"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME III.1

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1839.

INUMBER XXIV.

Boetry.

CHURCHING OF WOMEN. FROM KEBLE'S CHRISTIAN YEAR.

Is there, in bowers of endless spring,
One known from all the scraph band
By softer voice, by smile and wing
More exquisitely bland! Here let him speed : to-day this hallow'd air Is fragrant with a mother's first and fondest prayer.

Only let Heaven her fire impart, No richer incense breathes on earth: "A spouse with all a daughter's heart," Fresh from the perilous birth,
To the great Father lifts her pale glad eye,
Like a reviving flower when storms are hush'd on high.

Is here! what hope and joy and love All in one tender bosom brought, For the all-gracious Dove
To brood o'er silently, and form for heaven,

Each passionate wish and dream to dear affection given. Her fluttering heart, too keenly blest. Would sicken, but she leans on Thee, Sees Thee by faith on Mary's breast, And breathes serene and free. Slight tremblings only of her veil declare* Soft answers duly whisper'd to each soothing prayer.

We are too weak, when Thou dost bless, To bear the joy—help, Virgin-born! By thine own mother's first caress, That wak'd thy natal morn!
Help, by the unexpressive smile, that made

A heaven on earth around the couch where Thou wast laid! * When the wonan comes to this office, the rubric (as it was al tred at the last review) directs that she be decently apparelled, i. c as the custom and order was formerly, with a white covering or veil—Wheatley on the Common Prayer, c. xiii. sect. i. 3.

THE SERVICE FOR "THE THANKSGIVING OF WOMEN AFTER CHILD-BIRTH."

A Sermon preached at the Carrying-Place, Murray, on Thursday, October 17th, before the Midland Clerical Association, by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright M.A., Asst. Minister of St. George's Church, Kingston, and published at their request.

1 TIMOTHY, ii. 13, 14, 15.—"Adam was first formed, then Evc. And Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in the transgression. Notwithstanding she shall be saved in childbearing, if they continue in faith and charity and holiness with so-

Without entering upon the various interpretations which have been given of this passage of Scripture by commentators, there can be no doubt but that St. Paul here refers to that curse denounced by God upon the Woman, in consequence both of her own disobedience, and her having seduced her husband to become her partther in guilt. "I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy husband; and he shall rule over thee." Daily experience amply proves that this word has not been spoken in vain. We all how with how much grief and suffering to the mother, children are born into the world; her anguish and travail in that hour are proverbial. Some of the most striking illustrations of sudden and unavoidable danger, that Occur in the Scriptures, are taken from her sorrow. But mark the condescension and mercy of God: He vouchsafed, even when pronouncing this proof of His hatred of sin, to console her who was to suffer so much on account of the transgression, with the gracious intimation "her seed" should restore mankind to that state from which they had fallen through her fault; that He Would send forth His Son, made of a woman, to redeem the race made sinners by her disobedience. Thus by early revealing the fact that He who "had taken upon him to deliver man, would not abhor the virgin's womb, God gave honour unto the weaker sex even when He placed her under subjection, intending no doubt to pre-Vent the husband from unduly exercising that authority, as well as to vindicate for the wife a befitting tenderness and respect. In accordance with this view we invariably and that women have been honoured and respected in Proportion as the knowledge of God has prevailed.— What tender concern, may I not say, what delicate attentions, are required towards them by the law of Moses; and above all by the law of Christ? In the New Testament especial care has been taken of that sex who mihistored so faithfully unto the Saviour while on earth,

"Last at his cross and earliest at his grave," and to one of whom He first shewed Himself after He this gracious and merciful interposition in their behalf.

It was doubtless from conviction of the incalculable and guide her house,—an advantage be it remembered merely to her own family but to the whole body of the faithful,—that the Church, as a careful and wise inoffice or form of thanksgiving for this particular mercy. The Church does not regard it merely as a private blessheral terms: she considers that the whole congregation are interested, not simply on the ground that Christians hay be remembered with a holy fear, and that the members of our Jerusalem may rejoice and be glad that a mother in Israel has been preserved from "the snares of death that compassed her round about."

How long a particular office has been used in the Christian Church for this occasion, it would be difficult to say; but it is probably most ancient, since we find that all the Western Rituals and those of the Patriarchate Constantinople contain such an office. That used by the Church of England occurs, with some little variation, in the ancient manual of the Church of Salisbury, known to have been compiled by Osmund, Bishop of Sarum and Lord High Chancellor of England in the year 1078.* It begins with a short address to the woman, followed by two Psalms. The Address seems peculiar to the present process. sent English Form, but two Psalms, the exxi. and exxviii. were used at the beginning of the office according to the

· See Palmer's Antiquities of the English Ritual.

short Litany and the concluding prayer, is almost lite- that I attribute too much to human agency. It may be to testify the Gospel of the grace of God. rally translated from the Latin service of Bishop Osmund. said, no parent, no mother, can change man born in the If we were sufficiently acquainted with the first intro- likeness of sinful Adam. Most true is the sad corrup- on your patience, having already extended my observasin-offering in memory of the original transgression, and Jesus the old man may be put off and the new man put a burnt offering in token of gratitude to God for her safe deliverance and bringing her again with her child into the sanctuary, were required of every mother. The probability of this service having been borrowed from the vealed to excuse us from exertion and justify sloth? Are Jewish Ritual is strengthened by the fact, that in the first Book of Common Prayer the title was "The Order of the Purification of women": it was altered, when our the corrective means ordained by God are unemployed Liturgy came to be reviewed, into the present name, "The Thanksgiving of Women after Child-birth." And to solace your own faithless negligence by pleading innate I would ask the most fastidious to say, whether it be not sinfulness? Are we so to pervert the doctrine of man's comely thus to acknowledge the mercy. Does it not well become not merely the individual, but the whole You hope all will yet be well. Wherefore? on what Church, to be thankful on such an occasion? Who can ground? By God's mercy and grace. A miracle indeed contemplate the loss which a mother's death would prove can consider all the consequences of a Christian mother's care, not to the temporal but to the spiritual well-being of her children, and refuse to confess that the Church

How striking, how numerous are the proofs that the

alvation of the soul of a child, humanly speaking, depends in a very great degree on the spectual care of the

whose life is generally so beneficial?

mother? To use the words of Solomon in a sense somewhat different from their primary signification, "she builds up her house"; not so nuch by her prudent management and domestic economy, as by laying a good foundation of faith in the hearts of those whom God has given her,-by early impressions of fear and love towards His Holy Name. We have only to consider what the Scriptures have briefly recorded of the meditative disposition and thoughtful conduct of the mother of our Lord, to feel nearly certain that she early instructed the child Jesus in the knowledge of dvine truth. When she found him in the temple seated amidst the doctors, asking questions, it is said that "all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers." Are we not warranted to infer that, according to the well-known practice of the Jews, and in oledience to the sixth chapter of Deuteronomy, the mother's care had been one means of this early ripeness in spiritual knowledge*? We are, I know, to consider this as a peculiar case; the Spirit was given without measure unto Him "who spake s never man spake"; nor would I press the example evond its legitimate application, only I would commend to the careful and attentive perusal of every mother the last twelve verses of the second chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, which speak of the childhood of Jesus. But to pass by this case, let us turn to another which all must admit not to be in the same marked sense peculiar. St. Paul, writing to his beloved disciple Timothy, says, "I am filled with joy when I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice." That unfeigned faith and sound zeal for the glory of God which was found in young Timothy, in which he had been "nourished" up, and which qualified him for the office of a Bishop or hood must lead to ungodly mangood: of those who like Deism, wants Catholicity; inasmuch as the latter is common to Overseer in the Church of God, was derived to him the children of Eli are permitted to go in their evil ways the Christian with the Jew, the Unitarian, and the Mahometan; instruction he followed:—"from a child he knew the too truly,—"They are sons of helial, they know not the It would be difficult perhaps to specify a more ingenious perver-Holy Scriptures". Is it not even so now? How often Lord. are faith and piety continued in a family chiefly by God's blessing on the anxious affection and earnest attention of the mother? In behalf of how many beside Augustine those mothers who are present, the duty of improving have a mother's prayers been heard, and the wanderer been reclaimed to the path of holiness and peace? How many Samuels have been given as servants of the altar through a mother's devout thankfulness? Are there none present whose eyes fill with tears and whose hearts glow with grateful affection, whenever memory recalls those lessons which their infant years were taught on a mother's knee? Are there none who can testify that the lessons learnt in the home of their youth have never been wholly forgotten, but through grace have kept them from "the ways of the destroyer?" Nor is it difficult to account for the marked effect of maternal attention, when affection and spirituality combine to call it into exercise .-We are to remember always that the disease of man is in his heart :" "The cure therefore to be effectual, must tose from the dead. Without multiplying passages, it its first stage be applied early, since we are born in sin, be applied there; nor is it less evident that it should in hay suffice to say that husbands are enjoined to "love their wives even as Christ loveth the Church." In short the course of the course of the detail. Without matchying passages, its inst stage to applicate the form our mother's womb. "In short the course of the cours In short Now who is most likely soonest to detect the evil manithe Gospel, among other signal benefits to mankind, has festations of corrupt nature, or who, humanly speaking, elevated women to their proper place in the social scale; is best able to control and check the particular infirmity and when we consider the immense importance of female or sinful disposition of the young child, as she whose disinfluence rightly directed, we cannot be too thankful for interested affection never slumbers, and to whom the confiding infant invariably looks for direction? The first friend is the mother; the tender heart receives implicitly advantage of a pious mother being preserved from "the its first impressions from her who is always with the pain and peril of child-birth," to oversee her children child, and by whom its every want is either anticipated or instantly supplied; who is not soon wearied, nor considers it an irksome task, but rather a pleasure, to mark structress, has appointed in her public service a peculiar tedious to the mother to reiterate line upon line and prethe opening mind. Affection renders it any thing but cept upon precept: she does not grow impatient at her g, to be privately, or even publicly acknowledged in gelittle ones' dullness or inaptness; she is not solicitous to herself. Of course I speak generally: there are excepare to "rejoice with them that do rejoice," but for an have the chief place in the training up of the young chiltions; but as a general rule, the mother, under God, must especial reason, viz. that the curse thus entailed by sin dren at the very beginning. What moral power is hereby conferred! What a door left open by Providence for good, if duly availed of! Surely in the first stages of life, mothers are answerable for very much of the behaviour of their children and for the forming of their character! Yes, daughters of Jerusalem, the work of man's salvation in a most important practical sense, remains open to your faithfulness. Mothers in Israel, on you it greatly depends whether the young are to be duly chastened in the tone and temper of their hearts, while those hearts are yet tender; your part it is to have a watchful eve to their lesser habits and leanings to what is wrong, ere they become by fatal indulgence a part of their very nature.-"The greatest need of all young minds (says the writer I

* See a volume of sermons by Rev. J. Miller, Worcester College.

have already quoted) is to be rendered dutiful and docile.'

If then the wayward passions of the child are permitted

to have free license, what is the after life to be but a

Salisbury Manual. The remainder of the office, viz. the train of fatal self-indulgence? Perhaps it may be thought Colony, we should then behold a host ready and desiring this and every other good gift from above was worked out and on, renewed after the likeness and image of God. Is not then such a likeness to be desired and aimed at? Has the humiliating doctrine of our natural corruption been reyou not by this very sad declaration, more than by any thing else, bound to watch over your little children? If and the restraints of wisdom are neglected, will you dare corruption as to omit our efforts to check its fruitfulness? may, in an instant, convert a barren heath into a fertile

heartless, chilling, hopeless death. is to visit the bed-side of the dying, -proclaim aloud in | want of Catholicity was becoming in the minds of thinking peothe ears of this people, that they may hear, the testimony ple a serious objection to their new-fangled tenets they have inyou find "the working of God's Spirit, drawing up the to give them full credit for the discovery. They now adopt the word, into penitential sorrow and godly contrition? Speak, ye word into disrepute, and partly by bewildering people's minds by

Before I conclude, I would speak a word or two of particular exhortation. I would desire to impress upon those periods of maternal trial to their own souls. Careful and busy about many things; occupied and probably engrossed with the ordering of your households and the management of your families, it may be that you do not find yourselves always disposed to levote due attention and care to private devotion and personal examination. Ought you not then to avail yourselves of the quiet enjoyed in that season from the ordinary cares of domestic life, to inquire into the state of your own hearts before God? might not your trial be thus sanctified to yourselves, and not to yourselves only, but to your houses

to return thanks to God for his late mercy to vourselves, be mindful of the wants of others. Indeed if your hearts gracious to you, you will be constrained to shew forth that you are sensible of what you owe Him not with your lips only; your own distress, if it have produced the effect intended, will cause you to feel for the distress of others and prompt you to give of your substance for their relief a thank offering unto God. If however you have nothing to give; if of silver and gold you have none, at least remember the injunction of the Apostle, -"I beseech you, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." Lastly, would I call your attention, Christian mothers, to a precept in the Jewish law: "The first-born of thy sons shalt thou give unto ME." I would say to you, meditate upon the spirit of those words. Are they not worthy to be kept and pondered in your hearts? Why is it that while every worldly profession is filled, the service of the temple so grievously lacks helpers? Where the harvest is so plenteous, why are the labourers so few? Is it because it is not lucrative to serve the tabernacle or minister at the altar, that we find so few coming forward to do the work some degree prevent this? Let me not be mistaken .-Let it not be supposed that I would encourage any to urge unduly on their children to engage in the ministry, or rashly to assume such a responsibility. All that I they would not, by their example or their teaching, lead them see that the soul is beyond all price.

the handful of us who are now labouring in this extensive carnation, Cross, and Passion of God's blessed Son, whereby authority, and carried over with him, as Chancellor, one Fitton,

And now, brethren, I have no desire to trespass longer

THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE WORD "CATHOLIC."

Experience has long since told us, that there is much in a both difficult and rare. Happier therefore by far, and the preposterous claim to it asserted by the Romanists. So far Jesus Christ. infinitely more safe, is the condition of those who like in truth had ignorance upon the subject spread, that Romish Timothy or Samuel have been taught to serve the Lord | Priests are credibly stated to have made more than one convert in from their childhood; in whose hearts "the seed has Ireland by this simple fallacy: "The Catholic Church must be sprung up, man knoweth not how; first the blade, then the true Church, for you pray for it in your Liturgy; ours is conthe ear, after that the full corn in the ear." There may fesselly Catholic, therefore, ours is the right Church." It is be particular exceptions; it is admitted, but are we on now some years since the attention of learned and pious men has that account to disregard a general truth? Parents, Mo- been more generally directed to ecclesiastical history; and the thers, be persuaded: untutored, undutiful childhood leads | proper Catholicity of the Church of England has in consequence generally to licentious youth; that again conducts to a been strenuously re-asserted. The argument could not be withprofligate manhood; and the end thereof too often is a out weight against Dissenters; for they, as is well-known, made no pretensions to the title, but ridiculed it. Here then come Stand forth, ye ministers of Christ,-ye whose office it the curious part of the story. Finding that an acknowledged of your pastoral experience. Among whom chiefly do vented this ingenious device. I call it ingenious, and am willing mind to high and heavenly things," or softening the heart in another sense, for themselves, hoping, partly by bringing the servants of the altar, do you find these things frequently | the use of the two senses to throw it back into the obsoleteness in those whose childhood has been suffered to continue from which it so lately recovered. Moreover, the new sense ungoverned and neglected? Or eather, will you not one which the word bears in the dissenting vocabulary is so cunningly and all declare, that these gracious proofs of God's pre- chosen, as while it possesses some semblance of truth to captivate sence are chiefly perceived in those who have been the the superficial observer, in reality it expresses the very opposite of inmates of a home where God was acknowledged the its proper ecclesiastical signification. In the old sense, the Ca-Guardian, and Christ confessed, loved, and obeyed as the tholic doctrines or verities were the great essential truths of the only Saviour? Will you not testfy that the seed sown in Gospel, which, how considerable soever might be the differences a mother's tears, and apparently smothered by the evil- in non-fundamentals, were agreed upon by all who named the heart of unbelief and the hardened unconcern of filial dis- name of Christ,—so that the more Catholic any doctrine was, regard, has often at the last brought forth the fruit of repentance sought carefully with tears? Again then I say, less Christian any doctrine is, the more Catholic would it be Parents, Mothers, be not deceved: ungoverned child- called; thus, the doctrine of the Trinity, as compared with while the other is peculiar to a section of the Christian world. sion of the sense of any word. The same process is now attempted with the word " Church."

I shall now briefly trace the history of the word "Catholic" in its legitimate ecclesiastical sense. Its nearest equivalent in the English language is "Orthodox." It was used of old to denote the doctrines of the Church as opposed to those held by hereties. Thus an epistle of Constantine the Great, preserved by Anthanasius, addressed to the orthodox party at Alexandria, is headed To the Catholic Church in Alexandria." And the Emperor Justinian explains expressly that the term was meant to indicate those "who held the evangelical doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, and conformed to the Apostolic discipline." But the word is of much older date. It is first used in relating the martyrdom of Polycarp, A. D. 118, where we are told that he prayed for "the Catholic Church of Christ." And that the expression implied I would also remind you of the Rubric which requires | not universality in extent, but orthodoxy in faith, appears from that "the woman who cometh to give her thanks must what follows in the same narrative, he being there styled "the "offer accustomed offerings": in other words "forget Bishop of the Catholic Church in Smyrna." It may be as well not the poor." When you come into the congregation to add the authority of Bishop Beveridge; "Although the word properly signifies universal, yet the ancient fathers commonly used it in the same sense as we do the word orthodox, as opposed be duly impressed with a conviction that God has been to the heretic, calling an orthodox man a Catholic, that is, a son of the Catholic Church; as taking it for granted that they, and they only, which constantly adhere to the doctrine of the Catholic or universal Church, are truly orthodox; which they could not do, unless they had believed the Catholic Church to be so. And, besides it is part of our very creed that the Catholic Church is holy, which she could not be, except free from heresy. as directly opposed to true holiness."

It has been well said, in reference to the dissenting use of the word, "There is a kind of Catholicism of opinion which honours truth in the same way as he who marries many contemporaneous wives, honours marriage; or as the man honours property who appropriates as much as possible of his neighbour's."-The Church

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BUILT ON THE PRIMITIVE MODEL. From a Sketch of the Church of the two first Centuries, by the

Rev. J. J. Blunt.

Thus have I brought before you, in as concise a shape as I of Evangelists? Might not you, mothers in Israel, in we gather them from those who are usually termed the Fathers of one party against the other, he should easily obtain the victorythe first two Centuries; and I have made it appear, I trust, that a refined policy, which it much exceeded his capacity to conduct. it was not the loose Society some seem to think it, without cohe- His intentions were so obvious that it was impossible for him ever sion of parts, or unity of purpose, but that it had its regular succes- to gain the sincere confidence or regard of the nonconformists. sion of Ministers, (and those of the three orders,) whereby the They knew that the genius of their religion was diametrically would desire is, that Christian parents would accustom qualification of the teacher to instruct was secured, duly appoint opposite to that of the Catholics," &c. "Yet such was the pleatheir children to regard it as an honourable labour,—that ed; its discipline, whereby heresy and schism were excluded, duly sure reaped from present ease—such the animosity of Dissenters observed; its forms of worship, whereby the rash utterance of against the Church, who had so long subjected them to the ritheir little ones to infer that the acquisition of wealth is unadvised lips was guarded against, duly composed; and yet that it gours of persecution, that they everywhere expressed the most the main pursuit or true business of life; but rather let was no church of mere ritual, but that its doctrines, whilst conceived in all soberness, were also those which plain people must could not forbear rejoicing extremely in the present depression of If this were done, -if the value of immortal souls were understand to be the great doctrines of St. Paul: the corruption their adversaries.' oftener impressed upon the young, -we should soon be of our nature, though the degree of it is left undetermined; the gladdened with the sight of many coming forward to the need of the Eoly Spirit to restore it, the Holy Spirit communi- tinuance, and even increase, of the violent and precipitate con-

In all which particulars, the Church of England has no reason to shrink from a comparison with those days. For as I have made duction of this service into the Christian worship, we tion that has taken place in man by the fall of his first tions beyond my first intention. I would therefore send my argument tributary to the illustration of our Church as I have should find in all probability that it was intended as a parent; a just and proper sense of this inborn corrup- you away with one remark, viz.—that in this office, as in proceeded, so would I desire in the end, and upon a general resubstitute for the Jewish ordinance of Purification, espe- tion is most necessary to a right and hearty reception of all her ordinary or special services, the Church of Eng- view of my subject, to leave the impression on your minds, more cially appointed by God, as may be perceived by refer- the Gospel. Christian mothers, forget not this, I pray land has but this object,—to promote the glory of God especially in this season of repreach, that our Church is built ring to the 12th chapter of Leviticus. At this service, a you. But I beseech you also, forget not that in Christ and the edification of her members; to teach mothers upon the primitive model, allowance only being made, in common that children are a gift and heritage that cometh of the fairness, for such unessential differences as a change of time and Lord, whom they must bring up in His fear and nurture. circumstances may have dictated. For whatever may be alleged: by enthusiasts against the structure and the forms of the Church of England, as restrictive and chilling, they will be found to be no straiter than is necessary to prevent confusion of doctrine and practice, and to secure peace in both; whilst the great evangelical truths of Scripture, no sectary, however ardent, can proname. In the history of no name, perhaps, has the truth of claim more unreservedly and insist on more perseveringly than does this proverb appeared more evidently than in the title of "Ca- she. So that if at any time the preacher, forgetful for a motholic." The word, as most of our readers well know, means ment of his commission, provide an essay and not a sermon for universal; and, as truth is the same all over the world, and al- his flock, the spirit of his Church, as breaking forth in her Howays, it should be held alike by all who profess the Christian milies, her Articles, her Liturgy, rises up and rebukes him; and faith: so that the Catholicity of any doctrine should be an evidence, to a considerable extent, of its genuineness. This, however, the Romanists alone, of modern Christians, seem fully to vice of that Gospel, which our Reformers made to assert itself in to her little ones, and not rejoice at her safety? Who field of corn; but what would be thought of the hus- have understood, they have never ceased to lay claim to the title every line that they penned. God grant that we her Ministers bandman who, without culture previously bestowed, and for the Church and doctrines. We of the Church of England may be only true to her; act up to her spirit, work her without seed sown, counted on a sure crop from that neglected waste? 'Can we then in sober reason expect, that was a true mark of the Church was indeed well known to those her unto them as it were in a sensible shape, (as the interhas well done in appointing this office? Is not the Church the neglected little ones grown to man's estate with an excellent men who purified our portion of the Church from the nal evidence of all her services proves it was meant to be,) that fully justified by the example of every age in attaching a undutiful and disobedient temper past control, are then corruptions of Rome. So the word is used several times in our she may stand before them in all the beauty of activity and life; more than ordinary importance to the preservation of one to be recovered from the snare of the tempter? Happy Liturgy, and for more than one hundred years after the Reformand sure I am, that so doing, we shall also be true to Christ's are they, it is true, who from being great sinners become mation our Divines invariably claim the character of Catholicity Church upon earth; we shall do all things decently and in order: true penitents! may God increase the number of such, for the Church of England. In that dark period of our Church we shall pray with the understanding and heart; we shall rest in how many soever they be an hundred fold! but the History, however, which followed the Revolution of 1688, the a sound and settled faith, nor be beaten about by every wind of speciance of the name great was generally to have been lost doctrine; and in our public and wiveto ministrations, in the temstrong, that the return to the way of righteousness is sight of and almost to have become return to the way of righteousness is sight of and almost to have become return to the way of righteousness is sight of and almost to have become return to the way of righteousness is

> EXTRACTS FROM HUME'S HISTORY OF JAMES THE SECOND.

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

"The first act of James's reign was to assemble the privy council, when after some praises bestowed on the memory of his predecessor, he made professions of his resolution to maintain the established government both in Church and State."

"The King, however, in the first exercise of his authority, showed that either he was not sincere in his professions of attachment to the laws, or that he had entertained so lofty an idea of hisown legal power, that even his utmost sincerity would tend very little to secure the liberties of the people."

"The King, likewise, went openly, and with all the ensigns of his dignity, to mass, an illegal meeting, and by this imprudence he displayed at once his arbitrary disposition and the bigotry of his principles—those two great characteristics of his reign, and bane of his administration."

"'Is it not the custom in Spain,' said James to the Spanish Ambassador, 'for the King to consult with his confessor?' 'Yes,' replied the Ambassador; 'and it is for that very reason our affairs

"On all occasions the King was open in declaring that men must now look for a more active and more vigilant government, and that he would retain no ministers who did not practise an unreserved obedience to his commands."

"It must be confessed that no parliament in England was ever placed in a more critical situation, nor when more forcible arguments could be urged, either for their opposition to the Court or their compliance with it."

"When Coke, the member for Derby, rose up and said-'I hope we are all Englishmen, and not to be frightened with a few hard words,' so little spirit appeared in that assembly, often so refractory and mutinous, that they sent him to the Tower for bluntly expressing a free and generous sentiment."

"The next opposition came from the House of Peers, which has not commonly taken the lead on these occasions, and even from the bishops, where the Court usually expects the greatest complaisance and submission."-" Compton, Bishop of London, in his own name and that of his brethren, moved that a day should be appointed for taking the King's speech into consideration. Jefferies, the Chancellor, opposed. The Bishop of London's motion prevailed."

"The smallest approach towards the introduction of Popery must, in the present disposition of the people, have afforded reason of jealousy, much more so wide a step as that of dispensing with the tests, the sole security which the nation, being disappointed of the Exclusion Bill, found provided against those dreaded innovations."

"Four Catholic lords were brought into the privy council."-The King was open, as well as zealous, in the desire of making converts, and men plainly saw that the only way to acquire his affection and confidence was by a sacrifice of their religion."

"But it was in Ireland chiefly that the mask was wholly taken off, and that the King thought himself at liberty to proceed to the full extent of his zeal and his violence. The Duke of Ormond was recalled, and though the primate and Lord Granard. two Protestants, still possessed the authority of justices, the whole power was lodged in the hands of Talbot, the general, soon after created Earl of Tyrconnell, a man, who, from the blindness and fury of his temper, was transported with the most immeasurable ardour for the Catholic cause."

"All judicious persons of the Catholic communion were disgusted with these violent measures, and could easily have foreseen the consequences. But James was entirely governed by the rash counsels of the Queen, and his confessor, Father Peters, a Jesuit, whom he soon afterwards created a Privy Councillor.

"The Church commenced an opposition to court measures, and Popery was now acknowledged the more immediate danger."

"James issued his proclamation, suspending all the penal laws in ecclesiastical affairs, and granting a general liberty of conscience to all his subjects."

"In order to procure a better reception for his edict of toleration, the King finding himself opposed by the Church, began to could, the leading features of the Primitive Church of Christ, as pay court to the Dissenters, and he imagined, that, by playing

"But what afforded the most alarming prospect was the conhelp of the Lord against the mighty enemy. Instead of cated as at other times so mainly at the Sacrament; and the In- duct of affairs in Ireland. Tyrconnell was now vested with full of forgery and other crimes, but who compensated for all his enormities by a headlong zeal for the Catholic religion. He was even heard to say from the bench, that the Protestants were all rogues, and that there was not one amongst 40,000 that was not a traitor, a rebel, and a villain. The whole strain of his administration was surely that cannot be a heartfelt appeal to the Redeemsuitable to such sentiments. The Catholics were put in possession of the council table, of the courts of judicature, and of the bench of justice. In order to make them masters of parliament, the same violence was exercised that had been practised in Eng-

land." "The Church party, by whom the Crown had hitherto been so remarkably supported, and to whom the King visibly owed his safety from all the efforts of his enemies, was deprived of authority, and the Dissenters, those very enemies, were, first in London, and afterwards in every other corporation, substituted in their place." "The Catholics, to whom he had devoted himself, were scarcely

the hundredth part of the people. Even the Protestant nonconformists, whom he so much courted, were little more than the twentieth, and what was worse, reposed no confidence in the unnatural alliance contracted with Catholics, and in the principle of toleration, which, contrary to their usual practice in all ages, seemed, at present, to be adopted by that sect."

"Nothing now remained but to open the door in the Church and Universities to the intrusion of the Catholics. It was not long before the King made this rash effort, and by constraining the prelacy and the Established Church to self-protection in the principles of liberty, he at last left himself entirely without friends and adherents."

"Six prelates-viz., Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph; Kenn, of Bath and Wells; Turner, of Ely; Lake, of Chichester; White, of Peterborough; and Trelawney, of Bristol, met privately with the Primate, and concerted the form of a petition to the King."

"He struck out two of the judges who had appeared to favour the bishops. He issued orders to prosecute all those clergymen who had not read his declaration-that is, the whole Church of England, 200 excepted. He sent a mandate to the new fellows, whom he had obtruded on Magdalen College, to elect for president, in room of Parker, lately deceased, one Gifford, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and titular Bishop of Madura, and he was even said to have nominated the same person to the see of Oxford."

"His eyes were now opened, and he found himself on the brink of a frightful precipice, which his delusions had hitherto concealed from him. His ministers, equally astonished, saw no resource but in a sudden and precipitate retraction of all-those fatal measures by which he had created to himself so many enemies." "He replaced the lieutenants and justices—he restored the charters—he annulled the Ecclesiastical Commission—he took off the Bishop of London's suspension-he reinstated the President and fellows of Magdalen College -he was even induced to caress those bishops whom he had so lately persecuted and insulted."

"The Princess Anne withdrew herself in company with the Bishop of London and Lady Churchill. 'God help-me,' cried James, In the extremity of his agony, 'my own children have forsaken

"ON THE WHOLE." concludes the historian, "ALLOWING THIS KING TO HAVE POSSESSED GOOD QUALI-TIES AND GOOD INTENTIONS, HIS CONDUCT SERVES ONLY, ON THAT VERY ACCOUNT, AS A STRONGER PROOF, HOW DANGEROUS IT IS TO ALLOW ANY PERSON INFECTED WITH THE CA-THOLIC SUPERSTITION TO WEAR THE CROWN OF THESE KINGDOMS."

THE CHURCES.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1839.

Our readers, we are sure, will be well repaid by a care ful perusal of the Sermon on our first page; and while we unite with our reverend brother in the opinion he expresses of the responsibility of mothers, we can join with him also in bearing testimony to the pious faithfulness with which that responsibility is, in many instances, fulfilled. It is, indeed, a matter not less of admiration than of thankfulness that, amidst the toils and troubles which enchain so large a portion of mankind and bind them with almost exclusive devotion to the fleeting interests of time, there are so many of the "weaker" sex to hold fast their Christian integrity and attend with a lovely fidelity upon the service of their God. Through their "chaste conversation," many a selfish spirit has been turned from its orldly-mindedness: through the Divine blessing upon their faithful efforts, many a household which would our civil institutions by that moral power which can only otherwise have been marked for a sordid devotion to the comparatively unimportant business of this transient life, has been rescued from utter indifference to the claims of religion, and been made to wear the "form," and to scriptions for each of the first eight months of the last and ary, he will cross over from the Coteau du Lac to visit evince at last the "power of godliness."

Won by the teaching as well as convinced by his miracles, great in our Saviour's time was the number of his attached female followers: while the world frowned upon him, and Pharisees despised, and rulers persecuted him, they continued his patient hearers: they were the last to forsake the scene of his sufferings, and clung to the cross while others fled away disappointed and dismayed; and they were first on the resurrection-morning to proceed to the tomb in which his lifeless remains were laid,the first to hear and to spread the glad tidings of his victory over death and the grave.

Centuries have rolled away since these instances of devotion to the Saviour's cause were manifested by his female disciples; yet after the long lapse of ages, the same testimony can be borne to their unwearied faithfulness and love. If we penetrate the secluded places of our own too desolate land, and look into the lonely habitations which here and there break in upon the wildness of the forest, we shall discover how deserved this commendation is. Through their means, in most instances, it is that the practice of devotion and the semblance of piety is retained,-that their "little ones" are taught to lift their hearts and raise their voices to the throne of grace, -that the Scriptures of truth maintain their hold upon the conscience—that the sabbath-day receives its share of honour, -and that the sanctuary of the Most High is not deserted altogether for the shrine of Mammon.

Nor is this commendation undeserved in scenes of more extended spiritual privilege: in institutions of benevolence-in the care of the sick and the suffering-in the religious instruction of the fatherless and the poorin the asylum for the relief of temporal distress-in the school for the sabbath instruction of the young, -we find them, in general, to hold the foremost place; to be most devotedly engaged in the work of charity. And if we look round upon the sanctuary of religion, -especially in cases of week-day or extraordinary services, -if we observe the communicants at the altar, -we shall find their numbers generally to preponderate-their example of devotion to religious duty to be most conspicuous.

We can join then, with an unfeigned thankfulness, in the Church's joy for the safety of the mothers in our Israel. But upon this duty so clearly and impressively stated in the sermon of our reverend friend, it is unnecessary for us to dilate: we shall only touch upon one point, contained in the rubric after this Thanksgiving service; and that is, the duty there pointed out of completing the present grateful offering by participating, as soon as opportunity may be afforded, in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This is a duty which it is to be feared, is in some instances overlooked; nor is the fact

connexion between all our religious exercises, closer than, self, without an appeal to the Saviour's mediation, cannot be expected to receive its answer of blessing; and er's intercession, which is not accompanied by an earnest, a constraining desire to "shew forth his death" in his own instituted Supper. She, therefore, that would go through this formality of thankfulness, without any attendant wish to share in the refreshment of the Saviour's banquet, evinces that there is something in reserve to eparates between her and her God,-some cherished sin, some Achan of worldliness secreted in the heart, which will not allow an unreserved devotion to the Father of mercies and to the Saviour who died for us.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is a solemn ordinance; but so is every exercise of thanksgiving, every offering of prayer to the Most High. To approach the one without the "marriage garment," and to perform the other with "unclean lips," evinces an equal presumption : repentance and faith are essential to the proper fulfilment of either duty: without sorrow for sin and trust in the Redeemer's all-sufficient merits, we are as unfit to implore the mercy and forgiveness of God in the closet as

On our last page will be found the conclusion of a very interesting and well-arranged collection of Scriptural passages, -revealing the ground of our dependence upon and confidence in Him who is indeed the "FRIEND OF FRIENDS," the Refuge and the Saviour of the poor, and lost, and perishing. We recommend not simply a careful perusal of these Scriptural passages, but would suggest it as a profitable exercise to commit them to memory. The recollection of these blessed truths, thus stored up in the mind-and, let us hope, treasured also in the heart-will prove a consolation and a rejoicing in many an hour of earthly desolation and trial. When the world frowns, we shall have in them a testimony at hand that upon the true and confiding believer the Saviour smiles; when the powers of darkness assail us, we shall in these Scriptures of God possess a sword of the Spirit which will put our subtle enemies to flight. In seasons of bereavement they will impart a comfort which earthly counsellors cannot furnish; in moments of solitude and the spirit's dreariness, they can supply a void which worldly ompanions are unable to fill up. To store the mind with such an abundance of Scriptural promise, is to furnish ourselves with a treasure which will never, like the riches of the world, "make to themselves wings and flee away:" to graft them in the heart is to substitute plants of "the Lord's planting," for the noisome tares which a corrupt nature engenders.

And let it not be supposed that we suggest this as an exercise to the young alone; for surely these instructive and comforting portions of God's word must be alike precious to every condition and stage of life,-to all who feel the burden of sin, and look for deliverance from its condemnation and relief from its power, to him who laid down his life for us all. By those especially should they be cherished, and laid up in the heart, and stored in the nemory, and as "the one thing needful" pondered on, who are approaching close to the appointed limit of life, and to whom, in the course of God's Providence, this declaration is about to be fulfilled; -" the end of all things

How many are there, who are in the habit of committing to memory or treasuring up in their note-books what are deemed the "flowers" of secular literature; if these will prove but a meagre sustenance, when the soul craves its appropriate food-a poor support in days of bereavement and trial; let it be the Christian's ambition to furnish himself with those "flowers," if we may so term them, of the Gospel promises which will bloom the more beautifully and brightly, when "tongues shall cease and knowledge shall vanish away."

We have alluded frequently to the gratifying increase in the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, -arising from the better knowledge diffused throughout England of the extent of our Colonial wants, and the Christian desire to strengthen be effectively imparted by the prevalence of sound religious principles. In the Ecclesiustical Gazette for September, we find the following table of donations and subthe present year :-

	10
1839.	(
£	t
January1860	
February2176	
March2162	
April1478	8
May1470	(
June1619	1
July1602	1
August1434	
TO PERSON LAND TO THE PERSON LAN	
£13,801	
	January 1860 February 2176 March 2162 April 1478 May 1470 June 1619 July 1602 August 1434

This shews an increase of £4793, or of more than one-half, upon the funds of the preceding year, in a period of eight months; and from the energy now put forth by the friends of this ver erable Society-from the multiplication of branch Committees, and an increasing acquaintance throughout the kingdom with its objects and results,—we have every hope of seeing the present income of the Society increased ten-fold before the lapse of many years. It is to be borne in mind that the donations above mentioned are quite independent of the amount raised by parochial collections, under the authority of the Queen's letter,-the general result of which was given under our head of Ecclesiastical Intelligence last week.

We are not sure that the zealous efforts now making in the Mother Country to promote an extensive emigration to these Provinces, will be accompanied by a recommendation equally earnest to provide with the means of reigious instruction those who may be induced to leave their native land. We hope, however, that the philanthropic gentry of England will not be regardless of this duty; and that they will not permit their Protestant felow-countrymen to be removed from that steady and wholesome pastoral care which in their native land they enjoy, without directing their anxious attention to some provision for the continuance of that spiritual guidance. To send them hither merely to better their earthly condition, can never be the whole aim of the benevolent Christian: if this be all that is contemplated, lands and tenements may possibly, in time, be accumulated round the thrifty and industrious settler; but his moral condition runs the fearful hazard of becoming a waste. Removed from the affectionate counsels of those who would render him religiously good and politically happy, error in all its forms will assail and distract him, or infidelity at last clasp him in its subtle toils; his allegiance will be weaned from his fathers' land and his country's institutions; and the once honest devotion to "Church and Queen" will be changed into the sullen and selfish spirit

some weeks ago, as will entirely refute the disparaging at first sight, individuals are wont to discern; prayer it- statement so rashly given of them at the "Centenary Meeting" at St. Catharine's. In the mean time, we are happy to have the opportunity of presenting our readers with an account of another Indian Mission under the charge of a clergyman of the Church of England, and to annex a letter from one of the individuals converted from the blindness of paganism to "the truth as it is in Jesus". The extreme simplicity of this letter will but enhance its interest; while the real heartiness which it evinces in the most important of causes, will excuse its imperfecimpede the fulness of her gratitude, -something which | tions. The hand-writing, we should add, is very good, | &c.; but to whom alone he looked in his day of extremity for that and the spelling quite correct.—Although not expressly authorized by our reverend brother to give publicity to his own letter, the details of his useful labours which it contains are such as, we are sure, will prove interesting and gratifying to our numerous readers. Our desire to benefit them will be a sufficient excuse, we trust, for any apparent dereliction of personal duty to him.

We are authorized to state that the Rev. W. D. Lee Street will act as agent for "The Church" at Woodstock, New Brunswick, and parts adjacent; and we are also empowered to name Dr. L. B. Botsford as an agent for this Journal in the city of St. John's in the same Province. We trust that the reverend friend in that city, whom we ventured some weeks ago to request to act as our agent in that quarter, will consent to do so, -as far as his numerous engagements will permit,-in conjunction with the lay exertion in our behalf which has thus been obligingly tendered.

We are glad to learn, as well from the favourable expressions of an esteemed correspondent, as from the transmission of several new subscribers from that Province, that the principles we humbly but conscientiously advocate, are cordially approved of by so many of our loyal fellow-subjects and estimable fellow-Christians in New Brunswick. While they are forward in repelling aggression, and gallantly upholding the integrity of the STATE, we know that we shall be responding to the warm feelings of thousands amongst them in earnestly exhorting them to persevere in their attachment to and defence of the Church. It is "righteousness which exalteth a nation"; and in maintaining the principles of our Fathers' Church, all of whose formularies and offices are built upon Him who is "the Lord our Righteoneness," we have the safest guarantee for the security of our national prosperity, and for that upon which all national prosperity must depend,—the blessing of heaven.

We are requested to acknowledge, on the part of Samuel Street, Esquire, Niagara Falls, a remittance of Five Pounds from the Rev. Alexander Gardner, of Fergus,being a collection made by him at the Presbyterian church in that place, to assist in rebuilding the Episcopalian church at Chippawa, which was destroyed by inendiaries on the morning of the 13th September last.

We cordially unite with our correspondent in "comnending the principle of Christian charity, and the absence of all narrow-minded sectarian feelings, thus displayed by the worthy settlers of Nichol, and in hoping that other churches will follow this good example, and with like Christian sympathy, lend their aid in repairing the injuries which AMERICAN sympathy has inflicted."

We can assure our fellow churchmen of Chippawa that we have not forgetten their claims upon our own sympathy in their behaf; and that we only await a convenient opportunity to appeal, in their aid, to the accustomed liberality of the congregation whom we have the gratification to serve.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of £2 2s. 4d.—as the result of a collection at Grafton on Sunday last in aid of the funds for the support of a Travelling Missionary in this District .- A detailed account of the receipt and expenditure of this Institution up to the close of the year 1838, is in the printer's hands, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal having issued a Circular in the latter part of October to such of the Clergy of Lower Canadi as are situated within the limits of his proposed winter usitation,-it may be convenient or them to be made aware that he expects now, with the divine permission, to se out from Quebec on the 2nd of January; and, proceeding first to Montreal, to pass thence up the Ottawa. After which, about the middle of Januthe county of Beaularnois and the adjacent tracts of country, and so by Ia Prairie, Montreal, and St. Johns to Missisquoi Bay and the Eastern or St. Francis townships, from whence it is his purpose to come down to William Henry, and, crossing to the northern shore of the St. Lawrence to proceed to Rawdon. He will then visit the few stations of the Church of England which lie on the downward route to Quebec. This circuit will probably occupy the whole time during which the winter roads will be practicable.

His Lordship reserves for the summer months the Visitation of the Districts of Quebec, and of Gaspé in the

In again soliciting the attention of our Agents and friends in general to the financial interests of this aper, we particularly request the transmission to us by the fifth day of January next, of such sums as they may be enabled, in the interval, to collect.

COMMUNICATIONS.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE TEXT, "BE NOT OVERCOME OF OF EVIL, BUT OVERCOME EVIL WITH GOOD,"

During the year 1836, a man living in the London District, named Davis, of that class of politicians called Radicals, published a small work, which purported to be notes of a journey made by him, in search of a better country, to that land of promis which appeared to many at that time to flow with milk and noney, but which has been found by them since that time to abound with misery and woe. The burden of his "grievance" against this country was the Clergy of the Established Church. No epithet was too vile for them. They were the "devourers of widow's houses"—the "wolves in sheeps' clothing"—the "blind leading the blind;"-in short, he represented them, one and all, as "caring only for the fleece," and in no respect regarding "the flock." On the other hand, the dissenters received his warmest praises. No title was too good for them-especially the Methodists. The year 1837 brought with it the Gallow's Hill insurrection, and the gathering of what was called in the west "Duncombe's army." Whether or not Davis was one of Duncombe's valiant men of war, I cannot say. But when the piratical schooner "Anne" was captured below Amherstburgh by the gallant men of the Western District, Davis was one of the wounded captives. His wounds were dressed, and every attention paid him that his miserable condition required. And whilst attention was bestowed upon his body, his soul was not neglected. The ministers of consolation attended upon the mortally wounded man. They spoke to him the words of kindness, and of that love for our enemies, which the Gospel alone teaches. They opened to him the way of salvation—they pointed to the cross of Christ We have no doubt that in a little time our readers will be furnished with such a confirmation of the Parent Church Society of the first an unfinished, and can therefore scarcely be

We have no doubt that in a little time our readers will be furnished with such a confirmation of the prosperous state of the Missions on the Grand River, contained in the first of the fir

I want the use of my right arm, if I did not devote my days to dred associations throughout the country. undo all that I did by that vile publication! I was deceived, sadly deceived! I treasured up and carefully filed the pestilent paper published at Toronto. But if I were permitted to reach my home again, my first act would be to commit that wicked production to the flames.'

Such were the words of this dying believer, spoken to one of those whom in 1836 he had represented as "a wolf," "adevourer," consolation which the world cannot give.

> INDIAN MISSION AT MUNSEE-TOWN. To the Editor of the Church.

My dear Sir,-Amongst the subscribers to the "Church" whose names I have herewith the gratification of forwarding, is John Wampum, a young Indian of the Munsee nation, who but a few years since knew not a letter of the Alphabet, and his acquaintance with the English tongue was equally limited. Having been a candidate for Baptism for the last two years; having committed the Church Catechism to memory and portions of the Scriptures, and being sound in the faith as it is in Jesus, he was baptized a few Sundays ago. He, with many others at Munsectown, can now join in our beautiful Church Service, and in singing the Psalms and Hymns, for which I have provided them with prayer books, &c. I herewith enclose you one of his letters (as he writes to me weekly), which if you think it worthy of insertion, you will be pleased to give it a place in the "Church.'

"My dear Minister - I have been a long time to hear you tell ne good things about Jesus Christ. I think what you say is true, and I will try and do what you tell me. I want to quit all my foolish things, dancing and fiddling and all other bad ways. I know it is not good, and will pray Jesus Christ to tell the Lord to forgive me, and I hope he will pardon my sins; and then in three weeks more, if you think me a good man, you may baptize me.

"Mr. Flood, I want you to tell all Indians what I tell you.—
If they hear young man what I say, maybe they will like to be

It may be necessary further to inform you, that old Munsee town, where I officiate every other Sabbath, is distant about fourteen miles from my residence, where my native congregation consists of Chippaways and Munsees. I have admitted into our Apostolical Church by Baptism, from time to time, such as have given me evidence that they were under the influence of true religion, all of whom without single exception, have since continued walking worthy of their high vocation. I have a Day and Sunday School in connection with the mission. Should I arrive at their village in time on Satuday evenings I assemble them for Divine Worship, and when Iremain over Sunday have two services on that day, both morning and evening.

On the other Sabbaths, I hive to attend to two congregations of white people, one at the village of Delaware, and the other in the ownship of Caradoc, where he average attendance may be from forty to seventy in each place. There are also Sunday Schools at both places; the latter is suprintended by a most zealous, painstaking young man, who labours indefatigably in promoting the best interests of the children committed to his eare, both at the Day and Sunday Schools, from that word alone 'which is able to convert the soul and make wise unto salvation.' The Marriages solemnized in this Mission average from ten to twenty yearly; the communicants about 30, incliding the converted Indians. The population in this section of the country is very thinly scattered -which may account for the number of deaths being very few

I remain, dear Sir, Yours very truly, RICHARD FLOOD. Caradoc Cottage, Dec. 2, 1839.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH EXTENSION .- At a special meeting of the Church Building Committee on Tuesday last, held in this city, among other business transacted, the following grants were voted, each of rishioners, and it may be hoped the worthy rector has sown the which has since been confirmed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, viz :- £100 towards enlarging the church of Chelsham, in Surrey; £325 towards repewing Basingstoke Church, by which nearly 600 additional sittings will be gained, of which 325 will be rish of Boldre, for a population of 700, distant four miles from the rected in the same neighbourhood, the local resources had been of the late T. T. Biddulph, our venerated fellow-town exhausted; and this church, though built nearly 12 months ago, could not be opened because a considerable balance remained to be nmittee, therefore, voted an additional sum of £200, making their whole grant £600, which will go so far towards meeting the existing deficiency as to admit of the almost immediate consecration of the church.-Hampshire Chronicle.

by the Lord Bishop of Chester. Shortly before three o'clock his the clergy, and the individuals for whose benefit it has been est ordship commenced the ceremony by perambulating the aisles. and reading the appointed Psalms; the Rev. W. Johnson, Vicar of Mottram, then went to the reading desk and read prayers; after which the bishop ascended the pulpit, and preached an appropriate sermon. The church was crowded in every part, and amongst the ties are so increasingly burthensome as to preclude the possibility Hyde, Abel Harrison, Esq., and David Harrison, Esq., of Staly- felt as powerful arguments in behalf of the institution; and bridge, Ralph Ousey, Esq., Edmund Buckley, Esq., of Manchester, &c. &c. The collection amounted to the munificent sum of Church will not suffer it to languish for want of adequate sup £200. We understand that the Earl of Stamford and Warring- port.—Bristol Journal. ton, in addition to the ave acres occupied by the church and burial ground, has generously given 10,000 yards of land, on which to erect a school and parsonage-house. - Manchester Chronicle.

Horsley .- On Wednesday, the 10th inst., this new parish church and cemetery were consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in the presence of about 40 of the clergy, and a very numerous and respectable congregation, the service being read by the Rev. S Lloyd, the Vicar, and an able sermon preached by the Rev. M. B. Hale, Incumbent of Stroud, after which £182 19s. were collected (including £50 presented by Edward Wilbraham, Esq., in addition to his previous subscription of £100.) The bishop expressed himself gratified with the whole arrangement, and was afterwards, with about 70 of the clergy and principal contributors, entertained by the vicar, to whose stenuous exertions amongst his own family connections and neighbours, the parish are chiefly indebted for this very handsome and much admired edifice. It is cruciform, built of fine white stone, by Messrs. Rickman and Hussey, in the old English style, to harmonise with the ancient tower, from which the old bells rang out merrily during the day: out of 1032 kneelings, being about twice the number contained in the old church, 586 are appropriated as free for ever, the Incorporated and Diocesan Church Building Societies having granted £500 each towards its erection. On Friday 272 children, forming the Sunday and day schools, dined in the parochial school-room on roast-beef and plum-pudding, furnished by subscription of the neighbours, and on Sunday, the the 29th instant, the Rev. Edward Blackwell, Incumbent of Amberley, preached most impressively, and collected £27 18s. 8d, leaving a deficiency of about £120.—Bristol Mirror.

The Vicar of Tynemouth has received from the Duke of Nornumberland, his Grace's subscription of £200 to the endowment of the new church now building at Tynemouth.

WINDSOR AND EATON CHURCH UNION SOCIETY .- The quarterly meeting of this excellent association was held at Windsor, on the 30th of September. It appears that the total of receipts during the year was no less than £948 4s. 9d., of which

s man who was taken from a gaol, and who had been convicted regarded as an acceptable service. There is, indeed, a the interesting communication of R. H. published in 1836?" He said he had not. Then largement of a third, and the fitting up of two provisional places of public worship. Much of the energy which prevails in I regret that act the most; and, if it were the pleasure of the that neighbourhood is to be attributed, we believe, to the existence Almighty that I should again recover my health and liberty, might of this society. We shall gladly hail the multiplication of kin-

ASHBURN BAZAAR.—The bazaar held at the national school in aid of the funds for the restoration and re-pewing of the church at Ashburn, closed on Saturday, and the result has been most satisfactory, the sum received having amounted to £751 3s. 10d. The inhabitants of the town came forward in support of their church with a liberality and zeal which cannot be too much commended, and the residents in the neighbourhood contributed largely, both by their presence and liberality, to a cause so justly entitled to support. The national school-room was prepared for the purpose by the exertions and gratuitous attendance of several of the tradesmen in the town. - Derby Mercury.

We are happy to state that a small Episcopal chapel has been opened in Avon-street, in this city, and that it is, under the blessing of God, likely to be productive of great good to the inhabitants of that district. By the bounty of a private individual, and other means, a permanent provision of £150 per annum will be made for the support of a minister for this much-wanted place of worship. Divine Service was performed for the first time on Sunday last. The congregation was a very crowded and an extremely attentive one. The poor people of the neighbourhood are quite delighted at the establishment of this chapel. We hope that we shall speedily have to adduce specific proofs of its beneficial effect .- Bath Chronicle.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL

COMMISSION. Churches and chapels completed Plans approved and ready for tender ... Plans under consideration Grants proposed to be made for building 54 other churches and chapels, nine of which are included in the above items, leaving under consideration Total ...

ACCOMMODATION IN CHURCHES AND CHAPELS COMPLETED. In pews 140,142 174,270 In free seats 314,412 Total ... CLERGY MEETINGS .- Our readers will remember that, a short time since, we stated that measures were in progress in the Wilt-

shire portion of the diocese of Salisbury, to restore the ancient custom of the clergy meeting at stated periods of the year, to confer together on any subjects of importance which might arise in the Church. We are now enabled to state, that this plan is 50 far matured, that the periods for meeting, it each year, have been fixed-viz., the first week in February, the first week after Easter, and the second week in October. These meetings will be held alternately in each parish of the several deaneries. have reason to believe that it will be the object of those who take part in them, to confer together, how they may best advance the sacred cause committed to their care, and also how they may best preserve the efficiency of the Church's ministrations under any attacks which may be made on her rights and privileges. Two of the earliest objects which will engage the attention of the clergy then assembled, will be the advancement of missionary labours, by the formation of parochial associations for the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and the best method of carrying into effect the extension of national education in connection with the Church .- Dorset Chronicle. PASTORAL VISIT.—We are very glad to hear that the Rev.

William Webb, M. A., the excellent Rector of Sunderland, has just finished a pastoral visit to each householder in this populous parish. To visit every house, and to enter into the desired conversation with his parishioners, it has taken the rev. gentleman full eight months, which, when time could be spared from his other official duties, have been wholly devoted to this truly Christian and benevolent labour. In this "work and labour of love," Mr. Webb has become personally known to the whole of his pagood seed of the Gospel that will bring forth fruit even after many days .- Northern Times.

CLERGY DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL .- Many of our readers may not be aware that an institution for the education of the daughters free; and £200 to the new church of Beaulieu Royals, in the pa- of clergymen, with limited incomes, has for some years been conducted at the Royal Fort, in this city. In the early part of parish church. To this last case the Society had before voted last year, it had to contend with so many difficulties, that it was £400, but in consequence of four new churches having been lately resolved to break up the establishment, when, at the dying request committee determined to make a strong effort, and form new arrangements, which, under the Divine blessing, succeeded in consupplied on the joint fund for building and endowment. The tinning the school in this neighbourhood. And certainly Bristol, as a place of ready access from all parts of the west of England, and from the southern counties of Wales, where the slender provision made for the clergy is universally known and admitted affords a locality in all respects desirable for such an institution. St. PAUL'S, STALYBRIDGE.—On Wednesday afternoon, this That the Clergy Daughters' School has a peculiar claim for supneat edifice, which has been recently erected, was duly consecrated port and encouragement, all who consider the circumstances of tablished, will, we presume, readily allow. The indadequate in come of a majority of our incumbents—the still more inadequate remuneration afforded by curacies—the fact that the clergy are themselves men of liberal education, and that their parochial ducongregation we noticed Lord Combermere, Captain Clarke, of devoting much time to domestic instruction, cannot but be feel assured that the friends of our venerable and Apostolic

Cibil Entelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND. ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL. This fine vessel arrived at New York on Thursday

the 5th inst., bringing London dates to the 15th Novem ber. We are indebted for the following items of intel ligence chiefly to the New York Albion :-SUSPENSION OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

From the Morning Chronicle of Nov. 9. "The general feeling is that the American banks adopted the wisest course which was within their reach, under the pressing

recumstances in which they were placed.

The people of the United States are energetic and possess and the people of the United States are energetic. elasticity of mind essentially mercantile in its character. are not apt to sink under adversity, and we are fully personaded of their desire for the national faith. They have been led into their present embarrasements abid. their desire for the national faith. present embarrassments chiefly by too great a love for improvement, and have been assisted by this country in a manner border

It (the balance sheet of the Bank of the United States as furnished by Mr. Jaudon) proves most plainly the undoubted stability of the establishment, and that the Times newspaper most unwarrantably in alarming the public mind in its money article of to-day.

article of to-day. From the Morning Chroniele of the 14th November. Letter from Jaudon.—We have received from Mr. Jaudon by of a letter which he has this day addressed to the editor

"London, Nov. 13, 1839.

"Sir-Under the head of 'Money Market and City Intelligence,' in your record of the Money Market and City Intelligence, in t gence,' in your paper of this morning, it is stated that 'bills' exchange to a large amount have been presented, it is said to the London agency (of the Bank of the United States,) who decired the beautiful to the content with ed payment, but that it had been able to make arrangement with the holders, under which the bills are renewed, and the loss prevented which the bills are renewed, and the loss prevented which the bills are renewed. rented which would ensue had they been returned under pr to America.'

thange bearing my signature has been regularly and promptly Paid at Messrs. Dennison & Co's banking house, where all my acces are made payable.

"As the paragraph above quoted is calculated to do very great bjury to the shareholders in the Bank of the United States, well as to all holders of its obligations, I have to request that, as the slightest possible reparation that can be made, you will insert this letter in your paper of to-morrow, under the same head of Money Market and City Intelligence.' "Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "S. JAUDON,
"Agent to the Bank of the United States." The Times of the 15th November, published the above letter,

accompanied by the subjoined comments:

It must be highly gratifying to all persons interested in the affairs of Mr. Biddle's bank, to observe the extreme sensitiveness on the on the score of credit which is evinced in this letter. Nothing has been more currently talked of in the city for the last month of ix weeks than the fact, which is not denied, that Mr. Jaudon as been compelled by the want of funds, or the want of remitances, to renew, or to exchange for other paper of the same clas, the post-notes and bonds of the bank for which he is agent, called "the United States Bank," but which, holding a charter only from the separate state of Pennsylvania, can have no just claim to such a title. Of the various obligations for which such titution is liable, the more sacred would be in such a case its Ost-notes and bonds, which only differ from the notes of its orcirculation in not being payable on demand. With respect obils of exchange, which are essentially more of a commercial han a banking charter, the rule as to credit would be, if any thing rather less strict, but it seems that any imputation of a or a hesitation on this point, is much more keenly felt. private individuals the case would be otherwise, and they bould not have winced at one charge after quietly sustaining the other. They would have considered that the fact of being able to the the sustaining the other. they would have considered that the lace of re-maining credit. To deal, however, with the special matter at

The fact, as stated in the city, on Tuesday afternoon, on ausunty of such a nature as to obtain for it implicit belief, was, that the agent for the Pennsylvania bank had raised money at an ous rate of interest, for the purpose of renewing or taking In bills of exchange falling due in this week. After the public annual policy of exchange falling due in this week. Disingular the real mouncement of the stoppage of the bank in Philadelphia, the real monder is that the agent should have been able to accomplish such a transaction as this at all. If a quibble is meant upon the word renewed," then the bearing of the agent's letter will be fully understood, but he must subject to the state of the state then the bearing of the agent's letter will be the first ood, but he must not expect to mislead the merchants of this committee the must not expect to mislead the merchants of them ountry by any such evasion, or by attempting to persuade them awal of a bill absolutely, and borrowing money at an exorbitant ate to meet it. But, if not material in that respect, it is of very great consequence to all persons deeply interested in the Phila-Potest, since that might endanger the whole of its funds by the forfeiture of the charter, and hence there are to be found parties in this city, who being absolute for its respectively. re is any difference on the score of credit between the rehis city, who, being already far involved in its affairs, are willing, at a price, to do that which no strangers would assent to, and in-ear a further risk to secure ultimately a fair division of the pro-

There is no occasion, however, to search into private transactions to find means for a sweeping condemnation of this bank which has done more mischief both in Europe and America than ages will serve to set right. For this its open and notorious acts will suffice the condensate of the cond ce, which have been too often adverted to to need repe-One alone, therefore, shall now be mentioned, which is rt career of the bank under the present charter, which was if we recollect right, in 1835, and the capital was then stated at 35,000,000 Dls. or £7,000,000; yet this bank stopped Payment in 1837; renewed, became a borrower of money all over Europe and America at rates varying from 6 to 24 per cent.; s again stopped payment in Philadelphia, on the 10th of et last! If people are incapable of any impression from ike these, they must be left to their fate, and can receive benefit from any warnings which we can give them.

urrection had broken out at Newport in South Wales of y alarming character, but it was speedily subdued, chiefly by truness of the Mayor and the gallantry of a small body of the The truckling conduct of the ministers to rebels and of all kinds, has been mainly instrumental in bringing this state of things, and their pusillanimity is universally

A Windsor letter of the 13th says, "Prince Albert's return to and has been arranged to take place in March next, and we upon the best authority, that, in the course of the with this or early in May, the marriage of her Majesty with this

Death of Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, G.C.B.—We regret to san that this gallant officer terminated his existence on Saturday rening, about eight o'clock, P.M., by shooting himself in a motent of the salambaly event took. at Freshfield, near Bath, where he had been residing for time. He had for the last forty years been subject to the which latterly affected his head, and was no doubt the his committing the rash act. - London paper.

apopularity of the Cabinet has reached its height. At rd Mayor's dinner on the 9th Nov. at which the Ministers ording to custom invited, they were insulted by repeated

ton had advanced in consequence of large purchases on spe-lon. Those purchases however were based on the supposition our crop would be late in going forward, and short withal.— real Bernard, formerly in the engineer service of the United and more recently French minister of war, was stafed to the point of death. Mr. Hagerman, the eminent Paris and deceased. A fire occurred at Constantinople in the un quarter, 15 Oct., which destroyed 400 houses. Dread-drinons had been occasioned in Lombardy by the continued The continued The principle theatre at Calcutta was destroyed by fire on ight of the 31st May: no insurance. The President steam colleague of the Queen, will come out of dock next week, oleted in all respects except in machinery—which is to be fitted verpool. She will be ready to cross the Atlantic early in lext

lon, Friday, Nov. 15 .- Half-past Twelve. - We have much ticing the receipt of more favourable advices from ates. The accounts are brought by one of the sail-Spackets, and reach down to the morning of the 23d ult. from ork, and to the 17th ult. from Canada.

clock.—The favourable intelligence from the U. States a good effect upon the public securities. The arrivals of South America are expected to give ease to the money The settlement of the account in the Foreign marke hts any marked improvement at present. Consols for immetransfer have risen to 90½ and 90¾, and for time to 90¾ and Exchequer Bills have realized 1 dis., and 1 prem., but India

From the Morning Chronicie We do not take any credit to ourselves for having foretold, some class since, the miserable state of things to be expected in Matron at an the course taken by the Queen in obedience to the in-unsels of France. The French agents would listen to no Queen Regent to get rid of the Cortes; to turn off Esant; to put her trust and concentrate all minis-Noder in the hands of one Arrazuela, a creature of Isturitz. erado party thus set all constitutional opposition at naught.
been the consequence? Why, they have discovered the prepared beneath their feet, and ready to be fired. rison of Madrid is disaffected, as well as the National A step further and the scenes of La Granga will be re-What insanity!—to endeavour to govern a country—as Isturitz and Co., would do-without the support of a lass, without that of the people, of the citizens, or of the Are Toreno, Isturitz, and the French Court, which admad? Do they see and know the nature and inevitable their machinations? They do know; they must be And their only motive for so doing must be to ism and bring back absolutism, without Don Car-

iduct cannot proceed from folly, but from treachery; ch do we fear, that the conviction of this is so strong in s of the Liberals of Spain, that another insurrection, if o spring up, will not allow these guilty men to escape, as

ragossa letters are of the 7th. Espartero's troops oc-Las Parras, Lecco, and Bordon, on the road to Castellette atavieja. Forcadell, Cabrera's lieutenant, with three baths, occurred to the control of the contro occially that of La Mucla de la Todolella. The Queen's as a kind of circle, Bordon being the point of the exand Fortanete that of the extreme right. O'Donnell ete was watched by three or four Carlist battalions posted suela del Cid. Besides these there was a considerable ce moving about between the divisions of the Queen's ad round a circle. One of those divisions was roughly at Miravette. Espartero had ordered the convent at Vilto be fortified, but the Queen's troops having passed bout this precaution, Cabrera has re-occupied it, and

ing it behind him. derals-in-chief, with two armies composed of 50,000 manœuvring against Cabrera, who has but 20,000 ouvres are conducted with the greatest circumspection; a dreaded is Cabrera's boldness and murderous ambuscades.

al Don Diego Leon experienced it, too confident in his own
teand in the Age and in the superiority of his troops, and perhaps disdain-

or the renewal of such bills. On the contrary, every bill of ex- ing too much the prudent instructions of Espartero. Upon the standing that they will still receive from the government pecuniroad from Camarillas to Fortanete, between Aliaga and Cantavieja, General Leon, with two divisions under his command, was assailed in a defile by four Carlist battalions lying in wait in the woods, and issuing from the neighbouring fort of Miravette, whither they were able to return after having killed several of Leon's men. This general despised his enemy; he marched without the necessary pre-caution of reconnoitering the wooded sides of the road, and forgetting that they passed at the distance of half a league from Cabrera's fortresses.

CHINA-THE OPIUM. The following answer has been sent by the treasury to the claimants for indemnification for losses sustained in consequence of the delivery of opium to the Chinese government. The document has been published in the *Times* and *Chronicle* without comment.

"Gentlemen,-having laid before the lords commissi Majesty's treasury your letter in which you apply for a settlement of certain claims for opium delivered to the Chinese government, and transmit certificates signed by Capt. C. Elliot; I have received their lordships' commands to acquaint you that parliament has placed at the disposal of this board no funds out of which any compensation could be made, and that the sanction of parliament rould be required before any such claim could be recognized and

"To prevent any misconstruction of the intentions of this board, my lords have felt it necessary to direct me further to state, that the subject has been under the attentive consideration of her Majesty's government, and to add, that her Majesty's govern do not propose to submit to parliament a vote for the payment of

"Treasury Chambers, Nov. 11, 1839. Liverpool, Nov. 13.— The Opium Question.—It is confidently eported, in well informed circles that orders have been sent to Inia for the ships of war on that station to proceed at once to China. The Druid, and some other frigates, are, it is said, ordered also to join the squadron, and blockade the Chinese coasts, seize upon their junks, and harrass them in every possible way, until redress has been obtained in the shape of £2,000,000, for the opium lately taken possession of and destroyed by the Chinese government; and ted all persons who have been lately resident in China, but are now in this country, to give him their opinions in writing as to the course which they would individually advise to be taken by the Bri-

> THE BRITISH TRIUMPH IN INDIA. From the Morning Herald.

The news from India is well fitted to excite a strong feeling of satisfaction throughout England. The British army of the Indus has achieved a series of triumphs worthy to be classed along with the unforgotten glories of the Peninsular war. To the officers and men composing that army-and more especially to its distinguished commander—the deep gratitude of the country is due. Sir John Keane has proved himself no unworthy pupil of the Duke of Wellington. Higher praise can searcely be accorded to the gallant general.

But while we render all honour to the army of the Indus-and while we rejoice in the successful termination of the Indian war-we are little disposed to recognise the soundness of the policy that induced Lord Auckland to mix himself up with disputes, in which England had no obvious interest, and towards the successful adjustment of which his lordship did not appear to possess a sufficiency of available means. The justice of Shah Shoojah's pretensions to the throne of Cabool may be doubted; while the expediency of supporting these pretensions, in the first instance, is still less clear. difficulties, however, which overshadowed these points have-thanks to the heroism of the British army, and the profound skill of its commander-been altogether dissipated :- and we are not disposed to withhold from Lord Auckland the credit which success ought to command, whatever may be decided as to the character of the policy to which his lordship had previously commit-

The glorious issue of the war will, we trust, be turned to good account; and, beyond all question, the fall of Ghuznee, and the dethronement of Dost Mahomed, will tend, in a very remarkable degree, to consolidate and extend the influence of England throughout the greater part of Asia. The effect of the recent campaign will not be lost on the ruler of Persia; while the intrigues of Russia in that quarter have been baffled more effectually by Sir John Keane's cannon, than by 10 years spent in such hollow negociations as have recently marked our negociations with the emissaries of the great northern

Our Indian empire is of almost boundless value. If wisely governed, that vast territory might supply to England the materials of inexhaustible strength. A system f government, in almost all respects the reverse of wise, has, however, for a long time, prevailed throughout our be speedily amended; and that all necessary precautions will be adopted, in order to secure permanence to the view, our effective military force must be greatly inas it involved a personal consideration in regard to the Speaker, he creased; for not even in Canada, is the influence of would not press his objection. England exposed to greater peril, than it has, for a long time, been throughout our Indian dependencies. An effective army, however large, is, besides, far "cheaper" than an army too small to serve the purpose for which alone an army is desirable. If we would avoid the risk and cost of war, let us always be prepared for war. Armics constitute a sort of international police; and no community ever suffered by the efficiency of a police force, however numerous. Armies, and police forces, properly managed, save, in fact, far more than they consume. Had our Indian army been thrice as numerous, the vast cost of the recent war might have been avoided at 902 to 3.

Bank Stock is at 170, and the new 32 per cents altogether. If two years ago, our troops in Canada had amounted to 30,000, the millions of money which the Canadian rebellions have cost Eugland would have been saved. So it is in regard to our naval force. Real economy would dictate the doubling of the navy of Great Britain. Should war find us unable to cope effectually with the most formidable of our antagonists-or with all of them in combination-more may be lost to England, in the course of a few weeks, than would suffice to keep the fleet of England in a state of efficiency for a century

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Papers and general advices have been received from Sydney to the 17th June last. From their contents it appears that Sir G. Gipps, the governor of that portion of our Australian colonies, opened the session of the Council on the 11th of June in the presence of the authorities usually in attendance. His Excellency commenced his address by congratulating his hearers on the termination of the late calamitous drought, adding that the abundant rains which had fallen had revived the hopes of the colonists, though he thought that grain would remain for some time at a high price. Acting on the advice of the Executive Council he stated that, in April last, he had adopted measures to insure a supply of corn from the markets of India or South America, and that the Secretary of State had approved of his opening the Council Chamber during debate to the public. He then informed them that a British Consul would be appointed to New Zealand, and that, when the appointment was confirmed, the office of British residence would be abolished. His Excellency then proceeded to mention that during the session he purposed to propose a committee on emigration, and another on the insolvent laws of the Colony, as well as one upon the police establishments. After which he

"Upon the important subject of the education of the people is is my intention to submit to you a proposal when I bring forward my financial statement for the year. The basis of the arrange ment I then shall propose will be that the schools under the immediate control of the government or a board of education, shall be established on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society-leaving to every religious community the option of continuing their own schools, or of founding new ones, on the under- say no more at present.

ary assistance towards the support of them equal in amount to what they derive from private contributions."

In conclusion, his Excellency stated that the government contracts had been very high, and therefore the expenditure was larger than the estimates; that the revenue of the colony continued to improve; that he saw no reason to suppose that the colonial finances would become embarrassed, or that the whole proceeds of the sales of crown lands might not be devoted to the object of emigra-

The corn markets were still unsettled. Flour was 37s., and seconds and thirds 35s. and 33s. Wheat was rather lower, and in supply at 12s. per bushel; Van Dieman's Land wheat was 13s. and 14s., and other provisions were on the decline.

The Waverley convict ship, from Dublin, had arrived safely at her destination. Upwards of 170 criminals were on board. The increasing ferocity of the blacks in South Australia has afforded no inconsiderable degree of apprehension to the colonists. A meeting was held for the purpose of devising some method by which the protection of the residents might be effectually secured, and the friendly intercourse which had previously been maintained between the natives and the residents renewed.

Graham's Town papers to the 16th have been received. The depredations of the Caffres are again becoming a subject of annovance. The advices from Port Natal confirm the fact of the return of the expedition sent to meet Dingaan, and finally conclude the arrangements for peace, as well as to receive back the cattle and stores which had been captured. The latter had been delivered up to some extent; but the expedition returned without coming to any final arrangements with Dingaan, although with two of his captains engagements to the effect were entered into.

TRIAL VOYAGE OF THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S WAR STEAMER CLEOPATRA. On Tuesday this splendid vessel (lately launched from Mr. Pitcher's Northfleet Dockyard) left her moorings at Blackwall on the trial voyage. She proceeded to Queenhithe, and although drawing 14 feet of water, positively contrived to pass the fleetest Gravesend packets. The engines worked beautifully, and have deservedly excited the admiration of all who have seen them. On her return to her moorings, a sumptuous entertainment was given on board by Lt. Saunders, R.N., to a select party, who separated highly gratified with the day's excursion. The cost of the copper boilers alone will amount to nearly £20,000, and it will require £100,000 to cover the total outlay on this magnificent vessel.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS TO HARROW SCHOOL,-Mr. R. Gregory, F.R.S., F.A.S., of 56, Bernerosstreet, and county Galway, Ireland, has, by codicil to his will, dated October 22, 1838. queathed to Harrow School-1st, 140 volumes of Roman Classics; 2d, an annual gold medal, value 10 guineas; and 3d, £100 a-vear for ever, to found an exhibition for boys educated at Harw going to either university. These bequests, together with Mr. Neeld's scholarships, founded a few months ago, are, we beve. to come into immediate operation

LORD STANLEY .- His lordship has the character of a good and kind landlord; some years ago he remitted the rent of several of his tenants, and gave them money to enable them to go to America. He also endeavours to compensate for his unavoidable absence during the sitting of parliament by residing in Ireland during a considerable part of the recess. This residence he devotes to the improvement of the country, by attending to the agricultural meeting which he has established-by promoting in every practical way, an improved system of agriculture-and by enuraging cleanliness, morality, and good feeling amongst the people. If all absentees were like Lord Stanley, Ireland would soon be restored to prosperity and peace. - Binns' Miseries and Beauties of Ireland.

COLONIAL

From the Toronto Patriot. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, December 3, 1839. The members having returned to the House, the speech was

read, and

The Speaker rose for the purpose of drawing the attention of
the House to a notice which he had given last session: but he was The Attorney General, who, while he apologized to the Hono-

able Speaker, expressed a hope that the House would agree with im that the occasion was such as to warrant the interruption. o send a commission to England, of which the hon. Speaker was nominated a member; and in consequence of the motion being, from some cause or other, afterwards rescinded, the Speaker, he believed, had been led to suppose that some disrespect was intended towards him. He hoped he would be permitted to say that it was not so, and if it were, he hoped that any honourable member Indian dominions. Let us hope that this system may who thought it would rise and say so. He trusted the hon. Speaker would abandon his intention, especially as disunion was to be deprecated in this the last session of the present House, when unity of interest and cordiality of feeling were so desirable.

The hon, member then went on to say, that if the Speaker had desired to resign, his course was to have communicated his design to the head of the Executive,—in which case the house would have been ordered back to choose a Speaker, and to present him to-morrow. The Speaker, however, having taken the chair, and resumed his duties, rendered it out of order to discuss this matter, as there was no question before the

The Attorney Gen. proceeded, and expressed a desire that all those members who agreed with him would be pleased to rise.—

Nearly every member stood up accordingly.

The Speaker made a feeling reply. He said that he had consithe Speace had a dered the rescinding of the motion referred to as an expression of a want of confidence in him; but he was most happy to find by the xpression now made by the House that he was mistaken. Mr. Thorburn moved the usual question respecting postages, and gave notice of a motion for examining the public accounts.

Mr. Cartwright moved for the printing of 500 copies of the Several other notices of motions were given, and the House ad-

Wednesday, Dec 4. The answer to the speech from the throne was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to morrow. There was rather an animated debate on a motion for an amendment, made by Mr. Gamble and seconded by Mr. W. B. Robinson, reflecting on the Gamble and secondary's Ministers, and attributing to their want of energy in not demanding from the American government inlemnity for the past and security for the future, the repeated agssions upon our territory by brigands from the neighboring U.

The Att. Gen. opposed the amendment on the ground that it was mere assumption on the part of the hon. member, that reparation had not been demanded. He knew that the matter was now in course of adjustment between the two governments, and it was not for the House to interfere at this stage of the affair. Several members spoke on both sides, and the amendment was lost by a arge majority,—only 7; in a very full house, voting for it.

A Printing Committee was appointed; and after a number of notices being given in, the house adjourned. Yesterday the answer to the speech was agreed upon, and is to be sent up to-morrow; but as it is nothing more than an echo of the we have not thought it necessary to delay our paper on ac-

From the Toronto Commercial Herald.

In the Assembly nothing has been done, beyond the introluction of some bills, only two of which have been considered, viz. A Bill for constituting a Commission to examine Pubc Accounts, and a Bill to improve the manner of holding County Elections, by taking the Poll at various parts of the County simultaneously, which last has been ordered for a third reading to day. We shall give the substance in our

Mr. Double having taking up arms during the rebellion, and others connected with the hunters lodges, or correspondng with traitors, from voting or becoming candidates at elec-

A Message from the Governor-General, received on Saturday, informs the House that it is Her Majesty's pleasure that a Union of the Provinces, with equal representation, should take place, and promising further information. Ordered for consideration on Tuesday.

We are sorry to perceive that the Viceregal sun, as the

From a Supplement to the U.C. Gazette. The following Despatch, addressed to the Lieutenant Governor f Upper Canada, has been received by the Governor-General, and s published by his Excellency's command, for the information of

all parties concerned,

DOWNING STREET 16th October, 1839

SIR,-I am desirous of directing your attention to the tenure which public offices, in the gift of the crown, appear to be held throughout the British Colonies. I find that the Governor himself, and every person serving under him, are appointed during the Royal pleasure, but with this important difference,—the Gover-Royal pleasure, but with this important difference,—the Governor's commission is in fact revoked whenever the interests of the public service are supposed to require such a change in the administration of local-affairs—but the Commissions of all other public officers are very rarely indeed recalled, except for positive misconduct. I cannot learn that, during the present or the two last reigns, a single instance has occurred of a change in the subordinate Colonial officers, except in cases of death or resignation, in apacity or misconduct. This system of converting a tenure at cleasure into a tenure for life, originated probably in the practice which formerly prevailed, of selecting all the higher class of colonial functionaries from persons who, at the time of their appoint ment were resident in this country; and amongst other which afforded such persons a virtual security for the continued possession of their places, it was not the least considerable that except on these terms, they were unwilling to incur the risk and expense of transferring their residence to remote, and often to unalthy climates. But the habit which has obtained of late years of preferring, as far as possible, for places of trust in the colonies persons resident there, has taken away the strongest motive which could thus be alleged in favor of a practice to which there are many objections of the greatest weight. It is time, therefore, that a different course should be followed; and the object of my present ommunication is to announce to you the rules which will hereafter served on this subject, in the Province of Upper Canada.

You will understand, and will cause it to be generally known, that hereafter the tenure of Colonial offices, held during her Majesty's pleasure, will not be regarded as equivalent to a tenure during good behaviour; but that not only such officers will be called npon to retire from the public service, as often as any sufficient notives of public policy may suggest the expediency of that meaire, but that a change in the person of the Governor will be considered as a sufficient reason for any alterations which his successor may deem it expedient to make in the list of public functionaies-subject, of course, to the future confirmation of the sove-

These remarks do not extend to judicial offices, nor are they which do not devolve upon the holders of their duties, in the right discharge of which the character and policy of the government are directly involved. They are intended to apply rather to the heads of departments, than to persons serving as Clerks, or in similar capacities under them; neither do they extend to officers in the rvice of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The func-onaries who will be chiefly, though not exclusively affected by them, are the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer or Receiver General; the Surveyor General; the Attorney and Solicitor General; the Sheriff, or Provost Marshall; and other officers who, under different designations from these are entrusted with the same or similar duties. To this list must also be under the memhers of the Council, especially in those colonies in which the Le-rislative and Executive Councils are distinct bodies

The application of these rules to officers to be hereafter appe ted, will be attended with no practical difficulty. It may not be equally easy to enforce them in the case of existing officers, and esecially of those who may have left this country for the express rpose of accepting the offices they at present fill. Every reanable indulgence must be shewn for the expectations which ersons have been encouraged to form. But even in these instances will be necessary that the right of enforcing these regulations should be distinctly maintained in practice as well as in theory, as often as the public good may clearly demand the enforcement of hem. It may not be unadvisable to compensate any such officers for their disappointment, even by pecuniary grants, when it may appear unjust to dispense with their services without such an in-

I have, &c. JOHN RUSSELL. (Signed)

Message from His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of the Union of the Provinces. C. POULETT THOMSON.

In pursuance of his intention expressed in his speech from the throne, the Governor General desires now to bring under the consideration of the House of Assembly, the subject of the re-union of this province with Lower Canada, recommended by Her Majesty in her gracious Message to both Houses of Parliament on the 3d of May last.

For several years the condition of the Canadas has occupied a arge portion of the attention of Parliament. That they should the contented and prosperous—that the ties which bind them to the parent state should be strengthened—that their administration ald be conducted in accordance with the wishes of the people, is the ardent desire of every British statesman-and the experience of the last few years amply testifies that the Imperial Parliament has been sparing neither of the time it has devoted to the investi-gation of their affairs, nor of the expenditure it has sanctioned for

their protection.

The events which have marked the recent history of Lower Canada are so familiar to the House of Assembly, that it is unnecessary for the Governor General further to allude to them. There, the Constitution is suspended, but the powers of the Government te to permit the enactment of such permanent laws as

are required for the benefit of the people.

Within this province the mances are deranged—public improvements are suspended—private enterprise is elecked—the tide of emigration, so essential to the prosperity of the country, and to the British connexion, has ceased to flow—while by many, the geral system of government is declared to be unsatisfact

After the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of these provinces, and of the difficulties under which they respectively labor, her Majesty's advisers came to the conclu that by their re-union alone could those difficulties be removed.— During the last session of the Imperial Legislature, they indeed refrained from pressing immediate legislation, but their hesitation proceeded from no doubt as to the principle of the measure or its ecessity. It arose solely from their desire to ascertain more fully the opinions of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and to collect information from which the details might be rendered more satis-

factory to the people of both Provinces.

The time then is now arrived beyond which a settlement cannot e postponed. In Lower Canada it is indispensable to afford a safe cticable return to a Constitutional Government, and so far as the feelings of the inhabitants can be there ascertained the measure of the re-union meets with approbation

In Upper Canada it is no less necessary to enable the Province velopement of her natural resources. There are evidently no means in this province of fulfilling the pecuniary obligations which have been contracted, but by a great increase in the local revenues. But so long as Lower Canada remains under her present form of vernment, neither province possesses any power over the only arce from which that increase can be drawn. Nor even, were it ossible to restore a representative constitution to Lower Canada, naccompanied by the Union, would the position of this province e much improved; since past experience has shewn the difficulty f procuring assent to any alteration of the customs laws suggested

This province has engaged in undertakings which reflect the highest honor on the enterprise and industry of her inhabitants.—
The public works which she has completed or commenced have been conceived in a spirit worthy of a successful result. But additional means are indispensable to avert the ruin of some, and cure the completion of others. Nor will that alone suffice ;-Lower Canada holds the key to all those improvements. er co-operation, for which nature has done so much, for which this province has so deeply burthened itself, must remain incomplete, and a barrier be opposed to the developement of those grea natural resources which the hand of Providence has so lavishly be stowed on this country.

With a view to remove all those difficulties :- to relieve the fix nancial embarrassments of Upper Canada; to enable her to complete her public works; and develope her agricultural capabilities;
—to restore Constitutional Government to Lower Canada; to establish a firm, impartial and vigorous government for both; and to unite the people within them in one common feeling of attachment to British institutions and British connexion, the Union is lesired by her Majesty's government; and that measure alone, if based upon just principles, appears adequate to the occasion. Those principles, in the opinion of her Majesty's advisers are: a just reard to the claims of both provinces in adjusting the terms of the Union-the maintenance of the three estates of the Provincial Legislature; the settlement of a permanent Civil List for securing the independence of the Judges, and to the Executive Government the macpendate of action which is necessary for the public good; and
that freedom of action which is necessary for the public good; and
the supplies of action which is necessary for the public good; and
the supplies of action which is necessary for the public good; and
the supplies of action which is necessary for the public good; and
the supplies of action which is necessary for the public good; and
the supplies of the suppli wants of the people.

It was with great satisfaction then that Her Majesty's Government learnt that upon the question of the Union itself, the House of Assembly had pronounced their decided judgment during their last session, and it will only remain for the Governor General now to invite their assent to the terms upon which it is sought to be ef-Their decision was indeed accompanied by recommendations to which the government could not agree, but the Governor-General entertains no doubt that under the altered circumstances, they will no more be renewed. It will be for the Imperial Parlia-Montreal Courier expresses it, is thawing the ice of opposition in certain quarters, where more firmness was expected. We and, free from the bias of local feelings and interests, to arrange the details of the measure.

The first of the terms of re-union to which the Governor-General desires the assent of the House of Assembly, is, the equal representation of each province in the united Legislature. Considering the amount of the population of Lower Canada, this proposition might seem to place that province in a less favorable condition than Upper Canada. But, under the circumstances in which this province is placed, with the increasing population to be expected from immigration, and having regard to the commercial and agricultural enterprise of its inhabitants, an equal apportionment of representation appears desirable.

The second stipulation to be made is the grant of a sufficient ci-

vil list. The propriety of rendering the Judicial Bench independent alike of the Executive and of the Legislature, and of furnishing the means of carrying on the indispensable services of the government, admits of no question, and has been affirmed by the Parliament of Upper Canada in the acts passed by them for effacting those objects. In determining the amount of the Civil List, the House of Assembly may be assured that the salaries and expenses to be paid from it will be calculated by her Majesty's government with a strict regard to economy and the state of the pro-

Thirdly, the Governor-General is prepared to recommend to as has been contracted for public works of a general nature, should, after the union, be charged on the joint revenue of the united province. Adverting to the nature of the works for which this debt was contracted, and the advantage which must result from them to Lower Canada, it is not unjust that that province should bear a ortion of their expenses

On these principles the Governor General is of opinion that a re-union of the two provinces may be effected—equitable and satisfactory in its terms—and beneficial in its results to all classes.— He submits them to the consideration of the House of Assembly, in the full conviction of their importance, and in the hope that they will receive the assent of that House. Fortified by the expression of their opinion, her Majesty's Government and Parliament will be able at once to apply themselves to the full developement of the scheme, and to the consideration of the provisions by which it may be carried into effect with the greatest advantage to

the people of both provinces.

If in the course of their proceedings the House of Assembly should desire any information which it is in the power of the Governor General to afford, they will find him ready and anxious to mmunicate with them frankly and fully, and to aid by all the cans in his power that settlement on which he firmly believes that the future prosperity and advancement of these Colonies mainly

[Resolutions have been introduced into both Houses, founded upon the above Message; but at the last accounts from Toronto, they had not been discussed.]

THE SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. From the Toronto Patriot.

The Colonist, in the last two numbers, has fallen into a deep melancholy, in consequence, as he says, of the injury done our Constitutional rights by 'Mr. Justice Jones' officiating as Speaker Constitutional rights by Mr. Justice Jones' officiating as Speaker of the Legislative Council! Commiscrating our contemporary's alarm we have given some research to the subject—and the result of our leadants which we now once to our readers, has abundantly convinced us, and we think will amply satisfy the public, that the Colonist has been startled only by a shadow.

Our contemporary says, "It will be difficult to point out the

legality of the appointment," and "It is more than implied by the Constitutional Act that the Speaker of the Legislative Council constitutional Act that the Speaker of the Legislative Council shall be a Member of that body." Now the Act 31st, Geo. 3rd Chap. 12, provides, that the Governor, &c. shall have power "to constitute, appoint and remove the Speaker of the Legislative Council." We do not pretend to be wiser in this matter than our contemporary, but our COMMON SENSE refuses to understand the meaning of this clause even by implication, in the spirit on which the Colonist insists. With the quotation of this chapter of the Act we might leave the question as conclusively answered; but for the better information of the Colonist and its readers, we will for the better information of the Colombia and its readers, we will proceed a step further in our refutation of this erroneous doctrine. In the absence of any positive declaration in the Constitutional Act, that "the Speaker of the Council shall be a MEMBER of that body," where ought the constitutional lawyer to look for precedents to determine a doubt in Colonial Legislation? Assuredly to the records of the Imperial Parliament, and to the Commentaries on the British Constitution, of which ours is declared by the reforners to be the exact image and transcript. Blackstone then tells s, vol. 1, chap. 2, p. 6, that "the Speaker of the House of Lords is the Chancellor : or, keeper of the Great Seal ; or, any other appointed by the King's Commission"—and, by way of practical illustration, the Lords' Journals inform ns, that Sir R. Richards, Chief Baron of Exchequer, (not a Lord of Parliament,) sat as Speaker in the absence of the Chancellor (1819, 59th Session, Geo. 3rd)—also that Sir C. Abbott, C.J.K.B., (not a Lord of Parliament,) officiated during that Session in like manner—also that Sir John Leach, Mastr. Rolls, (nota Lord of Parliament,) sat as Speaker pro. tem. (8th session Geo. 4th)—and also, what is more emphatic, that at the same time, Sir Wm. Alexander, C.B. appointed to be Speaker of the Lords, in the absence of the Chanceller; the keeper of the Great Seal; and the Master of the Rolls. Many other cases might be cited, but enough, we think, has been adduced to shew, that, as in the *Imperial*, so in the *Provincial* Parliament, the Speakership of the Upper House is compatible with the office of Judge, and that when a speaker of the Lords, who was not a Lord of Parliament, ("an Alien to their body thus thrust upon them"! as the controls Colonist terms Judge Jones)—has presided over the deliberations of THE HIGHEST ES-TATE OF THE REALM; surely our Legislative Council has not been required either " to sacrifice its independence," or " to submit to an indignity," in having Mr. Justice Jones "to preside there, and manage the formality of business," as Blackstone declares his

Perhaps the Colonist considers the 28th clause of the act 31st Geo. 3. will assist his exposition of the law of Speaker-as it enacts, that both in the Council and Assembly, all questions shall be decided by a majerity of the MEMBERS present; and that, in either house, in an equality of votes, "the Speaker shall have s casting voice;" but we can perceive nothing therein to contradict the practice of the house of Lords, where the Speaker has no casting voice, and where an equality of votes decides a question in the negative, shall not prevail in the Provincial Legislative Council.

Mr. Justice Jones, therefore, merely manages the ordinary forlities, which from his well known active business habits he is especially qualified to perform,—and, so long as he neither speaks to, nor votes on the question before the council, we contend his apcointment has been made legally and constitutionally, and that questions upon which members may be equally divided" remain undecided," as the Colonist asserts, inasmuch as the present Speaker, being as we have shewn legally appointed, of course,

in the words of the act, he has "o casting voice."

The Colonist has strongly urged the spirit of the Constitutional Act, interpreting its application—and we have marvelled that, according to his reading of it, he has not also mooted the question of the Speakership of the Assembly being illegally and unconstitu-tionally decided—for there is no clause of the act which appoints either the office of Speaker of Assembly, or the manne pointment thereto-it is in the 28th clause only that the Speaker of the Assembly is even alluded to; but would it be in the spirit of the act, therefore to insist that the members of Assembly had no constitutional right to elect, from among themselves, a Speak-Assuredly not; for, in the absence of a direct provisi this head, we must apply the same rule to the Commons House that we did to the Council; and in the records of Law and precedent of the Commons of England we should find the rule of practice for the Provincial Assembly. If, then, the practice of the Imperial Paliament is acknowledged to have been the constitu tional authority and guide of the Commons of Canada, the same argument must be admitted as deciding the legality of the question as it affects the Legislative Council, and in consequence, indisputably demonstrates the present Speaker of the Legislative Coun-

Kemptville, Dec. 9th, 1839.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Dear Brethren,

In consequence of the removal (from within the bounds of the Association) of the Brother at whose residence we were to have assembled; the next meeting of the Society is unavoidably postned to the first Wednesday in February, when you are invited to meet at the House of the Rev. M. Harris, Rector of Perth. I remain.

Very fraternally yours, Hv. PATTON, See'y.

DIED.

On the 6th instant, aged 3 years, Emma, youngest daughter of Archibald McDonald, Esq. of Marina, near Cobourg.

At his residence, in South Gower, on the 3rd inst. William Kay.

LETTERS received to Friday, Dec. 13th:-

cil to be the lawful incumbent

J. B. Ewart, Esq ; Rev. W. H. Gunning, add sub [the papers are regularly mailed from hence]; Rev. S. D. Lee Street, add subs; L. Lawrason, Esq; "Amicus"; Rev. R. Flood, add subs; J. Weatherhead, Esq. add sub & rem; Rev. G. Archbold, rem; St. J. C. Keyes, Esq; Rev J. G. Geddes, rem; Rev. H. Patton; H. Rowsell, Esq.; C. Hughes, Esq. add sub & rem.; Rev. J. Mc-Grath, rem in full; H. Robinson, Esq. rem 12 mos,; Lord Bishops

THE FRIEND OF FRIENDS. (Concluded from "The Church" of Nov. 9th.)

What shall we say then? shall we continue in sin that grace may abound? (See Rom. v. 17, 20; 1 John, ii, 1, 2,) God forforbid! How shall we that are dead to sin, live any longer therein? (Rom. vi. 1, 2,) For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. But ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you (See here 1 Cor. iii, 16, 17; vi, 19, 20; Ephes. iv. 22, 23, 24, 30). Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none

What! know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not

your own.:

For whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord: whether we live therefore, or die, we are the Lord's. For to this end Christ both died, and rose, and revived, that he

For to this end Christ both died, and rose, and revived, that he might be the Lord both of the dead and living.

For the grace of God that bringeth salvation (Rom. v, 15; Luke i, 68, 69, 79) hath appeared to all men, teaching us, that, denying ungodliness, and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ; who gave Himself for us, that he might redeem us from all injustive, and purify unto Himself a peopling redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.—Titus, ii, 11, 12, 13, 14; iii, 5, 6, 7, 8. See especially Psalm exvi, 12; with 2 Cor. v. 13, 14, 15.

Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake: (See here Matt. xvii. 26, 27; xxiii, 1, 2, 3; Acts xxi, 24; 1 Cor. ix, 20, 22; with 1 Tim. i. 5; and 1 Cor. x, 31, 32, 33;) whether it be to the King, as supreme; or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of them that do well. For so is the will of God, that with well doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men: As free, and not using yeur liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God.

ness, but as the servants of God.

Esteem all men; Love the Brotherhood; (John xiii. 31, 35; Gal. vi. 10; with I Cor. x. 17; xii, 13 to 27; Gal. iii. 26, 27, 23, 29; and Ephes. vi. 24; 1 Peter v. 14.) Fear God; Ho-

27, 23, 29; and Ephes. vi. 24; I reter v. 14.) Fear God; Honour the King.—I Pet. ii 13–18.

Ye are bought with a price, (Matt. xx, 28; Mark x, 45; I Tim.
ii, 5, 6;) therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit,
which are His. Wherefore gird up the loins of your mind, be sober, and hope perfectly for the grace that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ; as obedient children, not fashioning yourselves according to the former lusts in your ignorance: But as He which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation; because it is written, Be ye holy, for I am holy." (1 Pet. i, 13, 14, 15, 16; Lev. xi. 44; xix, 2.) For our conversation is in heaven; (Gal. ii, 20; Coloss. iii, 1, 2; 2 Cor. v. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9; 2 Tim. iv. 8; Psa. lxxiii, 23, 24, 25, 26; 2 Cor. v. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9; 2 Trm. IV. 8; I'sa. Ixxii, 23, 24, 25, 26; Philip, iii, 13, 14; Rev. ii. 7, 10;) from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ. Who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious body, according to the working whereby He is able to subdue all things anto Himself. (Phil. iii. 20, 21.) And every man that hath this the providest himself area as He is more 1 John, iii. 3. hope in him, purifieth himself even as He is pure.—1 John, iii 3; John xvii, 17; Matt. v. 8-48.

Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think ANY THING

Not that we are summent of ourselves to think any think as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God. (2 Cor. iii, 5) For it is God that worketh, in you both to will and to do of His good pleasure.—Philip. ii, 13.

Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness or shadow of turning. The wisdom that is from above is first page that provide goals and the property to be extracted, full of pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy. If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him.
But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering.—James iii, 17; i, 5, 6.
And I say unto you ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened

seek, and YE SHALL FIND; knock, and FF SHALL BE OPENED UNTO YOU. For EVERY ONE that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened. If ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children; how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?—Luke xi, 9, 13.

When the the visit of truth is come. He will wride you into

When He, the Spirit of truth, is come, He will guide you into all truth.—John xiv, 26; xv, 27; xvi, 8, 13, 14.

CONTINUE IN PRAYER, and watch in the same with thanks-

piving.—Coloss, iv. 2.

Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with ALL PERSEVERANCE (See here Gal. vi, 9; Luke xviii, 1; Psa. xxvii, 13, 14;) and supplication for all saints.—Ephes. vi. 18; and 1 Tim. ii, 1, 2, 3, 4; James

v, 16.
Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to preserve you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy; to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.—Jude, 24.

FIRST SUNDAYS AT CHURCH.*

'Can you describe to me William, the substance or matter of the General Confession, according to the instructions which I have already given you?

'The Confession may be considered as consisting of two parts, besides the introduction, or address to God. First, the Confession, properly so called, wherein we acknowledge our sins and helplessness; and, secondly, petitions for mercy and pardon of past offences, and for grace to preserve us from sin in future.'

'And what is the passage, Maria, which I have pointed out to you, as implying the doctrine of the corruption and depravity of our nature?'

"We have followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts."

'You sometimes hear of sins of omission and sins of

commission. Describe these in the more simple language of the Confession. A sin of omission is the leaving undone those things which we ought to do; and a sin of commission the do-

ing those things which we ought not to do.'

What persons may hope for forgiveness?' 'Those who confess their faults and are penitent.'

' Have any promises to this effect been given to man-

kind? 'Yes: in Christ Jesu our Lord."

'Why does the Church say that these promises have been made in Christ Jesus? Would it not be the same thing if we were to say that they have been made to us by Christ Jesus? Do you remember what I have told you on this subject?'

'Yes, papa. These promises have been conveyed to us by Christ Jesus himself, as well as by the prophets and apostles; but they have also been made to us through or for the sake of Christ, and Christ only; and we mean all this when we say that they are promises which are declared to mankind in him. So that it is only a mark of ignorance to say "by Christ Jesus our Lord" in this place, "instead of "in Christ Jesus," according to the Prayer-book.'

What kind of life is that which we must lead, to the glory of God's name?"

"A godly, righteous, and sober life;"-a life, that is, in which we fulfil our duties to God, to our neigh-

bour, and concerning ourselves.'

'Your answers,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'have been perfectly correct. Before we pass on from this prayer, let me point out to you what a comment it gives on those words of the exhortation, "our manifold sins and wickedness." The compilers of our Liturgy well knew that every man's heart is naturally sinful; and that, in the sight of God, every man, unless he be justified by the blood of Christ, is laden with iniquity. They knew, likewise, that a deep and humbling sense of this sinfulness is an essential ingredient in Christian character.-How can any one be a Christian who does not know and feel that he is a sinner? How can he have faith in the of St. Luke, kneeled and prayed. St. Paul, as we are blood of Christ for the washing away of that stain of sin which he does not perceive? How is it possible for one who is ignorant of his spiritual malady, to repair, in a right frame of mind, to the good physician? "They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick," Matt. ix. 12; and therefore they who think that they are whole, must think also that they need him not.

I hope, my dear children, that we all, by God's grace. can heartily say Amen to so humble and appropriate a

confession and prayer as this.'

'I hope so, papa,' replied Maria. 'And this again reminds me of something which I wish to ask you. Why does our minister sometimes say Amen, and sometimes omit it? I have observed, for instance, that he always says Amen in this place, but never at the end of the Absolution. Can you tell me how this is, papa?"

'It is because our worthy vicar complies with the direction of the rubric; and, as you may easily suppose there is a good and sufficient reason for those directions. Tell me, Maria, in what kind of letter is the word Amen printed in your Prayer-book?'

'Sometimes in Roman letters, papa, and sometimes

'And you may be quite sure that there is some reason for this difference. The truth is, that when Amen is printed in Roman letters, it is to be said by the minister ss well as by the people; but when printed in Italics, it is to be said by the people only. At the end of the Confession, Amen is printed in the same manner as the rest of the prayer, without any rule or exception concerning it, and as a part of the entire composition, is it not?

'It is so, certainly, papa.' 'And the rubric says that this Confession (that is, the whole of it) is to be said of the whole congregation after the minister; but how can the people repeat this concluding part of it after the minister, unless he first pronounces it? Now tell me, my dear, where do you find the rubric concerning this word Amen?'

'After the Absolution, papa; where it is said, "The people shall answer here, and at the end of all other

prayers, Amen." 'And you will find that at the end of all prayers after this rubric. Amen is printed in the Italic character, and is to be pronounced by the people only; whereas, at the end of all Confessions, Doxologies and Creeds, it is printed in the Roman character, and is to be pronounced by the minister and the people together. Can have at present only one or two remarks to make, which, you tell me, Maria, the exact meaning of the word however, I wish you to remember. To those persons Amen?'

'Amen,' replied Maria, 'is a Hebrew word, and means verily, truly, or indeed."

'But , papa,' said William, 'in the Catechism we are told that it means so be it.'

'Not exactly so, my dear William,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'as I think I can show to you. Repeat that part of the Catechism to which you allude.'

'It is at the end of that explanation of the Lord's Prayer, which, as you know, papa, I was so long in ding as his case and condition may be.' learning. "And this I trust he will do of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ. And there-

fore I say Amen, so be it." 'Very well, William,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'this teaches you that at the end of the Lord's Prayer, Amen is equivalent to So be it: but it does not say that such is the exact meaning of the word itself at all times, and in all places. And the case stands thus: Amen, as your sister Maria said, is a Hebrew word, which signifies verily, truly, or indeed. You often find, Verily, verily, at the beginning of our Saviour's discourses in the New Testament, do you not?'

'And those words, Verily, verily, are only a translation of Amen, amen. So that if you will remember this, you may always know the exact meaning of the word in question. Now, when we say Amen at the end of a prayer, we mean, verily, that is my desire; and therefore the word in this situation has the force of So be it. But when we say the same word at the end of a they) lest we die:" and "Depart from me, O Lord," saith St. Creed, for example, we mean only verily that is true; Peter, amazed at that miraculous draught of fishes. How much and the word in such a situation denotes So it is. But I will not trouble you with any further distinctions concerning this word at present. Let me only remind you earth, at the presence of God (saith the Psalmist), even when he that "Amen" is always to be pronounced by the congregation, distinctly and audibly."

Your last remark, papa,' observed Alice, 'reminds me of some beautiful verses on the subject of public worship, which I have lately seen. With your permission I will repeat two or three of the stanzas.

> Dear is the hallow'd morn to me, When village bells awake the day; And by their sacred minstrelsy, Call me from earthly cares away.

And dear to me the winged hour, Spent in thine hallow'd courts, O Lord!
To feel devotion's soothing power,
And catch the manna of thy word.

And dear to me the loud Amen,
Which echoes through the blest abode;
Which swells and sinks, and swells again,
Dies on the walls, but lives to God.—Cunningham.

Due thanks having been returned by the whole party for the recital of these lines, the conversation was resumed by William, who was evidently becoming more and more interested in the subject before him.

'I thought, papa,' said he, 'that it seemed rather strange for the minister to stand up, while all the people were still kneeling, during the Absolution. I knew that this was right, because the rubric says, "The Absolution or Remission of sins, to be pronounced by the priest alone, standing, the people still kneeling;" but I did not exactly perceive the reason of this. Is there not some rea-

son for it, papa?' "Certainly, my dear; and a very good one too. You remember what I said to you respecting the posture of kneeling, I suppose.'

'Yes, papa; that it is a posture of humility, and that the Church has adopted the observance of it in prayer, in imitation of the practice of Christ and his apostles.'

'But when the priest is pronouncing the Absolution, he is exercising an act of authority, in God's name, and therefore it would be wrong for him to remain, during this time, on his knees. The people, at the same time, a Saviour.—Bishop Andrewes. although not praying, are listoning with humility to the answer which God vouchsafes to the prayer already made, and therefore it is right that they should continue in the same lowly posture as before. I have often said to you, that although external actions and mere bodily signs should never be used instead, or put in the place of the inward feelings of the heart, yet it is perfectly natural

their evident expression and token. 'I will recite to you some scriptural authorities for the up the prayer recorded in the sixth chapter of the second Book of Chronicles, he kneeled upon his knees before all How often those who tremble at the wrath to come, without reso the congregation of Israel. The prophet Daniel kneeled thanks before his God. (Dan. vi. 10.) And the Psalm- them before the time. ist invites us, in the ninety-fifth Psalm, to worship, and fall down, and kneel before the Lord our Maker. blessed Saviour, as we read in the twenty-second chapter kneeled and prayed with the elders of the Church of Ephesus; and in the following chapter we read that he kneeled down on the sea-shore, and prayed. Our Church, therefore, has sufficient authority for prescribing the rule concerning kneeling; and her members, surely, have sufficient reason to observe it.'

'And now,' continued Mr. Hargrave, addressing himself to William, let me hear what you understand by the of impurity and licentiousness. Admit it but once, and every Absolution, as it is used in our service.'

'It is a declaration of God's forgiveness of sin, to all who really repent and believe the Gospel.

'And do you remember what I have told you concerning the exact meaning of the word absolution?' binds; and pardon is called absolution, because it is an

unloosing men from the bond of sin.' 'Does the priest pronounce the Absolution, Maria, in his own name?

'No, papa, he only declares that Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, doth pardon and ab-

solve. 'And does he say that God pardons all persons pre-

sent, who are listening to his words.' 'Not by any means: he declares this only concerning all them that truly repent and unfeignedly believe his oly Gospel."

We have often discoursed concerning the necessity and nature of repentance and faith,' said Mr. Hargrave, and I trust that you are sufficiently instructed in the scriptural account of this matter. But I should be glad to hear you repeat the excellent definitions of these two Christian graces, which your sister Alice has taught you out of Archbishop Leighton's Short Catechism. Say, then, what is repentance?"

'It is a godly sorrow for sin, and a hearty and real turning from all sin unto God.'

'What is faith in our Lord Jesus?'

'It is the grace by which we both believe his whole doctrine, and trust in him as the Redeemer and Saviour of the world, and entirely deliver up ourselves to him, to be taught, and saved, and ruled by him, as our Prophet, Priest, and King.'

'Right; those are the words of the Archbishop. And you see how exactly they agree with what I have told you concerning the nature of saving faith in general,-that it s no other than a belief in the word of God, producing and accompanied by obedience to the will of God. Concerning the form of absolution which is now before us, I who truly repent and unfeignedly believe the Gospel, it conveys assurance of remission of sins and acceptance with God. To those who do not, it may serve as an admonition, that they ought to repent and believe, if they desire to be saved. While it affords great comfort and encouragement to pious Christians, it gives to the wicked and thoughtless no ground for either presumption or despair. It is publicly pronounced to the whole congregation, and each individual is to apply it to himself, accor

The Garner.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LORD.

How great and giorious our God is, who is in himself incomprehensible, appears best by the glorious greatness of his works. If he builds, it is a world, heaven and earth, and the fulness of both. If he gives, it is his only Son out of his bosom, the brightness of his glory, and the express image of his person. If he rewards, it is a crown, it is a whole heaven of glories. If he be angry, he sends a deluge; opens the cataracts of heaven above, and breaks up the foundations of the great deep below, and pours forth whole floods of vengeance : or else he rains down hell out of heaven, and in a moment turns a land like a garden of God into a dead sea, and a lake of brimstone. If he discover himself by any overt expression of his power, though the intention be mere nercy and loving kindness, mortality shrinks from it, and cannot hear it. When his glory descends on Mount Sinai, the people remove, and stand afar off, and-" Let not God speak with us (say more should the inhabitants of the world tremble before him, when his great and sore judgments are in the earth: Tremble, thou improves the hard rock into a springing well: much more when a fruitful land he turns into barrenness, or a stately city into ashes. for the wickedness of them that dwell therein. I am horribly afraid, saith David, for the ungodly that forsake thy law; and I exceedingly fear and quake, said Moses, at the giving of it; but when our Lord shall come again to require it, the powers of Heaven shall be shaken too; the angels themselves (as St. Chyrostom interprets), though pure and innocent creatures, shall tremble to see the severity of that judgment. How much rather ought we, wretched creatures that we are, conscious to ourselves of dust and sin, to tremble and quake at the wrath of this dread Lord of the universe; at whose voice alone the great emperor Caligula runs under the bed; and the mighty Belshazzar's loins are loosed, and his knees knock one against another, when God but writes bitter things against him on the wall .- Archbishop Sancroft.

TURNING UNTO GOD.

To speak after the manner of men, in very congruity, when, after a long aversion, we are to turn and present ourselves before God, there would be a form set down, how to behave ourselves, in what sort to perform it. This is it, -how for our cheer, our counenance, how for our carriage every way. Very duty will teach us, if we will not break all the rules of decorum, we should do it suitably to such as have stood out in a long rebellion, and being in just disgrace for it, are to approach the highest Majesty upon earth. Now would they (being to return) make a feast the same day they are to do it, with light merry hearts, with cheerful looks? and not rather, with shame in their countenance, fear in their hearts, grief in their eyes? As they would, so let us .-Still and ever remembering what the Prophet saith, God is a more high and mighty prince than any on earth; stands on his state, will not be thus turned to, thus slightly; with, or without, it skills not. But we in our turning, to come before Him, all abashed and confounded in ourselves; that, for a trifle, a matter of nothing, certain caracts of gain, a few minutes of delight (base creatures that we be) so and so often, by such and such sins, have offended so presumptuously against so glorious a Majesty; so desperately against so Omnipotent a Power; so unkindly against so Sovereign a Bounty of so gracious a God, and so kind and loving

THE HARDENED HEART.

There are those who, having long neglected prayer, are at length, even when roused to a sense of their danger, unable so to compose their thoughts as, in an orderly and acceptable manner, to ask mercy from their offended Creator. There are those who appear to have lost even the perception of right and wrong; men so long and right that they should accompany such feelings, as accustomed to evil that the very thoughts of Heaven are more painful to them than those of Hell! How often do we meet with aged men who, tottering on the brink of the grave, pursue the sinpractice of kneeling at prayer. When Solomon offered ful follies of youth, not for any pleasure they derive from them, but to shut out, by their means, the more dismal thoughts of futurity! lation to attempt an escape from it, and by whom the calls of reliupon his knees three times a-day, and prayed, and gave gion are answered in no other light than as coming to torment

And these had once their day of grace! these once experienced Our the blessed visits of God's spirit! these once heard the voice of their Father most lovingly calling them to repentance! Yea, for these Christ died, and for these, had not themselves rejected the told in the twentieth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, privilege. the gates of Heaven would have rolled back on their starry hinges, and there would have been joy for their reception among the angels of God Most High!-Bishop Heber.

IMPURITY AND LICENTIOUSNESS.

If there be any sin which more than any other pervades and lays waste the whole spiritual frame-destroying the quick sense of shame and the prompt sensibilities of virtue—it is surely that scene and every object will be tainted and discoloured by its influence. Toil or pleasure, engagement or recreation, the light flow of social converse, or the most solemn rites and duties of religion.

-all will remind you of its corrupting sway. Admit it, and the quiet charms of life will vanish; the affections will run to waste; 'It means an unloosing or freeing from anything that the kindly susceptibilities of the heart will be repressed; there will be no taste for mental, none for religious pleasure; every high resolve, every generous feeling, will be smitten with a sudden blight; decay will fasten upon their root, and their "blossom will go up as the dust." And well might the royal penitent, as he began to feel that deadly change, perceive how truly "to the impure all things" become "impure;" well might he exclaim, "Create" and "renew,"-form, as it were, and fashion afresh, mould again, as when thy pure Spirit was breathed into this mortal clay,-" Create a clean heart, renew a right spirit within me." -Rev. J. A. Jeremie.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.

FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the A FARM, beautifully situated on the River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, 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 Tavern. 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.

A 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.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. TURNER, BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant HIS School will be re-opened on Monday, 4th No-

November 25, 1839.

TERMS .- For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A limited number

nly will be taken.

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

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

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully

demy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum; other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for abence except in case of sickness. All payments for

Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.,

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber begs leave to state that a School for Young Ladies will be opened in the Academy at Brockville, by Mrs. Caswall and Miss Street, on Monday, November 10th. The terms for tuition are rea-Ladies can be accommodated with Board in respectable families residing near the Academy, at 10s. or 12s. 6d.

C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trace)

Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stock

of which thereby per week. Application to be made as above.

H. CASWALL. Brockville, Nov. 4, 1839.

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.

For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academical year. 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 Carriages taken in exchange. N. B.-Sleighs of every description built to order.

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 Isle, who is empowered to grant receipts for the sameand all persons to whom the Estate is indebted will please present their claims.

Kingston, 30th Sept. 1839.

DAVID JOHN SMITH, ADMINISTRATOR.

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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 maked been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled o offer them much below the usual prices. The following corrises a part of their Stock, and Country Merchants would do well

examine it before purchasing elsewhere:-Broad Cloths, all colours and prices; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture 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;

A great variety of Partains, Fland Shawks, and Handstoff Twill Sacking and Russia Sheeting; Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and Huckabacks; Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;

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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 Gross de Naples and Persians; Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons;
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Muslin Capes and Collars. Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

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ment of SADDLERY GOODS, qual 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.

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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. manufactured 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 acknowledgment be be received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of Cayalay. Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Casswords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Da Swords; Frog & Sing Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Safter Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, rious qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sask Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Silver Cod and Silver Cod Gold and Silver Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel and Garman Silver Military Spate. Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military S Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; hest qui

Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens, Dr. Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Aca-N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment see best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture

lery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a mannel perior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good not superior to any imported from Europe.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Sargeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with the best overy other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the

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Importers of Hardware, &c. &c. HAVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock Goods suitable to the country trade, which they 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 original made at the Factory originally built by the late Harrel Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly ferred before any others in the Province, it is only necessity to state that Champion's are made by the same works and from the very best material, to insure for them the

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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 addressed.

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 remittees. as well as remittances of Subscription.

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

* By the Rev. J. E. Riddle.