"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.

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TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1840.

[NUMBER 13.

## Poetrn.

SEARCHING AFTER GOD.

I sought thee round about, O thon, my God,
In thine abode.
I said unto the earth, "Speak! art thou he?"
She answer'd me,
"I am not." I enquir'd of creatures all,
In general

In general, Contain'd therein; they with one voice proclaim, That none amongst them challeng'd such a name. I ask'd the seas, and all the deeps below,

My God to know. I ask'd the reptiles, and whatever is In the abyss; Even from the shrimp to the leviathan Enquiry ran;
But in those deserts which no line can sound, The God I sought for was not to be found. I ask'd the air, if that were he? but, lo, It that were he? but, lo,

It told me, no.

I, from the towering eagle to the wren,
Demanded then,

If any feather'd fowl 'mongst them were such?

But they all, much
Offended with my question, in full quire,
Answer'd, "To find thy God thou must look higher."

I ask'd the heavens, sun, moon, and stars; but they
Said, "We obey
The God thou seek'st." I asked, what eye or ear Could see or hear; What in the world I might descry or know,

Above, below?
With an unanimous voice all these things said, We are not God, but we by him were made I ask'd the world's great universal mass, If that God was? Which, with a mighty and strong voice, replied,

As stupified,
"I am not he, O man! for know, that I By him on high
Was fashion'd first of nothing, thus instated,
And sway'd by him by whom I was created."

A scrutiny within myself, I then
Even thus began:—
"O man, what art thou?" What more could I say Than dust and clay?
Frail, mortal, fading, a mere puff, a blast,
That cannot last;
Enthron'd to-day, to-morrow in an urn;
Fram'd from that earth to which I must return. I ask'd myself, what this great God might be That fashion'd me? I answer'd—the all-potent, solely immense,

Surpassing sense; Unspeakable, inscrutable, eternal, Lord over all; The only terrible, strong, just, and true, Who hath no end, and no beginning knew. He is the well of life, for he doth give To all that live
Both breath and being; he is the Creator
Both of the water,

Earth, air, and fire. Of all things that subsist, He hath the list; Of all the heavenly host, or what earth claims, He keeps the scroll, and calls them by their names. And now, my God, by thine illumining grace,

And now, my God, by thine illumining grace,
Thy glorious face,
(So far forth as it may discover'd be)
Methinks I see;
And though invisible and infinite
To human sight,
Thou in thy mercy, justice, truth, appearest;
In which to our weak senses thou comest nearest.

O make us apt to seek, and quick to find, Thou God most kind; Give us love, hope, and faith, in thee to trust, Thou God most just; Remit all our offences, we intreat, Most good, most great; Grant that our willing, though unworthy, quest, May, through thy grace, admit us 'mongst the blest. Thomas Heywood-1635.

## GEORGE, LORD LYTTELTON.\*

was born at Hagley, Jan. 17, 1709. He was sent to understanding, or the carnality of the heart. Eton when very young, where he speedily distinguished of painting, sculpture, and architecture.

ton; "his moral conduct appears to have been highly act on right principle, as men of candour and common by whose stripes we are healed! Should his work have correct and exemplary, and he displayed a literary sense? enthusiasm rarely to be met with among young men of fortune. Instead of spending his time at the coffee- fully by daily experience, than that they who are brought greater source of enjoyment to the author, in the day of houses frequented by the English, and indulging in all to a just apprehension of the Saviour's religion, are most the Lord Jesus, that through his instrumentality one the fashionable vices and follies of the countries through anxious that others should be brought to the same just wandering soul has been reclaimed, one perishing sinner which he passed, his constant practice was, to divide his apprehension. He that has tasted of the well-spring of saved, one doubter led to the foot of the cross for of distinguished character or literary acquirements.— the mouth of the well, that all may freely partake of that political greatness. The eloquence that entranced the By such habits alone he considered that the great object living water. Selfishness is a principle utterly at variance senate has passed away; but the touching appeal to the of travelling,—the enlargement of the mind,—could with a Christian state of feeling: and it was the desire unbeliever's conscience has not passed away; and the a Sabbath School. ever be effectually accomplished; and this object he to set forth the truth of the Gospel, which induced Mr. most valuable record that Lord Lyttelton left behind, never ceased to pursue with the most laudable diligence Lyttelton to publish his "Dissertation on the Conver— was that little volume, which the infidel cannot read and zeal. With his relations and friends at home he sion of St. Paul." The University of Oxford, to testify without a qualm, and the believer without gratitude to regularly corresponded. Several of his letters to his their regard, proposed to confer on him the degree of that God who enlightened the eyes of the author's father are still extant, no less admirable for the elegance of the authors of their control of the control of t of their composition than for their expressions of filial as if he coveted worldly honours; and that should he, at the truth of the Gospel. affection and duty; and they display acute judgment any future period, publish a work of a religious character, and sound principles, as well as tender attachment to his it might not seem as if he did so from worldly motives.

\* From the Church of England Magazine.
† Converts from Infidelity, by Andrew Crichton.

any mental culture, any enlargement of views, which glorifying God for having endowed you with so much of philosophy defective; they formed lofty conceptions of the ting till the end of time, to be your exceeding great reward in the may be gained by visiting the continent, will be far more useful talents, and given me so good a son." than counterbalanced by the adoption of principles which

his love for poetry. In 1741 he married the daughter Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul." of Hugh Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh, in Devonshire: she lived but for a few years, leaving behind her one son and two daughters. In three years afterwards he was chiefly spent in literature; one of the fruits of which was his "History of Henry II." married a daughter of Sir Robert Rich; but imprudence on the part of the lady led to a separation by mutual been handed down by his physician, Dr. Johnson, of minds became conscious that they had themselves fallen into the as the future strength and glory of the nation. Love them as the

upper house, by the title of Lord Lyttelton, Baron of apparently much fluttered, his mental faculties never Frankley, in the county of Worcester.

doubts," says Mr. Crichton, "it is not now easy to different kind, accounts for his loss of strength, and for ascertain the origin or the cause; they arose, in part, his death, very sufficiently. most probably, from a superficial acquaintance with "Though his lordship wished his approaching dissohe could not comprehend. In the pride of juvenile now to attempt to prolong life." Yet he was easily Almighty, or penetrate the secrets of infinite wisdom, he of his recovery. was disposed to reject revelation, as propounding things | "On Sunday, about eleven in the forenoon, his lordhard to be understood; without considering the tendency ship sent for me, and said he elt a great heaviness, and of its doctrines, or examining the evidence on which wished to have a little convertation with me, in order to they were founded. In this state of imperfect knowledge, divert it. He then proceeded to open the fountain of and presumptuous reliance on the supposed omnipotence that heart from whence goodless had so long flowed, as of reason, it is not surprising that he should have listened from a copious spring. 'Docor,' said he, 'you shall be to the blandishments of infidelity. Entering into the my confessor. When I first set out in the world, I had world with these sceptical tendencies, the society with friends who endeavoured to shake my belief in the which he mingled unfortunately contributed rather to Christian religion: I saw difficulties which staggered confirm than to remove them. It does not appear what me; but I kept my mind open to conviction. The influence his visit to the continent had upon his religious evidences and doctrines of Christianity, studied with principles, although it is more than probable that he attention, made me a most firn and persuaded believer of avowed infidel, they sapped the foundation of his faith, counsels which I did not at the time think the best. I justification of our solicitude for it rests.

for—from the philosophic literati of a country—as from | illness: I find this a very incorvenient time for solicitude | its most abandoned voluptuaries. Probably as many about any thing.'

himself; and on his removal to Christ Church, Oxford, have become uneasy as to the nature of his principles, o'clock, he expired, almost without a groan." on his route. At Rome he studied with much intense- condemn, or entered honestly on the investigation of the to believe the truth of the Gospel as a merciful revelaness and success the works of art abounding in that evidences of Christianity: this is a notorious fact.— tion from heaven. Certainly, much better advice might city, and arrived at a thorough knowledge of the merits | Flippancy of remark is substituted for argument; wit | have been given than "be good; be virtuous." Alas, and raillery turn the subject of religion into ridicule.— what will human goodness and human virtue avail us on 'During the whole of his travels,' says Mr. Crich- This, in their view, may be all very well; but is this to a dying bed, where the sinner's hope must rest on Him

His father was much pleased with the work, as may be It is to be feared, that far different use of foreign learned from the following letter:—"I have read your

have a tendency to relax those restraints which religion | Crichton, "we need only observe at present, that it is | purity or defilement was of trivial importance. It was not until have a tendency to relax those restraints which religion imposes.† It will be seen, that even though not engaged imposes.† It will be seen, that even though not engaged the best and most original of all Lyttelton's works. It is had been ennobled and sanctified by an union with the Divine as well as beneficial to your scholars, observe the following rules. First. Rise as early on Sabbath mornings, as on others. continent, Mr. Lyttelton's principles were not improved of a suggestion dropt by his friend in conversation, that the creation was seen to be full of types and shadows of Divinity, he thought the conversion and apostleship of St. Paul and a fit vestibule through which the worshippers might pass on and thought upon. Gather all the important instruction into it On his return from the continent in 1729, he was alone, duly considered, was of itself a demonstration into the celestial courts. It was not until spiritual benefits the from your reading and experience which you can collect. Do not made page of honour to the princess royal, and soon sufficient to prove Christianity to be a divine religion; most transcendent were committed to her stewardship to be disafter elected M.P. for Oakhampton, for which place he independent of all the other proofs of it, which might be pensed under the form and covering of material elements, that the nor to teach them what you do not know yourself. was returned for several parliaments, with the entire drawn from prophecies in the Old Testament; from the Church on earth became fully conscious of the intimate union of Third. Consider well the material on which you operate. It approval of his constituents, and without expense to necessary connexion it has with the whole system of the these two worlds, or learned to scale the heavens by a stair, the is intelligent. Nothing therefore but intellect, illumined with himself. He joined the list of Sir Robert Walpole's Jewish religion; from the miracles of Christ; and from steps of which were sensible objects and similitudes. Then it was truth, and kindling with thought, is an appropriate and effectual opponents, and distinguished himself for his oratory, and the evidence given of his resurrection to all the other that men began to show due reverence to those outward forms instrument to act upon it. It is moral. It requires a heart of full knowledge of the measures on which he spoke. He apostles. A proof so compendious, Mr. West was which were proved to be so closely and mysteriously connected keen and pure sensibilities, and alive to moral discriminations. became secretary to the Prince of Wales, father of persuaded, might be of use to convince those unbelievers with interior verities, that churches became holy as types of the It is immortal! Does the sculptor endeavour to do his best, when George III., who, being driven from the court in 1737, who will not attend to a longer series of arguments.— spiritual temple, altars as consecrated by the ineffable Presence, he works upon the finest and most enduring marble, to form a became the head of the opposition. He still continued To this hint we owe the excellent 'Observations on the crosses as symbols of our redemption, priests as representatives of monument of his own skill that will long perpetuate his name on

Of his last illness and decease, a full account has It is not suitable to our pages to follow Mr. Lyttelton his lordship's disorder, which for a week past had alarmed It unfortunately happened, that the mind of Mr. lordship's bilious and hepatic complaints seemed alone

religion, as he appears to have studied the subject only lution not to be lingering, he waited for it with resignaso far as to discover that it contained mysteries which tion. He said, "It is a folly after keeping me in misery, confidence, which is impatient under difficulties that persuaded, for the satisfaction of others, to do or take impede the ardour of mental pursuit, and forgetting the any thing thought proper for him. On Saturday he had impotence of human reason to scan the works of the been remarkably better, and we were not without hopes

entertained. There is a dogged sarcasm, an unflinching When Lord and Lady Valenta came to see his lordship, George Lyttelton, the eldest son of Sir Thomas It is hard to say which are the more powerful enemies him. On Monday morning, a lucid interval gave some they cannot share in it!

been the instrument in the conversion of one unbeliever, There is no statement more true, or borne out more it cannot have been written in rain. It will be a far

## SPIRITUALITY OF FORMS.

While both the visible and invisible worlds are the trial ground

perfection to which the soul of man might attain, but his body final day. Will you then suffer such a privilege to pass unim-"Cf this Dissertation, published in 1747," says Mr. | they slighted as an unworthy and worthless companion, whose | proved? After retiring from public life, Lord Lyttelton's time in which the grace of God had dwelt, and as testimonies of its who will live for ever! unconquerable power. And thus grew up an ample and stately Fourth. Love your pupils. Love them not only, or chiefly, system of association between things visible and invisible, and so as pleasant children, but as moral beings, and as what they are in centuries rolled on, till at last in a dark and turbulent age some prospect. Love them as sinners needing a Saviour. Love them Kidderminster: - "On Sunday evening the symptoms of error of severing this association, of resting in the outward form, agents called to bear forward to its consummation the Divine purand of ascribing to it that sanctity of which it was only the symbol. pose of redeeming mercy, in the most important and decisive age through the various grades of his political career—to us, put on a fatal appearanc, and his lordship believed This they knew was the case with themselves, they had grounds the world has ever seen. Love them as those who may strike approve or disapprove of his view is suffice it to say, that himself a dying man. From this time he suffered by for fearing it in others, and they concluded that it was an invetehe relinquished office in 1757, and was called to the restlessness rather than pain; though his nerves were rate irremediable evil in the system itself. Now while we recognize the earnestness and sincerity of such minds, while we believe a day. "In due time you shall reap, if you faint not." Statusseemed stronger, when he was thoroughly awake. His them to have been providential instruments of good, we need not ries have sometimes laboured patiently, for five or ten years, upon shrink from perceiving in them a certain profane and presumptuous a single block of marble, to make it seem to breathe and speak for Lyttelton had for a long time been in doubts as to the not equal to the expected mournful event; his long temperament. Their indignation against forms has been excited a few centuries. And can you not labour as long and patiently truth of the Christian religion; he may, in fact, be regarded as having been nearly an infidel. "Of these of the consequence of the irritation in the bowels, or, which is more probable, of causes of a rosser minds were content to be arrested and fettered down by a painful consciousness of their own abuse of them. Their indignation against forms has been excited by a painful consciousness of their own abuse of them. Their regarded as having been nearly an infidel. "Of these of causes of a rosser minds were content to be arrested and fettered down by the constraint of the consequence of the irritation in the bowels, or, which is more probable, of causes of a grosser minds were content to be arrested and fettered down by of heaven, and causing it to speak with angelic voices, the praises the symbol, while more spiritual natures pierced through it, or of God for ever? rather ascended by its aid to the reality. And this is the reason | Sixth. Seek for the immediate conversion of your scholars. why such natures, refined and elevated as they are, have an affec- Endeavour to lead them directly to "the Lamb of God, which tionate attachment to forms, while they are rejected by those who taketh away the sin of the world;" to him who has said, "Suffer really stand much more in need of them. Of this however it is little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such hopeless to persuade men who have become possessed with the is the kingdom of heaven." Consider how many children diefeeling above described; they view the form and the spirit as two Are your scholars prepared for that event? Many teachers have antagonist incompatible principles, which can only flourish upon witnesses of their fidelity, monuments of their faith and love, althe ruin and expulsion of each other.

Surely this view of the matter not only more satisfactorily Seventh. Visit your scholars at their homes. This will awaenjoined. For ourselves, at least, we wish to take higher ground; upon your instructions. and we are ready to concede to those who look with such suspicion could not breathe in so tainted an atmosphere without the Christian religion. I have made it the rule of my of placing a needless stumbling-block in the path of weaker breth- are associated. imbibing a portion of its contagion. Certain it is, life; and it is the ground of my future hopes. I have ren, did we merely consider it as a matter innocent and indifferent. Ninth. Pray for your scholars. Commit them often and fer-

and impressed his mind with scruples and objections that have seen that I was sometimes in the wrong; but I Educated persons may perhaps believe that they can dispense If you will thus go forth to the duties of this moral vineyard. did not err designedly. I have endeavoured in private with it, not so those who ought to be the object of our tenderest success will not be wanting, your reward cannot fail. "He that Let it be borne in mind, that these companions, as life to do all the good in my power, and never for a concern, the poor of Christ. What can be the result to them of goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless has been already stated, were not the gay and voluptuous, moment could indulge malicious or unjust designs upon the present system of disparaging all symbolical acts, even the come again rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."—Hubbard for with them we have seen he did not associate: but any person whatsoever.' At another time he said, 'I slender and constantly decreasing store which remains to us, but Winslow. perhaps as much evil may arise where no evil is looked must leave my soul in the same state it was before this to degrade and condemn that visible world in which the poor wholly live, instead of exalting and sanctifying, and making it the avenue to the world invisible? With this unbridged gulf between have been ruined by the one class as by the other; and "On the evening, when the symptoms of death came | the two, what can befal them but either to remain buried and of the latter the greater hope of amendment may be on, he said, 'I shall die; but it will not be your fault.' grovelling in things of sense, or, in their unaided abrupt aspirations

SCHOOL.

Sabbath schools have become important moral nurseries. The mined, in a great measure, by these institutions. "Son, go work

But how are you to do your duty to these scholars, unless you are pious? How will you realize the worth of their souls, unless you have felt the worth of your own? How can you speak of the earlier times had not, has virtues likewise, to which they were Saviour's love with that sincerity which moves the heart, unless strangers. But what shall we say? I fear there are few among that you ought not to be a teacher in the Sabbath School, unless | it is now, "have not so much been wanting to us, as we to them." you are a Christian; but it is certain that you ought to be a Yes, the charge is true, and we cannot deny it. Some of our in-Christian, in order to do your duty faithfully as a teacher.

travel has been made by many who have set out on it religious treatise with infinite pleasure and satisfaction. of man, and things both of sense and spirit the instruments of his immediate contact with a class of children and youth, in the most become a dead letter! Others again have fallen silently into disuae; for the enlargement and improvement of the mind; and The style is fine and clear; the arguments close, cogent, probation, it is in the close connection and interdependence of the interesting and important period of their lives; to impart to them law has grown obsolete, and custom has taken the place and gainthat too much of that laxity of religious principle, and and irresistible. May the Kings of kings, whose glorious two that the extreme arduousness of this probation principally the most valuable of all knowledge; to give to them their first and ed the force of law. And he that would tread in the paths, along licentiousness of conduct, which is the bane of our cause you have so well defended, reward your pious lies. Were man a purely rational and contemplative being, or deepest impressions of Divine truth; to mould their hearts and which many a saint, now with God, many a one, whose name and country, may be traced to imbibing continental habits, labours; and grant that I may be found worthy, through did his spiritual and sensitive life lie in distinct and separate form their characters for eternity; to become, as it were, their whose virtues all consent to revere, journeyed to his rest, cannot and imitating continental customs. The youth sent to the merits of Jesus Christ, to be an eye-witness of that regions, the task might be comparatively easy; not so when it is spiritual father; to place them as jewels in the crown of your retravel enters on very dangerous ground; snares and happiness which I doubt not he will bountifully bestow through the medium of sense that his spirit is to be trained and joicing, there to shine when all the wealth and splendour of the brethren, and, it may be, presumptuous in his own. temptations meet him at every step of his journey; and upon you. In the meantime, I shall never ccase elevated, and again, when it is by being so employed that his senses world shall have vanished away. If you can be instrumental of the would be too easy to trace a connexion between the troubles, \* See some excellent remarks on this subject, in sermon by Mr. are to be refined and spiritualized. And in this very point, in the moral good to one pupil, that individual may do good to others, by which our church is harassed from within and from without, harmonious training of our entire nature, were the ancient systems and they again to others; thus will the blessing go on accumula- and these declensions. Within, she is vexed-O shame that it

In order to render the duty pleasant and profitable to yourself,

Second. Have the lesson to be taught previously well studied

the great High Priest, the dead bodies of the martyrs as shrines | earth? How then ought you to do, when operating upon one

ready with the shining ones in heaven.

explains the vehement hostility to ceremonies displayed by the ken or increase parental interest in their behalf; it will also give Puritan party, but also affords a higher justification of the course you access to the hearts of irreligious parents, by which you may pursued by Churchmen than the cold plea of the indifference and become instrumental to their salvation. It will moreover serve lawfulness of such ceremonies, and therefore, their obligation when to secure the punctual and uniform attendance of your scholars

Eighth. Be faithful and constant in your attendance at the on the "imaginative" part of religion (most wrongly so called, if school, and also at the teachers' meeting. Let no slight excuse thereby is meant an excitement by means of the senses of feelings ever detain you. Your absence once will be an apology for the which have no foundation in truth, for it is in fact an elevation of absence of your pupils many times; your cheering presence at the the mind by such means to the apprehension of most substantial teachers' meeting will always encourage, your absence will always verities,) that we might be open to their censure—to the censure tend to discourage the whole company of teachers with which you

however, that the companions with which he associated erred and sinned; but have recented, and never indulged But we freely profess that we consider it of the greatest moment, vently to God. Remember your entire dependence upon his strengthened his prejudices against the Christian reli- any vicious habit. In politics and public life, I have as an integral and divinely-ordained portion of religion, which grace for any fruit of your labours. Consider the promises; begion; and if they did not succeed in making him an made public good the rule of ny conduct. I never gave cannot be neglected without grievous detriment; and on this the lieve them; take hold of them; be filled with the faith and power of the gospel.

#### THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE CHURCH AND THE DUTY OF HER MEMBERS.

Let her institutions be considered. Let the care be noticed after heavenly things, to overreach themselves, and fall back upon with which she would fain watch over her children, and guide them, superciliousness, which generally mark the philosophic he gave him his solemn benediction, and said, 'Be good, unhealthy self-contemplation and excitement? Would that modinfidel, which, while they render him an object of pity, be virtuous, my lord; you must come to this.' Thus ern religionists could in some degree realize this, and they would very baptism, she provides them with sponsors, who shall engage fail not at the same time to call forth feelings of disgust. he continued giving his dying benediction to all around be candid enough at least to bear with the earnestness of others if for their being brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; how she requires her ministers, by public catechising, to Lyttelton, Bart. of Hagley, in the county of Worcester, to the reception of divine truth—the pride of the small hopes, but these vanished in the evening; and he is small hopes, but these vanished in the evening; and he is small hopes, but these vanished in the evening; and he is small hopes, but these vanished in the evening; and he is small hopes, but these vanished in the evening; and he is small hopes, but these vanished in the evening; and he is small hopes, but these vanished in the evening; and he is small hopes, but these vanished in the evening; and he is small hopes, but these vanished in the evening; and he is small hopes, but these vanished in the evening; and he is small hopes, but these vanished in the evening is not a small hopes. continued dying, but with very much uneasiness, till or implied upon our own Reformation in this particular, nor is cation is not being neglected: how, in their more mature years, At the age of thirty-seven, Mr. Lyttelton appears to August 22, 1773, when, between seven and eight any opinion expressed as to whether each and every part of the she bids them to her daily service, and teaches them, as with ancient ritual that was discarded had become so inextricably linked one voice, to crave their Father's blessing upon themselves and he continued to pursue his studies with ardour, and to have many doubts removed, with error as to render its abolition unavoidable. Such an inquiry their country: how she has her days of Fast and of Festival, the testify his genius for poetry, by the publication of and many difficulties solved. A conversation with his the triumph of divine truth over the scepticism of the "Blenheim," and by composing the "Progress of Love." friend Mr. West, at Wickam, induced him to "search the natural heart. Such a triumph is eminently calculated, have acknowledged is the principle,—the principle of the spiritue on her weekly sabbaths, she calls them aside from their earthly Here he also sketched the plan of his "Persian Letters."

Having left Oxford when nineteen, he set out on the tour of Europe. On his arrival at Paris he became tour of Europe. On his arrival at Paris he became tour of Europe. On his arrival at Paris he became tour of Europe. On his arrival at Paris he became abundant proof that Lord Lyttelton's work has been ab acquainted with the Honorable Mr. Poyntz, the British after scruple disappeared; argument after argument was greatly blessed in awakening serious inquiry in the mind for them, not they too puerile and no longer needful for us; above souls shall be duly nourished, through the ministry of the Word Minister at Versailles; who was so much pleased and weighed; and, under the guidance and teaching of the of many deeply opposed to revelation. We are far from all, if we could persuade them affectionately to cherish and observe and of the Sacraments: how she has left no means untried, by struck with his abilities, that he invited him to his eternal Spirit, he was at length led to believe the maintaining that Lord Lyttelton's views of the grand those which our own Church still authorizes and enjoins, we which she may secure a succession of Pastors, both rightly ordered house, and employed him in several political negotiations, Gospel to be the revealed Word of God. Well would fundamental truths of the Gospel amongst us, after the model of apostolic times, and yet more, men of apostolic which he transacted in the most satisfactory manner.— it be, were infidels in general to follow the example, and no evidence that they were so: but God forbid that we and of the success of the efforts which may be made to evangelize faith, and apostolic piety; how, for the attainment of this end, she After remaining for a considerable time at Paris, he to imitate the candour, of Mr. Lyttelton. Most, almost should affirm that they were not. He is now brought and reclaim the neglected masses both of our rural and our town has her appointed days in which her people, humbling themselves proceeded to Lyons and Geneva, and thence departed all of them in fact, have never read the volume they under our notice, as one who, from a sceptic, was brought population, than we now entertain.—Soames' History of the whom they shall ordain, soundness of doctrine, and innocency of life, and how, throughout the whole of her solemn services of or-DIRECTIONS FOR THE TEACHER IN A SABBATH dination, she labours to shut up every avenue, by which unfaithful shepherds might steal into the fold; and how, with anxious and most earnest entreaty, she calls upon those who are about to be invested with the high stewardship of God's mysteries, to be men character and direction of coming generations are to be deter- of prayer, men mighty in the Scriptures, men of whom the spirit and temper both of themselves and of their households shall be sito day in my vineyard." It is your's to assist in moulding these lent but effectual persuasives to godliness of life. Let these her young minds for present usefulness, and everlasting glory. The institutions be considered, (and they are but a small portion of obligation is upon you; nor can you throw it off, or innocently what might be mentioned,) and who will deny that there are abunhours alternately between study and the society of men of distinguished observed as the water of life, will delight to roll away the stone from pardon,—than had he reached the highest summit of the water of life, will delight to roll away the stone from pardon,—than had he reached the highest summit of the water of life, will delight to roll away the stone from pardon,—than had he reached the highest summit of the water of life, will delight to roll away the stone from pardon,—than had he reached the highest summit of the water of life, will delight to roll away the stone from pardon,—than had he reached the highest summit of the water of life, will delight to roll away the stone from pardon,—than had he reached the highest summit of the water of life, will delight to roll away the stone from pardon,—than had he reached the highest summit of the water of life, will delight to roll away the stone from pardon,—than had he reached the highest summit of the water of life, will delight to roll away the stone from pardon,—than had he reached the highest summit of the water of life, will delight to roll away the stone from pardon,—than had he reached the highest summit of the water of life, will delight to roll away the stone from pardon,—than had he reached the highest summit of the water of life, will be all the water of life, will be all the water of life away the stone from pardon,—than had be reached the highest summit of the water of life away the stone from pardon,—than had be reached the highest summit of the water of life away the stone from pardon,—than had be reached the highest summit of the water of life away the stone from pardon,—than had be reached the highest summit of the water of life away the stone from pardon,—than had be reached the highest summit of life away the stone from pardon,—than had be reached the highest summit of life away the stone from pardon,—than had be reached the life away the stone from pardon,—than had be reached the life away the stone from pardon,—than had be reached the life ward the redemption of the world, or lie down under the sluggard's | dren to walk as faithfully in her precepts, as the Rechabites walkrebuke. Every young man ought, if possible, to be a teacher in ed in the precepts of their ancestor, she would not want a man to

And have her children thus walked in her precepts, and observed her ordinances? It may be our own age, if it has faults which the spirit of supplication at the throne of grace? I do not say of one who wrote when such language was far less applicable than stitutions are, indeed, still retained, and much cause have we for Now here is an opportunity for you to bring your mind into | thankfulness that they are. But how many others almost have

"striveth" with brother, and her enemies look on and triumph. And what wonder! How should there not be bickering and strife, and mutual crimination in that household, where her voice, whom bourhood, we may soon hope for an extension of its all ought to obey, is by so few duly regarded; - Without, she has borders. The services of the Rev. M. Boomer are eviamong her foes those who were nursed at her own bosom. And dently highly appreciated, and the fruits of his zealous men charge her with formality on the one hand, secularity and culture of this spiritual soil are already very apparent. time-serving on the other.

But let us not waste our energies in fruitless lamentations. That which is past we cannot recall. There are two duties before us. One, to humble ourselves for our declensions. And, oh! well it would be for our church, well would it be for the whole Christian world, if, laying aside our heart-burnings and our jealousies and our contentions, we would throw ourselves with all appears that the individuals alluded to had, in early life, lowliness and self-abasement before the footstool of our Common Father, and pray with daily and most earnest supplication, that all that profess to call themselves Christians may, at length, "be led iuto the way of truth, and hold the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life!"-Rev. Charles Heart-

## THE CHURCH.

## TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1840.

Our late advices from England have informed us of the important fact that the Royal Assent has been given of this point, to observe the use of an argument by one to the Bill for the disposal, and, as we trust, final settlement of the CLERGY RESERVES. It is not necessary for us to add another word upon the abstract merits of this question, far less to renew any complaint of the manner in which, from first to last, its discussion has been pursued; suffice it to say, that with all the disadvantages which, from the present mode of settlement, must arise to the Church, we rejoice unfeignedly that a settlement has been made, and that the hackneyed subject of the Reserves has been wrested from the ill-disposed and the designing as a theme for agitation and the disturbance of the public quiet. We are sensible that the present adjudication of the difficulty, -a difficulty which delay and postponement served only to render more formidable and inextricable, -has been the result of a compromise the rights of the Church were respected, or the best interests of society itself consulted. We are decidedly opposed to the principle of compromise, especially when lievers. Ordination at the hands of presbyters may, order to purchase a doubtful tranquillity: we are op- regularity and validity; but when traced up to an indiposed to it because it is erroneous and unjustifiable in concession only begets fresh and more extravagant de- therefore, manifestly a usurpation, the illusion is broken their rightful dues in order to procure to ourselves an because there is no safeguard for the unity of the Church, equivocal repose.

Less than the experience of a generation may suffice to prove how rashly the foes of the Church have acted, in a conscientious and uncompromising adherence to one in wresting from her hands the means of augmented established Scriptural and Apostolic mode of conferring usefulness, and in causing the distribution of this reli- authority to preach the Word, and administer the Sagious property in such a way as must seriously diminish | craments of our holy Religion. the result of spiritual good which, with a proper employment of it, it was so well calculated to achieve. Still we hope for the best; and we can undertake to affirm that ill-treated as the Church of England has been in | ing down and soliciting the blessing of the Bishop, upon the whole progress and issue of this controversy, neither this his first interview with him after his elevation to the her ministers nor her members will do aught that will Episcopate. There was something in this pleasing ocpermit it again to be an obstacle to religious concord currence which impressively recalled to mind the days and the public peace. The Church of England will of patriarchal simplicity, and which implied a delightful practicable, upon the general rule of payment in advance; accept the pittance that is accorded to her out of a recognition of the high and sacred character of an Overmagnificent property of which she believed herself the seer of the Church of God. None have been more rightful and only claimant; and, with the blessing of sorely tried than the Episcopalians of Scotland in the heaven, she will apply it faithfully to the spread of true | maintenance of their Apostolical principles; and none religion and to the inculcation of all those great principles which can alone render a people great or happy.

In the Debate in the House of Lords upon the final reading of the Bill, it was shewn by Lord Seaton that village had expressed their willingness to grant for that £25,000 per annum would be the utmost that could purpose, were inspected by the Bishop; and it is hoped ever be received by the Church of England as her share that not much time will be permitted to clapse before of this property, -a sum scarcely equal to the support | the foundation of a handso in perpetuity of one Bishop and one hundred and fifty edifice will there be laid. At present Divine Service is the preceding volumes ye remaining unpaid. parochial clergymen in a Province, of enormous extent held in the Township-Hall, in a room neatly and comand rapidly increasing population, which at this very moment requires nearly double the amount of that ecclesiastical establishment. To render the Church, there- and fifty persons. fore, efficient in this Province,-to bring its holy influence legitimately to bear upon the social and civil polity of the country, -to introduce its ministrations, in short, into all those parts where instruction communicated according to its doctrine and discipline is not only needed but anxiously solicited, the assistance of our generous brethren in England must still long be required in addition to all the aid that the zeal and energy of Colonial Churchmen can be expected to supply. As to the duty of the latter upon this point, we shall be better able to give it a definite notice, when we are made acquainted, as we hope soon to be, with the exact details of the Bill.

ago in the report of its progress through the House of Commons. These are, that the monies invested in Several individuals in the neighbourhood have contri-Eugland from the sale of one-fourth of the Reserves, buted largely to the erection of this sacred edifice, and authorized by Act of Parliament in 1827, shall be a most material addition to the funds employed in bringdivided betwixt the Churches of England and Scotland ing it to its present state of advancement was obtained, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and onethird to the latter; and that the whole of the unappropriated Lands, amounting probably to 1,800,000 acres. shall be sold and the proceeds divided into two equal parts,—one half to be given to the Churches of England and Scotland, in the same proportion as the monies already invested, and the remaining half to be distributed for religious, and, as we believe, for educational purposes also, at the discretion of the local Executive.

As we have said before, we cannot but regret the compromise which has led to so serious a deprivation of lawful revenue to the National Church of England; but we shall indulge in no useless repinings, and now that a settlement of the question has been definitively made, and energy which he can command.—A very large conwe shall feel it a duty to inculcate obedience to it as gregation, -beyond what there were seats to accommothe law of the land, and to render it as beneficial as possible for the objects intended. It is with all welldisposed persons a subject for congratulation that a topic of grievance has thus been removed; and most heartily do we hope and pray, that it will not soon be followed by another equally groundless and disquieting. If, however, the system of fabricating grievances,-often so profitable to the persons engaged in their manufacture,-is to be pursued, we trust that it will be met by no tame and ruinous conciliation, but by a prompt and determined resistance.

We resume to-day our brief account of the progress

throughout the Diocese. His Lordship arrived at Galt,-a thriving village. beautifully situated on the banks of the Grand River,on the evening of Friday the 11th of September, and on the following morning Divine Service was held and since a resident minister was stationed at this place, and but wish it the completest success. consequently to many of the inhabitants the services of The journal established at Caledonia is very neatly

Previous to the Confirmation, two persons of maturer age, - one of them a very influential individual in the neighbourhood,-received the Holy Sacrament of Baptism under circumstances which manifest as cheeringly the growth of sound Church principles, as they bear testimony to the advancement of practical piety. It received Baptism from the hands of some minister not episcopally ordained; but having arrived at the conviction, from reading and inquiry, that none but a person thus ordained has a valid commission to administer the Sacraments of the Christian Church, they felt a distrust of the efficacy of the ordinance as thus conferred, and expressed a strong desire for its regular and authorized communication. The Bishop was appealed to; and under the circumstances of doubt and distrust in the case, his Lordship administered Baptism in the conditional terms which the Rubric supplies, "If thou art not

already baptized, I baptize thee, &c." We were much pleased, in the course of the discussion have advanced some months ago ourselves,—that as the holders of an office under the Crown are not allowed to exercise its functions without a formal and legal delegation of the trust, and as without such a valid commission the acts which, in that capacity, they should venture to perform, would be illegal and pass for nothing, why is not the same rule strictly applicable to the tenure and exercise of a higher and holier commission? Why should spiritual functions be deemed valid and correct, which are discharged by persons not holding their office by an authority recognized in Scripture and sanctioned by the usages of the primitive Church? To stand out from the body of the people and assume the ministerial commission without the show of an authorized delegation, for the sake of peace, rather than of a conviction that can scarcely, in its effects, be worse than to accept it at the hands of a person who, originally, had no more power to confer it than any one of the multitude of bethere is the slightest sacrifice of toth and justice in from long and familiar use, have the appearance of vidual who received no authority to lay hands upon itself, and because this easiness of temper and facility of others and in whom the exercise of such authority was, mands, and in the end but increases the evil which it at once and the specious regularity is stripped in a mowas designed to correct. There is a most culpable ment of its influence.—We rejoice, we say, to see this selfishness, too, in this manner of proceeding, as shifting view of the subject thus anxiously considered; because upon posterity the inconveniences and misfortunes which there cannot be truth in all of the opposite forms of we are desirous to avoid ourselves,-robbing them of Christian government which we discern around us, and -no defence against the multiplication of sects and parties from the pride and perversity of men,-except

Antecedent to the Divine Service on this occasion we were struck with another pleasing incident, -an aged member of the Church, a Scottish Episcopalian, kneelcling to them with a purer and more fervent affection.

After Divine Service, various sites for the erection of a Church, which the principal proprietors of land in the those gentlemen, lay and clerical, who kindly act as me and capacious religious fortably fitted up for that purpose, but not capable, we prompt attention to a matter so important to us; and should think, of accommodating more than one hundred | we much regret that our appeals, couched as they uni-

From Galt his Lordship proceeded to Paris, through a beautiful and fertile country possessing some of the finest and most successful specimens of agricultural cultivation in the District. At Paris, -which is a very neat village on the right bank of the Grand River, and near its confluence with another stream of considerable size,-a handsome stone Church has been erected, the interior of which, although not finished, is temporarily fitted up for Divine Service, and during the summer season accommodates the congregation without inconvenience. The sum of £200 would probably suffice to render it complete for consecration; and it is trusted This Bill, we have reason to believe, remains in its that the spirit and liberality of the highly respectable principal features the same as was detailed some weeks | population with which Paris appears to be surrounded, will soon accomplish so good and desirable a work .we are informed, from friends and well-wishers in the mother country through the agency and exertions of Mrs. Capt. Dickson, a very zealous and useful member | commemorated by the Church! of our communion residing in the neighbourhood of this

The Missionary stationed at this spot, the Rev. W. Morse, labours, we regret to perceive, under the disadvantages of enfeebled health, impaired by a long exereise of ministerial duty in a tropical climate. He serves, however, the village of St. George, about ten miles distant, in conjunction with Paris, and appears to manifest a laudable anxiety to devote to the active and laborious work of an efficient colonial missionary all the strength date, assembled in the church at Paris, on this occa- Testimonial, and the Siquis attested in the ordinary sion of the visit of the Lord Bishop; the service having manner. fallen upon a Sunday, and the day being highly propitious. His Lordship preached, as usual; and after Divine Service, ten persons were confirmed.

From Paris his Lordship proceeded to Brantford; but our further remarks must be deferred until next week.

We have received several numbers of a weekly paper, entitled, "The Springs Mercury," published at Caledonia, in this Province, and, as the name of the journal denotes, at a spot which several distinguished physicians have pointed out as a resort for health, not inferior to of the Lord Bishop of Toronto on his westward route any Spa or watering-place on the Continent. To disseminate far and wide a knowledge of the peculiar properties and effects of these valuable Springs, and to draw public attention to all the capabilities of the place. as well as to promote the amusement and instruction of visitors, a weekly journal, conducted upon sound princifourteen persons were confirmed. It is but a few months ples, must be a very desirable adjunct, and we cannot

should be so!—with dissensions among her own children. Brother pects of our Zion in this quarter, however, are encourational management. The two of the archdeaconries of the diocese, under a plan to be approved by the Factorian and the factorial management. ging; and under the care of the active and judicious tone and respectability, however, of almost every news Missionary appointed to minister in Galt and its neigh- paper depends, in a good degree, upon the character and merit of its selections; and if amusement be chiefly the aim of the conductors of the Springs Mercury, the object intended has not been inadequately obtained .-We think, to be sure, that something more than amusement should, under such circumstances, be sought for; that the invalid who repairs to those fountains of health, should be reminded—we grant it, in gentle and persuasive terms-of that serious and only needful subject which a shattered condition of this frail tabernacle ought to bring with tenfold power to the heart. Or, if amuse ment be sought for, - and we would not urge its absolute rejection even from the becoming sobrieties of a place of rendezvous for the enfeebled, the diseased, and the dying, we should by all means recommend it to be scrupulously of that character which would never provoke a smile or a sneer at the expence of things sacred and

We should be uncandid if we did not express our surprise and regret at the insertion of one of the multiform fabrications of the idle and reckless fancies of the day, in the fourth number of that journal, entitled the "Death of a Pluralist." It may be-it cannot indeed be denied-that there have been individuals who, under a sacred garb, have evinced the awful worldlymindedness which is thus coarsely rebuked; but we of the persons soliciting Baptism, which we recollect to believe that these are not times when the introduction of such admonitory lessons are either seasonable or needful. In this country certainly, there is little of needful. In this country certainly, there is little of pertinency or propriety in their introduction; and we foresee no other result from the hideous tale in question, than to increase an irreverence, too strong and too common already, towards the dispensers of the sacred to the work above mentioned, he says in his letter to the work above mentioned, he says in his letter to the work above mentioned, he says in his letter to the work above mentioned, he says in his letter to the mereasing spread of Church principles anotaging the pertinency or propriety in their introduction; and we will undissembled grief "that their converts recently have been neither few nor of small importance, in point of influences and admits adverts to the increasing spread of Church principles anotaging the zero converts to the increasing spread of Church principles anotaging the zero converts and the zero converts recently have been neither few nor of small importance, in point of influences and increasing spread of Church principles anotaging the zero converts recently have been neither few nor of small importance, in point of influences and increasing spread of Church principles anotaging the zero converts recently have been neither few nor of small importance, in point of influences and increasing spread of Church principles anotaging the zero converts recently have been neither few nor of small importance, in point of influences and increasing spread of Church principles anotaging the zero converts and the zero converts recently have been neither few nor of small importance, in point of influences and increasing spread of Church principles and the zero converts and common already, towards the dispensers of the sacred things of religion, and to promote the outcry, causeless and loud enough even now, against the venerable Establishment of the Church of England. We can acquit the Editor of the Springs Mercury of any intention to encourage these baneful influences; but we would remind him, purely by way of caution, that the would remind him, purely by way of caution, that the public mind of France was prepared for the horrors of the writer, is founded the doctrine held by the Church the fearful Revolution, about the close of the last respecting the Division of the ministry, and we

same kindly spirit in which they are offered; and in the conviction which it gives us pleasure to cherish, that the for the advancement of the place whose interests it

We regret to be obliged to put our friends in England upon their guard with respect to an individual who assumes the name of Irving, and represents himself as a Clergyman of the Church in Upper Canada, and who has by this means imposed upon many. He was lately heard of, most disreputably, in the vicinity of Liverpool. There never has been, so far as we are aware, any gentleman of the name of Irving on our list

With the present number the first quarter of the fourth volume of "The Church" is completed; and we feel that we shall not be accounted presumptuous in this journal. The very leavy outlay which its publicacustomary services in this matter.

onvenience from the large amount of subscriptions on formly have been, in language at once earnest and courteous, should in so many cases have met with such indifferent success. As we cannot for a moment suspect any person of being indifferent to the obligation of discharging these dues where they exist, we must ascribe the apparent inattention with which, in some instances, our appeals have been received, to the hardness of the times, or to some other untoward event, which there may be every inclination but not the power to control. Of the importance, however, of a prompt and cordial attention to this matter, as far as we are concerned, they will be assured, when we inform them that upwards of £300 are still due to us on the last and preceding volumes of "The Church."

We beg to inform our readers that the introduction of the name of St. Jerome in the Calendar published on our fourth page last week, was owing entirely to an inadvertence in transcribing, which escaped notice in the correction of the proof. We mention this in case it

We are directed to state that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with the Divine permission, to hold an Ordination at Toronto on Sunday the 25th of October next, and that all Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to present themselves for examination not later than the morning of the Wednesday preceding. Deacons of a year's standing, we are directed to say, will be eligible for the Holy Order of Priest, if otherwise approved; and candidates for either of these degrees in the ministry

We are further authorized to state, that His Lordship intends to hold a Confirmation in St. James's Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday the 8th of November next, and that candidates for this rite are requested to give in their names to the Rev. H. J. Grasett without

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. W. Gladstone has forwarded £50 to the committee of the New Schools for the Sons of the Clergy, which we formerly mentioned as being in progress of establishment. Worksop Manor, in the county of Nottingham, has been thought of as a temporary residence for the establishment, have a fear the averaging residence for the page upon but we fear the extensive repairs required to be made upon the manor-house will be an obstacle not to be overcome.—

Birmingham Advertiser.

The act lately passed, having removed the suspension of filling up the canonries in the Chapter of Exeter, the chapter in the room of the late Dr. Fisher, and we have much gratification in announcing the election of the Rev. John Bartholomew to that dignity. There is another canonry vacant, that of the late dean, which by the provisions of the act is to be filled by annexing it to the Church have not yet become familiar. The pros- printed, and although of modest dimensions, manifests by the provisions of the act is to be filled by ammexing it to dragged for the remainder.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

This distinguished prelate, whose death we announced in great part of our impression of Saturday, died on Thursday ast at Broadstairs, after a short illness, at the advanced age f 72 years. The right rev. divine had not been in the best health some months; but during the whole of the late pariamentary session was able to attend in the House of Lords. As a scholar he had few equals. Early in his career, he became tutor to the sons of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, through the interest of whose family and connections, aided by his own talents, it is supposed much of his prosperity was owing. He was appointed first Principal of King's College, London, where his biblical knowledge and excellent superintendence of that seminary of learning were productive of the most beneficial effects. While holding that high and responsible office, he was earnest in his endeavours for its success, and untiring in promoting its exalted objects. From that station he was, in 1836, called to one still higher and more honoured, being then nominated Bishop of Chichester, succeeding Dr. Maltby, on the translation of the latter to the see of Durham. Though little more than three years have see of Durham. Though little more than three years have elapsed since Dr. Otter's appointment, numbers will remember his performance of its duties with affectionate regret and sincere respect for his superior character as a scholar and a Christian. The late Dr. William Otter was Senior Wrang-ler at Cambridge in 1790. He was a member of the Senate of the London University.

### PERCEVAL ON THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

The work of Mr. Perceval on the Apostolical Succession, is creating quite a sensation in Scotland. A correspondent of the Guardian, a paper devoted to the interests of the established religion of that country, while in the bitterness of his enmity he betrays a spirit wholly alien to that of the Gospel, adverte to the investigation. adverts to the increasing spread of Church principles through editor, "If you or some of your correspondents would expose the very plausible sophisms of that production, it would, I am convinced, do exceeding good service to many a be-wildered Churchman, and stay the increase of the enemies of the Gospel. The appendix containing a list of the descent of the English bishops, and by which the continuity of their line is attempted to be proved, has, I happen to know, staggered many among us." The cause of the hostility of century, by the jests of infidels at sacred things, and by the contempt and indignation which that ribaldry awoke against the ministers of religion.

We trust that our remarks will be received in the contempt and indignation of the ministery, and we are happy in the believe that the temper which he manifests,—and which, we are sorry to add, is shared by many of his denomination in this country,—has failed, as we trust it will ever fail, to engender a similar disposition on our part. If We trust that our remarks will be received in the there is any one among us, whose feeling towards the erring of those whom either schism or heresy has alienated, is of this character, who views him otherwise than as a brother conviction which it gives us pleasure to cherish, that the Springs Mercury will henceforward be guarded from these unprofitable attacks upon things revered and holy, we shall renew our best wishes for its prosperity, and for the advancement of the place whose interests it advocates. method is through man's ignorance or frailty set aside, the only course for true charity to take, is to mourn for the evil, without attempting to deny or palliate it; to pursue without deviation the way of truth which divine goodness has preserved to ourselves, and to avoid all these crude efforts at amalgamation, which, so long as the main point of separation remains untouched, can only tend to perpetuate the evil y would disguise, and to aggravate it by the succession of others still greater.—Banner of the Cross.

## Civil Intelligence.

## FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR ENGLISH FILES.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 26 .- Most of the Pacha's ships are in such a state, that, when they fire a salute, 10 men are instantly reminding our readers of the terms of subscription to employed in pumping out the water. The fleet took 13 days in ng from Beyrout to Alexandria. First, several of the ships this journal. The very leavy outlay which its publication demands, renders it necessary to insist, as far as practicable, upon the general rule of payment in advance; and it is hoped that, a so advanced a stage in the volume, the propriety of a rigid and conscientious compliance with this rule need not be very strongly urged. The Publisher will feel very much obliged by the earliest possible attention to this appeal on the part of our toxicated with Burgundy and Champagne. An Egyptian naval possible attention to this appeal on the part of our toxicated with Burgundy and Champagne. An Egyptian naval subscribers at large, and he will feel greatly indebted to war to attack them, the whole fleet would be ruined, for nobody knew what he ought to do; the confusion would therefore be ge-Agents for the paper, if they will afford him their neral. The ships, too, when the guns are fired with ball, let in so much water that it is impossible to pump it all out to keep them

For our own part, we see still sustaining very serious affoat.—Leipsic Allgemeine Zeitung.

That a war with France is now regarded by the organs of popery Papal See against the power and religion of Great Britain, is no the proposed arrangements were based on princil longer concealed. On the contrary, the fact is broadly stated and openly avowed. Nor is that engine to be directed against Great Britain alone. Far from it. It is to be made the lever for uprooting the Protestant faith in every state throughout the whole extent of Europe. In short, war and the Propagandist system are now announced as ready to go hand in hand.—Dublin

> STATE OF RELIGION IN IRELAND .-- A converted Roman Catholic priest, in a letter addressed to a clergyman at Durham, says:—"A movement in religion is at present in progress. The times are big with coming events. The Roman Catholic aristocracy are, almost to a man, disgusted with the conduct of their priests, and set little or no value on their ministry. This disgust extending itself among all classes, and will in all probability, with the spread of knowledge and reflection, at no distant period pervade the whole body. Many priests of late in various parts of the kingdom, urged by the force of truth, have openly protested against the errors and abuses of Popery, and declared in favour of the Gospel. Two priests of the name of Crotty (uncle and nephew) have, in conjunction, established an *Independent Catholic Congregation* in the town of Birr, in the King's County. In all the cities Roman Catholics flock in crowds to hear Protestant sermons—quite a novel thing; and both in town and country many people, who never before troubled themselves on the subject, advantage be taken of this critical state of things, the happiest results may be expected."

DISPATCH AT SHEERNESS DOCKYARD.—An order for precorrection of the proof. We mention this in case it should be thought we were designedly intruding new names into the calendar of holy men, who are solemnly commemorated by the Church!

DISPATCH AT SHEERESS DOCKYARD.—An order for preparing the Howe, first-rate, 120 guns, for sea, arrived on Thursday last. She was accordingly taken into the basin at half-past 12 o'clock, thence into one of the dry docks, with all her masts, guns, stores, and everything on board. The water was pumped out by the steam engines, she was blocked up, her bottom exained, and her copper repaired where necessary, and she was ready to go to sea the same evening. The following day (Friday) she was taken out of dock. Thus the whole process of docky, unlocking, cleansing, and examining the bottom, and repair-g the copper of a first-rate of 120 guns, with all standing, was impleted in the short space of 24 hours, and, had it been necessary, it might have been completed even in less time. - Times.

driving the piles" in this undertaking is proceeding rapidly .-The total number of feet from the entrance at Wapping to that n the Rotherhithe shore will be exactly 1300, when the tunnel s completed. The workmen, having reached the Middlesex side of the river, are now engaged in carrying the extent of the tunnel will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters as far as the Wharf-wall at Wapping, to reach which only 35 feet ore are required, and then the whole distance will be accomlished. The average number of feet which the men are able to nish in a week is three; therefore, there is every probability of the tunnel being completed in between three and four months rom this period. The whole of the premises which it was requisite to remove for the purpose of forming the entrance at Wapping have been pulled down; and the expenses attached to purchasing the property, which was very valuable, and remunerating the occupiers of the houses, will form no small items in the company's ccounts; as it is, however, the tunnel will be completed for less

than half a million of money.

A Modest Hero.—While the funeral car, with the remains of the victims of July, was passing along the Boulevards, a national guard reproved a man near him for not taking off his hat, as all around him had done .- "Sir," replied he, "I cannot do honour to myself. One of my legs is among the victims, and modesty forbids me to salute it." On looking down, the national modesty forbids me to salute it." guard saw that his interlocutor had a wooden leg.

Dreadful Loss of Life on the River Lea.—On Sun-

day afternoon a party, consisting of twelve or fifteen persons, engaged two boats of Mr. Weeks, of Lea-bridge, for the purpose of making an excursion on the river. After leaving the shore, and having proceeded scarcely a hundred yards, by some unfortunate accident the two boats came into collision, and the whole of the

SMITH, THE MURDERER OF MR. DUKE. - Alexander M'Glachan Smith, the Huddersfield murderer, who was acquitted on the ground of insanity, has been removed to Bethlehem Hospital. He still retains his murderous propensities, and since his confinement in the castle several weapons which he had manufactured have been fortunately discovered, and taken from him, or no doubt he would have used them in a premeditated attack upon the officers of the prison, who have excited his wrath by giving evidence of his sanity. We have seen these weapons, one of which was a nail, which he had extracted from a mop. It was about five inches long, and he had beat it out and ground it on the flags, so as to convert it into a sharp blade, with a remarkably fine point. The lower part he had wrapped round with list, to enable him the better to grasp his weapon. The other instruments found on him were manufactured from pieces of iron hooping, which he had ground down with considerable skill, so as to render them dangerous weapons in the hands of such a desperate character. Fortunately for the officers of the prison he is now removed from their custody .- Yorkshire Gaze

their custody.—Yorkshire Gazette.

Capt. Lovelace, of the 19th Regiment, has been appointed High Constable of the Suffolk rural police force, head quarters Bury St. Edmund's, with a salary of £500 per annum.

Dartmouth, the proposed packet station, is a town of great antiquity, and in the time of Edward III. was one of the chief contributors to the armament assembled before Calais. A considerable Newfoundland trade was, during a long period, carried on by its merchants, which is now lost to England. Its prosperity however, may be restored through the medium of steam-ships; indeed, its inhabitants have an hereditary claim for consideration from its having been the birth-place of Newcomen, who in 1705, took out the first patent for a steam-engine. Of its harbour no-thing need be said after the able report of the commissioners, and its proximity to Torbay renders it a most important and interest-ing maritime district, the scene of activity in the naval wars of

The Great Western railway was opened to the public between Bristol and Bath, on the 31st of August, amid the ringing bells, firing of cannon and other tokens of rejoicing. One of the trains did the distance, 12 miles, in 23 minutes.

The papers announce the death of the celebrated Professor Muller, of Gottingen. He died at Athens, of an illness brought on by too long exposure to the sun, while copying an inscription-

The English papers announce the elevation of His Excellency the Governor General to the Peerage, under the title of Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, and of Toronto,

### STATE OF IRELAND.

ARMED PARTIES .- About the hour of nine on the evening of Sunday (11) last, 13 or 14 armed men went to the residence of a respectable farmer named John Cuddy, of Curragheen, within two miles of this town. Six of the party entered the house and beat Cuddy in a most brutal manner; having leaped upon his body, and kicked him violently on the head, they presented and snapped their guns at him several times, some of which missed fire, and others have a present the statement of these hardwards are the statement. others burned priming; but in order to succeed in their barbarous others burned priming; but in order to succeed in their barbarous intentions they lit a "wisp," and endeavoured, by applying it to the pans, to make the arms explode, which providentially failed. On their departure they told him "he suffered that for having prosecuted Cain." It appears that at the last assizes Cuddy prosecuted a fellow named Cain for fracturing his skull with a stone while on his way home from Nenagh, and for this offence against the dictates (we presume) of "The Secondom" an unofthe dictates (we presume) of "The Sons of Freedom," an unof-fending man is to be butchered under his own roof, and before the face of his family! There is no doubt that they would have murdered the wretched man (who has been in a very delicate state of health for some months past) were it not for his wife, who threw herself over him, and sheltered him from many of the deadly at-

On Wednesday, the 19th inst, a poor man named Flannery, while making a ditch at Knockane, near Toomavara, was brutally assaulted by a follow you have tempts made on his life by this daring band of assassins. assaulted by a fellow named Whelan, who with a shovel gave him a blow which shattered his arm. Informations have been taken

On last Thursday night several shots were fired in the neighourhood of Foylenamuck, close to the residence of Thomas But-

ler, the Marquis of Ormond's care-taker.

As Mr. John Marshall, of Garton, in the county of Donegal was proceeding to meeting, he was fired at by a ruffian who had screened himself in a limekiln, and narrowly escaped, as some of the slugs with which the firelock was loaded lodged in his shoulder and arm. Mr. Marshall's servant went in pursuit of the fellow, who, it is said was descend in the pursuit of the fellow, who, it is said was descend in the state of the said was descend in the low, who, it is said, was dressed in woman's clothes, when he turned round and told his pursuer that if he would not desist he would shoot him, but that he did not wish to injure him, his object being to shoot his master, toward whom he applied some offensive epithets.

### TREATY OF LONDON OF THE 15TH JULY. From the St. James's Chronicle.

The Morning Post renders a useful and most seasonable public service in publishing a letter of Lord Palmerston, addressed to M. Guizot, and bearing the date of the 15th of July. The substantial truth is thus given to the public, and it cannot fail of its proper effect either in France or England. It is manifest, from Lord Palmerston's statement, that so far from France being contemptuously neglected in the programming of the property of the programming of the public of the pu the negociation upon the Egyptian and Syrian question, as M. Thiers and his journals have assumed to say, France was invited, and even importuned, to take part in the proposed arrangements. It is no lead and this invitation posed arrangements. It is no less clear that this invitation and this importunity were not employed in an adverse or insulting spirit; for Lord Palmerston distinctly asserts that gested by the French Ambassador at London himself. question is thus cleared of every thing that can affect the point of honour. Nothing more could be done than was done to show respect to the French nation and its government. Everything was done, the French require ment. Everything was done that France could require-unless she claims to compel Europe not merely to adopt her more deliberate views, but to follow all the capricious changes in her government; for, as we have said, they are views originally and deliberately proposed by France herself that the Five Powers have embodied in the late treaty. But the question of the point of honour being thus satisfactorial factorily set at rest, what apology remains for the war cry of M. Thiers and his journals—the virtues or the rights of Mehemet Ali? Let M. Lamartine speak of his virtues—his rights are the rights of an approximation of the points. rights are the rights of an usurper, a tyrant, and an oppressor. Well, then, the value of his alliance to France? How hong could France count upon his alliance after he should have established himself as the despot of Syria? Not one mouth England and if the despot of Syria? month. England could, if she would, buy him to her service, in less than the time; and if the moral principle can ever be safely despised in political arrangements—which experience happily proves it cannot be—it were clearly the interest of England to buy him. The price would cost us nothing—it would be merely a treaty of alliance; but to the Egyptians it would be inestimably precious, England having, more than any other nation, the power to aid or to injure him. But though the Egyptian alliance would cost us nothing, the facilities it could afford to a direct intercourse with Latie more than any other nation. with India must give it great value. Setting justice on one side, the natural alliance—the alliance guaranteed by reciprocal interests—is between England and Egypt; and should Every the should France, by her successful interposition, remove question of justice, the natural alliance would form itself.

There is no one consideration of honour, duty, or policy to justify the line threatened to be taken by M. Thiers.

But though there is no one consideration of honour, duty, or policy to justify the line threatened to be taken by M. Thiers, the But though there is no national consideration to justify the conduct of the Library residual consideration to justify the conduct of the Liberal minister, there may be con of another kind to account for it. The Paris Presse suggests some of them. "Those," says that journal, "who "circulate false reports on the Stock Exchange for the pur" pose of influencing the price of the pur are less pose of influencing the price of the public funds, are less guilty than those who have made use of the government information to realise immense sums by time bargains. public functionary, whose name is in every one's mouth, received from a stockbroker a sum of 1,164,000 francs 46, bargains." The Presse adds, that the father-in-law of M. Thiers had left Paris in consequence of the severe observa-tions applied to him by a member of the Chamber of Depu-M. Thiers threatens to prosecute the Presse; but what will be gain by a ways and the prosecute the Presse; but what will be gain by a ways and the presse; but what will be gain by a ways and the presse; but what will be gain by a ways and the presse; but what will be gain by a ways and the presse; but what will be gain by a ways and the presser is the presser in t he gain by a prosecution? If all his late bravado has been, he gain by a prosecution? If all his late bravado has been, as is surmised, but a contrivance in aid of a great swindle, every one must be aware that he could so arrange his measures as to evade a legal proof of his guilt. Let M. Thiers do this, and he will do something. Let him show by what legitimate means he has become enormously rich as he is said to be, from being but a few years since in a state of abject destitution (his brother was lately employed to collect sous at an octroi, or toll-house, if he is not still in that dignified occupation)—let M. Thiers do this, and he will remove one strong presumption against the cleanness of his hands; but strong presumption against the cleanness of his hands; but even after this is done, he will have to explain the late alarm upon some hypothesis are the strong presumption of the strong process of th

alarm upon some hypothesis more compatible with his personal integrity than any which has as yet suggested itself.

The letter which has called for our remarks concludes with the respectful expression of a hope that, though France withholds her material aid in the adjustment of the affairs of the East, she will not refuse to exercise her moral influence the East, she will not refuse to exercise her moral influence with the Pacha. According to the latest accounts this hope has been in some measure realised, and the French government has advised and the French government has advised and the French government has advised as a some measure realised, and the French government has advised as a some measure realised, and the French government has advised as a some measure realised, and the French government has advised as a some measure realised, and the French government has advised as a some measure realised, and the French government has advised as a some measure realised, and the French government has advised as a some measure realised, and the French government has a some measure realised, and the French government has a some measure realised, and the French government has a some measure realised, and the French government has a some measure realised, and the French government has a some measure realised, and the French government has a some measure realised, and the French government has a some measure realised, and the French government has a some measure realised, and the French government has a some measure realised, and the French government has a some measure realised and the French government has a some measure realised and the French government has a some measure realised and the first form of the source of t

deal with this offence? As yet, we see they pass it quietly over. They are too busy in discussing the military capabilities of the Syrian and Egyptian coast, to entertain a question deeply affecting the honour of France. They may, however, spare themselves the labour of military disquisitions when Franced chall go to war in earnest she will tion; when England shall go to war in earnest, she will place herself under the direction of a prudent and energetic government, and, as vigour is prudence, she will act with vigour. Alexandria would be as easily taken as Algiers, and more easily retained.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

From the Standard. "My countrymen," said Sir Walter Scott, in one of Mala-Any countrymen," said Sir Walter Scott, in one of Malagrowther's letters, "are naturally disposed to speculate; beware how you force them to become speculators in politics." The warning was, like all the suggestions of the great man who pronounced it, founded in true wisdom.

It is a great misfortune to a country when politics become a principal pursuit with its acceptance of the protection.

principal pursuit with its people, and the matter is of course worse when politics are their only pursuit. We regret to be compelled to say that this seems to be too much the case with our French neighbours at the present moment. They seem laying all the more humble studies aside just now, to think of nothing but a new distribution of the several states of the world, reserving of course to France at least its due proportion of profit by the proposed arrangements. This is not unnatural. The revolution and its concomitants have left this bad legacy to the French people—the conviction, namely, that activity in public affairs holds out at home the surest road to wealth and honour, and that France, when she takes up arms, is certain to conquer. The millions who have failed in their schemes of political ambition are forgotten, as, in the case of lotteries, people think only of the one £20,000 prize, and overlook the 50,000 blanks; and men will not be taught to believe that a long course of uninterrupted success may bring, and in some cases (of which the Revolution war was one) must bring, defeat and ruin as its inevitable result. Few men, and last of all Frenchmen, are easily prevailed upon to take the sober view of things, and that is, that politics, though a necessity, are in truth, per se, profitable neither to individuals nor to nations; and that the surest way for either to thrive, or to promote the general happiness, is to have as little as possible to do with them; in short that the Conservative principle, the principle which limits political action to the defence of invaded rights, or the preservation of useful or innocent institutions wantonly attacked, must be recognised by men and nations as their rule, or society cannot be held together. This principle once adopted, there would be little speculation in politics either by citizens or by governments, and our race would advance in a course of mutual good feeling and progressive improvement. This principle appears, however, not to have approached in France to that ascendancy to which it is entitled and their contractions. entitled, and to which we see it happily approximating in this country, and the most vexatious part of the affair is, that our urs will insist upon drawing our portrait from what they see of their own features—of course heightening their anger a jealousy by every glance they take at the reflected picture. T Presse, for example, has a long article in its number of Monday, in which it does not scruple to say, that all that has been done in

tion of the views that we have offered:—
"England saw the future state of commercial and manufacturing prosperity which peace prepared for France; England made her calculation, and between two rivals, France and Russia, she chose for her ally the one she had least to fear. It is thus we must explain the success of the Brunow negociations, and the signing of the treaty of London. This treaty draws still closer between England and Austria the bonds which formerly united them; and of two things, one must result-France will either confine herself to protesting against the treaty, or she will oppose it by force of arms. In the first case, the power of France receives, morally, a check; in the second, a war breaks out; but France, obliged to contend alone against Four Fowers, will have to make sacrifices and efforts to which the parties to the quadruple alliance may expect to be in an infinitely less degree exposed. England has fully considered the two cases; she has calculated what war would cost and what it would bring her, and has no longer hesitated. She has said to Russia, 'I adhere to your propositions.' She has said to Austria and Prussia, 'What have you to fear from France if I separate myself from her? France has a regular government and institutions, and she knows that a propaganda without would bring anarchy within. She will not run the risk of losing Algiers, which has already cost her half a milliard, in order to assure to the Viceroy of Egypt the hereditary possession of Syria; she will not dare to run the risk of a war, and you in this case will profit by her peace. You cannot, besides, remain neuter, or balance between monarchical Europe and a democratic power, which does not cease to remember with bitterness of spirit the sacrifices imposed upon her by the treaties to 1815, which she has only respected so long in order to be able to break them hereafter with more certainty. Can you, then, be so imprudent as to leave her the choice of the moment?

the Eastern question has been done solely with a view to injure and humble France. But let us make a few extracts in illustra-

"The question thus laid down ceased to be Egyptian, and became entirely French; the East appeared only in a secondary point of view—the West appeared exclusively in the first—the hereditary possession of Syria became only a point in the distant space. Any other minister than M. Thiers, less confident of his own powers, less infatuated about the English alliance, lest disduced in the projects of the projects of lainful of Austria and Prussia, better informed of the projects of Russia, would not have waited until England had broken with him to break with England. He would have taken the first step. This mode of reasoning may pass with those for whom it is

designed, but it will not go down with us in this country, who e an awkward habit of requiring to understand that which persuade us, and insist upon clear premises, clearly established, before allowing that we must acquiesce in a conclusion.

The first question which an Englishman would ask upon reading the formula of t

ing the foregoing is one which the writer has not condescended to anticipate, and which he would find it difficult to answer in a manner consistent with his argument, though upon the answer must rest the whole fabric of his reasoning. It is this, "Has England separated from France?" If an act of separation has been committed or threatened, is the commission, or threat, as the case may be, to be imputed to the former or to the latter? To solve this question is is only presserve to remember, that up to solve this question it is only necessary to remember, that up to the spring of this year—up, indeed, to the French ministry of the Ist of March, all the European powers were acting and consulting in perfect harmony as regards the Eastern arrangements. The accession of the Thiers Cabinet put an end to that harmony; and from this fact alone it is clear that the first movement of disunion came from France—that France took the initiative in whatever estrangement exists among the Powers. As to England, the utmost that can be said is, that she did not follow France in vassal submission; that she did not separate from the European family when France was pleased to do so. But for a line merely passive, and which may be adequately explained, upon the sound principle of the moral inertia that forbids to interrupt existing arrangements without a cause, it is quite unnecessary to account by all the remote considerations that the Presse has heaped together. These considerations, however, were they even properly introduced, are utterly false and preposterous. England, says the *Presse*, is jealous of the growing wealth and commerce of France. England, however, is not so blind or so absurd as to entertain any such jealousy. England knows well that as we have no rivalry in commercial to the contraction of the contr mercial pursuits, the wealth and commerce of France must, in part, promote the wealth and commerce of England. We wish m our hearts that France were twice as rich and twice as com mercial as she is, because we know that if peace be allowed to the nations we must largely participate in the improvement. impoverishment of France, which must follow a war, is one of the many reasons we have for deprecating hostilities. We do not forget how much England suffered in 1816, 1817, and 1818, by the poverty of the Continental nations. Then again, the Presse says that England chooses Russia for her ally, as having less to fear from that empire than from France. The Paris journalist here gives England credit for romantic magnanimity, for less than such magnanimity would make the reverse choice—would conciliate the alliance of the more formidable; and if resentment must be challenged, challenge the resentment of the party least to be feared. We must, however, disclaim this merit. In the only sense in which we can admit the application of the word fear to England, England has more to fear from Russia than from France, because Russia has the more opportunity of oppressing her weaker allies, more means of annoying her at little cost; but the injury of her allies, the annoyance of her commerce, and the disturb the peace of her colonies, are all that England can fear from France or from Russia, or from both together, though they range all Europe under the banner, and raise another Napoleon to lead them, as England has proved before now. But "the question has ceased to be Egyptian, and become entirely French." The Pacha and the Porte will, however, scarcely admit that they have ceased to have an interest in it—but this by the way. If the question has become entirely French, who made it so? Not the allies, for has become entirely French, who made it so? they invited France to co-operate with them. It is the government of France that has made the question entirely French, by a obtaining more. They were, however, put down, and obtaining more. process by which they can make a French question out of any ng-namely, by insisting that France shall dictate upon it. What follows may serve as a hint of the day-dreams with which some of the political speculators in France amuse themselves:—
"Either he would have said to Russia, 'What do you want?—

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other than cphemeral; we have common interests; we have no opposite ones. We wish sincerely and firmly for peace and order; our alliance will assure them indefinitely, and will give between us two the dominion of the world. We are quite aware that you have let words escape you with regard to us of an injurious tendency, but a great monarch has no personal sentiments that he cannot make a sacrifice of for the interest of the people over whom he reflection, and may have had a meaning other than that which has been attributed to them. However this may be, both Constantion took up a position within gun shot of the town.

nople and Alexandria want powerful protectors. You have Odessa and Sebastopol in the Black Sea; we have Marseilles and Algiers in the Mediterranean. Be you the protector of Turkey, and we will be the protectors of Egypt and Syria."

will be the protectors of Egypt and Syria."

We pass the disgusting immorality of this profligate proposition
—issuing, we suppose, from the closet of a late Prime Minister,

M. Molé, to point to its impudent folly.

"Both Alexandria and Constantinople want powerful protectors." Pray who threatens either with danger but the Powers

upon whom this notable arrangement would confer the protectorate? If Russia will forbear from molesting Turkey—if France, which has seized and retained Algiers in defiance of a solemn engagement, will keep hands off Egypt, then both are quite safe engagement, will keep hands off Egypt, then both are quite safe from all but one another, and the Powers of Europe can keep peace between them. What sort of protection is that which renders the threatened party to the guardianship of the object of his fears? This is, indeed, the reasoning of a highwayman. 'It is not safe for you to carry your purse and watch on this lonely road: you must give them to me; see, you are unarmed, and I have a good stout case of pistols to protect the property and to quiet your scruples." The Morning Chronicle, which has a very good reply to the manifesto of the Presse, alludes to this

famous scheme of the protectorates as follows:—
"We trust, however, that there is yet a sufficient regard for political morality in Europe to deter the governments from leviating from the only policy which can ensure the prosperity of nations, that which prescribes a sacred regard for the independence of all states, great or small. Dearly did Europe pay for the disregard of justice manifested in the partition of Poland. If the states which profited by that robbery have not the virtue to renounce their share of the spoil, let them not provoke Divine vengeance by fresh political crimes. We regret to see in the journals of our neighbours speculations calculated to familiarise the minds of men with a policy which would lay the foundation for incessant war and bloodshed; and we fear these wicked projects find but too much countenance among our neighbours.

We rejoice to have our acute contemporary thus far on the ad with us to the Conservative principle. We trust that it will road with us to the Conservative principle. soon see that the principle is not to be applied only in the external relations of states, but that it is as much a crime to plunder or degrade a class at home, protected by the known law, merely because we have the power to do so, as it is for a great state to absorb a small one upon no better pretext.

absorb a small one upon no better pretext.

The following is an exquisite specimen of the political morality and diplomatic logic of the Paris journalists:—

"But it will be said, 'You fail in your logic, as you were among the first to declare that it was the interest of France to support the pretensions of Mehemet Ali. Would you desire, then, that she should abandon them after having supported them?' To this objection the following is our answer:—Things are no longer in the same state as in 1838. At that period France had not affixed her signature to the diplomatic note of the 27th of July, 1839. At that time the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, which separated England and Russia by an impassable chasm, was still in existence; at that time the most perfect accord reigned between the three cabinets of Berlin, Paris, and Vienna. The conditions of the question, and the relations of France with her allies, are now changed. Considered separately, the interest which she then had to strengthen the power of Mehemet Ali has remained the same; but, relatively, this interest diminishes and when it is a question of putting it in the scale against the risk of the loss of Algiers and our colonies—against the danger and cost of a war which might dye with blood the ocean and the Mediter-

by the premises, and that the premises which resolve every thing nto convenience (expediency our sages call it) are detestable. If the Pacha of Egypt is morally entitled to the support of France, he is entitled to it under all circumstances and at all risks. This is the old political morality of England; and this it is which has made England what she is—more powerful, richer, and more honoured because she has ever dealt little with political casuistry and diplomatic refinements. We wish well to France, and there-fore we entreat our neighbours to consider well the reflections of Mr. Ephraim Jenkinson, in that sound manual of philosophy, "The Vicar of Wakefield." "I know not how it is," soliloquised Mr. Jenkinson, "I am a clever fellow, and have always been a clever fellow—and Mr. Flamborough is a clod and a blockhead, whom I have been in the habit of cheating at least once a-year for many years; yet he has been constantly growing richer and more respected, and I am here a prisoner, in danger of my neck."—People may be too clever for themselves as well as for the world; there is nothing more common—the fate of the Jesuits is a proof: and it is plain that ultra ingenuity has made considerable progress in the French press. There is, however, good sense in the con-cluding paragraph of the article to which we have referred:

short, as regards the fear shown by the ministry that England and Russia may abuse the treaty of London, in order to attack the integrity of the Ottoman empire, this fear appears to us chimerical; and even were it well founded, we would be but very slightly moved by it, for that day would see Austria and Prussia singlety more by it, no that any break the new alliance, separate themselves from England and Russia to unite with France against them, and form, under her glorious banner, the great confederation of the secondary states.'

## FRANCE.

THE WAR IN FRENCH AFRICA .- Advices from Algiers of the 23d inst. mention a sharp attack as having been made on Cherchell during the night of the 15th. The Arabs drove in the outposts and took a fortified marabout close to the Algiers gate of the place. This was afterward retaken by the French at the point of. the bayonet, and the Arabs were ultimately driven off with 80 killed and a great number wounded. A French gun boat in the bay fired on the assailants. The Arabs were commanded by the Bey of Medeah. The loss of the French was 18 killed and 12

## SPAIN.

Horrible accounts are given of the execution of 120 Carlists and a woman! who formed part of the Carlist garrison of the fort del Collado. The butchery began on the 12th of August, with the shooting of 27 officers and the woman, who had served as a

But the great attraction of this horrible scene was the famous Peinado, who to the last moment preserved a coolness and resolution almost superhuman. When the priest approached to prepare him for death, he repulsed him with rudeness, saying, 'It was such as you that have caused the loss of Spain. Had there been no monks, 1 should not have been here.' He then called been no monks, I should not have been here. He then called for a bottle of brandy, and having drunk two or three glasses, he threw the rest at the heads of those around him, saying, 'Now I am ready. Let them take care they do not miss me.' He delivered to a soldier the handkerchief he held, and knelt down, uttering to the last moment maledictions against those who were the season of his death. One of his heathers and alout sixty more cause of his death. One of his brothers, and about sixty more soldiers, were shot the day after. The Diario of Valencia announces that Don Marios Bancos, Governor of the fort, three corporals and twenty-seven soldiers, part of the prisoners taken at the Collado, were shot at Chelva on the 13th and 14th inst.

The only plea in justification of this cruelty is that the priso had been guilty of great excesses, plundering travellers, and acting

more like brigands than soldiers.

Advices from Barcelona of the 25th ult. state that on the 22d, when the Queens had reached within some distance of that har-bour, the French steamer *Tonnerre* and several other French vessels met their Majesties, and escorted them to Valencia. The sels met their Majesties, and escorted them to Valencia. The Court was to spend four or five days in that city, where General O'Donnell had fixed his head quarters, with a division of 14,000 men. General Espartero had proceeded to Martorell, a town situated eight leagues from Barcelona. At a council held by the Queen Regent with her ministers and General Espartero, a little before her degarture, her Majesty expressed a desire that the army should be reduced to 80,000 men, a force which the accordance. should be reduced to 80,000 men, a force which she considered fully adequate to maintain order in the kingdom. General Esparero, however, having observed that in the present situation European affairs, the effective force of the army should not be 130,000 men, his opinion had prevailed. It was reported that General Espartero, relying on the support of the English party, was aspiring to become co-Regent of the kingdom.

## LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the Steam-packet Great Western, which arrived at New York on Sunday last, at nair-past three o'clock in the afternoon, we have received eight days later intelligence from England, though not of a very important character. Serious disturbances had been excited in Paris by the tradesmen, who were dissatisfied with their wages, and raised commotions with the hope of their wages. They were, however, and the later of the same to Captain Sandom, his (Capt. D's) senior officer. This breach of etiquette, Captain Drew was led into from the letter being considered of a private nature.

This is the substance of what I have gathered: it is expected that the charges, with the finding of the Court, will be published in the papers to-morrow, or perhaps to-night. The decision of the Court appears to afford the highest satisfaction to all classes, civil, naval and military.—Correspondence of the Montreal Transfer at New York on Sunday last, at half-past three o'clock evil consequences avoided, by the decisive steps taken by the government. An insurrection, it is said, has broken out at Madrid, resulting from the formation of a new Ministry. The affairs of China have changed but England is your rival in Asia; your alliance with her cannot be little since the previous accounts. The cholera has appeared at Bombay. With respect to Egypt and Syria, Quebec Gazette. we select the following from the New York Commercial

The English consul instantly entered into communication with the commander of the British division; he did his utmost to frighten the inhabitants, and make them believe that

Board of Education, and Trustees in the Grammar Schools, for the said District of Wellington.

Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq., to be a Boundary Line Commissioner, the danger was imminent; in consequence it was soon asserted that the town was going to be bombarded. The consul sent his lady and household on board an English man of war, and the alarmed inhabitants fled in the greatest dis-

On the same day Commodore Napier wrote to the English consul, to inform him that he was going to demand the town be surrendered to him, as well as all the Turkish troops and that the arms should be restored to the Mountain. He begged him to make this known to the other consuls, in or-

der that they might take proper measures.
Soliman Pacha replied to the commodore's summons that
he would rather burn all the towns in Syria than give up an inch of ground; and that the admiral might bombard Beyut as soon as he pleased. It was therefore expected that the high sounding menaces would be executed; but it turned out to be pure bombast on the part of the commodore, in

the hope of intimidating Soliman Pacha.

Ibraham Pacha, on hearing of the apparition of the En-Ibraham Pacna, on hearing of the apparation of the English off Beyrout, left Malatia and came, with 15,000 men, to Zahle, distant but a few hours from Beyrout. In announcing his departure from the camp to Soliman Pacha, Ibrahim wrote to him—"I have no orders to give you. I Ibrahim wrote to him—"I have no orders to give you. I am well acquainted with your courage, and with your devotedness to all my family. I will merely observe to you that we have but a ditch to leap over, and beyond that ditch is repose." This letter coincides with the reply made by Mehemet Ali to Riffat Bey—" Words will never make Mehemet Ali circum weight he acquired." met Ali give up what he acquired by arms.'

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 26. This morning, at ten, the representatives of the four powers proceeded with Riffat Bey to the palace, to inform the Viceroy that the delay of ten days having expired they had orders to ask his reply. His highness did not await an interroga-tion; they were scarcely seated ere he said, "I know what you want; my answer is still the same; God will judge between us." On Riffat Bey's attempting to make some observation he was interrupted by the Viceroy, who said it was useless to add any thing. Colonel Hodges having made was useless to add any most confict though the arms a similar attempt, Mehemet Ali rose proudly and made a very significant gesture, implying his vexation at being teased in such a manner. The foreign agents withdrew

The news from Asia Minor and Anatolia, continues highly favourable to Mehemet Ali. The white population awaits but an order from his highness to take up arms; 10,000 soldiers have refused to obey the orders of the Sultan against

At this moment we have 40,000 men, and 20,000 more are expected; all our coasts are covered with cannon; we

reckon 550 pieces.

The last news from Constantinople is bad; general dissatisfaction prevails there, and insurrectional movements were expected. An expedition to Syria seemed to be a thing decided. It is to consist of 15,000 Turks, 2,000 Austrians, and 5,000 English; 5,000 regulars had been sent to Samsoun by the steamer to repress certain disturbances in Asia Minor. Orfa, Malatia, and Diarbekir were already in revolt. The troops of the line were mistrusted, and Euro-peans were publicly insulted.

A Malta letter states that Mr. Moore, the English consul

of a war which might decimate our population."

A Malta letter states that ML Moore, the many states and embarked in an English The conclusion is good, but the pity is that it is not supported at Beyrout, has struck his flag and embarked in an English vessel, but that several English merchants remain under the protection of the American flag

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17. M. de Pointois has at length received instructions from Paris; in consequence he has addressed a note to the Porte, in which he reproaches it with having concluded, to the exclusion of France, with the other great powers, a treaty nich fixes definitely the fate of the east. n his note, cannot but regret not having been consulted this injortant affair. It will give, as it ever does, proof on this occasion of its moderation and it will not oppose the possible blockade of Egypt and Syria. Still France will be forced to abandon its part of imple spectator the moment that a Russian fleet enters the Bosphorous, or a Russian fleet enters the Bosphorous fleet enters th army is employed in defence of the capital of the Ottoman empire.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 18. "Yesterday evening the our consuls went to prepare their note to the Viceroy, who, not expecting their visit, had gone after dinner to enjoy the breeze in his garden. The four gentlemen proceeded thither. M. de Laurin, Ausrian consul general, being the senior consul, spoke to his ighness. Mehemet Ali expressed his determination of eceding to no treaty which should deprive him of an inch of ground. Count de Medem, Russian consul general, having dwelt on the perils he would meet with in resisting such powerful opponents, the Pacha, with a smile, thanked him for his solicitude, saying, 'Make yourself easy! before I am ready to fall I know more than one great power that will be a smile, the solicitude of the solicitude o find itself still more awkward han I shall be. I am fully aware of the mission you are clarged with, and discussion is useless. My resolution is positive. Besides, you have no arms to go to war with me. The only arm you are entrusted with is the pen; write to me and I will answer you.' 'Very well,' replied the consuls, who took leave of the Viceroy, saying they would return either together or alone. will ever be welcome, said Meiemet Ali, ironically.

WARLIKE RESOURCES OF MEHEMET ALI.—A new levy of 20,000 men has just been decreed. M. Houssard, a French naval officer, has been ordered to visit the coast, an to erect batteries wherever a landing can be made. Three forts, one of which is armed with 100 cannon, have been raised on the plain where the French army land-

numerous artillery.

LOWER CANADA. His Excellency Lord Sydenhan arrived a little before ten clock on Thursday evening.—Mostreal Transcript, Sept. 26.

It was with no common feelings of regret that we learned the nouncement of the intention to mark, by a public reception of His Excellency Lord Sydenham, on his return from Upper Canada, those sentiments of confidence and esteem which unquestionably pervade the city of Mortreal. Nor was that regret likely to be diminished, by the cause which so unhappily imposed the necessity of that renouncement. It would appear that the Hon. Mr. M'Gill had communicated to His Lordship the feelings and intentions of the National Societies and the citizens, and that his letter reached the Governor while on board the Steamboat in the Rideau Canal, on the 22d instant, from whence, and under which date His Lordship replied, and the following extract has

"I feel greatly flattered and gratified by this proposal, and it is, therefore, with deep regret that I am compelled to decline availing myself of their kindness. But I have been seized with a severe fit of illness, which confines me to my couch, and it is uncertain the of liness, which to quit it, except to be carried on shore.— At all events, I have no hope of being able to appear in a public

ceremony for some days.

"I shall be much obliged to you, therefore, if you will take some means of publicly informing the inhabitants, who are disposed to confer this honour upon me, of my inability to accept it; and of assuring them, at the same time, of the gratitude I feel for

We have thought it right to re-publish this extract, which We have thought to figure to re-publish this extract, which appeared in Thursday's Gazette, in order that a right understanding may moderate public disappointment and prevent our citizens from confounding inability with disinclination. His Lordship expresses himself as grateful for the honour intended, which we must therefore hope is only postponed.—Ib.

Captain Drew.—The Court Martial on Captain Drew ter-

minated to-day at 1, p.m.; a gun from the Vestal, and the hauling down the Union Jack from the peak, signalised the dissolution of the Court. The sentence was immediately made known; it amounts to a full and honorable acquittal, for the gallant officer amounts to a full and nonorable acquittal, for the gallant omeer was acquitted on all the Original and Admiralty charges, and was slightly admonished upon two charges since preferred against him, viz: for refusing to receive and take charge of a sum of money drawn for the public service by Lieut. Clarke; and secondly, for having addressed a letter on matters connected with the public service, to Major General Sir George Arthur, without communisary of the same to Constant his (Cant. Pis) cating a copy of the same to Captain Sandom, his (Capt. D's)

The Unicorn, Captain Douglas, will leave for Pictou and The Unicorn, Captain Bouglas, will leave for Fields and Halifax on Tuesday, the 29th instant, with the mail to go by the Britannia. We understand that the Unicorn, on her return with the mail by the Caledonia, which was to leave Liverpool on the 19th instant, will bring up the 23d Regiment, (Welsh Fusileers), for this province; they are to relieve the 66th Regiment.—

for the District of the Chargeon, and Robert Alling, of the same place, Esq., Clerk of the District Court. Also, the Rev. Arthur Palmer, the Rev. Alexander Gardener, George John Grange, William Thompson, and Robert Alling, Esquires, Members of the missioners on behalf of the said Church of England, and by the said Commissioners on behalf of the said Church of Scotland.

for the District of Newcastle, in the room of Frederick P. Rubidge, Esq., who has resigned.

The connexion between the British and Canadian Wesleyan Methodists has been dissolved. The Rev. E. Ryerson has returned from England, and the Rev. M. Richey is expected soon.

### BRITISH CANADIAN LOYALTY.

From the Cobourg Star. Foreigners may appear, at first sight, equally as much attached to their institutions as the British, but in few cases does this apparent attachment prove in reality as fervent, and in most it is apparent autachances parent and evanescent, quite unlike that of the true Briton, which is real and durable. The enslaved Moslem may bow submissively to the tyrant who loads his arms with galling chains, but his obedience is elicited by fear; he may even kiss the hand of him who binds his mind in fetters, and degrades him from man into a servile slave, but this affection is unreal because compa The arrogant Chinese may laud to the skies their feeble polity, and pronounce it entirely free from defects; but, acquainte no other, they have neither the opportunity nor the wish to insti-tute a comparison between it and the government of any other nation; their ignorance is consequently a sufficient preventive of innovation, and they hug with delight the shackles that render them isolated beings, secluded from intercourse with the rest of the world. These two may be fairly cited as instances of the manner in which despotic administrations are supported; in some the people are afraid to think, in others they are not desirous to do so, and the same end is attained in both cases, though the means employed are essentially different. And now we come to the consideration of republican governments, with an example of which we can easily supply ourselves. The Yankee is in raptures with the perfection he conceives to exist in a republic, and is satisfied that liberty, and the absence of restraint on the popular will are synonimous; he thus cherishes the shadow of freedom when he feels confident he is possessing the reality. But the true British Canadian is like none of these; he is not, like the Turk, loyal solely because he dare not be otherwise; nor, like the son of onfucius, attached to his government because he is too ignorant detect its imperfections; nor, like the democrat, does he worship Reason and reject her most simple dictates, and believe the voci ferations of the rabble to be the voice of God! No! he stands as t were above them all, upon the summit of some alpine ascent, from which position he can view the different administrations in existence throughout the world, impartially scan their excellencies and enumerate their defects. He can thus learn from comparison with others, the superiority of his own unrivalled constitution which, to use the words of the polished Goldsmith, "is possessed of the strength of the British oak, and the flexibility of the bend-ng tamarisk."

But the proper foundation on which our loyalty should rest,

and which will impart to it a firmness that time itself will not take away, is the Word of God. The Briton should learn that subjection to the powers that be is his duty, as well as his interest, for until this lesson is deeply impressed on his mind, and regulates his practice, his fidelity will be produced by sublunary objects, and will necessarily fluctuate as they fluctuate. This convicti we are glad to say, is exercising more influence than formerly, but still it is less willingly and less generally cherished than it should be. The fate of Canada depends mainly on the adoption or rejection of this principle; the first will fasten in an indissoluble knot the tie that binds us to the Mother Country, while the second will as surely sever it, and leave us to become an appendage to the

Since writing our leading Editorial we have been kindly furnished by a friend with a copy of the Clergy Reserves Bill. insert it entire as a document of the greatest importance.]

### ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

An Act to provide for the Sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the Distribution of the Proceeds

[7th August, 1840.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the final disposition of Whereas it is expedient to provide for the final disposition of the lands called Clergy Reserves in Canada, and for the appropriation of the yearly income arising or to arise therefrom, for the Maintenance of Religion and the advancement of Christian Knowledge within the said Province; be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the Covernment. after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Province of Canada, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, and under such regulations as may be by him from time to time in Council established in that behalf, and approved by the Queen in Council, to sell, grant, alienate, and convey in simple all or any of the said Clergy Reserves: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as less, that the quantity of the and the whole exceed one hundred thousand acres, without the previous approbation in writing of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

II. And be it enacted, That the proceeds of all past sales of such Reserves which have been or shall be invested under the authority of an Act passed in the eighth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, intituled, An Act to authorize the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shall be subject to such orders as the Governor in Council shall make for investing, either in some public funds in the Province of Canada, secured on the consolidated fund of the said Province, or in the public funds of Great Britain and Ireland, the amount now funded in England, together with the proceeds hereafter to be received from the sales of all or any of the said been raised on the plain where the French army land-Aboukir and Bogax de Rosetta are defended by a

irst monies received therefrom.

III. And be it enacted, That the interest and dividends accruing upon such investments of the proceeds of all Clergy Reserves sold or to be sold, and also the interest to accrue upon sales of eredit of Clergy Reserves, and all rents arising from Clergy Reserves that have been or may be demised for any term of year shall be paid to the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, or such other person as shall be appointed to receive the public revenues of the said Province, and shall together form an annua freehings of the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and shall be paid by him from time to time in discharge of any warrant or warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act; (that is to say), in the rst place, to satisfy all such annual stipends and allowances as hrst place, to satisfy an sugar annual supernos and anowances as have been heretofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in Canada, and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged, during the natural lives or incumbencies of the parties now receiving the same: Provided always, that until the annual fund so to be created and deposited with the Receiver General shall suffice to meet the above-mentioned stipends and allowances, the same, or so much thereof as the said fund may be insufficient to meet, shall be defrayed out of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown in the Province of

IV. And be it enacted, That as soon as the said fund shall exceed the amount of the several stipends and allowances aforesaid, and subject always to the prior satisfaction and payment of the same, the said annual fund shall be appropriated as follows; (that is to say), the net interest and dividends accruing upon the investments of the proceeds of all sales of such Reserves sold or to be sold under the authority of the before-recited Act of the eighth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, shall be divided into three equal parts, of which two shall be appropriated to the Church of England and one to the Church of Scotland in Canada; and the net interest and dividends accruing upon the investments of the proceeds of all sales of such Reserves sold under the authority f this Act shall be divided into six equal parts, of which two sha be appropriated to the Church of England and one to the Church of Scotland in Canada: Provided always, that the amount of the before-mentioned stipends and allowances which shall be paid to and received by any Clergyman of either of the said Churches of England or Scotland shall be taken, as far as the same will go, as a part of the share accruing to each Church respectively by virtue of this Act; (that is to say), the stipends and allowances to any Clergyman of the Church of England as part of the share accruing to the Church of England, and the stipends and allowances t any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland as part of the share accruing to the said Church of Scotland, so that neither of the said Churches shall receive any further or other sum beyond such respective stipends and allowances until the proportion of the said annual fund allotted to them respectively in manner aforesaid shall exceed the annual amount of such stipends and allowance.

V. And be it enacted, That the share allotted and appropriated to each of the said Churches shall be expended for the supp maintenance of public worship and the propagation of religious knowledge, the share of the said Church of England being so expended under the authority of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and the share of the said Church of Scotland under the authority of a Board of nine Commissioners to be elected by the Synod or Synods of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, under such regulations as shall be from time to time established by the Governor of Canada, with the advice of his Executive Council.

VI. And be it enacted, That the share of each of the said Four English men of war, a frigate, and a steamer, under the command of Commodore Napier, escorting several transports, with 5000 Albanians on board, appeared in our road on the 14th. As soon as they had cast anchor they took up a position within gap shot of the common of the said appoint for the District Court. Also, the Rev. Arthur took up a position within gap shot of the cast anchor they are the Rev. Alexander to cast or the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said Province in favour of the Treasurer or other Officer who shall be paid by the Receiver General to the said appoint as a foresaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said Province in favour of the Treasurer or other Police who shall be paid by the Governor of Licenses appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants when the said Province in favour of th

VII. And be it enacted, That, subject to the foregoing Provi-Governor of Canada, with the advice of the Executive Council, for purposes of public worship and religious instruction in Canada. VIII. And be it enacted, that the Receiver General or other

person appointed as aforesaid to receive the Interest and Divi-dends accruing from the investment of the proceeds of all Clergy Reserves sold or to be sold shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January in every year, deliver to the Governor a Certificate in writing under his hand of the net amount which in that year will be applicable to the several Churches of England and Scotland out of the said Fund under the provisions of this Act; and whenever the sum mentioned in any such Certificate to be applicable to the Church of England in Upper Canada shall be less than seven thousand seven hundred pounds, or the sum mentioned in the Certificate to be applicable to the Church of Scotland in Up-per Canada shall be less than one thousand five hundred and eighty pounds, the deficiency in each case shall be made good out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall be charged thereupon at the quarter day next ensuing the receipt of such Certificate at the Treasury; and the Lord High Treasurer, or three or more Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be authorized by their warrant to direct the issue of the sums needed to supply such deficiency in the follow-ing manner; (that is to say,) such sum as shall be needed to supply the deficiency of the said sum of seven thousand seven hundred pounds to such person or persons as shall be appointed to receive the same by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and such sum as shall be needed to supply the deficiency of the said sum of one thousand five hundred and eighty pounds to such person or persons as shall be appointed to receive same by any writing under the hands of any three or more of the Commissioners under whose authority the share of the Church of Scotland is to be expended as aforesaid; and all sums so paid out of the Consolidated Fund shall be severally applied, under the authority of the said Society and of the last mentioned Commissioners respectively, for the support and maintenance of public worship and the propagation of religious knowledge in each of the said Churches in Canada.

IX. And be it enacted, That Accounts of the expenditure of

every sum of money so to be received out of the said annual Fund, or out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the said Churches of England and Scot-Britain and Ireland, by the said Churches of England and Seat-land, or by any other religious body or denomination of Christians respectively, under the authority of this Act, shall be, on or be-fore the twentieth day of July in each year, rendered to the Go-vernor of the said Province in Council; and that until such Accounts shall have been rendered, and the due and proper expendi-ture of the sum granted during any preceding year shall have been established to the satisfaction of the Governor of the said Province in Council, no other or further sum or proportion of the said annual Fund shall be paid or allowed to any or either of the Churches, religious bodies, or denominations of Christians failing, neglecting, or refusing to render such Account, or to verify the

same as aforesaid; and that copies of such Accounts shall annually be laid before the Legislature of the said Province.

X. And be it enacted, That whenever there shall appear to the Governor of the said Province in Council sufficient reason to apprehend that there has been any misapprehension or non-apprepriation of any sum or sums of money paid to any of the sai Churches, religious bodies, or denominations of Christians, out of the said annual Fund, or any neglect or abuse in the expenditure or management of any such sum or sums, upon direction for that purpose given by the Governor, it shall be lawful for the Attorney General to apply summarily, either by petition or informa-tion, to or in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, or to any one of the superior Courts of Record in Lower Canada, setting forth the nature of the abuse apprehended, and praying discovery, and relief in the premises, as the nature of the case may require.

XI. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of the

Act, so much of an Act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the Province, as relates to any reservations of land hereafter to be made in Upper Canada or Lower Canada for the support and mainte-

ance of a Protestant clergy, shall be repealed.

XII. And be it enacted, That in this Act the words "Province of Canada" shall be taken to mean the Province of Canada as constituted under an Act passed in this Session of Parliament, intituled An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada; and the word "Governor" shall be taken to mean and include the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province of Canada.

XIII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. THE Subscribers are receiving, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, 26th September, 1840.

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

Toronto, September 26, 1840.

A Master wanted for the Western District School. THE WESTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL having become vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Johnson, a MASTER is wanted to superintend the same. He will be required to teach the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and the usual branches of English Education. Every applicant for the above School will be examined, and must also produce testimonies as to his moral and religious character. The Trustees of the School request all applications to be made to Mr. Charles Eliot, of the Petite Côte, near Sandwich, on or before the 15th of November next.

18th September, 1840.

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

(Signed) W. M. WESTMACOTT. (Signed) FRANCIS LEWIS. Toronto, Upper Canada, 30th September, 1840.

WATERIOG HOUSE.

October 1, 1840.

October 1, 1840.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive during this month his supply of fancy and Staple Dry Goods, suited to the approaching season: Consisting of French and English Merinos, plain and figured Mousselline de Laines and Chalys, Hosiery, French Kid and Lace Gloves, Prints, 13-41 W. M. WESTMACOTT. THE undersigned begs to return thanks to his friends, and the public

HE undersigned begs to return transis of instruction and begated generally, for the favors conferred upon him while in the firm of Westmacorr & Lewis, and to inform them that (having withdrawn rom that firm) he is now about commencing business as a COMMISSION AGENT, and he flatters himself that, from the long experience he has add in business generally in the colonies, he will be enabled to afford attisfaction to those with whom he may have any transactions.

FRANCIS LEWIS. Toronto, 1st October, 1840.

\*\* Office, for the present, at Mr. Henry Rowsell's, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street. NOTICE.

# THE STEAMBOAT ST. GEORGE,

WILL leave this Port, during the remainder of the season—Mondays at 9 o'clock, A M. for Kingston, touching at Port Hope, Cobourg, and Oswego.

She will leave Kingston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, for Niagara, touching at Oswego, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton,
Toronto, Sept. 29, 1840.

NOTICE.

MRS. MACKAY, formerly of Limerick, Ireland, or Mr. GEORGE HARTRICK, formerly of Ross, Ireland, who have recently lived in Elizabeth township, near Brockville, and are now supposed to live in this neighborhood, will hear of a near relative, by addressing a letter F. M., Box 130, Post Office Toronto.

Editors will confer a favor by giving the above one insertion. MARRIED. On Saturday, the 12th instant, at Westridge, the residence of

John G. Vansittart, Esq., the lady's brother-in-law, by the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B.D., Rector of Woodstock, U.C., Grant Forrest, Esq., of Quebec, to Ellen, second daughter of J. Royse Yielding, Esq., late of Tarbert, County Kerry, Ireland. DIED.

On the 21st ult. in Cobourg, Henry John, infant son of Dr. Goldstone, aged 12 months.

On Sunday morning last, in the nineteenth year of her age, sincerely lamented by her family, Eliza, the third daughter of Mr. Charles Butler of Cobourg

At Cornwall, on Monday, the 13th instant, Margaret Amanda. third daughter of Captain S. Y. Chesley, aged five years and seven

On the 21st ult., Richard Newman Newman, infant son of Mr. A. C. Newman, of Lower Lachine.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Oct. 2:—
Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, rem. on acct. of Diocesan Press; Rev.
John Rothwell, rem., Mrs. Col. Brown, rem. in full vol. 4; A.
W. Kendrick, Esq. add. sub.; Norman Bethune Esq. rem. in full vol. 4; Jacob Corrigal Esq. rem.

The following have been received by the Editor :-A. Menzies, Esq. rem.; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. H. J. Grasett. RIVIGNUS is received. CLAUD HALCRO SOON.

### CHARACTER OF ROUSSEAU.

No man of his volatile age exhibits more amply the passing nature of popular fame than Rousseau. times were made for the eminence of profligacy. Rousseau shot up in that region of busy darkness like a firework, glittered for a moment with a lustre that fixed all eyes, and was extinguished with the rapidity of the firework. He had been charged with labouring to overthrow the French government: the charge erred, only in its not being universal. He laboured to overthrow all governments, for he laboured to overthrow all society. His whole life was a series of hostility against the peace of mankind. He assailed it in all its forms. In his "Emilius," he broke down the principles of filial obedience; in his "Nouvelle Heloise," he corrupted the union of husband and wife; in his "Contrat Social," he dissolved the allegiance of the subject to his King; in his "Confessions," he insulted all sense of religion by the blasphemy of invoking the Divine Being to be a witness of the deepest violation of his laws. By thus appealing to every evil propensity of man, he worshipped his only god-fame, and obtained for himself all the notoriety that belongs to violent partisanship on one side, and to the resentment of authority on the other. The leader who enlisted under his flag the whole profligacy of Europe, must become conspicuous; the victim who concentrated upon his head the wrath of all the great constituted interests of Europe, the priesthood the tribunals, and the cabinets, must become memorable even by the means employed in inflicting the scourge. This sinister renown was his grand object, and he sought persecution with the eagerness of a man seeking for the nutriment of his existence. He fled from land to land, delighted at the flashes of royal and religious wrath which followed him; and compounded with their keenness for their illustration. When they had at length died away, he became his own persecutor. He loved so inveterately to think himself an object of universal fear, that all his artifice was employed to prolong the semblance of persecution. He now fled where none followed. He saw visionary swords pursuing him to his pillow, and exclaimed against oppression, when even justice had forgotten him. At length artifice failed; he found that he could neither sting the continental governments into giving him the celebrity of a martyr, nor persuade mankind into the conviction that he was born to be hunted down by a conspiracy of kings. He had now no farther business in existence. He married his mistress, sent his foundlings to an hospital; made one desperate grasp at glory, by predicting the hour of his death; and shot himself to accomplish the prediction. The only epitaph upon his tomb should be, "Here lies the Slave of Vanity."

The life of Rousseau might be the history of the 18th century, for it touched upon all its features, religious, political, and literary. From his infancy he was wayward and insubordinate. At school he could learn nothing. Put to a trade, he was equally unmanageable. His see them again. He was nearly forgotten, when the father, a watchmaker, found him too unsteady for his own pursuit, and bound him to a solicitor. By this in the grounds of his chateau at Ermenonville. He master he was soon sent back for idleness. Exhibiting some turn for the arts, he was next bound to an engraver. 1777, he was found dead in his chamber, the victim of From him he ran away. But he was now a youth, and his own hand!—From Croly's Life of Burke. to return to the parental jurisdiction would have been too formidable an encroachment on his natural liberty. He became a rambler through the mountain country round the lake. When he was on the point of starving he threw himself into the hands of a Popish priest in Savoy, to whom he probably gave some hopes of his becoming a proselyte from the "Heresies of Calvin;" up, before his eyes, to man's estate, without at all yieldof his life, eight years of habitual licentiousness. Disgust lamentation of the prophet, "They have made their on both sides dissolved the connexion of the devotee faces harder than a rock; they have refused to return." common refuge of intelligence, poverty, and profligacy. his own salvation, the leading object of his wishes, at There, in 1743, some accidental influence made him last he fixed his heart on one remaining hope: it was secretary to the French Legation at Venice. But his this that when he came to die, and when his children. old temperament prevailed. He became restless, and softened by sorrow for a parent whom they loved, would assador's displeasure, and again returned to Paris. For a while he obtained a dying counsels—that at that solemn and impressive cannot long subsist together in the same breast. Where one is prescanty provision by copying music; but he was at length | moment God would give him strength to bear such a | dominant, it will assuredly expel the other. Vice, like other hato start upon the world. The question which he has testimony to the reality of religion, to the truth of its bits, commences from small leginnings; and only by almost immade so memorable was, in 1750, proposed by the Academy of Dijon: "Whether the re-establishment of but effect what all his living exhortations had failed to assimilate them to itself. But the stated recurrence of prayer the arts and sciences has contributed to purify morals?"

The circumstances of his essay on the subject are among the instances of the slight hinge on which the fortunes be blessed with what is called a triumphant death. He sown in our hearts by the wicked one from taking deep and efof individuals, and perhaps of nations, sometimes turn. came then, at the allotted time, to that dread hour which fectual root. By prayer of course I mean that fervour of the thing by it but a prize in Dijon. Write it for Paris—
for Europe." Rousseau remonstrated, but his adviser persevered. "Write truth, and you will soon be forlife a curse and a wonder to Europe.

his "Devin du Village," a little opera, whose Swiss airs reverse. This awful and distressing scene produced, delighted the Parisian audiences. He was now in the upon the minds of the survivors, the happiest effects .way to his predicted fortune; but his vanity again threw | They were struck with alarm at so unexpected a terminahim back. He wrote a pamphlet to prove to the French | tion of their father's earthly course. "If these things," amateurs that, from the nature of their language, they thought they, "are done in a green tree, what shall be obligatory, because it was a day on which the Apostles and early were incapable of vocal music! He soon found the done in the dry? If death be this King of terrors to Christians assembled themselves together. The passage in the hazard of returning to truth. The whole nation felt one who served God diligently and faithfully, as our Acts, independently of others, confirms this, where we read, the imputation as a mortal affront, and he was forced to father did, what will it be to us? If the righteous "Upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together fly beyond the frontiers. He took refuge in Geneva; scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the to break bread." Because also a distinguishing title hath been and as his faith was not firmer than his morality, he sinner appear?" Such was the substance of their given to it, as denoting its institution by Christ. St. John tells attempted to propitiate public opinion by renouncing mutual counsels and reflections. And such was the us in the Revelations, "that he was in the Spirit on the Lord's Poperv.

But he was at length to signalize himself by a production which combined all his talent and all his profligacy. Its groundwork was an event of his early life, in which, having basely abused the trust reposed in him as a tutor, he had been expelled the family with scorn and shame. This work was his "Julie, ou La Nouvelle Heloise." Diderot's advice had made a powerful impression. It never quitted him during his life. He prefaced his volumes by a declaration worthy of the highest flight of paradox; that the female who read a page of them was inevitably undone; that he looked upon it as a misfortune that the age no longer existed in which such works were the subject of public justice; and that every woman should, as an act of essential precaution, throw the book instantly into the fire. If Diderot knew mankind in general, Rousseau shewed, in this instance, that he knew the nature of French women well. The prohibition, the danger, and the romance, in one, formed a

The Nouvelle Heloise was instantly in every female hand increase of the new buildings, it had ceased to be the in France; it was universally adopted as the model of country, and was merely the outskirts of London. There

artifice more required by the innate deficiencies of a of ground behind it, which was dismissed with the name work of fame. This celebrated romance realizes the of a garden, one would have supposed that very scanty saying of a witty profligate of Versailles-"If it were and very homely indeed must have been this our not for the vice, it would be the dullest spot in the comparative opulence and luxury. But those who had would probably never have been endured. All higher real happiness consists, would have formed a very taste is as much revolted by it, as all higher morality. - | different judgment. They would have found a lively, The masculine effrontery of the heroine—the gross youthful, and accomplished society, blest with every and exaggeration, the cold treachery, and the dry for- united by a similarity of tastes, dispositions and affections, mality of the half-mendicant, half-pedagogue, who acts as well as by the strongest ties of blood. They would as the seducer; leave us only to be astonished at the have admired our lively, varied, and innocent pleasures; passages of French eloquence, and therefore eloquence | which was close to us; our winter evening occupations in no other land or language of earth; ostentatious ap- of drawing, while one of us read aloud some interesting peals to improbable emotions; laboured amplifications | book, or the oldest of my cousins played and sung to us of common-place thoughts, and overflowing raptures on with exquisite taste and expression; the little banquets skies and stars, winds and waters; and all those by a with which we celebrated the anniversary of my father's

shame of society, he was only the fitter to assist in its I cannot recollect the days, happily I may say the years, public ruin. The double apostate in religion, and the which thus passed away, without the most lively emocorrupter in morals, he was by instinct the Jacobin. - | tion. I love to transport myself in idea into our little He now turned from profligacy to politics, and showed parlour with its green paper, and the beautiful prints of that the change of subject had not diminished his venom. He published his "Social Contract," a work which de- Claude, Caracci, Raphael, and Corregio, with which its clared that freedom was incompatible with all govern- walls were elegantly adorned; and to call again to mind ments-but a Republic.

lish life; felt that the first attentions of curiosity and | Romilly. partisanship were passing away; unable to live without | \_\_\_ perpetual food for his vanity, invented a plot for his own assassination, and under cover of his imaginary peril, found an excuse for flying back to Paris once more .-But he had already exhausted his fame; other men had filled up his place, and the subterranean voices of war and revolution were too loud for the public to listen to the querulousness of a half-maniac of sixty, who had insulted every benefactor, and whose only enjoyment was that of continually exclaiming that he was betrayed by all. He now became domestic, and married his housekeeper! His five children by her, the man of sentiment had previously sent to the foundling hospital, never to eccentric Marquis Girardin gave him a place of refuge enjoyed this liberality but for a few months; in July,

## ANECDOTE OF A DYING FATHER.

A gentleman of sincere and ardent piety, was nevertheless entirely unsuccessful in the religious training of up, before his eyes, to man's estate, without at all yieldand the influence of twenty florins, completed his new ing to the impressions which he so strenuously laboured profession of faith at Turin. He again became a rambler, to make. Though they held their father in the highest was dismissed from various households, and again returned respect, they still resisted every endeavour and every to Savoy. He now adopted music, and remained at fond art by which he essayed to draw their hearts to Chamberry as a teacher, for the longest stationary period God; so that from day to day he had to take up the and the proselyte, and Rousseau went to Paris, the Foiled in every attempt at success in what was, next to be disposed to listen with peculiar rev Rousseau sketched a paper in the affirmative. He had awaits us all. But here also he experienced the utter spirit, and carnest and unrestrained communication to the Alat this time been employed in writing articles for the Encyclopédie. Diderot, its conductor, one day came God's most faithful and favoured servants, (and, perhaps, mechanical and cold recurrence to stated forms at stated seasons into the room while he was busied with the essay. He in this case, as a salutary contravention to his will, and may be dignified by the same appellation, but is much too weak took it up. "What is this?" he asked; "It is eloquent - check to his presumption), the sun of this much-tried an instrument to defend as against the assaults of the formidable nay, true; but it is foolish! You will never gain any- Christian went down in clouds. His disease apparently spiritual enemy with whom we have to contend. But we may gotten, perhaps never read; write paradox—startle old of this good man had, by an inscrutable Providence, the intervening period. It will indeed, after all, have many sins opinions - ridicule the past - flatter the present - be been clean cast out; and that on that death-bed he had both of omission and commission with which to reproach itself; sublime and absurd-leave the world in doubt, whether bid farewell to his cherished hopes for ever? Who as what human being will not? and the prayer of penitence will they should laugh at you, or fall down and worship at would not anticipate how such an exit of such a father have frequently to interchange and to combine with that of thanksyour feet, and you will make your fortune." He took must have strengthened his children in their unbelief; giving: still however the spiritual conflict will be maintained, and the subtle advice—threw his essay into the fire—pro- and led them to apply, in a spiritual, no less than in a with God's blessing, on more than even terms; and the triumph, duced a new one-won the prize at Dijon-became the natural sense, those remarkable expressions-"That though perhaps not immediate, will be secure. One thing at all talk of Paris - and from that moment commenced the which befalleth the sons of men, befalleth beasts; even events is certain: that if we reject this alternative, we must be showy, disturbed, and guilty publicity, which made his one thing befalleth them; as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea they all have one breath; so that a man hath He next devoted himself exclusively to the cultivation no pre-eminence above a beast?" But no. "God's must make our account to give ingress to sin to the exclusion of of his new popularity, and wrote for the French stage ways are not our ways." The result was altogether the people, and his God their God." And thus the prayer other questions, this has ever remained undoubted and undisturbed. abundantly granted in the spirit. And He who "chose all events that could affect the interests of a Christian worldthe weak things of the world to confound the things that could fill with the sublimest of its joys-that could awaken wisdem had anticipated, as a consummation to be captivity captive, bearing on his brow the crown of three victories From the Sequel to the Shunammite, by the Rev. H. immortality to light—who thus consummated his great work for

OF HIS YOUTH.

stimulant which the national curiosity found irresistible. house, still however at Marylebone; though, by the -Rev. F. J. Judkin.

manners, feelings, and language; and the author of a our whole family now resided throughout the year, what a soul through defective ingenuity in varying the method of atwork, infamous in all objects, was blazoned by all the had been our town-house being appropriated entirely to tack. If he cannot alarm by opposition, he will lull into security; voices of a volatile people, as the first writer of Europe! business. Our new house was in High Street, and, to where threatenings have been powerless, blandishments may be The artifice had thus achieved its purpose, and the judge from its external appearance, its narrow form, its effectual: but whatever the method of assault, if successfully rerecords of literature have never given an example of an two small windows on a floor, and the little square piece sisted, there is a time of belief that Jesus is the Son of God. We world." The new Heloise, if it were not for its guilt, mingled in our family, and had hearts to feel in what insensibility of the husband, and the mingled meanness enjoyment that an endearing home can afford; a society only bargaining perchance that he practises some of its underhand chances which give celebrity. It is true that it contains our summer rides and walks in the cheerful country, that He who said, "Commit thy ways unto the Lord," will keep nan whose only delight was in the lowest sensualities | wedding, and of the birth of every member of our happy of a life at war with every feeling of purity and nature. society; and the dances with which, in spite of the Having thus given his contribution to the private smallness of our rooms, we were frequently indulged.-Vivares, Bartolozzi, and Strange, from the pictures of the familiar and affectionate society of young and old The times were threatening, and the advocate of intermixed, which was gathered round the fire; and even rebellion could not expect to meet with impunity in the the Italian greyhound, the cat, and the spaniel, which days when kings were in peril. He was driven succes- lay in perfect harmony basking before it. I delight to ively from France and Switzerland-again stole into see the door open, that I may recognise the friendly Paris, where he fantastically assumed the disguise of an countenances of the servants, and, above all, of the old Armenian; and from France, in 1776, on the instigation nurse, to whom we were all endeared, because it was of his brother atheist Hume, came to England. Here while she attended my mother that her health had so he soon grew weary of the decencies required by Eng. much improved .- Memoirs of the Life of Sir Samuel

## The Garner.

GOD'S ALLOWANCE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFERENCES.

No doubt but God in the judgment which he passes upon men, nakes allowance for the difference of their constitutions; for He knows whereof we are made, and remembers of what dust it is .-He considers that every man's composition inclines him strongly, some to one, and some to another passion: and do we think that he expects the same kind of performances from both? This is making him a hard master inceed, and not content with what our talent will naturally produce. This is expecting interest from us, not according to our ability, but according to his arbitrary will .-Do we think, for instance, that he expects the same temper of mind, the same evenness, and steadiness of spirit from a sanguine man, as he does from the coldand phlegmatic? The Scripture examples do not tell us so. Ordo we think that he requires the same fervent zeal, and flights ofdevotion, from the phlegmatic, as he does from the warm and sanguine? The phlegmatic would be sorry to have it so. Though both are bound to struggle with their infirmities, yet nature willbe nature still, and make us sometimes apt to fall. And it is some excuse if we fall on the right side; I mean, that side to which our nature most inclines us: and that will not only be a good plea for obtaining our pardon, but will make us amends some other way. For if our constitution leads us to some certain ins, let us follow it a little farther, and it will equally incline us to some certain virtues; and if we weigh the one against the other, the balance of our nature will be even. But for men to cross heir constitution, and sin against the current of their nature, -for : phlegmatic man to be intemperate, or a sanguine man to be indeput, to have all the evil of our passions, and nothing of the god,-this is indeed an unpardonable thing .- Bishop Hickman.

## SIN AND DEVOTION INCOMPATIBLE.

This is a truth which cannot be impressed upon the mind of h too early, too frequently, or too forcibly, content with its opposite; and if we will not make the requisite effort to cherish a spirit of devotion to the exclusion of sin, we devotion .- Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth.

## REASONS FOR HALLOWING THE LORD'S DAY.

That we should keep this day holy to the LORD would appear effect produced upon the hearts and consciences of these day." Because too, that down from the Apostolical age its obyoung persons, that, though too late to gladden their servance has been the uniform practice of the church—that howfather's last hours on earth, "his people became their ever great the divisions, and violent the disputes of that church on which the Lord refused to answer in the letter, he Because it is very natural and very consistent that the greatest of which are mighty," was pleased to accomplish, by the the language of its proudest triumphs, should have its own day of withdrawal of succour and support, all that human commemoration; and that he who ascended up on high, leading attained by a victorious and triumphant death alone. over sin, over death, and over hell-who thus brought life and which he travailed through the agonies of the body, and through the agonies of the soul, being delivered for our offences, and raised SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY'S RECOLLECTIONS again for our justification—that He should thus have a dedicated day to the honour of his name, to the expression of our holy gratitude for his marvellous love-to the keeping of his ordinances-Upon receiving so large an accession to his fortune, to the assembling together of his people—and for the more immemy father removed out of his country lodgings into a diate propagation of his cause, and to the spreading of his glories.

THE WORLD OVERCOME.

The world is never wanting in versatility, and Satan never lost look at men who are engaged in all the bustle of commerce, or slaving day by day at a money-making occupation; we see them carried away by the lust of gain; they are tempted to push their speculations on the right hand and on the left; and we live in such an atmosphere of profit and loss that it is hard to preserve ourselves from the miasma of covetousness around us. Here we perceive a collision between the world and the Christian man of business. The world promises to sweep its wealth into his coffers, shuffling; but he will overcome by "believing that Jesus is the Son of God." He will keep his desires within proper and honest limits; and, believing that He who is divine will support him, and him in all his paths, he will maintain the most unwavering rectitude. It is not because a commercial trick would be certain to pass undetected that he would use it; and it is not because a dexterous innovation is sanctioned by the practice of others in his profession that he will introduce it into his own; for his faith for bids him to follow the multitude in doing evil. But, in such exigencies, it becomes his earnest desire to keep the balance true, and the ledger accurate; and the world is overcome in the shops, in the market, in the exchange; and faith wins the trophies of the victory asserted in our text (1 John v. 5) as much in the dealings of traffic as from the death-beds of saints.-Rev. H. Melvill.

#### RECREATIONS.

Recreation is a second creation when weariness hath almost annihilated one's spirits. It is the breathing of the soul, which otherwise would be stifled with continual business. We may trespass in them, if using such as are not forbidden by the lawyer, as against the statutes; physician, as against health; divine as against conscience.-Spoil not the morning (the quintessence of the day) in recreations. For sleep itself is a recreation; add not therefore sauce to sauce; and he cannot have properly any title to be refreshed, who was not first faint; pastime, like wine, is poison in the morning. It is then good husbandry to sow the head, which hath lain fallow all night, with some serious work. Chiefly intrench not on the Lord's day to use unlawful sports; this were to spare thine own flock, and to shear God's Lamb .- Let thy recreations be ingenious, and bear proportion with thine age. If thou sayest with St. Paul, "When I was a child, I did as a child," say also with him, "But when I became a man, I put away childish things." Wear also the child's coat, if thou usest his sports. Refresh that part of thy body which is most wearied. If thy life be sedentary, exercise thy body; if stirring and active, recreate thy mind. But take heed of cosening thy mind, in setting it to do a double task, under pretence of giving it a play-day, as in the labyrinth of chess, and other studious games. Choke not thy soul with immoderate pouring in of the cordial of pleasure. The creation lasted but six days of the first week; profane they, whose recreation lasts seven days every week; rather abridge thyself of thy lawful liberty therein, and then recreations shall both strengthen labour, and sweeten rest; and we may expect God's blessing and protection on us in following them, as well as in doing our work. As for those who will not take lawful pleasure, it is to be feared they will take unlawful pleasure, and by lacing themselves too hard grow awry on one side. - Fuller.

## GOD THE FOUNTAIN OF TRUE HONOR.

God is the fountain of honor, and the conduit by which he coneys it to the sons of men are virtuous and generous practices.-But as for us, who have more immediately and nearly devoted both our persons and concerns to his service, it were infinitely vain to expect it upon any other terms. Some indeed may promise themselves high matters from full revenues, stately palaces, court interests, and great dependencies. But that which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their profession, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges, bold and resolute in opposing seducers, and daring to look vice in the face, though never so potent and illustrious. And lastly, to be gentle courteous, and compassionate to all. These are our robes, and our maces, our escutcheons, and highest titles of honour; for by all these things God is honoured; who has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour derivable upon men, "that those who honour him, shall be honoured by him." - South.

## Advertisements.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, lie has opened the Bound Saloon, at the south-east Joining the Royal Saloon, at the south for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, & of Church Street, for SHAVIS Stocks, Collars, and every other labeled assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other in his line, will be kept on hand.

Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the

#### Toronto, September 17, 1840. 12-tf STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have always on hand a large and general assortment of PLAIN, FANCY, AND MISCELLANEOUS STATIONERY, asisting, among other articles, of—
COLIO POST, QUARTO POST, FOOLSCAP, POTT, AND
JTE PAPERS, of every description and quality, Quills, Black Leadncils, Slates, Slate-pencils, Ink, Ink-powders, Drawing Paper, Drawing
ncils, Cards, Wax, Wafers, Memorandum Books, Copy Books, &c. &c.
lch, as they import direct from the English and Scotch manufacturers,
by can supply to Merchants, Stationers, and others, on advantageous
ms.

Their stock of SCHOOL BOOKS is also extensive, having received rige supplies of those in general use in Canada, and published cheap litions of Murray's large Grammar, Murray's abridged do., Walkingame's Arithmetic, Manson's Primer, the Primer, by Peter Parley, jun., and the Canadian School Atlas, containing ten coloured maps.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every description for sale, or made ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

Montreal, September, 1840.

TENDERS will be received by the Committee of the House of Industry, for supplying the following articles, for the use of that Institution, viz:

FIRE WOOD, best quality, per cord.

MILK, per gallon.

WATER, per puncheon.

Tenders will be opened on Saturday, the 10th October, at 12 o'clock, at the House of Industry. Application, for further information, to Tenders will be opened on Saturday, the rotal Tenders will be opened on Saturday, the rotal at the House of Industry. Application, for further information, to JAMES CURRAN, Superintendent.

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

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS. FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving part of their Fall Importations, and they are advised of the arrival of several vessels at Quebec and Montreal, with large shipments on their account. They, therefore, beg to intimate to their correspondents and the trade generally, in Upper Canada, that by 10th proximo, (September), they will have on show a Sheaper, more varied, and more extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, than has ever before been offered in this Drovings, and as they have further shipments coming forward by most of

vince; and as they have further shipments coming forward by most of regular traders, to arrive this season, from the different ports of eat Britain, the extent and variety of their stock will be maintained ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Front Street, Toronto, U. C., } August 21, 1840.

I. B. & Co. beg to direct the attention of the trade of the Western part of the province, to the advertisement of their Hamilton firm—Buchanan, Harris & Co.,—who are importing very large stocks of Grocerus, Liquors, &c., besides an assortment of Dry Goods, equally extensive as their imports for Toronto.

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

TORONTO AXE FACTORY.

JOHN C. CHAMPION, CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES, Hospital Street, Toronto.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS Toronto, August 29, 1840.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE COLLEGE will RE-OPEN, after the Summer Vacation, of Thursday, October 1st.

JAMES DUFFY, Collector. U. C. College, September 22, 1840. Property The Editors of the following papers are requested to copy the above:—Neilson's Gazette, Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald and Gazette, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, London Gazette, Sandwich Herald, and Niagara Chronicle.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH, BY the Rev. Henry Caswall, price 12s. 6d. for Sale at Henry Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

BY Henry Rowsell, Toronto, CAMERON'S DIGEST, of cases determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, from Michaelmas Term, 10th George 1V, to Hilary Term, 3d Victoria. Price—10s.

## TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

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

Toronto, August 27, 1840.

NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES. E MBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present condition of Egypt and Palestine.

A few copies of the above work for sale, price 3s. 9d. each.

HENRY ROWSELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, King Street, Toronto.

## FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS.

Tamily And Individual Prayers, For Every Day
In The Week, by the Rev. James Thompson, Agent for the
British and Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories
in Montreal & Toronto, and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravely & Jackson.
These prayers are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book. 43—6m THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

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

The business of Mrs. CROMBIE'S Seminary will be resumed on the same day.

Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils.

M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S. Toronto, August 11, 1840.

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

follows:

Male Department—Tuesday, August 18t

Naturday, August 18t Female Department—Saturday, August 22d Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville. August 1, 1740.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half
Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the
Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several
Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.
The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the
rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by
the Local Boards.
The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth
day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,
(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,
Secretary,

DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-4f

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg. If by letter, post-paid.

January 1st, 1840.

#### REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. MPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED

AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110A, Kips Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

29.47

## VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED 75 TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other STOVES, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade.

110, King Street, Toronto.

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

ALEXANDER DIXON,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, RESPECTFULLY informs the gentry and public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and fashionable assortment of

SADDLERY GOODS. Equal in quality to any in the first houses in Britain, which he is resolved

t the lowest Cash prices, viz:—
adies' Saddles, improved pattern.
adies' Fancy Bridles of every description. anting Saddles, improved.
addle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.
sliver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whipsegreat variety.
Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness
Furniture, latest patterns.
Horae 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.

Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY AND FANCY STORE. NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

51-tf

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this city, and respectfully informs them, that he has received, direct from England, a well selected stock of articles in the

commencement in this city, and respectfully informs them, that he above line, partly consisting of:—

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

N.B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he cap manufacture Cutlery, Millard Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the country, and as good, if not superior, to any imported from Europe.

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

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London), King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

The Church

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