought not—and without their sympathies we could not exist—it is the money of the British nation which must assist us—it is British arms that we look to for departure, and it is by the public origins of the British English fending us, and it is by the public opinion of the British Empire that our destiny must be determined—the Government of Britain cannot much longer continue the suspension of the constitution to such a measure—but, he would ask, would it be safe to restore Even my Lord Durham discountenanced the idea, all thinking men condemn it as impracticable—but honourable gentlemen must be well aware, that the home government would not, any longer, keep Lower Canada in its present state. The British population in Lower Canada have complained, and their voice would be heard, that it was an extreme hardship, that, for the treason of others, they should not be governed by the same laws as protected their forefathers, and, in the confidence of the full njoyment of which they had settled in the country-the union now, would be supported by these persons—and honourable gentlemen, perhaps, expected to hear that French prejudices were opposed to it, but they would be told differently—"a change had come o'er the spirit of their dream ;" and he was informed, indubitable authority, that the intelligence of Lower Canada was essage; that our debts should be paid from their chest, and that A difficulty arose at the commencement of their Session about an equal number of representatives should be returned from either an equal number of representatives should be retained into the throne, into consideration, the minds of hon gentlemen would be much relieved by the burden of responsibility resting with the Home Government, and which, he was happy to say, Her Majesty's Ministers were quite willing to bear: so that if this measure, instead of operating with a sanative benefit to the injuries of British rights in Lower Canada, should be found rather to irritate than allay, but which he for one did not anticipate. If danger threat-ened the loyal British portion of the inhabitants of the United Province—if evil should result from what was expected to produce good, to whom should we turn in the difficulty?-to the Home Government! who have so strongly brought the question before us; and to their protection should we look for aid and encouragement, and on them should we call to avert the calamities consequent upon their own measures .- He said that there only wanted a correct knowledge of the resources and natural advantages of Upper Canada, to give it in England a commensurate importance; and our territory, with a population of 400,000, would, by a manifestation of British determination, be defended against a hostile frontier occupied by nearly a million. The im portance of our commerce, our shipping and our harbors, when once correctly known, would be properly estimated, and no longer would the political economist argue that as the value of the trade to England was but a million, and the expense of maintaining us two millions of pounds!—and that therefore it would be better to cut us off and merely continue the benefit to England of our trade, like the commercial connection with the United States—these opinions, honourable gentlemen would say, were not the opinions entertained by Government; but they had, it was well was gratified in seeing around him so many gentlemen, distin-guished by their knowledge of the affairs of this Province, and had been advanced within the walls of the Imperial Parliament. How, he said, could we show such persons our attachment to British supremacy, and prevent our connexion becoming one of more comparative profit if we reject the only plan which we are told can be proposed to assist us in our difficulties? and how, he would ask honourable gentlemen, could this province expect British treasure to be expended, and British blood shed for our defence, if we oppose the settlement of this question? per Canada? Was it fit that our communication with the sea, on which the commercial prosperity of our people depended, was only to be obtained by the consent and co-operation of the Lower Canadian Legislature. He might be told, perhaps, that the British Empire could have interfered and insisted that a stop should not be put, for Lower Canada, to the ultimate success of the public improvements in the sister Province—and the British Parliament might have made our path from Ontario to the Ocean uninterrupted—but, he would ask, was that a course to be desired. liament might have made our path from Ontario to the Ocean uninterrupted—but, he would ask, was that a course to be desired, was it a proceeding that a British Ministry, anxious to promote harmony with the people of a British Province, could possibly adopt? He was prepared to show from the commencement, no might not occur at present, it was true—but when packet after dopt? He was prepared to show from the commencement, no rood could possibly have resulted from a continuance of the union but on the contrary, numberless mischiefs would have been the poverty and its ruinous consequences—who, he said, could say, how long such a state of things would continue? It might perconsequence—had the provinces remained united, the tide of emigration, which had enriched this Province, would, from the baneful influence exercised by French Canadian prejudices, never deputation waited again on his lordship for his answer, when he in the Northern Whig:—"On Wednesday, in consequence of a stead of being a British, we might have been a French Colony,

absence of that loyal and brave population, which now presents a

broad point of defence against our enemies, was that length of territory which, with a small breadth, reached from the one ex-

epresentation of divided feeling. He saw their objections then,

and he continues to see them now-and when the question of an

in the same unfortunate situation in which Lower Canada is now awaited this commercial mart of the Western emporium-but he placed, deprived of our constitution, and the ban of the Empire upon us. Had that union continued, how, he would ask, in the would ask, when were these brilliant expectations to be realized? -He would ask were they to be expected sooner if a union did not take place?—he must confess that some few clouds dimmed his lively hopes in the future—the country must be defended—England was our only defence—he could see no other—and if difficulremity of the province to the other to be defended; how could legislation have been carried on to any useful purpose amidst a tection; and though perhaps discouraged we shall not be dismayed. He was of opinion that if this anion was carried into successful operation it would be to all a real blessing-we should see prospeunion had been introduced into the Assembly, for the purpose of learning the opinions of the people, it had equally been rejected by the French, from the apprehension that they would not be rity, so long on the verge of departure, settling among us—we should feel the glad influence of British confidence being restored; and honourable members of that house would have the heartfelt satisfaction of feeling that the merits of this happy result was attendant on their deliberations. He would, he said, before reading the resolutions which he held in his hand make a few remarks in allusion to a former debate—it had been suggested to wait the ac-tion of the House of Assembly on the subject—he thought otherwise-he had enquired and had learnt that, when the Crown wished to ascertain the sense of the Commons on a message first—the communication was transmitted there first—and when an pinion had been had, it was sent to the Council-but in this instance it was desirable that an independent opinion should be ex-Assembly, as no bill was required. He said, in his judgment at that could be given was an expression of opinion—for as the Legislative Council existed by the Constitution it would be exceeding its legal bounds to prescribe the terms on which that constitution was to be altered— the superior power could alone interfere on that point. In the House of Assembly all that could be done was to ask if in the name of the people they consented to the measure of the union as proposed by the Government—no member, he said, had power to arbitrate on the terms of it the Imperial Parliament was the only competent authority to settle the details—for lifs part, he said, he had never expected to have terms so favourable proposed -He thought the paternal care of the British Government complied by them-and he would ask hon. Gentlemen why, if Lower Canada is ready to discharge our debts, should we refuse to accept it—let hon. Gentlemen consider what then would be our prospects—our load of debt removed—our revenue thence increased threefold, the taxation of the whole community applied to the general local interests of the United Country—then indeed might we expect to see these great Provinces, each weak by itself but flourishing in union, advancing in civilized improvement, and in the continued insurance of British connexion, realizing the brilliant expectations of her destiny. He said that on the question of representation he should not enlarge: but he could not refrain from observing that although Upper Canada possessed a less numerous population she would enjoy an equal representation with Lower Canada—and this was intended to secure in the Union the preference of British interest. He was of opinion that the assent of hon, gentlemen would be readily given to a permanent civil list, as he was satisfied they would agree that it was necessary for the Judges to be independent—and for the continuance of the government in event of a factious opposition. He had much pleasure, he said, in concluding his observations by informing hongentlemen that some of the details of the Bill laid before Parliament in England had been abandoned as impracticable—the clause relating to division of Districts was one which had been cancelled —because its operation would have affected the independence of that hon, holy, for if carried out, hon, gentlemen would be re-duced to the condition of not being able to vote independent of the Assembly, and could not afford that protection against the popular branch which the principles of the British Constitution required, and which, through the three estates, fler Majesty's goernment was determined to retain unimpaired and uninju The hon, gentleman read the resolutions as follows, remarking

that the Governor-Gen. would afford any information to hon. gentlemen who might require it.
"Resolved 1—That the events which have lately marked the

history of Lower Canada—the consequent necessity for a suspension of her constitution, and the inadequacy of the powers of government existing there, for the enactment of permanent laws, such as are required for the benefit of the people, present a state of public affairs in the sister Province, deeply to be deplored by this house, as well from a disinterested anxiety for the welfare of a people so nearly connected with Upper Canada, as in consideration of the injurious consequences resulting to this community from a continuance of the unsettled political condition of the L

Resolved 2-That the present derangement of the finances of Upper Canada—the total suspension of her public improvements the paralyzed condition of private enterprise—the cessation of immigration, and the apparent impossibility of the remaval of these evils, without the united efforts of both the Canadian provinces make the adoption of some great measures necessary, which will restore prosperity to the Canadas, and renew confidence at home and abroad in the stability of their political institutions.

Resolved 3-That considering the hopelessness arising from past experience, and from a view of the political condition of Lower Canada, of ever realizing, in separate Legislatures, the unity of feeling or action in measures affecting equally the interests of both provinces, on which the prosperity or safety of either may essen-tially depend, a re-union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada has, in the opinion of this house, become indispensable for the restoration of good government within the Colonies, and for the preservation of their institutions in connection with

Resolved 4-That for these urgent reasons, the assent of this House be expressed to the enactment of the important measure of the re-union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, reson mended by her Majesty to both houses of Parliament, and to the Houses of the provincial Legislature by his Excellency the Govergiven on the following terms:

First,-That there be an equal representation of each province

First,—That there be an equal representation of each province in the United Legislature.

Secondly,—That a sufficient permanent Civil List be granted to her Majesty, to enable her Majesty to render the Judicial Bench independent alike of Executive power and popular influence, and to carry on the indispensable services of government.

Thirdly,—That the public debt of this province contracted for public works of a general nature, shall, after the union, be charged

on the joint revenue of the United Province.

Resolved 5 .- That in yielding this ready concurrence to the measure of the re-union of the Provinces, strongly recommended by her Majesty, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada rely upon the wisdom and justice of their most gracious Sovereign, and of Her Majesty's Parliament, for devising the details of the plan of re-union, and for the establishment of such a system of government in the United Province, as will tend to the development of its natural resources, and enable it, with the blessing of Divine Providence, to pursue steadily, and free from the distractions by which the country has lately been divided, the course of prosperity and happiness, which the best interests of the people of Canada, and of the empire, alike require should be no longer impeded.

His Excellency the Governor General, has been pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Board of Trustees, for the Newcastle District School, that Mr. Robert Hudspeth, be appointed Master thereof, from and after the 31st instant; in the place of Mr. Walter C. Crofton, who has resigned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We observe that some of the papers state that the stationing of the 11th Regt. at Lake Temisquata is in consequence of rumors of a hostile nature from the Maine Boundary. Of these rumors, we have not received any account, further than the threats used some time ago, which we mentioned last week. As we said before, we consider the disposition of the troops a very judicious one. The 11th at Temisquata; the 36th and 69th along the river, could very soon concentrate themselves any where on the disputed territory, should such a movement be necessary .- Woodstock (N. B.) Times, Nov. 30.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst. by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Wm. Graveley Esq. of Cobourg, Merchant, to Margaret Christians, fourth daughter of the Hon. Capt. Boswell, R. N. of Beech Grove.

Farm, near Cobourg.
On the 28th of November last, by the Rev. Mr. Hallam, Johan Brinkerhoff Esq. of the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, to Septima S., daughter of William Penton Esq. of Port Hope, U. C.

At Sandwich, on the 20th ult., Alfred Kinsey Dewson, Esq. M. D. Surgeon 2nd Battalion Incorporated Militia, to Emily Man

tilda, third daughter of Francois Baby, Esq. At Port Hope, on the 2nd December, John Alexander Lane, infant son of Mr. John Hatton Juu., aged 3 months and

6 days.

In Montreal, on the 11th instant, Catherine Sophia, infants daughter of Mr. Donald Murray, aged 15 months.

At Morton Lodge, St. Foy Road, Quebec, on the 4th instant, after a very protracted illness, Augustus Freer, fourth son of T. A. Stayner, Esq. Deputy Post Master General, aged 3 years and 5

LETTERS received to Friday, Dec. 20th :-

Rev. R. Rolph, rem; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, add. subs. and rem; "Amicus" (2); Rev. R. V. Rogers; H. Rowsell, Esq., package; Rev. H. Scadding; J. H. Hagarty, Esq.; Rev. L. Doolittle, add. subs. and rem.; H. Ruttan, Esq.; A. Davidson, Esq., rem.; McCall Esq. add. sub.; J. O. Bourchier Esq. rem.;

DEO-DUCE in our next.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

culty that we could make the shore at all." "Heaven be

praised!" said the old man, "that you have got home

safely." "And so say I, father, cried Thomas, "I began

to think it was very likely you would have a sad Christ-

mas-day of it." "Did you think of your poor little

Tom," asked the child, putting his arms round his fa-

ther's neck. "Did I think of you?" replied the fisher-

man, "yes," and he kissed him as he spoke, "I thought

of you all." He looked round on them with unutterable

affection, and with the sleeve of his coat dashed away

the tear that filled his eyes. "Why, father," cried, Tom,

in a tone of surprise, "you are crying; I thought only

little boys like me ever cried." "Tom," returned his

father, "men can cry too, when there is occasion, and

then they need not be ashamed of their tears-but come

let us talk of something else." They then drew close

round the fire, and the children were beginning to amuse

their father with an account of what they had been doing

during his absence, when the report of a gun at a dis-

tance was heard. Thomas started. "Hark!" said he.

Every voice was hushed, but nothing except the roaring

of the tempest, which now raged furiously, was heard.

had to expect from the benevolence of her husband's

were going to her assistance. "I will be with you in an

dren joined their mother, and clung round his knees .-

and every limb shook with agitation. "Fanny," said he,

with a faltering voice, which however gathered strength

as he spoke, "let go your hold, it is his duty to go .-

He who has commanded him to assist his fellow-crea-

to you in safety; yea, and he will. Go then, my son,

and He that is mightier than the waves be with you."-

Thomas waited not another instant, and Fanny, awed

titions to the throne of grace for the welfare, spiritually

or bodily, of those we value. Let us kneel down and

implore God's protection on your husband, and on those

who are gone with him." Reverently they assembled

round him, and never did more fervent prayers ascend

than those which were offered by the inhabitants of the

Three hours passed in a state of the utmost anxiety.

The children, overpowered with fatigue, soon sunk to

sleep. Old Grant endeavoured to read, but in vain;

and Fanny wandered backwards and forwards to the cliff

in the vain hope of seeing her husband return. Almost

in despair she at length seated herself by the baby's cra-

dle, and covering her face with her apron wept bitterly.

The sound of approaching footsteps, however, roused

her, but unable to stir, she sat listening with almost

breathless anxiety. "He is safe!" exclaimed the old

man, and raising his clasped hands to heaven, while

tears of joy ran down his aged cheeks, he silently re-

turned thanks to that God who had heard his supplica-

tions. "Get the bed ready," said Thomas to Fanny,

that we may put this stranger in it, and try if we can

restore him." His companions now brought in the ap-

parently lifeless body of a youth. Proper remedies were

instantly applied, and happily with success. In the

morning he awoke perfectly sensible, and though very

peared. But who shall describe the joy of his father,

do so. The thought that I have been of use to a fellow-

not again hurt you by offering what is not worthy of you.

* This noble answer was a fact.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

appeared at Achill without either show or pretence.-

ming the god, and shaking the spheres of Achill: there-

by her father's words, sunk into a chair in silence .-

Awake, arise, good Christians, Let nothing you dismay; Remember Christ our Saviour Was born upon this day!

The self-same moon was shining That now is in the sky, When a holy band of angels

Came down from God on high.

Came down on clouds of glory, Arrayed in shining light, Unto the shepherd people, Who watched their flocks by night.

And through the midnight silence The heavenly host began, "Glory to God the highest; On earth good-will to man!

" Fear not, we bring good tidings, For, on this happy morn,
The promised one, the Saviour,
In Bethlehem town is born!"

Up rose the joyful shepherds
From the ground whereon they lay,
As ye should rise, good Christians, To hail this blessed day! Up rose the simple shepherds,

All with a joyful mind;
"And let us go, with speed," said they,
"This holy child to find!" Not in a kingly palace
The Son of God they found,
But in a lowly manger

Where oxen fed around. The glorious king of heaven; The Lord of all the earth, In mercy condescended
To be of humble birth.

There worshipped him the wise men,
As prophets had foretold;
And laid their gifts before him, Frankincense, myrrh, and gold.

Long looked the simple shepherds, With holy wonder stirred, Then praised God for all the things Which they had seen and heard.

And homeward went rejoicing Upon that Christmas morn, Declaring unto every one, That Jesus Christ was born.

That he was born, -the Saviour, The promised one of old;
That they had seen the Son of God To every one they told.

And, like unto the shepherds, We wander far and near,

And bid ye wake, good Christians,
The joyful news to hear.

Awake, arise, good Christians, Let nothing you dismay, Remember Christ the Saviour Was born upon this day.

Mary Howitt.

CHRISTMAS EVE .-- A TALE .*

"There now, I am sure it does look pretty," cried little Robert Grant, as he finished putting the green leaves of ivy and holly into the window of the neat cot-tage in which he dwelt. "What a happy day to-morrow will be! I wish it was come. Of all the days in the year I like Christmas-day best, Don't you grandfather?" The person whom he addressed sat in the chimney corner, his large Bible spread open on his knees. At his feet was a fine boy about five years old, who was intently watching the fire, and with his grandfather's stick occasionally thrusting fresh bits of fuel under the saucepan in which was his father's supper. "I do, indeed, like Christmas-day," replied the old man, "I, and every one have good reason to do so." "Why so," asked Tom .-Come and sit down by me, Bob, and tell me why you like Christmas day." Robert did as his brother desired him. "Because," said he, "every body looks so happy, much exhausted, all symptoms of danger had disapand the bells ring so sweetly, and the church looks so pretty with all the evergreens about it, and we have such who, seated by his bedside, had watched the moment of a comfortable dinner." "And why do you like it, grand- his son's awaking. The vessel, which was a homeward father?" enquired Tom. "Because," returned his bound West India ship, had been totally wrecked, and grandfather, "it is the day on which our blessed Saviour but for the activity and courage of Thomas and his comwas born; the day on which the Son of God came into panions all on board would have perished; at the immithe world to save wretched sinners from the misery and nent hazard of his life he had rescued the young man punishment that were their due, and to reconcile them from a watery grave. "You have saved my life," cried to his heavenly Father. Oh, it is indeed a day to make the delighted father, "in saving that of my son, and no our hearts rejoice!" "Did not the angels sing with recompense can be sufficient to express my gratitude.joy when Christ was born?" said Robert. "Yes," an- I know not what to offer you, but here is my purse; take swered the old man, "one of the blessed spirits brought it, and if it is not enough I will double it." the glad tidings to the shepherds, and a whole company he held it to Thomas, who drawing back, said, while a of them joined in a hymn of praise to God, and good- deep colour spread itself over his cheek, "I am obliged will towards men. What therefore made the angels to you, sir, for your kindness, but I must refuse accepglad should surely inspire us, for whose salvation Christ | ting it. I cannot expose my life for money.* I have came, with the utmost gratitude and delight." "Oh, preserved your son, and I bless God for enabling me to do, grandfather, read all about it," cried Tom, "I will promise to sit very, very still." The old man put on his creature, and done my duty, is reward enough for me." spectacles, which Robert had just wiped, and taking the | The merchant was for a moment too much surprised to gospel of St. Luke, read aloud the interesting account reply. "Excellent man," said he, at length, "I will contained in the first and second chapters.

Thus engaged, time glided insensibly away with the But you have laid me under an obligation, of which I children, but not so with their mother. She had again must in some way or other relieve myself. Tell me and again mended the fire, swept up the hearth, and arranged the supper table; and now having undressed her thing, sir," respectfully returned Thomas, "with health, baby, she held him in her arms endeavouring to lull him honest, though hard employment, the best of fathers, of to sleep. She had at first listened attentively to what wives and children, what can I desire that wealth and was passing between the children and her father, but her interest can procure? Some of my companions, howfears began to rise at her husband's delay, and anxiety ever, are not so well off, they will be glad of your bounty; for him absorbed every other feeling. She went repea- give therefore to them, if you please, instead of to me, tedly to the door, looked and listened, but no sound, and I shall be doubly rewarded." Thomas looked toexcept the heavy dashing of the waves against the cliff, wards his father for his approbation. "You have done and the hollow moans of the wind, met her ear. She right, very right," said the latter, in a tone of honest exviewed, with increased apprehension, the appearance of ultation. "I am a happy old man," continued he, turnthe sky. Clouds on clouds seemed rising, the moon ing to the merchant, "the life of a son is dear, but the in vain struggled to break forth, and an unusual weight virtue of one is still dearer." "Father," said Tom, filled the air. At length occasional flashes of lightning who though unable fully to comprehend the nobleness of darted athwart the gloom, and the sea heaved its bosom his parent's conduct, felt in his heart there was someas if to meet the dark mass that was suspended over it. thing much to admire in it, "I wish I was big enough to alarmed, from the door, "surely it threatens to be a very so happy! I said I liked Christmas-day better than any had night. Oh that Thomas was come home! What other day in the year, and so I always shall. Yes, let continuance of the Christian Church upon earth, in the holy can have kept him out so long? He must have seen the me live as long as I may, I shall never forget Christmas- encharist. The former were prefigurative sacraments, this a comstorm coming on." The old man rose as she spoke, and eve." "Let it be the mercy then that you remember,' followed by the boys, walked out to make his own ob- said his grandfather, "not the distress which marked it, servation. "It will be a dreadful night, indeed," said and let gratitude dwell in your hearts for ever." he, "I fear. Pray God protect the mariner." Fanny's heart sunk within her. "Oh, there is father's boat," cried Robert, in a transport of joy, "I am sure it ismother, mother, don't cry. I will run to the cliff and see if I am not right." Without waiting for a reply he ran away, and in the course of a few minutes returned with his father. Forgetful of her late fears, or only remembering them to give her present happiness a higher was now surrounded with a group of smiling faces .- by his age, and venerable but humble demeanor. The Unable, however, herself to eat, she enquired what had detained her husband so long.

"We have had but a bad catch to-day," said Thomas, "and staid out longer than we meant to do in the hope of making up at last for our bad luck; and when we

wished to return, the wind shifted, and the darkness came on so thickly and suddenly, it was with great diffiwent away, pleasing and pleased; and it was hard to tell whether the people were more satisfied with him, or he with the people. Tour in Connaught. The Garner.

THE ANGELS' TEXT.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will oward men:" here is a wonderful, a glorious, a soul-sustaining scene opened to us. The angels in the very presence of God are moved by our sufferings and our redemption. Even to them, with all their knowledge of God, and his divine works, even to them that the Word should stoop to be made flesh, unfolded new views of the Father's goodness, and furnished a fresh theme for their songs of praise. Even the angels strike their golden harps at the joyful news of man's salvation. Shall they glorify God for his goodness to us? and shall we forget to glorify him for his goodness to ourselves? Shall they rejoice over us, and feel for us? and shall we be so insensible, so deaf-hearted, as neither to rejoice, nor to feel for ourselves,-for our escape from sin and hell,-for our restoration to the hope of heaven? Our Saviour threatened the impenitent Jews, that the men of Nineveh should rise up in judg-"It was nothing," cried Fanny, speaking as she wished, rather than as she believed; for she well knew what she ment against them, and condemn them. A more glorious and awful set of witnesses, if we are impenitent, will be arrayed against us Christians. The very angels will testify against us and condisposition if any one were in distress. She had, however, scarcely uttered the words before the firing was demnus: because, when they had proclaimed glory to God in the highest, he was forgotten and dishonoured among men; because, repeated, and as Thomas sprang towards the door, sewhen they announced the coming of peace on earth, men rejected veral men approached it exclaiming, that a large vessel the blessed offer, and remained at enmity with God, and with off the head had made signals of distress, and that they themselves, and with each other; because, when they had assured us of good-will from God to men, our bosoms did not echo the instant," exclaimed he, returning for his hat. "Oh! Thomas," cried Fanny, endeavouring to detain him, you answering cry of love and gratitude and obedience from man to surely will not go out in such a night as this? Think, God. Brethren, may none of us be among the wretched multithink of me, think of the babes." "I do, I do," he hastily replied, "but I must not, I cannot refuse to go, think ourselves in time, and be reconciled to God in time, that, I should be unworthy of you all if I did." The chil- as Jesus on this day brought the Godhead down from heaven to earth, so, by the work of his Spirit on our willing and obedient "Speak, speak to them, father," said Thomas be seeching- hearts, he may raise us up from earth to heaven.—Rev. A. W. The old man was himself scarcely less distressed, Hare.

CHRIST ALL IN ALL.

This is the greatest comfort in the world to know that our Saviour is born, that he is abroad, and at hand to every one that tures, can protect him through danger, and restore him calleth upon him. What greater gladness can there be unto a man who feels his sin, and sees his damnation before his eyes; unto such a man nothing is more acceptable than to hear that there is a Saviour who will keep him, and heal his sores. * * * With out Him nothing avails in the sight of God the Father; without "We must ask," said the old man, "if we would receive; him no man can praise God, because it has pleased God for his our prayers are the just due of those we love; and never sake only, to shew himself favourable and loving unto mankind, can we express affection better, than when it rises in pe- and only to receive that prayer which is made unto him in the name of Christ our Saviour .- Bp. Latimer.

> CHRIST OUR BROTHER. O most gracious Saviour, how wisely hast thou done all things! know that thou art my brother, as it is in Psalm xxii, 22, "1 will declare thy name unto my brethren," as it is alleged in the pistle to the Hebrews, although thou art God, my Lord Christ, and King of heaven and earth, yet I cannot be afraid of Thee, for thou art my friend and brother: this is no hindrance unto me that I am a sinner, and Thou holy; for if I had not been a sinner. there had been no need that Thou shouldst suffer punishment for ne. I see also in thy Genealogy that both good and evil are rehearsed, of whose posterity Thou wouldest come, that Thou nightest comfort timorous and weak consciences; that they should confidently and cheerfully put their trust in Thee which hast taken away our sins : and that we might be certain hereof, Thou hast left us Thy word, which assuredly declareth it unto us .-Martin Luther, Sermon on Matt. i, 1.

THE DYING MAN.

It is a very terrible and amazing thing to see a man die and soemnly take his last leave of the world. The very circumstances f dying men are apt to strike us with horror. To hear such a man, how sensibly he will speak of the other world, as if he had just come from it, rather than going to it; how severely he wil condemn himself for the folly and wickedness of his life; with God more sincerely; how seriously he will resolve upon a better will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A life, if God would be pleased to raise him up and try him once limited number only will be taken. more; with what zeal and earnestness he will recommend to his friends and nearest relations a religious and virtuous course of life, given previously to the removal of a pupil. as the only thing that can minister comfort to them when they come to be in his condition.

Such discourses as these are apt to move and affect men for the time, and to stir up in them very good resolutions, whilst the | the Principal. present fit and impression last; but because these sights are very frequent, they have seldom any great permanent effect upon men. They consider it as a common case, and sinners take example and encouragement from one another, every one is affected for the present, few are so effectually convinced as to betake themselves to a better course .- Archbishop Tillotson.

HUMAN FRAILTY.

I have seen a rose newly springing from the clefts of its hood, and at first it was fair as the morning, and full with the dew of heaven as a lamb's fleece; but when a ruder breath had forced open its virgin modesty, and dismantled its too youthful and unripe retirement, it began to put on darkness, and to decline to softness, and the symptoms of a sickly age; it bowed the head, and broke its stalk; and at night, having lost some of its leaves, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for and all its beauty, it fell into the portion of weeds and worn-out faces. The same is the portion of every man and every woman; the heritage of worms and serpents, rottenness, and cold dis- charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per honour; and our beauty so changed, that our acquaintance knows us not; and that change mingled with so much horror, or rials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The else meets so with our fears and weak discoursings, that they who quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for absix hours ago tended upon us, either with charitable or ambitious, services, cannot, without some regret, stay in the room alone Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. where the body lies stripped of its life and honours .- Bishop

THE HOLY SACRAMENT.

What the tree of life was to Adam in Paradise; what sacrifice in general was to the faithful, after the fall, from Abel downward; what the paschal lamb was to Israel quitting Egypt; what manna was to that people in the wilderness; what the shew bread was in "Surely, father," said she, as she turned, still more save a man." "And I too," said Robert, "Oh, I am the tabernacle and temple; all this, and if there be any other symbol of like import, it is now briefly comprehended, during the memorative one. They showed forth the Messiah, and the life which is by him, until his first coming; this shows forth the same Messiah, and the same life, "until his coming again." Excluded from the tree of life in Paradise, we are admitted to partake of the bread of life in the church. Lost by the covenant of works, we are saved by that of grace. A cheering voice calls to us from the sanctuary, "Draw near with faith, and take this holy sacrament to your comfort." The elements are honoured with the names of DR. TRENCH, the brother and the uncle of an earl, the body and blood of Christ, because appointed to signify and convey, to the worthy communicant, the blessings purchased by He came on a jaunting-car; he could not be distinguished his body broken, and his blood shed, upon the cross; blessings to relish, Fanny placed the supper on the table, which from the two other clergymen who attended him, except the soul, like the benefits conferred upon the body by bread and wine; life, health, strength, comfort, and joy .- Bishop Horne. people seemed astonished at his not, as his rival, assu-

COMMANDS AND PRIVILEGES.

fore some, almost doubting the reality of the thing, God is usually pleased to connect injunctions in the same senasked, Can this gentle man be an Arcubishop? But tence, as it were, with privileges; and in reading his sacred, word, the doubt was soon removed-all saw, when they looked our feeble faith, is often sustained by finding obedience set forth, to the scriptural definition of a bishop, that his calling not only as a bounden duty, but as a source of the highest bleswas to bless and curse not; and so that worthy man, af- sedness. - Rev. S. C. Wilks.

Advertisements.

RATES.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ d each subsequent insertion. Ten-lines and under, 2s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line, each subsequent insertion. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post

paid,) inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

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

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

Subscribers to this institution are requested to pay a second Instalment of FIVE PER CENT [or five shillings per share] on the amount of their respective shares, into the hands of the undersigned, on or before the tenth day of January next. When more convenient the remittance may be made to the Editor of "The H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, Dec. 16, 1839.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS. THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the A Farm, beautifully situated on the west Arrest of Land, River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, with a new fal-70 acres of which are under cultivation—with a new fallow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop. THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

A GOOD LOG HOUSE,

36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneath. A back kitchen in the rear, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath.

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

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

ST. JOHN C. KEYSE. Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839. Young English Lady, accustomed to tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in a Family where the children are young. She will instruct them in the usual branches of a liberal education; including Music, French, Dancing, and Ornamental Needle-work. References of the highest respectability.

Address S. Y., Belleville, U. C. WANTED, an Assistant (a member of the Church of England) qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education. A person acquainted with the National School system would be preferred; who, for the present, would be satisfied with a small salary. Application to be made at the UPPER CANADA CENTRAL

SCHOOL, Toronto. November 25, 1839.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. Tur-NER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. TERMS. - For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees .what passion he will wish that he had lived better, and had served The quarter having been entered upon the whole

It is therefore requested that a quarter's notice be

Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and bedding; and silver dessert spoon.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to

N. B .- The present term will end on Tuesday, December 24th, and the next will commence on Monday, January

Kingston, U. C., December 11, 1839. THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

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

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. HIS Institution is now in successful operation. An additional number of in-door pupils can be conveniently received and comfortably accommodated. TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &c.

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

For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do.

Cards of particulars may be had on application to the Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid]. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal. Toronto, May 24, 1839.

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

riages taken in exchange. N. B .-- Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-tf.

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Robert Craig, late of the Township of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District, hereby requires all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to Charles Short, Esq., of Presque addressed. Isle, who is empowered to grant receipts for the sameand all persons to whom the Estate is indebted will please present their claims.

DAVID JOHN SMITH. ADMINISTRATOR.

Kingston, 30th Sept. 1839. 13w14 FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

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

Broad Cloths, all colours and prices; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chintz;
Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills;
Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs;

Grey and Bleached Cottons; Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks; Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggets; A great variety of Tartans, Plaid Shawls, and Handkerchiefs;

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

Linens and Lawns;
Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets;
Hosiery and Gloves;
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas;
Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks;
Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c. Writing and Wrapping paper;
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos;
Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslinde Laines;
Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses;
Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians; Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;
Black and Colored Silk Velvets;
Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings;
Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs;

Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas; White and Colored Stays; Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.—Also iped and Checked Muslin Capes and Collars. ROSS & MACLEOD.

Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

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

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, ESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct

from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assort SADDLERY GOODS, equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz:

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.
Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description. Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.
Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whiph

in great variety.
Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest Patterns. Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c. N. B.—Every description of single and double harness nanufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale,

with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

No. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has eccived since his commencement in this City, and respectfully is forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of exticles in the above li

ted Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of:

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

N. B .- The Subscriber having now in his employment elf that he can manufacture ery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a mann perior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good

not superior to any imported from Europe.

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

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. TORONTO

Importers of Hardware, &c. &c. HAVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock of Goods suitable to the country trade, which they w Wholesale for CASH, or approved three months Paper their usual low prices. They have also a large Stock CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES made at the Factory originally built by the late Harger Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly proferred before any others in the Province, it is only neces to state that Champion's are made by the same workings and from the very best material, to insure for them the

continued preference. C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trade) Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stock of which they have always on hand, consisting of Cooking Stoves,

Six Plate do. Parlour do. Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, July, 1838.

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal; ven. Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto; The Archdeacon of Kingston; Rev. G. Mortimer, Rec. A. Rector of Thornhill; the Rev. A. N. Bethune, M. tor of Cobourg; The Rev. R. D. Cartwright, Asst. Minister of Kingston; the Rev. H. J. Graseth Asst. Minister of St. James's Church, Toronto to any of whom communications referring to the gens ral interests of this paper may be addressed. Secretary and Treasurer the Rev. H. J. Grasett, be whom all communications relating to the Press are to

EDITOR of "The Church" for the time being, Rev. A. N. Bethune, to whom all communications insertion in the paper (post paid) are to be addressed as well as remittances of Subscription.

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

* From the National School Miscellany.