NUMBER 35.

Doetry.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

NO. IV.

I have not yet taken leave of the sweet Primrose; but before we hold another conversation together, I cannot refrain from touching again upon that general acclaim of universal nature to the existence and goodness of God. In the book of the sceptic "nought but single darkness can I find"—the darkness of a clouded winter night, without stars or moon. His arguments are sophisms. his reason a miserable phantasy that thinks

"The pillar'd firmament is rottenness, And earth's base built on stubble." To him the book of nature is a blank; or if any thing be written

n its pages, it is of miserable decay and hopeless death. But to the good man, the poet, and the Christian, how different s the scene! The opening Spring, with its unfolding leaves and bursting buds, which, to the gloomy doubter tells only of subsequent desolation and death in winter, to them proclaims the brilancy and beauty with which the pure spirit shall burst the cearments of the tomb. In animated nature he sees only the destroyng power of the beast or bird of prey-while they, in the beauty of the blossoms, in the lowing of the herds, and even in the fluttering of the painted insects, those

"gay creatures of the element, That in the colours of the rainbow live, And play in the plaited clouds," see and rejoice in the reliance of all nature upon the benevolent

As he thus loves all nature, ought we not to love one another?

This great truth has been beautifully unfolded by James Mont-COMMUNION OF SAINTS.

Free, yet in chains the mountains stand,

The valleys link'd run through the land; In fellowship the forests thrive, And streams from streams their strength derive.

The cattle graze in flocks and herds, In choirs and concerts sing the birds, Insects by millions ply the wing, And flowers in peaceful armies spring.

All nature's voice is harmony, All colours blend to form pure light; Why then should Christians not unite?

Thus to the Father prayed the Son, "One may they be as we are one, That I in them and Thou in me, They one with us may ever be."

Children of God, combine your bands, Brethren, in charity join hearts and hands, And pray—for so the Father willed—

That the Son's prayer may be fulfilled. Fulfilled in you-fulfilled in all That on the name of Jesus call,

Ye bind on earth, be bound above. While Montgomery thus held high communing with general nature, Mrs. Abdy has thus with equal beauty discovered mystic

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

The mystic science is not mine That eastern records teach, I cannot to each bud assign A sentiment and speech; Yet, when in yonder blossom'd dell I pass my lonely hours, Methinks my heart interprets well

breathing in the

The eloquence of flowers. Of life's first thoughtless years they tell, Dwelt in a lily's opening bell A rosebud's drooping leaf—

And feared the driving showers, Types of my girlhood's radiant days Were ye, sweet transient flowers. And sadder seenes ye bring to mind,

The moments ye renew
When first the woodbine's wreaths I twined, A loved one's grave to strew; On the cold turf I weeping spread My offering from the bowers, Ye seemed meet tribute to the dead, Pale, perishable flowers.

Yet speak ye not alone, fair band, Of changefulness and gloom, Ye tell me of God's gracious hand. That clothes you thus in bloom, And sends to soften and to calm A sinful world like ours,

As ye, fresh dewy flowers. And while your smiling ranks I view. In vivid colours drest,
My heart, with faith confirmed and true. Learns on the Lord to rest;

If He the lilies of the field With lavish glory dowers, Will He not greater bounties yield To me than to the flowers?

Still, still they speak-around my track, Some faded blossoms lie,
Another spring shall bring them back,
Yet bring them, but to die: But we forsake this world of strife,

To rise to nobler powers, And share those gifts of endless life, Withheld from earth's frail flowers. O may I bear your lessons hence,

Yours is the calm mute eloquence, That leads the thoughts to God And oft amid the great and wise, My heart shall seek these bowers, To commune with the flowers.

It is by the poetry of feeling and of flowers, that the most benighted heathens keep in memorial the traditions of the prophecies and Patriarchal belief in the most important announcements of the Christian Faith. They strew the graves of their friends with flowers, and they renew the beautiful and most poetical gift at frequent intervals, to shew, that though one flower, or one garland may fade, yet, that as nature enables them to renew the offering with blossoms of even greater beauty, so will the soul, though apparently lost and decayed, yet revive again and in greater perfection. This fine allegory is so interwoven with the poetry and feelings of all nations, that you can hardly read any thing about flowers without meeting with it. One very eloquent example I shall give in the following extract of some verses by Frederick Ruckert, translated from the German:

THE DYING FLOWER.

"Have hope; why should'st thou not?-the trees Have hope, and not in vain, Stripped by the rough unfriendly breeze, Thou too, within whose secret bud Shalt wait till Spring revive thy blood,

And renovate thy green. "Alas! no stately tree am I, No oak, no forest king, Whose dreams of winter prophesy

A speedy day of spring.

A daughter of an humble race, A flower of yearly blow, Of what I was, remains no trace Beneath my tomb of snow.

"And if thou wert the frailest reed, The weakest herb that grows, Thou need'st not fear, God gave a seed To every thing that blows. Although the winter's stormy strife, A thousand times bestrey The sod with thee, thou can'st thy life A thousand times renew."

A SERMON.

Preached in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, January 31, 1841, on behalf of the Newcastle District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, by the Rev. Saltern Givins, Rector of Napance, and Missionary to the Mohawk Indians on the Bay of Quantum.

ST. LUKE, XXII. 32.—"When thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren.

These words, my brethren, form part of our Lord's

Although, when thus addressed, this Apostle stood in Church, yet it must be admitted that it is applicable to inheritance in the kingdom of heaven. With this urge the duty and the obligation you are under, as gratitude to him who died for us.

Before proceeding to the main object of my discourse, I would briefly notice, and endeavour to improve, the facts connected with this address to Peter.

Our Lord, aware of the state of distress and danger in which his followers would be placed upon his removal from the world, graciously prepared them for the change by revealing, from time to time, the things concerning himself,-giving such admonitions and imparting such instructions as he saw to be necessary to strengthen them for the impending trials. But with the warmhearted and confident Peter he had a more painful task to perform. The pride and the unsanctified zeal of this ardent disciple were to be subdued; and in his wisdom, -doubtless for our instruction as well as Peter's good, -our Lord adopted a most humiliating means to effect this salutary end. In judgment he remembered mercy; for very tender and affectionate was the manner in which he admonished him of his approaching fall, at the same time assuring him of his continued favours. "Simon, Simon,"-repeating his name, as his custom was when about to utter any thing demanding particular attention, -"Satan hath desired to have thee, that he may sift thee as wheat, but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not;" and then, as if pointing out to him the most mercies vouchsafed him, he adds, "When thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren."

Is it not, then, a startling truth, that long as Peter he had been employed during that period, -yet up to welfare. the time of the Saviour's crucifixion, he was merely an him of his help.

like the present, when bustling and presumptuous professors abound on every side, how loudly does this fact call upon every one who "thinketh he standeth," to "take heed lest he fall!" What carefulness should it work in us, yea, what searching of ourselves,-what zeal in the good and glorious cause, to which as Christians we are pledged!

Upon the important doctrine of "conversion," or a change of heart and life, it is unnecessary now to dwell; but from the melancholy effects of presumption and infirmity in the instance before us, I trust that the necessity of "examining ourselves," and proving to the satisfaction of our own minds "whether we be in the faith,"-"whether Jesus Christ be in us or no,"-is apparent to all. For if this be not the case, however much we may deceive ourselves or others by our assumed zeal and presumptuous confidence, we are not real Christians, and our hope, assuredly, will one day make us ashamed.

In St. Peter's shameful denial, then, we have all a salutary lesson on the sinfulness of presumption, and our continual need of God's restraining and assisting grace. Although he fell, and fell most grievously, his faith was not permitted to fail; for we learn from his subsequent history, that, in the height of his impiety, the appointed signal recalled him to reflection, and his Lord opportunely turning and looking upon him struck home the arrow of conviction to his heart. The effect of that look upon a mind like Peter's is more easily conceived than described. The fearfulness of his guilt rushed immediately into his mind, and at once he left the place full this trial was, it was designed in mercy for his good, as all the heavy trials of God's children are. He was left thus to fall, in order to give him a deeper acquaintance with the pride and corruption of his own unsanctified heart, and to render him more modest, humble and which his Saviour had marked out for him. His conduct they may "lay hold on eternal life." Enjoying ourselves in after life, on all occasions, proved that he had duly

This, indeed, is a natural effect of genuine conversion. So precious are the comforts experienced by those who how the Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of have "tasted of the heavenly gift," and so deep is their God Most High, left for a season the glory which he had sense of gratitude, that they feel constrained to impart | before the world began; how he came into the world to these joys to others. And who are so well fitted to save sinners; and for the guilty, the vile and the perishstrengthen their brethren as those who, having themselves ing, became "obedient unto death, even the death of the walked in the paths of folly and ungodliness, and having cross." Let us represent to them the touching scenes

misery? If any of us have "tasted that the Lord is burial. gracious;" if we have become "wise unto salvation Let us, as in duty bound, "strengthen" them from ruling powers, operated as inducements to uphold their reputation. before us.

invite you to co-operate in PROMOTING THIS KNOWLEDGE | We should make it our duty to reveal to them the great | studiously avoiding any particularity of circumstance; capable of in a greater degree than you have yet done. The mode | Creator, not as an angry God, but as a loving Father, | being applied to events of the most opposite kind; and sometimes in which we are desirous you should do so, can be com-mended to you as highly successful. The knowledge we Christ is reconciling the world to himself, not imputing The Jewish Prophets stand free from wish to promote is not that barren and unfruitful know- their trespasses unto them." Hence Christ is "our ledge which characterises so large a portion of the literature of the present day,—a species of knowledge which cross." For their comfort and strength, let us further fessed to venerate. But their mission, which was usually special has reference merely to the vanit, sof this life, which is studiously separated from religion, and the tendency of which is to lead man away from his Maker, to puff him up did the heart of Peter, and as, we trust, he has changed into the fatal belief that he is "rich and increased in ourselves we are ignorant, and know nothing as we ought address to Peter on the eventful night preceding his goods and has need of nothing," when in reality he is to know,—though by nature we have nothing good, nor wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and are able to do any thing of ourselves pleasing and naked." The knowledge which you are called upon to acceptable to God; yet Jesus is "of God unto us a very near and peculiar relation to our Lord and his promote, is truly Christian in its character. It is wisdom and righteousness and sanctification and redempcarefully based upon the principles of God's own word. tion." all who, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, are It is, indeed, the highest description of knowledge we Lastly, let us inform them that our Lord Jesus Christ

impression, I shall endeavour, with God's assistance, to other learning or acquirement is apparent, if, for a all that are weary and heavy laden to come unto him for moment, we take into account the eternal destiny of man. rest: for through him they may obtain all blessedness, professing Christians, to comply with the injunction in The "wisdom of this world is foolishness with God," peace and comfort in earthly trials,—a rod and a staff to the text, not less from motives of obedience than of and the advantage it brings ends with life, for then "man strengthen and support them, when they pass through returns to his earth, and all his thoughts perish;" the dark valley of the shadow of death, -and beyond whereas, Spiritual or Christian knowledge, which the grave, a joyful entrance into that happy region where sions to its delights, constitute one of the elements of unknown. This, my brethren, is an outline of the everlasting happiness.

"this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only | these saving truths. possessing the means of conveying it to them, yet suffer happy fold of the good Shepherd, Christ.

unconverted person? Doubtless in his own estimation, grateful conduct I desire to hold up to your imitation, to the dominion of Satan. escape unimproved any opportunity of strengthening present gloomy condition of the human race. In an age of false appearances and false principles, others by communicating to them the blessings which we ourselves enjoy. Let us consider the value of an immortal soul,-not by the estimate put upon it by inconsiderate and unbelieving man, and for which thousands are daily bartering it, even such corruptible things as silver and gold, and the pomp and vanities of life,—but by the price which God himself thought not evil spirits. Others are of opinion, that through these Oracles too costly for its redemption, the precious blood of his own dear Son; and I am sure that, if any thing can, this will inspire us with zeal to promote the knowledge of

Christ and his Gospel. Let us take a survey of our country, yes, of the world itself, and observe how the great bulk of mankind are passing the time of their sojourning here! Groping in darkness, feeding on ashes, and hurrying the while, without reflection, down the broad and beaten road that leadeth to destruction! Now, brethren, I candidly ask you, what is your duty as Christians under such circumstances as these? Should you know these painful truths and remain unconcerned? No; ought not rather the love of God, the love of our precious Redeemer, the love of souls, constrain you to do something for them, "if by any means we may save some?"

In humble dependence, then, upon Divine grace, let us endeavour, through the medium of the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, as well as by all other means recognized by our Lord and his Church, to convince the unconverted of their folly in "spending their money for that which is not bread, and their labour for that which satisfieth not,"-in squandering those precious moments which, once gone, can never be recalled,—in pleasing the flesh, when the soul needs of remorse and shame; weeping bitterly in remembrance all their care. Let us solemnly warn them, that death of his profaneness, cowardice, and ingratitude. Bitter as and judgment, eternity and condemnation, are at hand, and that the awfulness of these are increased by "the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone," the "worm that dieth not," the "fire that never shall be quenched."

Having awakened them to a sense of their danger, and inspired them with a desire to "flee from the wrath to compassionate, and better fitted for the arduous duties come," it will next become our duty to teach them how this blessed knowledge, let us endeavour to cheer them profited by this painful lesson. From that period, with those glad tidings of peace and reconciliation which Peter was truly converted to God: his prayers were are the commanding theme of the Gospel. Let us direct effectual; the Spirit wrought upon his heart; and the them to the cross of Christ, and say with one who spoke humbled disciple was brought under a new and more by inspiration of the power and preciousness of the noble principle of action. Love and gratitude to his Saviour, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away heavenly Benefactor prompted him with a holy zeal to the sins of the world." This important, saving knowfulfil what might be termed our Lord's dying request to ledge, is fully revealed in that holy Volume which it is every true disciple, "When thou art converted, strengthen one of the objects of that Society to circulate of which I stand here the humble pleader to-day.

Let us, through that Word of truth, unfold to them been supported through the fiery trial, have felt the of Gethsemane and Golgotha; his agony and bloody

overwhelming weight of their own helplessness and sweat, his cross and passion, his precious death and Priests were deeply interested in maintaining their credit; and

seeking, or through grace given have obtained, an can acquire,—that which "maketh wise unto salvation." has thrown open the kingdom of heaven to all believers; The infinite superiority of this knowledge over any that He, as "the way, the truth, and the life," invites 'nourisheth unto life eternal," shall, with fresh acces- tears are wiped from every eye, and sin and sorrow are knowledge we should endeavour to impart to our fellow-The vast importance of this knowledge may be creatures; and if truly converted, we should leave no learned from the declarations of the Word of God itself. | means untried to effect this blessed purpose: in season Our Lord propounds it as the definition of eternal life: and out of season, we should be instant in inculcating

true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." "The Conscious that much time and many opportunities fear of the Lord that is wisdom, and to depart from evil have already been lost, let us henceforth engage in this that is understanding." "That the soul be without blessed work with ardent zeal for the glory of God and this knowledge is not good." How lamentable, then, is the eternal welfare of souls; in humble prayer that our it that thousands are daily perishing for lack of this poor efforts may, through the grace of God, be made knowledge, and how blameable must they be who, effectual to the bringing in of some stray sheep to the Heathen world, the Sibylline Oracles; of which many of the

modestly terms himself, who possessed more than an you, brethren, may be disposed to do the same,—yes, great object of Scripture Prophecy. ordinary share of his heavenly Master's love, struck with | ministers of the Lord are indeed bound to do all this, the deficiency of it in others, enquires, "Whose hath but upon private Christians it cannot be incumbent! I might soon be involved in a labyrinth of inquiry productive of this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and admit in part the force of this objection, and confess at little benefit. The result, however, of the researches that have shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how once that such is the duty of ministers,—that "woe is been made into it, appears to be briefly this:—that the writings dwelleth the love of God in him?" O how much more unto them if they preach not the Gospel;" and fervently collected together and transmitted to us, as the Oracles of the forcibly may this apply to the Christian, who, knowing should we all pray to God, that He would strengthen Sybils, are undoubtedly spurious, and were fabricated since the himself the way of salvation, can yet calmly contemplate the hands of the few and feeble labourers who are now commencement of the Christian zera; and that of those which are acceptable way of manifesting his gratitude for the the fact that multitudes of immortal beings, enveloped employed in his vineyard, and that of his abundant occasionally quoted by earlier writers, the authenticity is somein almost midnight darkness, are perishing around him, mercy He would send forth thousands more into his what questionable. and make no effort to rescue them! How, indeed, harvest. But it should be remembered that they are With such imperfect documents before us, little can be affirm-

light of the glorious Gospel; if we have been made to the commissioned teacher and of every converted the most remarkable Scripture Prophecies, as well as with many faith; but he who looketh on the heart, thought feel our sinfulness, and in seeking forgiveness have found Christian, in evangelizing the world, I would allude, [To be concluded in our next.]

THE HEATHEN ORACLES AND SCRIPTURE PROPHECIES.*

Many of the learned regard all the Heathen Oracles as the result some real prophecies were occasionally vouchsafed to the Gentile world, for their instruction and consolation. But to which soever of these opinions we may incline, it will not be difficult to discover

radical difference between these and the Scripture Prophecies. In the Heathen Oracles we cannot discover any clear and uneto no object of general concern, and never looked into times remote as worthy of preservation; but soon fell into disrepute and almost them as His Revelation.

The Scripture Prophecies, on the other hand, constitute a series of predictions relating principally to one grand object of universal importance, the work of man's redemption, and carried on in regular ercised by enemies to the truth; narratives which have often been progression through the Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian dis- scoffed at by Unbelievers and sometimes urged as arguments to pensations, with a harmony and uniformity of design, clearly indicating one and the same Divine Author; who alone could say, "Remember the former things of old; for I am God, and there is yet done, saying, My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my pleasure." The genuine prophets of the Almighty beheld these things with a clear and steady eye: they declared them with authority and confidence, and they gave moreover signs from Heaven been handed down from age to age; have been preserved with scrupulous fidelity; and have ever been regarded with reverence, from many incontestable evidences of their accomplishment, and from their inseparable connection with the religious hopes and expectations of mankind.

If we compare again the circumstances under which the Heathen Oracles and the Jewish Prophecies were delivered, or the character and situation of the persons by whom they were communicated, the contrast will be equally striking.

The Oracles of the Heathen were supported by the whole influence and power of the state, as well as by popular opinion. Their

every motive of gain on their part, and of policy on the part of the through faith which is in Christ Jesus;" most anxious our own happy experience, that "if any man sin, we Yet the deceptions practised, to impose upon the ignorant and should we be to impart to others a portion of the blessed have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the superstitious multitude, were oftentimes too gross to escape obsertreasure we possess, and which we find so effectual in righteous, and he is the propitiation for our sins;" and vation. Hence the Priests appear to have been exceedingly disstrengthening our own souls in the weary pilgrimage | though we are corrupt by nature and polluted by practice, | trustful of their own powers, and dared not hazard any answers in yet the blood of Jesus is a "fountain opened for sin and the presence of inquisitive and discerning persons. The answers, My object, brethren, in addressing you this day, is to uncleanness," in which we may "wash and be clean." when given, were, for the most part vague, indefinite, ambiguous;

The Jewish Prophets stand free from any such suspicion of interested or sinister motives. They spake indeed in the name of fessed to venerate. But their mission, which was usually special and extraordinary, obliged them on most occasions, to utter things which could promise them no returns of honour, of popularity, or of emolument. In foreveiling events which were to come to pass with pernicious ideas of human excellence, and flatter him ours by the power of the Holy Spirit; that though in in their own days, the verification of their predictions was oftentimes ill calculated to gain the favour of the world: and if they had been proved deceivers, they were condemned by their own law to the most dreadful punishments. Nay, they oftentimes became victims of the truths they declared. Yet did their prophecies abound with terrible threatenings and reproofs. They had recourse to no smooth speeches, no compliances, no accommodations to the tempers and prejudices of others. They would neither palliate, nor conceal, nor refrain, when God required them to rebuke or to menace. They also executed their office in the most public manner, in the streets and in the highways, in congregations of the people, in courts and in palaces, even before their enemies, and among the heathen themselves. Thus did Daniel prophesy before Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar, and thus did Jeremiala prophesy in Egypt, Jonas in Nineveh, and Elijah before Ahab. Their predictions had also a clear, determinate, and consistent sense. They described events to come, with so many particularities of time and place, as made it scarcely possible that they should be misunderstood or misapplied. Are these the tokens of Impostors? Is such the conduct of men, who, conscious of delusion, endeavour to conciliate favour, and to gain a reputation at the expense of honesty and truth? Or will the hardiest opponent of Revealed Religion affirm that the Heathen Oracles and their Priests may be put in competition with these "holy men of God," with whom the Spirit of God was manifestly present?

But here it may perhaps be thought, that some exception should be made in favour of those memorable predictions of the learned have entertained a more favourable opinion, and which them to want! "That other disciple," as St. John And here it has been objected, -perhaps some of seem entitled to special consideration, from their reference to the

Were we to enter at large into a discussion of this subject, we

dwelleth the love of God in him? No, brethren, let no not the only instruments whom God is pleased to make ed with certainty respecting these remnants of antiquity. Of had been a disciple of the Son of God,—largely as he one be deceived by so glaring an inconsistency. Where use of for the accomplishment of His purposes. All their claims to Divine Inspiration no satisfactory proof can be had partaken of the privileges attending so intimate a the love of God is, there is the love of man also,—a love Christians are imperatively called upon to exert themconnection with a teacher so exalted, and honourably as which manifests itself in an active zeal for his everlasting selves according to their respective talents, as God in his ductions of old there might be something above the reach of human Providence vouchsafes them opportunities for "strength- invention or foresight, we may easily account for it, without be-If it be our happiness, like that of the disciple whose ening their brethren," and rescuing immortal souls from lieving the writers of them to have been gifted with the prophetic Spirit. There is abundant evidence to prove that long before the and in that of his associates, he passed as a zealous have been called out of darkness into the marvellous In being thus led to notice the responsibility both of coming of Christ, the Heathen were acquainted with several of circumstances of Jewish and Patriarchal history, which we find differently, reminded him of his deficiencies, and assured a Saviour who is precious to us, let us not suffer to as a motive to increased exertion in us all, to the interwoven (though under a fabulous guise) in various parts of their writings. From that general mass of information, (however imperfect or corrupted) which the Heathen had collected from ancient traditions, or from scattered fragments of the Sacred Records, there can be little doubt that the Books of the Sybils were chiefly compiled. Like many other writings, therefore, of the Gentile world, they bear testimony to the authority of the of the grossest imposture. Some consider them as the work of Holy Scriptures, whence alone they appear to have derived whatever may be considered as proceeding from Divine suggestion.

It is unnecessary to pursue this subject farther; since with the authenticity of these, or any of the Heathen Oracles, we are no otherwise concerned, than to vindicate the Almighty from the charge of conniving at the delusion of his creatures, by suffering the gift of Prophecy to be applied indifferently to the support of quivocal proofs of genuine Prophecy. They were destitute of falsehood and of truth. In refutation of any charge of this kind, dignity and importance, had no connection with each other, tended | it is sufficient to prove that the Scripture Prophecies alone are accompanied with clear and certain tokens of Divine prescience. If from their own. We read only of some few predictions or prognostications, scattered among the writings of poets and philosophers: above any finite power or knowledge, they must proceed from most of which (besides being very weakly authenticated) appear HIM who alone is infinite in both. If, on the other hand, the to have been answers to questions of merely local, personal, tempor- predictions elsewhere to be found are not of this description, but ary concern, relating to the issue of affairs then actually in hand, discover only such a degree of foresight as is, at most, but limited and to events speedily to be determined. Far from attempting to and precarious; if they are also unconnected with any system of form any chain of Prophecies, respecting things far distant as to religious truth; and still more, if they appear to be in opposition time or place, or matters contrary to human probability, and to a system which has these proofs of divinity attached to it; then requiring supernatural agency to effect them, the Heathen Priests must we conclude that they are not from God. But whether they and Soothsayers did not even pretend to a systematic and connected proceed from wicked spirits or from wicked men, is rather a quesplan. They hardly cared indeed to assume the prophetic character tion of curiosity than importance. The goodness of God, in either in its full force; but stood trembling, as it were, on the brink of case, stands clear of all just exception; because from whatever futurity, conscious of their inability to venture beyond the depths source they proceed, if they are of such a character as proves them of human conjecture. Hence their predictions became so fleeting, not to come from God, or even that they do not necessarily come so futile, so uninteresting, that they were never collected together from him, the fault is with ourselves if we give implicit credence to

These principles may also help us to explain certain narratives in the Scripture History, which appear at first sight to give countenance to the supposition of a real power of Divination, exshew the total uncertainty of the evidence of Prophecy.

To whatever cause we may attribute these or other marvellous things, mentioned in Scripture as being done by such persons.; none else; I am God, and there is none like me, declaring the end whether we ascribe them to human fraud and artifice, or to the from the beginning, and from ancient times the things that are not delusions of evil spirits, it will be found that they were, in every iustance overruled by some interposition of Divine agency.

The Egyptian Sorcerers withstood Moses; but were soon deprived of their power, (whatever it might be) and were compelled to acknowledge .ney were subdued by "the finger of God." Simon for the conviction of others. Accordingly, their writings have Magus, ambitious of the gift of the Holy Ghost, and impiously supposing that it might be purchased with money, was repulsed with indignation; and being struck with a consciousness of the Apostles' divine authority, supplicated, with terror, St. Peter's intercession for his forgiveness. Elymas the Sorcerer, for "perverting the right ways of the Lord," was struck by St. Paul with instant blindness. These were judgments inflicted on such as sought to vie with the Holy Ghost in miraculous powers.

Similar cases occur respecting Soothsayings and Divinations. Saul had recourse to the witch of Endor, after applying in vain to the Oracles of the true God who had, for his iniquities forsaken him. But what was the consequence? The Sorceress became an instrument, in the hands of God, of revealing the Divine counsels-

She was permitted, (though, as it should seem, against her will, and contrary to her expectation) to call up the Spirit of Samuel from his rest, who predicted dismal events to the terrified King, in punishment of his impious desire to take counsel of Evil Spirits. Elijah withstood the prophets of Baal and the prophets of the groves, in whom Ahab confided, and put them utterly to confusion, in the presence of the Monarch and his people. Micaiah confronted others in like manner, and revealed the lying spirit which possessed them, and by which they seduced Ahab to his destruction. Thus wherever contests were permitted between true and false prophets, the latter were uniformly defeated and disgraced. Again, the damsel, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, who was possessed with a spirit of divination, and brought her masters much gain by soothsaying, was exorcised by St. Paul, and totally deprived of her art.

From these circumstances, we may venture to assert, (without peremptorily determining what particular cases were the result of human imposture, or what of demoniacal agency,) that no real and indisputable Prophecies have ever proceeded, but from the inspiration of God himself. Liars and Diviners, false Prophets, Soothsayers, and Sorcerers, are all put in Scripture on a level with each other; and there are express declarations that God would "frustrate their tokens," and expose their delusions to public scorn. These declarations were fully verified, whenever there appeared an occasion for manifesting His superiority over them. No instance of a competition between the true God and these agents of falsehood and impiety can be produced, where the issue of the contest was not decisive and complete. This, therefore, may satisfy us, as to the point in question, respecting the power of any created beings to predict future events, without the inspiration of the Almighty, or in opposition to his will; and hence the consequence is undeniable, that Prophecy, real and undoubted Prophecy, affords the most convincing evidence of a Divine mission.

WIND ON TROM

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1841.

We renew to-day our observations upon the religious duty of FASTING, which, from the length to which we found it necessary to extend them; we were compelled to postpone. We offered some remarks upon two of the stated fasts of the Church, the Fridays in each year and the Rogation Days; we now proceed to a brief consideration of the Ember Days.

"Ember," observes Mr. Shepherd, in his admirable work upon the Common Prayer, "is a word of uncertain derivation. Some suppose it signifies ashes, and some abstinence. Abstinence or fasting, it is commonly known, was anciently accompanied with the act of sitting upon ashes, or of sprinkling ashes upon the head. In the Western Church, the ember weeks were styled, 'the fasts of the four seasons.' This title, as well as the usage mentioned above, appears to favour the derivation already given. But others derive ember from a Saxon word, signifying course, or circumvolution, for the ember weeks return at fixed and certain periods, and are fasts in course.'

The Ember days, it may be necessary to state, are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, and December 13. The weeks in which these days occur are, therefore, styled Ember weeks; and the Sundays which immediately succeed to them are, in accordance with aucient institutions, appointed by the thirty-first Canon of the Church for the Ordination of the Clergy. This last appointment furnishes a sufficient reason for the observance of a fast on those special days; for if the early Christians fasted, as the Scriptures themselves assure us that they did, antecedent to the ordination of ministers of the Lord; if such is recorded as their practice; if "they fusted and prayed" when Barnabas and Saul were to be separated to the ministry of the Gentiles, it cannot surely be less incumbent upon believers now. Nothing can be more important than that "the minds of the Bishops and Pastors of Christ's flock should be so guided and governed, that they may lay hands suddenly on no man, but faithfully and wisely make choice of fit persons to serve in the sacred ministry of his piety. Church." And if, as our Lord assured his followers, there was a species of devils which could not be dislodged from their victims without "prayer and fasting," we may believe that the same holy chastening of our grace, will bring down this blessed answer,-that "those which shall be ordained to any holy function may both by their life and doctrine set forth God's glory, and set forward the salvation of all men."

Upon the origin and intent of the great Fast of the Forty days of Lent, it is not necessary, after our former remarks upon that institution, to dwell at any length; but it will edify as well as gratify our readers, we feel assured, to offer a few reflections upon the subject in the words of the highly-gifted and pious Bishop Horne:from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. And if ever there was an institution calculated to promote the glory of God, by forwarding the salvation of persons to consider their ways, to break off their sins, and to return from whence they are fallen through the infirmities of the flesh and the prevalence of temptation. For though most certain it is, that sorrow should be the constant attendant upon sin, and daily transgressions call for daily penitence; yet fatal experience convinces us of another truth, no less certain, that in a body so frail, and a world so corrupt, cares and pleasures soon oppress the heart, and insensibility brings on the slumbers of listlessness and negligence as to its spiritual concerns, which, unless dissipated and dispersed by frequently resleep of a final impenitence.....It was wisely foreseen that, should the sinner be permitted to reserve to himself the choice of a 'convenient season' wherein to turn men might enter upon the great work of their repentance. of prelude to the renovation of all things?'

the same as in that passage of St. Mark, 'What shall be of his heavenly kingdom. Grace, saith St. Augustine, is in reference to the present circumstances of the Mo-

pression of the Evangelist implies it, or not, the period then bring not forth grace, but are brought forth by of the nation, before the seals of state are wrested from be found below. The Britannia left Liverpool on the afternoon of in my thoughts, I would propose the following conjecture to those who are skilled in the Scripture, namely, that the first man spent forty days in Paradise, and that in this period he was tempted, fell into sin by eating the forbidden fruit, and forfeited the tree of life with the inheritance of immortality. If this be supposed, the period of forty days will occur naturally in other transactions, and particularly in this of our Saviour's temptation, which is evidently founded on the temptation and fall of the first Adam. The curse brought upon the world by the flood, and occasioned by the sin committed in Paradise (Gen. v. 29) was forty days in the execution; for so long the rains were descending, and the great deep emptying itself upon the earth's surface, that the sin and its history might be recognized in its punishment.-When the Israelites searched the land of Canaan, that

"Under the ministry of the prophet Jonah, the space of forty days was allowed to the Ninevites, as an interval divine judgment by repentance and fasting. Moses and the same act was repeated on occasion of the tables which were broken. During his continuance in the mount, he 'did neither eat bread nor drink water;' and forty days and forty nights in that wilderness wherein state of penance for forty years.

rived from the original I have supposed; but however or any attempt at democratical innovation on the other. that may be, it could not happen by chance; and therefore it might well be said, when Christ had fasted forty credit of the best intentions, we cannot allow ourselves days, that the days were fulfilled, -this period, according to say that they have acted well or wisely in the deveto the abundant testimony of the Scripture, being more lopment of their plans for bringing about this important suitable to the occasion than any other. As he suffered result. It does not strike us as an evidence of the highand rose again on the third day, according to the Scrip- est wisdom, nor of the purest taste, nor of the most disture, so he fasted forty days, according to the same interested patriotism on their part, to desire the substi-Scripture; and the example of Moses, independent of tution of strangers and perhaps the merest tyros in legisevery other testimony, would have been thought suffi- lative knowledge for the men of established principle cient to prove this, in the opinion of many good judges, and unimpeachable integrity, who have borne the heat both ancient and modern."

testimonies, upon the instituted fasts of the Church, we year should, in the eyes of our Executive, be thought nay proceed to a few observations upon the kind and preferable to the growth of the land, or to those at least the Church acts with her usual moderation, - prescribing with its growth and strengthened with its strength. We no exact rule, but leaving the fulfilment of the duty to cannot understand why such,-simply because they have what her members must, in a great degree, be guided been disciples of the Whig creed of politics or have by, the constitutional faculty which each may possess of | breathed the atmosphere of the vice-regal court, -should abstaining from meats and drinks. She enjoins the be esteemed more competent to legislate for this noble general duty, but imposes no arbitrary rule for its per- Province than those against whom the only charge ever science in the sight of God. With some, a total absti- We cannot understand why office-seekers and officenence from food at particular times will be a practicable holders should be deemed more suitable objects of the equally severe. It must, however, be understood to go for the best interests of the country. We know of no further,—to an abandonment for a season of many re- sound reason why the latter should be displaced, and creations and indulgences, innocent in themselves, and the former should occupy their room,—unless the arguthe withdrawal from which is favourable to the chasten- ment should hold good that, because of their freedom ing of the soul and its improvement in the temper of from local bias or predilections, representatives from

of Lent from customary enjoyments, whether sensual or concerns of Great Britain! And we regret the manifes- Church are being withdrawn, day by day, from the old paths mental, of a worldly character, it has by the early Church been universally deemed an improvement of that sacred very individuals who are sought to be rejected would be found to be most faithful supporters of the Government, and the contracting parties and the contracting parties had in view are on the eve of being commental, of a worldly character, it has by the early Church very individuals who are sought to be rejected would be found to be most faithful supporters of the Government, and the contracting parties had in view are on the eve of being commental, of a worldly character, it has by the early Church very individuals who are sought to be rejected would be found to be most faithful supporters of the Government, and the contracting parties had in view are on the eve of being comsouls, united with fervent supplications to the throne of season, to increase the ordinary exercises of public and found to be most faithful supporters of the Government, dued and chastened, as well as with the whole soul in a cause they have every added motive of interest to labour devout and holy frame. The multiplication of sacred for the peace and welfare of the country. A support services are a legitimate means to this end; and the like theirs, we are firmly persuaded, is the only one perspirit will delight in them the more, as the flesh is sub- manently to be relied on: those who have been tempodued and the body brought into subjection.

We so little dread, from the sober-minded and the reflecting, the imputation of superstition in our recom-"In this hallowed season the Church, by the voice of citation of so many precepts and examples from Scripall her holy services, calleth the world to repentance, ture, that we shall not waste time in endeavouring to remove that ignorant and groundless charge. And no less absurd is the objection sometimes advanced against Fasting as a religious duty,—that it is a Popish custom! man, it is this appointment of a certain set time for all As well might we, upon that ground, abolish the observance of the Lord's Day, reject the doctrine of the Trinity, and discontinue the humble posture of kneeling in prayer. It might be well, however, to assure those who lay stress upon such an objection, that Fasting, as a religious exercise, is as old at least as Moses under the Levitical dispensation, and has the sanction of our Lord and his Apostles under the New Testament. And as for the observance of stated seasons for this duty, the cial interests is proportioned exactly to the amount of citation already made of the decree of the Council of gratuity which its treasury can annually afford them.-Chalcedon will shew that it was a custom of the primi- Anxious, as we unfeignedly are, that the Province should tive Church long before the name of Pope was known, peated admonitions, will at length seal it up in the deep or Rome arrogated to herself a spiritual pre-eminence over the other Churches of Christendom.

Churchmen have now and then their little trials to endure from such cavils against the wholesome customs from sin to righteousness, that 'convenient season' of their fathers, as these which have been just alluded would never come; and the specious plea of keeping to. While they bear them with meekness and patience, every day holy alike would often be found to cover a let them be resolute in maintaining what tends to the design of keeping none holy at all. It seemed good, spiritualizing of the soul and to godliness of life. Above the possible contingency of a change of ministry, as therefore, to the Church to fix a stated time, in which all, while they are strict and uniform in the practice of likely to bring about that "equal justice" to the staunch And what time could have been selected with greater caution thus expressed in one of the Homilies of the be denied to them now. We do not, in the present propriety than this 'Lenten,' or spring season, when Church, and echoed in all her formularies:—"The life condition of the Mother Country,—enjoying, as it does, universal nature, awakening from her wintry sleep, and which we live in this world is of the free benefit of God an unparalleled quiet from political agitation,—either coming out of a state of deformity, and a course of pe- lent us, yet not to use it at our pleasure, after our own anticipate or desire such a change. The Conservatives nance, imposed for the transgression of man, her lord fleshly will, but to trade over the same in those works of England can do more for their country's good in their and master, is about to rise from the dead; and putting which are beseeming them that are become new crea- present position, than if they were installed in office toon her garments of glory and beauty, to give us a kind | tures in Christ. These works the Apostle calleth good | morrow, and had at their disposal the enormous patron-On the number of the days assigned to the Fast of Christ Jesus to good works, which God hath ordained political opponents in the Commons, and their over-Lent, we feel that the following observations of Sir that we should walk in them.' [Eph. ii.] And yet whelming majority in the Lords, forces the present ad-William Jones, although published about three years ago his meaning is not by these words to induce us to have ministrators of the Government to direct it by Conserin this journal, will be new to a large number of our any affiance, or to put any confidence in our works, as by vative rules; in other words, with the mere name of readers, and the views they contain are too important the merit and deserving of them to purchase to ourselves Whigs and Liberals, they are content to govern as Connot to be generally diffused and weighed: - "Concerning and others remission of sin, and so consequently ever- servatives would govern, and what more do real lovers the period of forty days during which our Lord fasted, lasting life; for that were mere blasphemy against God's of their country desire? It is true we should wish to see the words of St. Luke seem to imply that it refers to mercy, and great demogation to the blood-shedding of the whole direction of public affairs in the hands of the some other transaction of Scripture, as a counterpart and our Saviour Jesus Christ. For it is of the free grace Conservatives, but not until their strength in the nation accomplishment; and that this precise time of forty and mercy of God, by the mediation of the blood of his becomes such that no doubt can exist of their permanent days, rather than any other, was proper to the occasion. Son Jesus Christ, without merit or deserving on our retention of office. When we express our qualified ap-He says, 'When the days were ended,' or, as the Greek part, that our sins are forgiven us, that we are reconciled probation of the conduct of the present Ministry, and will bear, 'when the days were fulfilled;' the word being and brought again into his favour, and are made heirs our willingness to see them still at the head of affairs, it

of forty days doth certainly connect this transaction grace. The wheel, saith he, turneth round, not to the their hands. This renovation, we are grateful to bewith many others in the Sacred History; and there is end that it may be made round; but because it is first lieve, is rapidly proceeding, and upon the best foundation, reason to suppose, that the period itself was derived made round, therefore it turneth round. So, no man from some very early occasion. After revolving it long doth good works, to receive grace by his good works; of the Gospel as inculcated in the Established Church. but because he hath first received grace, therefore consequently he doth good works."

In a very short period after the issue of our present number, the Election contests will have commenced throughout the Province; and with them all that train of strifes, and heart-burnings, and moral calamities, which, with the acknowledged necessity of elective institutions to a modified extent, are their invariable result. In the forthcoming conflict, the constitutional supporters of the honour and integrity of the Crown will, in not a few instances, be found arrayed against its revolutionary opponents; and to the advocates of the righteous cause of our Queen and country, in the approaching struggle, we warmly wish the most triumphant success. There will also be found Conservative opsecond paradise which was to be the reward of their posed to Conservative, -without a shade of difference probation in the wilderness, they had a foretaste of it in political opinion, and only appearing in the present for forty days (Numb. xiv. 33, 34); and the people who posture of collision from some sectional partialities of murmured at the evil report of the faithless spies, were | their respective supporters, or a varying estimate of their condemned to wander forty years in the wilderness, a personal qualifications. Between the respective merits year for a day; so that this penance symbolizes again of such, it is not for us to interpose a word of judgment: with the curse which was consequent on the loss of pa- suffice it to say, that, if standing upon equal ground in loyal devotion to the throne, in firm support of the constituted authorities, and in intellectual fitness, let the electors decide the merits of their candidates by this in which they might have an opportunity of averting the great touchstone,—the safest which, in any case, can be appealed to,-their fear of God, and their consistent adspent forty days and forty nights upon the mount, when herence to those principles of integrity and truth of he received the tables of the law from the hand of God, which a genuine religious profession affords the only guarantee

It is difficult to predict the general result of the approaching Elections: most heartily, however, do we his fast was observed in a wilderness. Elijah also, when avow our hope that a good majority of the members rehe fled out of Judea, crossed the river Jordan, and fasted turned may be found to be supporters of the Government,-that is, resolved to be conservators of our Conmount Horeb stood; where Moses had twice fasted stitutional Charter as it stands, and intent upon working forty days, and where the Israelites were led about in a out its most favourable practical results. Such an issue of the Electious is the only one which promises stability "The general agreement on so many occasions con- to our present institutions, -as guarding us from the cerning the period of forty days, might probably be de- factious opposition of the disappointed on the one hand,

Yielding, as we cheerfully do, to the Executive the and burden of our Colonial trials. We cannot under-Having offered these remarks, and adduced these stand why the importations of the last or the preceding egree of fasting which is meant to be enjoined. Here who, having adopted this as their country, have grown rmance,-leaving it, as it were, to every one's con- attempted to be established, is their excessive loyalty! ortification; whilst to others a reduction of its quantity, people's disinterested choice, than individuals of ample com constitutional incapacity, would be a self-denial property, of habits of business, and of undoubted zeal the cantons of Switzerland or the free borders of Crim Annexed to the duty of abstinence during the period | Tartary should be best qualified to regulate the domestic rarily lifted up into official consequence, without stake in the country or sympathy with its inhabitants, will be subservient and obedient only so long as self-interest feting the waves, but quietly yielding to the refluent impulse. It is a poor compliment to those gentlemen who, in the hour of the country's peril, were found bravely at their post, breasting the flood of rebellion and forming a gallant phalanx against the gathering storm of foreign sympathy,-it is, we repeat, a poor compliment to such halls the weal and honour of that land for which their heart's blood would have been freely shed, and that others should be-not very equivocally-designated as and at great personal inconvenience, the above Reverend be competently and honestly represented, we trust, even at this eleventh hour, to see the influence of the Execuwho have battled for the British Constitution in its most perilous day, and who cherish it as one of their dearest

Some of our contemporaries are still harping upon such Christian duties, let them never lose sight of the upholders of Conservative principles, which appears to works, saying, 'We are God's workmanship, created in age of the Crown. Their all but equality with their the sign when all these things shall be fulfilled? but I belongeth to God, who doth call us; and then hath he ther Country,—that more time may be allowed for the the sign when all these things shall be fulfilled s' but I belongeth to God, who doth call us; and then hath he lay no great stress upon the word; for whether the expression that peace might not be maintained with Europe.

The Madress was agreed to without opposition.

wishes to hand it down unimpaired to their posterity.

-the deeper growth and wider spread of the principles

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday the 25th of April. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner. The Examination will commence on Wednesday the 21st April, at 9 o'clock A. M.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Church, CHURCH STATISTICS.

The Township of Brock contained, in 1838, according to the return made under the Provincial Act 1 Victoria 21, which was taken with considerable care, a population of 1321. The inhabitants are, almost exclusively, either emigrants from the British Isles, or their children. The majority are natives of Ireland, amongst whom some of the first settlers are to be found. The Protestant Irish are to the Roman Catholics as three to one. The former belong principally to the Church of England; although there are also some Wesleyan Methodists and a few Presbyterians amongst them. The Episcopalian Irish have settled in or near the south-west part of the Township, while the Irish Wesleyans are, for the most part, in the north-west quarter. The Roman Catholics are much dispersed.

The emigrants from Scotland stand next to those from Ireland, in regard to numbers, and are nearly all from the Highlands or Western Islands. The Gaelic language is spoken invariably amongst themselves, and few can converse in English. The children, however, speak either language is the converse of the converse of the children in the children in the children is the children in the children in the children in the children in the children is the children in the chi verse in English. The children, however, speak either lan-guage. These Highlanders, amongst whom are some of the oldest settlers, are all Presbyterians. This is likewise the case with the few Lowland Scotch in Brock. The Scottish settlements are mostly on the east of the Beaver river; and

extend through the whole length of the Township.

There are very few English families resident in Brock. The settlers are all very industrious. Their present condiion of comparative comfort has been attained by persevering abour, which has nevertheless been greatly obstructed, and s still much paralysed by the state of the roads between hem and the more settled parts of the Province. The only time during which they can carry the produce of their farms to market, or bring out to the woods those manufactured and other goods, which are really necessary for the health and comfort of their families, is while the sleighing lasts Until recently the Township has been wholly destitute of schools, and none at present exist suited to the wants of the

According to the return before alluded to, the numbers of the different religious denominations were, in 1838, as

Church of England,... 554 | Presbyterians,..... Methodists,..... 206 Romanists,..... 154 59 Christians,... The Presbyterians have no place of worship in the Town-

ip, but service is frequently performed in private houses, a the adjoining Township of Thorah, a grant of 100 acres has been obtained for the support of a Presbyterian minister, and it is said that a chapel will shortly be erected in the rillage of Beaverton. A resident minister is expected, who will, it is supposed, also officiate in Brock.

The Methodists have a convenient school-house, in which

service is performed twice a week by two ministers, both of hom reside in the Township. Some of their best preachers lso attend the Camp and Quarterly Meetings, and of course use every exertion to extend their influence. Amongst the Wesleyans are several persons who were originally members of the Church of England, but being without any spiritual instruction, according to the rites of their own Church, nacurally connected themselves with that denomination of Pristians which most nearly resembled their own. Nor is unreasonable to suppose, that if a resident minister of the hurch of England were appointed, they, or some of the would relinquish their present connexion, and return to the Church of their fathers. In truth, those who have once belonged to the English Church, have so many affecting recollections, associated with her services, that no neglect or length of time can ever entirely destroy them. They may have been proposited to deep for have been permitted to sleep for very many years, but with the existing generation, it is not yet too late to re-awaken them. It is not so, however, with their children, whose hearts are cold to what would excite the most powerful emotions in their parents. To a Churchman attached by early instruction and subsequent reflection to the doctrines and discipline of his Church, few things occasion so much pain-

the Township regularly every six weeks.

The Baptists and Christians are also without any place of "In the course of the course worship, but they are frequently visited by persons exerci-

The Episcopalians have no place of worship whatever, I have resided for upwards of five years in the Township. During the first two years of that time, divine service was performed occasionally by the Rev. A. Elliott. After he removed to Franktown, we remained for nearly three years mendation of the duty of fasting, especially after the sways; the changing tide will find them not nobly buf- without once seeing a clergyman. In December 1840, however, some of the settlers determined to adopt measures for edying this serious evil, and the destitute condition of the Township was represented to the Lord Bishop of Tointo, whose powerful influence has been exerted on our behalf, and during the past summer and present winter we have once more been able to join with regularity in the services of our Church. The Rev. R. J. C. Taylor of Newgentlemen that the voice, as it were, of authority should service should be performed in the Township once a month, pronounce them incompetent to plead in the legislative and as the members of the (hurch are too numerous and remote from each other to form one congregation, he further engaged to hold two services on separate days.

In defiance of the almost impassable state of the roads, their substitutes, who care as much for Botany Bay as for Canada, and whose fervour of regard for our Provincial interests is proportioned exactly to the amount of of the Church of England resident in the Township.

The settlers are animated by a zealous desire to see the religion of their fathers established amongst them, and are willing to subscribe their money or give their labour toward the erection of such places of worship as may be required.

tive, if exercised at all, thrown into the scale of those Resolutions were unanimously agreed to, having for their In November last, public meetings were held, at which object the building of two churches, one in the south-west and the other in the north-east quarter of the Township. Committees were at the same time appointed to raise subscriptions, and they have met with so much encouragement and success, that we already begin to entertain the confident hope, that in the ensuing summer this Township will possess twe Episcopalian Churches.

J. THOMPSON. Brock, Dec. 31st, 1840.

For the Church.

Brock, Home District, Feb'y 4th, 1841. At a Meeting of the Subscribers towards the erection of a Church in the north-east division of Brock, held this day, the local Committee submitted a statement of the amount of the Subscription fund and an estimate of the expense of the intended Church, which were considered so satisfactory that

the Meeting resolved to give out the contract immediately. At the same Meeting the gratifying announcement was made, that a resident Clergyman of the Church of England had been appointed for this Township by the Stewart Mission Society. This intelligence excited a powerful feeling throughout the persons assembled, and the following Resolution was carried unanimously:

"That the deep-felt gratitude of this Meeting is due to the Stewart Mission Society, for the truly Christian spirit which it has manifested, in not overlooking the spiritual wants of this remote Township."

Civil Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

TWENTY SEVEN DAYS LATER. From the Montreal Herald Extra.

the 5th instant, and was consequently out sixteen days and a half.

The last previous news from China is confirmed, and every thing appeared quiet in that quarter. In France matters had quiet, and there was some intention manifested of discontinuing the fortifications at Paris.

The President steam ship was preparing to resume her trips to New York, and every exertion had been used to increase her speed, and bring her out a crack boat.

and pring her out a crack poat.

Some interesting proceedings took place in the House of Lords with reference to Lord Cardigan, which we have extracted.

In the House of Commons on the 2d instant, Mr. Hume said that he would, in the first week of March, move an amendment to the Reform Bill, to the effect of giving votes to lodgers. Sir Robert Peel asked Lord John Russell whether he had received lately any despatches from the Governor General of Canada, and whether it was his intention to lay them before the House. Lord John replied that he rather thought no despatches had been received since the last that were presented to Parliament, but he

was not prepared to give a positive answer.

Sir R. Peel then enquired whether any day had been fixed upon for giving effect to the Act of Union of the Canadas. Lord John replied that it was the intention of the Governor General to proclaim the Union at the end of January or the beginning of the present month. The noble Lord said also that as it would be necessary, very shortly, to assemble the Legislature of Upper Canada, if the Union was not by that time proclaimed, it was the intention of the Governor General to propose a Special Council to consider what time the proclamation should issue.

Mr. Labouchere gave notice that he would move, at an early day, that the duties on East India and West India rum be equalised

and that both should pay a duty of nine shillings per gallon.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell answered that Mehemet Ali was to receive the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt, and that Syria was to be abandoned by Ibrahim and his

On the same evening, Lord Stanley's Irish registration bill was brought forward, and, after an animated debate, its introduction was carried by a majority of 261 against 71. The Liverpool Mail says that Ministers sneered at it, but dared not vote against

The Steamer Caledonia arrived at Liverpool in thirteen days

The Cambridge Advertiser notices a rumour of a most serious accident having happened on Whittlesly Mere, by the breaking of the ice, whereby about a hundred individuals lost their lives.

Lord Hill's retirement from the office of Commander in Chief, which he has filled for some years with so much satisfaction to the Country, is confidently announced in the Ministerial prints, and

as stoutly denied by the opposition papers.

On the 23d ultimo, Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, and attended by the royal suite, arrived at Buckingham Palace, from Windsor, and on the following day the Queen and Prince Albert attended divine service in the Palace. On the 25th Her Majesty held a Privy Council, which was attended by all the Ministers, with the exception of Lord Lansdowne, who was absent from indisposition. The Queen's speech for the meeting of Parliament was then finally settled.

On the 26th ultimo, the Queen went in the usual state to the House of Lords to open the Session. Her Majesty appeared to be in good health and spirits, and she was very generally cheered on her way to and return from the House.
On the 27th, the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace,

to receive the address of the House of Lords, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, to which Her Majesty returned a most gracious answer. There was a similar ceremony on the part of the House of Commons.

Viscount Melbourne is to be created a Marquis at the approach ing baptism of the Princess Royal, and Lord Palmerston is to ve an English Earldom conferred on him.

The Princess Royal is to be christened Adelaide, (after the Queen Dowager,) Victoria, (after the Duchess of Kent,) and Louise, (after the Queen of the Belgians.)

The English language has been substituted for the French, in the Law Courts of St. Lucia. The island is said to be in a miser-

OPENING OF THE SESSION-THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. The Queen opened Parliament in person on Tuesday. She reached the House of Lords about two o'clock; and was there received by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, and the other

Great Officers of the Crown.

After robing, Her Majesty took her seat on the throne; and Prince Albert occupied a chair of state, placed for him at the Queen's left hand. The House of Commons was summoned, and in considerable

numbers, headed by the Speaker, appeared below the bar. Then the Lord Chancellor kneeling at the foot of the throne, presented a copy of the following Speech, which was read by the Queen in a distinct voice.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have the satisfaction to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and

earnest desire to maintain peace.
"The posture of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of

uneasiness and a source of danger to the general tranquillity. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, a convention intended to effect a pacification of the Levant;

Church as a scite, and it is understood that a priest will visit the contracting parties had in view are on the eve of being com-

"In the course of these transactions, my naval forces have co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, and with the land and sea forces of the Sultan, and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill.

"Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, I at the same time appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese government.

"The plenipotentiaries were by the last accounts in negociation

with the government of China; and it will be a source of much gratification to me if that Government shall be induced by its own sense of justice to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.

"Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by those Powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to effect a reciliation between them upon terms honourable to both. "I have concluded with the Argentine Republic and with the

blic of Hayti treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, which I have directed to be laid before you. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons-I have directed the estimates of the year to be laid before you.

"However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service

"My Lords and Gentlemen-Measures will be submitted to you without delay, which have for their object the more speedy and effectual administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to insure for it your early and most serious consideration.

"The powers of the Commissioners appointed under the Act for the amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor expire at the termination of the year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to enactments which so deeply concern the interests of the community. "It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice-

of my Parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty, and patriotism; and I humbly implore of Divine Providence, that all your counsels may be so directed as to advance the interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote by en-lightened legislation the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.'

As soon as the Queen had concluded the Speecch, Her Majesty was handed from the Throne; and, accompanied by Prince Albert,

she left the House.

The House of Lords reassembled at five o'clock. Lord Ducie moved the usual Address; which, with the exception of a paragraph congratulating the Queen upon the birth of the Princess Royal, was a mere echo of the Speech. Lord Ducie took a review of affairs abroad and at home, and was full of congratulation their prosperous aspect. One exception to his favourable an ticipations was suggested by the Corn-laws—

With regard to our domestic affairs, we were at present in the enjoyment of quiet. Agriculture was in a progressive state of imovement; and manufactures were rising from the depressed state in which they had been of late, into that limited and uncertain state of prosperity beyond which, he feared, they could never rise so long as duties of a restrictive nature were continued, which rendered it impossible for any human foresight or precaution to prevent a recurrence of famine prices in articles of subsistence. Ironical cheers from the Opposition.) It was impossible that a large and extended field for commerce, on which this country depended, could be opened under these circumstances.

Lord LURGAN, who seconded the Address, went over nearly the same ground as the mover, and saw every thing still m couleur de rose. He was filled with "inexpressible delight" at The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Mon- the first paragraph in the Speech; as it had been his erroneous im-

The Address was agreed to without opposition.

The Address in the House of Commons was moved by Lord Brabazon, and seconded by Mr. Grantley Berkley. The latter made much of the successes in Northern and Southern Asia; and said of the general state of matters abroad and at home, that all was "harmony and sunshine.

The Address was carried without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29. CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Earl of Haddington put some questions to Lord Melbourne, on Thursday, as to the intentions of Ministers regarding the present divisions in the Church of Scotland—whether it was intended to adopt any measures to put an end to those divisions; or whether

The Lord Chancellor, on Thursday, brought before the notice of the House of Lords the charge against Lord Cardigan for shooting at Captain Tuckett. He had corresponded with Mr. Justice fore, estimate the force of the blow which he allowed himself to ing at Captain Tuckett. He had corresponded with Mr. Justice Bosanquet, who presided at the Central Criminal Court when Lord Cardigan pleaded his privileges as a Peer, so that correct information might be obtained to proceed upon. The Lord Chan-cellor moved that a Committee consisting of all the Peers who attended during the present session, be appointed to inspect the journals of the House respecting the trials of Peers in criminal despatch which his Excellency the Governor General had written cases, and to report. The motion was agreed to, and the Committee was ordered to meet on Monday.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.

for your lordship to address the house, if you wish to say anything; if not you may retire.

The Earl of Cardigan bowed, and withdrew. The Earl of Shaftesbury moved—"That her Majesty's Clerk of the Crown in Chancery be directed to issue a writ of certiorari to return into this house an indictment against James Clarke, Clerk of the Arraigns in the Central Criminal Court, who was in at-

Mr. Clarke was immediately called in.

The Lord Chancellor. Mr. Clarke, what have you got there? Mr. Clarke. A return writ of certiorari issued in obedience of

your honourable house. The return was then read by the Clerk. It set forth that an indictment had been preferred at the Central Criminal Court against James Thomas, Earl of Cardigau, for feloniously firing a pistol at Harvey Garnett Phipps Tucket, with intent to murder or do him some bodily harm, contrary to the statute in that case made and provided.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved, "that James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, be admitted to bail." Ordered.

The Earl of Shaftesbury then moved "that James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, be called on to find two sureties in £5000 each, and to bind himself in £10,000, to appear before this house at any time the house may order his attendance."-Ordered. The Lord Chancellor .- Call in Lord Cardigan.

The Earl of Cardigan having appeared at the bar.
The Lord Chancellar said.—I have to inform your Lordship that the House has been pleased to order that your Lordship admitted to bail, yourself in £10,000, and two sureties in £5000

The motion was agreed to, and his lordship having been informed by the Lord Chancellor that he was discharged from the bail which he had entered previously to having been taken into custody

Mr. Dease, the fellow-traveller of the unfortunate Mr. Simpson, one of the discoverers of the north-west passage, is at present on a visit at Spring-field house, near Forres, the residence of John tion as a special favour.

Dover, were proceeding from the theatre, we believe, to the other hand, if I had thought that in the proposal there was any Dover, were proceeding from the theatre, we believe, to the garrison, they met some sailors, with whom they had some words. One of the sailors, after collaring Mr. Everatt, threw him down with such violence as to fracture his skull. The affair took place near the Grand Shaft, Snargate street. The sailors escaped at the time, but have since been apprehended. Mr. Everatt, on have been obtained in other quarters; and of this fact there can

the time, but have since been apprehended. Mr. Everatt, on being taken to his quarters, only survived about four hours after the perfect of the Sugar House of Messrs. Goodhart, Rateliffe Highway.—Saturlay morning, one of the most destructive fres that has occurred at the cast end of the town for a considerable time past, broke out in the extensive sugar-house of Messrs. Goodhart, Rateliffe Highway, and Pennington street, which we regret to the state has destroyed, the missingly highing, and property to the state has destroyed, the missingly highing, and property to the state has destroyed, the missingly highing, and property to the state has destroyed, the missingly highing, and property to the state has destroyed, the missingly highing, and property to the state has destroyed, the missingly highing and property to the state has destroyed, the missingly highing and property to the state has destroyed the missingly high state has been well award that my time the mind of any inhabitant of Canada who will turn to the Governor General's despatch and inform himself of the interest despatch and inform himself o

the present year at Birkenhead. They were named the Nemesis and Phlegethon. They were completely equipped for the purposes of war, and each carried two 32 pounders on swivels. Every perwere destined for the Indian seas; nobody suspected, however, except the parties in the secret, that they were built for the government, and expressly for forming part of the Chinese expedition, produce their light draught of water admirably adapting them for ascending rivers. The fact of both belonging to the government was made generally known by the overland mail. The Nemesis had reached the Indian Seas, and the Phlegethon was expected to arrive there in a few weeks. Long before now they have joined the Chinese expedition, to which they would be a great acquisition of wrong in the intention, and wholly without injury in its effects.

Sudden Death of Lieut. Gen. Sir W. H. Pringle, G. C. B ,-We have to announce the death of the above gallant general, whose demise took place on Wednesday afternoon, at the family residence, in Stratford-place. We understand that the deceased general, who had been out walking, came home shortly before three o'clock and then complained of a pain in his left shoulder, but did not although the institution was yet in abeyance. give any alarm. At half-past four he suddenly fell down in his The deceased officer was colonel of the 45th regiment, and had been in the army upwards of 48 years. served throughout the Peninsular war, under the Duke of Wel. which it was paid. lington, and for his distinguished services at Salamanca, the passage of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive, received a cross. Subsequently, he was severely wounded in France, 1814. In consideration of his bravery on several occasions he was nominated a G. C. B. His commissions bear date as follows :- Cornet, July, 6, 1792; Lieutenant, Feb. 24, 1793; Captain, Oct. 15, 1794 Major, Sept. 18, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 5, 299; Colonel, Oct. 25, 1809; Major-General, Jan. 1, 1812; and Lieutenant-General, May 27, 1825. The late gallant general

Not five liberal merchants of standing in Belfast will meet Mr. O'Connell at a repeal dinner. The Catholic primate has refused to attend such a dinner, and the vast majority of the catholic clergy and gentlemen of Ulster will follow his example.—Belfast

A ribbon lodge has been discovered in the gaol of Carrick-on-Suir, ripe for operation, amongst the fourteen prisoners at present in that gaol for the same crime. Two of the number were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour, the remaining twelve to eighteen months' imprisonment. The papers and documents

were all seized, and have been laid before the government.

O'Connell continues his repeal agitation in Ireland, and said last week in Dublin, supposing there were 5,000,000 of people enrolled as members or associates of the repeal association, and that each of them were to pay one farthing a week, they would have an annual fund at their disposal of £250,000. He did not

say how much of this he would appropriate to himself.

Export of Manufactured Goods to the United States.—The exports of manufactured goods to the various ports of the United States, the revival of which we noticed some weeks ago, is now extremely brisk. The packet-ships to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have all had full cargoes, and the transient vessels now on the berth are likely to obtain fair freights. The New York packet-ship Virginian, now wind-bound, is not only crammed full, but had to refuse nearly two hundred packages. Her freight reaches £1700, the largest, we believe, made by any New York ship since 1838. The packet-ship North America, which will sail on Thursday, will also it is expected obtain a full The year opens well for trade; let us hope, therefore, that the export of goods will not only continue, but increase .- Liver-

A French paper states that the continuous wall and ditch round the city will be put off for three years, and the detached forts alone

proceeded with.

Liberal Newspapers.—We have to record in our political obituary the deaths of two chartist journals, the Western Star and the Northern Liberator. The former died young, at its 9th number; the latter had reached its 165th. The copyright of the Cheltenham Examiner was sold, the other day, for a shilling!

Letters from Corfu say that proclamations of the lord high ommissioner have been issued in the Ionian Islands, inviting Greek sailors, subjects of the republic, on very advantageous terms,

to enter on board the British fleet. Vincent, the chartist, has addressed a letter from Oakham Gaol to the chartists of Cheltenham, in which he says, that on his liberation he shall commence a system of agitation throughout England that must command the respect of every good man and woman throughout England.—Cheltenham Gazette.

THE BISHOP OF UPPER CANADA.

To the Editor of the Times. Str.,—While I was engaged in a visitation of this extensive diocese, which occupied me from the month of May to the middle of October, I learned that the English papers contained a report of a debate in the House of Commons, in which Mr. Hawes, Mr. Hume, and one or two other members made an attack upon my character in language not marked by that considerate reserve which gentlemen are, in general, careful to exhibit in speaking against the absent. However painful this intelligence was to me, I endeavoured to exclude it from my thoughts until I should have leisure, after my return home, to consider whether it called for any public notice on my part; and, having now reflected upon it, I adopt any measures to put an end to those divisions; or whether if the law were to remain as at present, it was determined to let it have full effect?

Lord Melbourne replied, that Ministers had no intention to bring forward any measure on the subject; and that, of course, the present law must be administered effectually.

LORD CARDIGAN'S TRIAL.

LORD CARDIGAN'S TRIAL.

aim at the character of an absent man. This cannot be said of Mr. Hume; for, from my own knowledge of his public career, I derive the consolation that no man's good name is likely to suffer much from any attack which he may be pleased to make upon it. which, with the enclosures it referred to, had been published among the Parliamentary documents.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved, "that James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, be taken into custody by the Black Rod, touching the upon the comments of Mr. Hawes and Mr. Hame, without referring Cardigan, be taken into custody by the Black Rod, touching the matter of an indictment preferred against him."—Ordered.

The Earl of Cardigan immediately appeared at the bar, in the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse by the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse by the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse by the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse by the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse by the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse by the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse by the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the Correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse of the custody of Sir Angustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black of the Correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse of the Correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse of the Correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse of the Correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse of the Correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse of the Correspondence itself; and I am content to abuse of the Correspondence itself; and I a

There are, however, two or three points which I desire to remark upon, not only for my own vindication, but for the satisfaction of those to whom it would give no pleasure to find that the character of a bishop, and of a loyal subject to his sovereign,

had been sullied by unworthy conduct. It seems by the report of the debate given in your journal of the 20th of July last, that Mr. Hawes thought proper to speak of me as having been unfaithful in the management of a charitable trust, and as having borrowed trust-money for private purposes. Any one who heard this accusation might reasonably infer from it that I had diverted from their proper object funds which had been

benevolently contributed for some purposes of charity.

But what Mr. Hawes thus describes as a charitable trust was a collegiate institution endowed by the Crown, and expressly designed to be supported, not from the principal, but from the accrning interest of the funds to be derived from the endown The annual revenue upon which its directors relied was thus obtained; and consequently, every instance in which the money arising from the sale of the college lands was lent on sufficient security in order to produce interest, was not a deviation from what was contemplated and intended, but an actual compliance with it.

As to the mode of investment, none was prescribed, either by the charter or by any public regulation, but it was intrusted to the discretion of the board

Having sold a valuable property, giving time for payment, happened to hold the notes of seven individuals for £750 each, al of whom were respectable in point of character, station, and property; and, desiring not to borrow money, in the common eaning of the term, but to discount these notes in order to obtain t, which is a commercial transaction of the most ordinary kind, I roposed openly to the college council to vest a portion of their ands in these securities, adding my own responsibility to what I think would have been considered by any one acquainted with the parties sufficient without it. The college council, on their part, an not the shadow of risk by the investment, and I, on my part,

visit at Spring-field house, near Forres, the residence of John Stoart, Esq.—Elgin Courant.

Futal Occurrence at Dover—An Officer of the 54th Killed.—
On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, as Captain Smith and Mr. Everatt, of the 54th, now stationed at the heights of

Rateliffe Highway, and Pennington street, which we regret to state has destroyed the principal building, and property to the amount of £30,000. The premises, which are consumed, were completely filled with goods, as in the course of a couple of weeks the house would have been in full work.—Western Times.

Iron War Steamers.—Two iron steamers were built early in the property of the principal building, and property to the must have been well aware that, notwithstanding the unlooked-for occurrences which had disturbed commercial transactions in the colony, and had led all reasonable persons to exercise, in consequence, a degree of liberal forbearance, there was no pretence for apprehending that the institution would lose a shilling of the funds which had been thus invested by a public way of its directors while in the mean time other tunds of the col and to a lar amount, have been, and still are, lying out at interest without inconvenience, for it is by such investments that their revenue is

Still I have been made to feel, that so far as regards its effects Whoever may have been induced, by the discussion in the

House of Commons, to turn to the Parliamentary documents referred to, will have perceived that his Excellency the Governor General has thought it just to represent to Her Majesty's Govern ment, as a further matter of complaint, that I had drawn the small salary annexed to my appointment of President of the University,

His Excellency, it appears, did not make the inquiry, which would have enabled him to state for what length of time the salary had been enjoyed, nor the authority, nor circumstances under

On the 31st of March, 1827, Earl Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, by a despatch addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, announced to him the issuing of the charter of King's College, and the liberal endowment which had been provided for it. In that despatch his Lordship was pleased to express himself thus—"I had great satisfaction, from your strong recommendation, in submitting Dr. Strachan's name to His Majesty as the first President of King's College; and you will assign to him a salary of £250 per annum, to be charged on

the proceeds of the endowment as they become available."

Over the political difficulties which impeded the operation of the charter I had no control, the effect which was given to them was entirely matter of discretion with the government. Before the office of President was conferred upon me, I had relinquished the grammar school of the home district, which produced to me a larger income, having been employed in teaching, without inter ruption, for more than twenty five years, and with a degree of success which has been repeatedly acknowledged by the Govern-

ment both in England and in the colony.

Within the long period in which the charter was held in suspense I had been subjected by the mere political arrangements of the Government to the loss of other sources of income to a still larger amount. At the desire of His Majesty's Government I retired from the Executive Council; and the office of Superintendent of the Board of Education, which had been conferred upon me without solicitation, was taken from me by an arrangement of the Government abolishing the board. And while by these and other changes I lost an annual income of more than £400, no fault was found with my discharge of the duties of either office; but, on the contrary, the injury to my circumstances was accompanied by flattering expressions respecting the value of my past services, and defence. by assurances of respect for my character.

f the College, to such concerns as it was necessary to manage, with a view to its future establishment, and without receiving or applying for any remuneration. I had left my salary undrawn for early ten years; but when (in 1836) those arrangements took lace which put an end to further discussions about the charter, and afforded the prospect of an immediate commencement of the easures necessary for carrying it into effect, I thought it not unbecoming to make an official application to be placed in the actual receipt of the income, which was in strictness assured to me from the date of Lord Bathurst's letter

Sir F. Head, then chancellor of the institution, a gentleman of sir F. Hear, high honour as well as station, thought the claim not unreasonable, and assented to it; and under these circumstances the salary of £250 per annum was drawn for two years and a half only out of thirteen, during which I had held the appointment.

This has been represented in the light of a public wrong. might make comments and institute comparisons, but I forbear. I will only add, that whenever an instance shall be pointed out in that has been cast upon me.

to hope from me. These will, I trust, outweigh any efforts to injure my character, which have been prompted by no better mo-tive than a desire to lessen an influence which has never been exerted, except in support of sound principles, and with that in-dependence which becomes an honest man. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, Upper Canada, Dec. 7, 1840.

REMARKS OF THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES ON THE ABOVE. We published in our last number a letter from the pious and stimable Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Toronto, in Upper Canada, complaining of conduct on the part of two sufficiently well-known members of Parliament here, which, although in the case of at east one of them-namely, Mr. Joseph Hume-it can surprise nobody, must bring down upon that unscrupulous gentleman the contempt of all right-thinking persons.

The worthy prelate, in the above letter, complained that in a debate on the Clergy Reserves Bill for Upper Canada on the 20th of last July, Messrs. Hawes and Joseph Hume had taken occasion to bring charges against him of a nature to throw the severest stigma on his integrity in his administration of an important

Of Mr. Hawes the learned prelate speaks in terms of doubt, as to the amount of the honourable gentleman's influence upon society, through which there would appear to glimmer some apprehension that it was not remarkably formidable. But of Mr. Joseph Hume he says distinctly, that, "from my own knowledge of his public career, I derive the consolation, that no man's good name is likey to suffer much from any attack which he may be pleased to make upon it,"—an estimate of the reputation of that worthy condition of O'Connell, in which all who have heard of him will readily

The Bishop, in reference to the above debate, affirms that Mr. Hawes thought proper to speak of him as having been "unfaithful in the management of a charitable trust, and as having borrowed ust-money for private purposes." His Lordship adds, that "any one who heard the accusation would infer from it that I have diverted from their proper object funds which had been benevolently contributed for some purpose of charity."

So far from this being the case, the funds from which the Bishop was accused for having borrowed a portion of it for his own advan tage, was and is an endowment by the Crown of a collegiate institution, destined to be supported by the interest of the funds derived from that endowment. Those funds were not under the control of the Bishop, but under that of a council of directors, who relied for the means of keeping up the college upon a revenue obtained from such profitable disposition of their funds.

If the directors had made a permanent loan of their funds to any erson offering valid security, even had such borrower been the Bishop of Toronto, they could not have incurred the slightest blame, nor could the party who agreed to pay them interest for the use of their money.

The Bishop, however, states that the loan was no other than a temporary accommodation, in the shape of discounting some bills held by the Bishop, being the proceeds of a property which he had sold, and which had been purchased by gentlemen of the highest reditand most undoubted solvency in the province, which bills might ave easily been discounted esewhere. 'The College Council ran not the slightest risk by this regular and fair transaction. The bills were paid, and the money replaced, even before the whole be-came due. What crime was there in this to be laid hold of by the Greek loan-monger? What unworthy favour was solicited by, or conferred upon, the Bishop of Toronto? The offence of the right rev. prelate was his being a bishop of the Protestant established

But there was another accusation, resting on the same authority, which, where the church of England is concerned, may be considered pretty nearly as respectable as that of Kilkenny Joseph himself, having been brought forward by Lord Sydenhamown to the worldly-mindel as the Russia merchant, erst Whig-Radical President of the Board of Trade.

This personage, being in the receipt of a salary from the public of at least £10,000 per annum in hard cash, besides various other pickings, thought proper, in a despatch of last May, to represent it as a ground of complaint against the Bishop, that his Lordship had drawn the paltry income annexed to his office as President of the University although the institution was not in absence.

the University, although the institution was yet in abeyance.

"His Excellency," says the Bishop, "did not make the inquiry "which would have enabled him to state for what length of time "the salary had been enjoyed, nor the authority nor circumstances "under which it was paid."

The facts were as follow:-In 1827, on a "strong recommendation from the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Lord Bathurst appointed Dr. Strachan first president of the University, with a salary of £250 per annum," to be charged on the proceeds of the endowment, as they should become available. There was no other condition. The salary was to be enjoyed so soon as there should be "available funds." This was in 1827. But before the office of president rledged repeatedly by the Govern

of Superintendent of the Board of Education-treatment well where it becomes a matter of justice that it should be in force, and worthy of Papist and Baptist-ridden Radicals in power-by which

arrangements, or derangements, he lost above £400 per annum. He never, for the long period of ten years, drew a shilling of the College; but, in the year 1838, as all difficulties about the charter are not all dead. were then terminated, he thought it not unbecoming to "make an "official application to be placed in receipt of his income, volun-Head at once acceded to, and the Bishop has thus enjoyed his on this subject, the present would have taken the opportunity of wo years and a half only out of thirteen,

The right rev. prelate adds, in significant language, that whenver an instance shall be pointed out in which it can be shown that any one of those who have been most insolent in their defiance Royal authority, has been so harshly treated as he has been,

he will acquiesce in any censure that has been cast upon him. We have dwelt on the gross aspersions and bitter malevolence lirected against this respectable elergyman, because such injuries are systematic-because they are characteristic of the unprincipled and shameful warfare carried on by the members of the Executive | Gentlemen. Government, and by the faction upon whose patronage they hang for support—against the most sacred institution of the monarchy, the whole frame of the Church of England and its most blameless

A check, we trust in God, will be applied to this before the work of destruction becomes irreparable.

UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1041.
The rules of the House of Representatives were suspended this morning as soon as the House assembled, to enable Mr. Fillemore of the Buffalo district of New York, to introduce a resolution, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1841. instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill making the necessary appropriations for fortifications, naval armaments and other necessary preparations, to place the northern and north-eastern frontier in a proper state of defence."

After the resolution was introduced, exception was taken to it by several members because it was confined to the "northern and north-eastern frontier." Mr. Fillemore then medified it by striking out those words, and substituting the word country, so that it uld read "preparations to place the country in a proper state of

Further objections were then taken to the resolution, on account I had from the year 1828 given my best attention, as President of its mandatory character, that the committee be instructed to report a bill - and Mr. Cooper of Georgia, on that account, moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Fillemore then, at the suggestion of many members, further modified his resolution, so as to direct the mmittee "to enquire into the propriety of reporting a bill," &c.

This satisfied all parties, and the resolution was then adopted. Thus you will see that all parties in the House are soberly thinking of the necessity of preparing for a controversy with old England. If it comes, which God forbid, it will be a desperate and a terrible conflict, and it will drag into its train every civilized power on the face of the earth. At the going off, we shall be

most awfully thrashed, but in the end we shall succeed. I however, do not believe that a war will ensue, and although, as I told you in my letter of last Saturday, the going out Administration have thrown down the glove to England for the purpose of embarrassing the incoming Administration, yet I have too much confidence in Gen. Harrison, Mr. Webster and the other gentlemen the county of Montreal. who will form his cabinet to doubt for a moment, that they ca not and will not honorably and satisfactorily adjust all our diffi-culties with England.—Originally these difficulties could easily which it can be shown that any one among those who, in the last ten years, have been the most insolent in their defiance of the have been settled; but Gev. Jackson's Kitchen Cabinet at first kent them open to wait contingencies—afterwards, when things Royal authority, has been made to submit to measures so injurious kept them open to wait contingencies—afterwards, when things their interests as I have been, I shall acquiesce in the censure at has been cast upon me.

The committee the same into power, he committed the matter of the committee th

kept open till after the Harrisburg nomination should be made.

If Clay had received the nomination, then we should have had war before the election, so as to have turned off the attention of OUR RELATIONS WITH THE

If Harrison or Scott had been nominated then there was to be no war, as the people would say. We have war, and Harrison, or Scott as the case might have been, will be the very man to fight the nation jets it. the nation into it. So we owe the fact that we are not now at war with England, to the nomination of an old soldier

GENERAL HARRISON IN WASHINGTON .- General Harrison, the President elect, is now in the capitol, surrounded by all the elements of the government, good, bad, or indifferent. On the 4th March, he assumes the reins, and takes possession of the vince. White House for four years.

These periodical revulsions indicate that the social banking, and financial systems of the country are founded on wrong or vicious The states themselves are suffering by their own acts

Harrison, in giving such a sound and practical direction to the a sixth of its number at Chrysler's Farm. Let us then ascend tend to correct the present evils, and provide for the future.

The future is full of hope and expectation.-N. Y. Herald.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND CHAPLAINCY. From the Halifax Times, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Our readers will find under the proper head, a correct and well-digested report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly during the past week. The subjects that have as yet engaged the attention of the House, are only those which are introductory to the general business of the session, though several important motions have also been made. The conduct of the House, however, on the questions of the Speakership and Chaplaincy, is deserving of comment. The Speakership was decided by a majority of two, but it was expected by several of the supporters of Mr. Howe, that ne would have immediately resigned his seat in the Executive Council. This he does not seem inclined to do until the House shall compel him by a resolution that the two offices are incom Mr. Forrester, one of those who voted for him evidently under the supposition that his seat in the Council would be vacated, has, very properly, in the early stage of proceedings, brought the subject under notice; but the Attorney General and others have had influence enough to put off the discussion to a future day, and from the tenor of what they have delivered on the occasion, it is plain they are averse to seconding the view of Mr. For-rester. That however we have no doubt is correct, supported by the analogy of the House of Commons, where no Speaker has held office under the crown since the days of Elizabeth; and necessary as well for the independence of the popular branch, as to prevent Executive influence from being improperly exercised in its affairs. That the question should have been decided at once, when memers were new to the House, and more likely to act from correct algment—than when the Speaker shall have brought into play House involving various interests which may lead to a compromise on this subject, was much to have been desired. The reasoning the Attorney General in advising delay, will be better under stood when viewed in this way, than from any force there is in the arguments he has used to give it a contrary expression and mean-He alludes to the example of New Brunswick; but if a joyed for more than 25 years, his merits and success as a teacher led to much corruption—to an increase of the Governor's salary both at home and in the colony.

By the political arrangements of the Government, for which Dr. Strachan was not to blame, and in which he had no concern, Dr. Strachan was a serious sufferer. At the desire of the Government, for which the track of the Government, and the content of the graph of the grap f public money-and to wasteful and extravanent he retired from the Executive Council, and from the office formers have madly contended for it, and shall it be said that is withal simple and easy of application, it shall not be acted upon but only to suit their own purposes? We do not profess to labour under any doubt as to their motives; but really they should try income allotted to him by Lord Bathurst as President of the to save appearances, for those who respect constitutional principles

The question of the Chaplaincy again gave rise to a debate, "official application to be placed in receipt of his income, volun-"tarily relinquished for ten years,"—a request which Sir Francis have been expected, that as the last House had acted improperly petty salary, though not, as we find, unenvied or unmolested, for its first session to have corrected the error, by returning to the practice of the British Parliament. Such analogies however, though nothing could be more simple or proper in this case, as tending to allay all future discussion,) appear not to be their ob ject. It is difficult to determine on what ground, except that of intolerance, bigotry, or opposition to long established usage, the present prayerful appointments have been made. If we co the matter aright, the Speaker was either deficient in knowledge of his official duty, or becomes liable to the imputation of sa tioning an improper appointment in the person of one of the Rev. Gentlemen. We neither question the respectability or the ability duty of the Speaker to have informed the House, that it was against all precedent that an alien-a foreigner of six months sidence in the country, and under allegiance to another government, should become one of its salaried officers, as we think the Chaplain must be considered.

The defence of such an appointment, on the ground of his being "a missionary," might perhaps be expected of the member from whom it proceeded; but we hope the House will undertake the correction of such glaring inconsistency, by imposing an obligation to take the oath of allegiance, before he can officiate before them. Difficult indeed would the task be, we believe, to find either republican, monarchical, or provincial precedent for such appoint ments.

CANADA.

THE ELECTIONS.

In the county of Two Mountains we are happy to say that little doubt seems to exist of the return of C. J. Forbes, Esquire. In the county of Beauharnois there is a new candidate, a Mr. Dunscomb, of Montreal. This gentlemen has been brought into the field by the solicitation of the Electors, and his success seems pretty certain.

At Bytown there is a new candidate in the field, a Mr. Stewart We hear this gentlemen highly spoken of, but he is late in starting, and we cannot believe or wish that he should succeed. In Montreal no proper colleague to Mr. Ogden has yet been

Mr. Bowron is appointed Returning Officer for the Election of the county of Beauharnois, which will take place at Ormstown, on the 8th of March.

Mr. Simpson, of Coteau-du-lac, is canvassing the county of Vaudreuil; we wish him success-he combines liberality of sentiment with an enlightened mind. Austin Cuvillier, Esq., of this city, will, we understand, canvass

the county of Huntingdon; this reduces Mr. Walker's chance of Two Messieurs Viger are in the field. D. B. Viger, Esq., for the county of Vercheres, and Louis M. Viger, Esq., for the county

Mr. Roy. of St. Laurent, is spoken of as offering himself for We learn with much pleasure the continued and increasing prospect of success for Dr. M'Culloch, at Terrebonne. - Mon. Trans.

SACRILEGE. - A most diabolical outrage was committed on I am not a stranger in Upper Canada. More than forty years to his friends in Maine as a political hobby-horse to ride over the night, we are told, broke into the Church and cut and destroyed of my life have been spent here in active and laborious exertion. Whigs upon; and when Gov. Fairfield's war was ended by the every thing they could lay their hands upon. Not a pane of glass Baines Esq.; Rev. Dr. Bethune.

Within the last five months, and after Mr. Hawes's attack and discretion of Gen. Scott, and Congress appropriated money to was left whole in the building, which was most foully descented Within the last five months, and after Mr. Hawes's attack and the foundation on which it rested, had been made as public as any reviler of dignities could wish, I have visited every district of this Province, and I may say, indeed, every part of every district. I have been everywhere received with the most cordial assurances of esteem and respect, spontaneously and publicly offered to me by men of all stations in society, who would have nothing to fear or to hope from me. These will, I trast, outweigh any efforts to

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES. From the Patriot of Tuesday, March 2nd.

In our last we made some passing comment on the strange and in the Republic of America, - we glanced at the conduct and result of the late war with that power, and we now desire to make a few remarks on the probable event of another struggle. Upper Canada then possessed 40,000 inhabitants, she has now half a million. About a thousand regular troops then guarded her frontier. Now upwards of fifteen thousand soldiers, Horse, Foot, and Artillery, the very elite of the British army, are quartered in the United Pro-The events of the last three years have inured the loval The accession of this amiable patriot to the Presidency is marked by a singular crisis in commercial and financial affairs—a crisis which places upon his shoulders a great and mighty responsibility in the adoption of his policy, both foreign and domestic.—
The state banking system is crumbling to pieces all round the country. In almost every direction, explosions of some kind are heard.

decidedly superior in practice and discipline, to the same class of soldiers on the opposite shore, could be ready at a short notice to co-operate with the regular troops. To begin with the St. Law-rence—Quebec we may assume to be rather unlikely to witness an American fleet beneath its seaward ramparts—or a turnularry force of Militia storming at its unrivalled fortifications. While the Red Cross floats on Care Diamond, England holds undisputed Red Cross floats on Cape Diamond, England holds undisputed sway over the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Then comes Montreal. This city has a population of thirty thousand, and a large garrison of regular troops,—it is difficult of access to an invading army, and we should not anticipate until a lapse of eighteen months or two researchers. and their credit is going the way of the banks, towards ruin and insolvency. Pennsylvania is following rapidly in the wake of Mississipi—and New York will soon be in the same condition, if the legislature do not take some wholesome advice, and cease increasing her public debt.

There is a feverish excitement all around the country—and much is expected from the wisdom and discretion of General Wilkinson, which took we believe, some fifteen months to prepare, was driven back, when in full march on Montreal, by the stream. At present we have a vest preponderance of steam the orrect the present evils, and provide for the future. But what will he do? What does he intend to do?

This is easier asked than answered. One thing we hope and believe he will do. He will make General Washington his model—his very pattern—not Adams, who was rash—not Jefferson, who was a Jesuit—not Madison, who was Jefferson in a state of dilution.—Let him be the President of the whole people, firm as assuming that we shall enjoy on Lake Ontario, and thereby cosure the protection and safety of the most valuable section and safety of the most valuable section and most valuable section and most valuable section and safety of the most valuable section and most valuable section and safety of the most valuable section and most valuable section and safety of the most more likely to increase than diminish our advantages resulting therefrom. Experience proves that whichever power has command as Washington with all his virtues—firm as Jackson without his folly—but recognising no digitation or intrigue of any faction or any party. In the judicious selection of his cabinet, and his principal officers, much will depend. From this day up to the cipal officers, much will depend. From this day up to the cipal officers, much will depend the down the following the country will now be turned to the country will not the inaugnration the eyes of the whole country will now be turned towards the capitol. We want sound men selected, and a sound, by the invaders, but little could they effect toward the subjugation towards the capitol. We want sound men selected, and a sound, practical policy adopted, free from malign or speculative influences of all kinds.

By the invaders, our fittle count they elect toward they energy must be made at the other end—let our enemies cut off our communication with the other end—let our enemies cut off our communication with the ocean, and the upper country will fall, but not till then. While Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and the command of Lake Ontario remain with us, we fear little for the destruction of England's supremacy,—or the triumphs of our covetons neighbours. Besides, America has had bitter experience of the reluctance of her Militia to enter as invaders a foreign country. At Queenston, the soldiers of Van Renssalaer looked on and saw their unhappy comrades harled over the heights, and pleaded as an excuse for their not crossing to their aid, that they were not bound by law to serve out of their own country.-No men will fight more desperately in defence of their soil than the Americans-but we doubt much that their alacrity to come into Canada as invaders, will be increased by the consciousness that they will be encountered on their landing by some of England's most dashing regular troops, and a host of militia that have proved themselves, on more than one occasion. not unworthy to fight by the side of such practised warriors.

We now turn to the Atlantic seaboard, where America will pay the bitterest penalties for her rancorous hostility to England. We candidly ask our neighbours what profitable resistance their Atlantic cities can offer to the attack of such a fleet as has been battering down the haughty ramparts of Acre, and spreading terror and destruction along the fortified shore of Asia Minor. We know that New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston and Savannah have within their bounds thousands of gallant citizers who would willingly shed their blood in their defence; but in the name of common sense what could they effect in resistance to such an army of line of battle ships, war steamers and bomb vessels as the command of Victoria could within a month from the declaration of war have thundering at their shores. The whole navy of America were it all manned and in one fleet, could not dare to encounter off Sandyhook, the present Syrian fleet of Great Britain We have spoken not a solitary word of boasting, we have stated facts, and reasoned fairly from them. We are willing to accord every merit of bravery, patriotism, and warlike activity to our neighbours, but we ask them honestly and candidly, are we speak-ing unwarrantably or beyond the bounds of strict probability, when we assert that all their Atlantic cities are at the mercy of England's naval forces? The Report of their own Secretary of War acknow ledges this defenceless condition, and their accessibility to a hostile force. The same official estimates the number of Indians on their the grammar school of the Home District, a larger income than that which the presidency was to bring with it, which he had correct one than 25 years, his merits and success as a tracker. now are converted into open foes, and sent to carr vengeance on America," through the thousand tribes of the West, from Nootka Sound to California. Let England declare war, and a fearful and deadly chorus of a hundred thousand voices will catch up the earliest note of the trumpet, and startle the American oppressor along the great line of the Western States. The internal foe, the four millions of Negroes champing and foaming in the chains of the Southern slave holders, will not be deaf to the same sound, and a bitter enemy in the very heart of her dominions, numbering a fourth of her entire population, will distract the attention, and paralyze the valor of that portion of the Union, south of the Potomac.

Such is our view of some of the probable features of another American war. We leave it to our readers to say whether we have argued reasonably on the subject, or written in the language of prejudice or vaingloriousness.

> OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, Toronto, 26th February, 1841.

Toronto, 26th February, 1841.

To General, calling upon all Sheriffs, Justices of the Feace, and other Magistrates of the Province, to repress all tumults: riots, outrages, and interaches of the peace, within their respective jurisdictions, at the ensuing Elections, I have been directed by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Home District, to call a special meeting of the Magistrates of the said District, to be held in the Court House, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th March next, for the purpose of adopting such measures in compliance with the said Proclamation, as may best ensure the praceable exercise of the rights of the inhabitants of this District at such Elections. GEO. GURNETT. CVh. Peace, H. D.

Papers in the City are requested to insert the above.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. WANTED immediately, an Assistant, qualified to teach Mathematics, Arithmetic, and Writing, and to make himself generally

A Gentleman looking forward to the ministry might find this an adantageous opening.
Apply (if by letter post paid,) to the Rev. R. V. ROGERS.
Kingston, Dec. 30, 1840.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.—
A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal. Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.

N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted.

Dec. 29, 1840.

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT OF THE CAMERICAN OF THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

Mrs. CROMBIE's Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday Mrs. CROMBIE.

Toronto, Dec. 28, 1840.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL.

THE Christmas Vacation of this Institution will commence on the 24th Inst. and end January 11, 1841.

There are Two vacancies as Boarders:

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1840. BROCK DISTRICT SCHOOL

WANTED, a TEACHER to the Brock District School. References as to Qualification, &c. to be forwarded to H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 16th February, 1841. BIRTHS.

In this city, on Sunday, 28th ult., Mrs. T. Vaux of a son. On the 1st inst., the lady of T. Helliwell Esq. of a daughter. At Kingston, on Tuesday, February 23rd, the Lady of the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, A. M. of a son.

DIED. Suddenly, at Cornwall, on the 22d uft., aged 11 months and 13 days, Anna, infant daughter of Col. the Hon. P. Vankoughnet.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, March 5th :-Rev. A. N. Bethune, rem.; Dr. Richardson, rem.; Rev. John Grier, rem.; Rev. W. H. Norris; Rev. W. Leeming, add. sub. and rem.; J. Hughes Esq.; J. S. Buckingham Esq.

The following have been received by the Editor :-Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. H. J. Grasett; J. G. D. Mackenzie Esq. with parcel; Angus Bethune Esq. with parcel; T

CHURCH CALENDAR

March 3.- Ember Day. 5.— do. do. do. 7 .- Second Sunday in Lent.

14.-Third do. 21.-Fourth do. 25 .- Annunciation of the Virgin Mary. 28 .- Fifth Sunday in Lent.

1

THE PASSING BELL.*

Of those who will read these pages, there are few probably that have not felt, at some period of their lives, the emotions naturally awakened by the passing-bell; few that can have listened to its slowly repeated intonations, at any hour of the day, but more especially when the Hall. We may observe that he regards the sounding without having been seriously affected by its solemn and which seldom fails to meet a ready response in the remitted to elapse between each sound, and which seem ment, though it is still entitled the passing bell. to tell us that the bell labours to be vocal, and with difficulty finds itself a tongue, that we discover the peculiar influence by which the heart is moved.

neighbourhood, in which a particular individual lay sick, practical duties which are connected with it. The the period when the soul was, as it were, passing out passing bell now announces not that the person is in the of the body. It told of the moments of man's last trial- act of dying, but that he is already dead. Now, thereit might be, of the mortal agony, the convulsive throes fore, the Christian, when he hears the tolling of the and struggles, which often constitute the "pains of bell, is no longer called upon to offer up prayers, as before, death;" and, consequently, as long as the sufferer lay for the happy passage out of this life, for the individual thus in extremities, so long was the knell sounded. The to whose death it has reference. peculiar purpose for which this announcement was made to the surrounding parishioners, was, that the dying one most important duty connected with the usage in person might have the benefit of their prayers in this question yet remains to us in full force. We must remost awful crisis of his existence. That this was the member the announcement it gives to those who survive, sinner been awakened—any saint strengthened, any original design of the passing bell, is implied in its very that another human being has departed, and the warning anxious soul comforted, through his instrumentality? name. It is also fully confirmed, by the light thrown held out by it to each of us, that we should hasten on- These and the like thoughts passed through the mind on the subject by those who have studied the history of ward in our preparation for our own departure, which of the faithful pastor, as he commenced his preparation the usaget.

In a poem of an early English poet, named Heywood, there are these allusions to this use of the bell in his day: "Come list; hark, the bell doth towlet

For some but new-departing soul!' And again :-

"For hark, hark still, the bell doth towle,

For some but new departing soul !" It is then, as announcing the last moments of a dying person, that the sounding of the bell is here represented. And further, Dr. Zouch is quoted as calling the passing bell, the "soul bell," and as expressly saying that it was tolled before the departure of the soul, by way of signal for good men to offer up prayers on its behalf. It is clear, moreover, that the same view was recognised and sanctioned by authority, at a distant period, in the church of England. This appears from the following passage which occurred in a set of questions addressed at a bishop's visitation to his clergy :-- " In the meanwhile, is there a passing bell tolled, that they, who are in the hearing of it, may be moved in their private devotions to recommend the state of departing souls unto the hands of the Redeemer?" We are told also, that, in the writings of our older poets, there are many allusions to the peculiar object of this pious custom. Amongst these, the excellent Donne says, in admirable agreement with the observations just offered :-

- "Prayers ascend To heaven in troops at a good man's passing bell." Yes; Christians of old were fully persuaded of the efficacy of prayer; and whenever or wherever the passing

bell was heard " Swinging slow with solemn roar,"

"it is not unreasonably or uncharitably presumed, that service to the dying; or that, in this particular district, Christian, who could not grudge a fellow-Christian, a the infirmities of his last sickness, or even then in articulo mortis, | the benefit of his prayers and intercessions at the throne of grace." § And surely there is something whole parish or district being invited to unite together in shewing an affectionate interest in the "soul's health" of a sick and dying brother, by praying for his spiritual comfort and support in his final trial-interceding more especially, that, as our church expresses it, the Almighty "may not suffer him, in his last hour, for any pains of death to fall from him." Let us consider well how much was understood in this Christian practice. "It took for granted the existence of such a spirit of mutual kindness and goodwill amongst Christians, one towards another-of such a reciprocity of purely Christian feelings, in the neighbourhood or district in question, that, should a fellow-parishioner be now situated in the way described, when their prayers might help and assist him in his mortal struggle; actuated by the hallowed impulse of Christian friendship, full of this kindness, tenderness, and sympathy for a brother Christian, they would willingly and cheerfully render to him this spiritual service; that, roused to attention, and admonished of his critical situation, their prayers would mingle with his own, perhaps, scarcely articulated aspirations, and, from the both cases, the effect of the invitation to the living believer's mind, was the obligation to fulfil more than one silence and privacy of their own dwellings, would ascend to the mercy-seat on high; entreating God graciously to be pleased to succour his suffering, his tempted, his dying servant, to be with him in his passage through the valley of the shadow of death, and to grant that his soul, when the hour of its final separation was come, might be numbered amongst those of the ransomed and redeemed for ever. ""

Most accordant with these remarks are the observations of the good Bishop Hall, which occur in one of his the members of the same community of professing Occasional Meditations. Well indeed did he know how Christians now. The passing-bell has long since ceased to give a practical turn to the instructions to be derived from that solemn sound!

"Upon the tolling of the Passing Bell." "How doleful and heavy is this summons of death! this sound is not for our ears, but for our hearts; it calls us not only to our prayers, but to our preparation; to our prayers for the departing soul—to our preparation for our own departing. We have never so much need of prayers as in our last combat; then is our great adversary most eager; then are we weakest; then nature is in his behalf, as in former days—its solemn injunction, so over-laboured, that it gives us not leisure to make use of gracious motions. There is no preparation so necessary as for this conflict: all our life is little enough to make ready for our last hour. What am I better than my neighbours? How oft hath this bell reported to me the farewell of many more strong and vigorous bodiesof many more cheerful and lively spirits? And now what doth it but call me to the thought of my parting? Here is no abiding for me; I must away too. O, thou

* From the "Penny Sunday Reader." + As Grove, in his "Antiquities," and Brand in his work on "the popular Antiquities of England,"

That is "at his last hour," or, "in the hour of death." Greswell on the Burial Service. Greswell, p. 108.

heart to true wisdom."*

the subject by various writers, and more especially by feel its force." that admirable pattern of Christian excellence, Bishop well-known knell, not merely when falling heavily on own state, and to make their best preparation, by passing bell was tolled before the death of a parishioner. | may, if willing, assist in advancing. cesses of the human breast. But possibly it is in the Since that period, however, a change has been made in lengthened pauses which, on a principle exquisitely in this particular. The bell, as we well know, does not character with the solemnity of the occasion, are per- sound till after the spirit has already left its earthly tene-

"Hark! hark! it is the passing bell! It tolls—slowly it tolls—to tel Another soul has fled away."†

The original intention of the passing bell is now nearly And this change in the usage, we may at once perceive, hands. His serene brow spoke of habitual intercourse of the creed concerning God the Father. Man, that is not able forgotten. It appears to have been to announce to a makes a correspondent change in one portion of the

But still, on the other hand, we must recollect, that | Had the word been faithfully preached? Had his teachmust come, we know not how soon, in God's own good

The practice may indeed be reckoned among the of the Lord's Supper, and to break the bread of life to instances of becoming respect on the part of the living, the "sacramental host of God's elect," and with deeper to the memory of the dead. It is, in truth, no trivial earnestness than usual had he prayed for divine assistoccurrence, when rightly considered, when the passing ance, that he might prepare himself to declare affectionbell proclaims that the common lot of humanity has re- ately and faithfully the whole counsel of God on a submoved another fellow-creature from this fleeting state of ject so solemn, important, and affecting. As he contemexistence. To him the change which has occurred in his condition is most momentous and important. Eternal this poor, passing, fading life seemed nothing to his happiness or eternal misery, one or the other of these spiritually directed mind, and the consideration that the things, is then become the fixed, unalterable condition of | immortal interests of many were committed to his trust, the departed. It is only becoming, that an event so pressed with intense weight upon his anxious heart .solemn should be in some manner notified in the immediate neighbourhood where it has occurred—that there claimed—a voice from the same divine oracle responded, should be some public expression of serious sympathy, "My grace is sufficient for thee," and strengthened by on the part of the survivors, with what has befallen one the heavenly assurance he commenced his work with of their number; in which it is impossible that the rest renewed energy and faith. A gentle knock was heard as fellow-Christians, can be altogether uninterested. The at the door of the pastor's study, and he was summoned living inhabitants of the same district will see their de- below to meet one who had come to speak with him parted fellow-parishioner no more; and by his dissolu- upon the concerns of her undying soul. No other duty tion they must be conscious of a gap, a chasm, a vacancy, except that of administering consolation to the sick and amongst them. They meet him as one of their number- dying, was allowed to interfere with his preparations for they see him in the sphere of their society-in their the pulpit. He entered his sitting-room, and was met domestic, their social, or their religious intercourse, as by a familiar countenance; a youthful mother whose they were accustomed-no more.

memory of the dead, not merely to tell of the demise children; tender in years and delicate in appearanceof one of the living, but as a means of instruction to the not consecrated to God in baptism, and therefore withsurviving, that the sounding of the passing bell ought out a claim upon his covenant care. The pastor welnow to be considered. It is, as it were, the herald of comed his parishioner kindly and cordially; long had the doom that awaits each of us and all; a proclamation she sat beneath his teaching, and as he noticed her of common necessity we all lie under, of once dying. It regular attendance upon the worship of God, and her is one remembrancer more, to remind us of the approach- devout and serious manner, he had often felt a hope and such prayers of the living, at that time, might be of ing period of our own departure. It may sound unwel- almost a conviction, Thou art not far from the kingdom come in the ears of those who too much love this world; of heaven. some one might be found, deserving of the name of who have made here their homes, and whose heaven of But year after year had he looked in vain for the fruit enjoyment is centred upon some worldly object too dearly of his spiritual culture: God in his providence had not our co brother or a sister in Jesus Christ, while contending with loved, some dream of earthly happiness too fondly cherished. But the wise, the serious, and the reflecting, will hand sought to bring her to himself. Her heart was has a heavenly Master, to whom he standeth or falleth. Many not turn a deaf ear, or a dead heart, to the friendly softened, and she sought to oring her to himsen. The heart was softened, and she sought to oring her to himsen. The heart was such thoughts come across the mind, and prevent that wholesome warning of these funeral notes; to the voice, as it were, the only balm to her wounded bosom, but still month very beautiful in the usage of all the inhabitants of a from the tomb, which thus claims their attention. Amongst after month she withheld her foot from the table of the the many motives which call them daily to an increased Lord, and neglected the Divine command, Do this in respiritual energy, the sound of the passing bell will not membrance of me. But the voice of the Spirit had at he who approved the Samaritan's conduct, and left it for our imibe lost on them, but will contribute to rouse them more length been regarded, and an instrument apparently and more from the sleep of sense, and the torpor of most simple had been made effectual. Her errand to worldly mindedness, to new life and activity, and to her pastor was to signify her wish to unite on the next efforts made to benefit the soul of a neighbour, as he will recomfresh exertions in their Christian career.‡

It may be well to remember, that, although the tolling from the rule to this effect in the prayer book of the to the appeal of Christ through his minister.' church of England, is supposed to prevail, of soliciting Christian was, or is, the offering up of prayer to God in duty made apparent. behalf of his sick and afflicted, perhaps, too, in both the sounding of the passing-bell, in former times, was wonderfully adapted to the wants of our spiritual nature. presumed to be a memento. Alas, no such sympathy for each other is [generally] felt, or expressed, amongst to be a warning to such a duty, which never called, and was never heard to call to its performance, in vain. Christians, generally speaking, care not now for the death-bed scenes, the death-bed agonies and sufferings of each other. The parish-bell, so far as concerns any such its original and primary purpose, has long become silent; and, in all probability, were its affecting signal again to be sounded, at the same crisis of a dying Christian's fate, and with the same tender and affecting solicitude amidst the present apathy of truly reciprocal, kindly, and Christian feelings, would mingle with the winds, would be unheeded and lost, for any such pious and charitable power to bind, to procure for the living, for the sick

* Bp. Hall's Works, vol. ii. p. 151.

‡ See Mr. Greswell's whole chapter "on the Passing Bell,"

After the words, "we commend to thy fatherly goodness those, who are in any ways afflicted or distressed, in mind, body, or estate;" in the "collect or prayer for all conditions of men," "this" passage "is to be said when any desire the prayers of the congregation," namely, "especially those for whom our prayers are now desired."

§ On the Burial Service, vol. i. p. 112.

is now struggling with his last enemy. His sad friends we are speaking, namely, prayer for their spiritual welstand gazing upon him, and weeping over him, but fare, or any other expression of sympathy and kindness and that defilement which hath infected the whole soul; and they cannot succour him; needs must they leave him to befitting their situation. But Christianity abstractedly therefore, it is the least that his charity can do for them, to offer do this great work alone; none but thou, to whom belong considered—the idea that it is as component members them unto that remedy which our Saviour hath provided both to the issues of death, can relieve his distressed and over- of one mystical body in Christ Jesus, that Christians remove the guilt, and cleanse away the filth of their natures. For matched soul. And for me, let no man die without me, stand related to each other; if that be the only string be the parents themselves never so holy and sanctified, yet their as I die daily, so teach me to die once; acquaint me that we attempt to touch, the only sympathetic chord children are born in their filth, and in their blood. And this St beforehand with that messenger which I must trust to. O! by which the emotions of the living may be excited in Augustine expresseth by a very apt similitude; "The chaff (saith teach me so to number my days, that I may apply my favour of the sick or dying; this is a language, which, he) is carefully separated from the wheat that we sow; and yet to modern Christians, is a dead one; this is an appeal, the wheat which it produceth, groweth up with husks and chaff We have now seen what was the original object of the to which modern Christian sensibilities have no response; about it." So those whom the Holy Ghost hath sanctified and passing bell, and considered the practical views taken on they cannot understand its meaning; they have ceased to

dying persons seem to expect, for they very, very seldom | nant be applied unto them; that is, as they derive corruption shades of evening are gathering thickly around them, of the bell in a twofold character; as calling on those request, the prayers of the congregation; and it is to who then heard it, to consider the state of the dying be feared, that when such a request is made, the conmelancholy accents. The deep low vibrations of that person, and to pray for him; and also to consider their gregation, as a body, feel but little interest in the spiritual welfare and comfort of their fellow Christians! Surely the ear from the neighbouring bell-tower, but even when prayer and other means for their own departure. All there is great scope here for reformation; and it is wafted in softer tones from a distance, speak a language | this shews, that in Bishop Hall's day (about 1640,) the | clearly a reformation which every individual Christian

THE EXHORTATION TO THE COMMUNION.

A PASSAGE FROM REAL LIFE. From the Southern Churchman.

with his God, and his wasted frame betokened anxious lay his open Bible-his compass and chart-his counsellor and guide-his solace and support. A Concordance was beside it, and these two volumes alone occupied his desk. The holy seriousness of the good man's countenance was not unmingled with sadness. Another Sabbath was over, and its account had gone up to God! ings been a savor of life or death-had he approved himself a trusty watchman of the city of God-had any for the next Lord's day.

On that day he was to administer the holy sacrament plated the value of the soul and its everlasting interests, "Who is sufficient for these things?" he inwardly exgarb of mourning told a tale of early sorrow and be-But it is not simply as a tribute of respect to the reavement. Two children were by her side—little

Lord's day with his communing people.

"And what has awakened you, my dear friend, to a of the passing bell is not now intended to admonish the sense of this obligation?" "The solemn and affecting parishioners to offer up their prayers for one of their exhortation to the communion contained in our Prayer umber now at the point of death, there is still one Book, and read to us by yourself yesterday. Besides occasion on which something of a similar practice, design- your faithful admonitions, I have listened to that same ed for a similar purpose, still remains in our church—a invitation for years from your lips—it has fallen like a practice, however, which seems to be too much forgotten familiar sound upon my dull ears, or perhaps been unby all classes of Christians in general. "The custom," heard or never thought of; but yesterday its solemn ys Mr. Greswell,§ "which still prevails, or at least, earnestness touched my heart, and I wept as I listened

The mother requested that the same Sabbath that the prayers of the congregation for the sick, is not un- witnessed her union with the people of God, might see like what, in accordance with the original intention of her children dedicated to him in baptism, and thus in the passing-bell, was supposed to be notified by it. In the divine light which had so recently shone into the

The pastor returned to his study with a grateful cases, his dying Christian brother; only in the latter heart, happy that he was soon to include in his spiritual instance, this is supposed to be done by the whole confold, souls that he hoped might prove crowns of his regregation assembled at church; whereas it was to be joicing in the eternal world, and with a heartier love remembered in the private devotions of Christians, that than ever for that "form of sound words" which is so

The Garner.

HOLY BAPTISM. Their [parents'] first duty is to incorporate them [children] into the Church of Christ by the presenting them to holy baptism, which is the laver of regeneration, and which Jesus Christ hath instituted for the admission and initiation of new members into his body the Church, and new subjects into his kingdom. Nay, it is not an empty bare ceremony, but it is a seal of the promise of the covenant, a sign of the grace of the Spirit, and a means appointed to convey it to the soul. And therefore, those parents are highly injurious to their children, who either through carelessness or contempt, debar them from so excellent and spiritual an ordinance and privilege-yea, indeed, the only spiritual privilege which their age makes them capable of. What do they else purpose. Blood, affinity, friendship, indeed, have yet hereby, but put their children into a worse condition than the children of the Jews, who in their infancy were admitted to the sacrament of circumcision, which the apostle calls "a seal of the righteousness of faith?" (Rom. iv. 11.) And certainly, if this seal of circumcision were broken by the coming of Christ, and no other were instituted, whereof the children of believers under the Gospel might be made partakers, our infants then must needs be in a worse condition than theirs, and Christ's coming into the world hath in this respect rather diminished the privileges of the Church, than enlarged them. It ought, therefore, to be the first and chiefest care of every godly parent, to offer his children to this holy ordinance; especially, considering that they are partakers of

that art the God of comfort, help thy poor servant that and dying, whether [it be] this good office, of which his sinful and corrupt nature, that he hath been an instrument of cleansed, yet they produce children, naturally unclean, though federally hely. And, therefore, being born within the promises of There is too much truth in these remarks. . Sick and the covenant, their parents ought to see that the seal of the covenant from them, they may by them be brought to the means of cleansing and washing .- Bishop Hopkins.

THE SECRETS OF GOD NOT TO BE PRYED INTO.

The Israelites' charge was, they must not presume to go up to the mount (Exod. xix). And indeed a boundary were no boundary, if it might be passed. A man knows by his ground that an enclosure is no enclosure if it may be common. But how much more must this be conceived of the enclosure of God; that ground which he hath fenced unto himself for a sanctuary! We must take heed, then, of profaning the sanctuary of God, and venturing in sacred things further than he giveth leave. Curiosity in this It was Monday morning-a minister of God sat in kind hath been the mother of heresies, when men have been busily his quiet study, his head reclining upon his emaciated witty in searching into, rather than believing, that profound article to understand his own nature (David confesseth that such knowand arduous labour in his blessed service. Before him | ledge is too wonderful for him), dreameth that he can comprehend the nature of God! Others have lost themselves, while they have dived into the mysteries of the incarnation, who are not able to understand their own regeneration. Thus they busy themselves, as some have done, to know where Lazarus's soul was when his body lay three days in the grave, and in the mean time care not what becomes of their own souls. So that, what with the curious Why? of some, and How? of others, there hath been manifold passing the bounds, climbing the mount, and intrusions upon God and the things of God. There hath been a great deal of foolish knowledge in the world, prying into God's ark, enquiring into things not revealed: so that as there needs a spur unto good and saving knowledge, so a bridle to restrain and keep men in from that knowledge which is curious and presumptuous; and blessed is that discretion which maketh wise to sobriety .- Bishop Lake's Sermon

INEQUALITY OF FORTUNES.

This inequality of fortunes is for the great good of all ranks of men, and serves a great many wise ends of Providence. It makes some men industrious to provide for themselves and families; it inspires others with emulation to raise their fortunes; it gives life and spirit to the world, and makes it a busy scene of action, to keep what they have, and make new acquisitions, to excel their equals, and rival those above them. And though, through the folly and wickedness of men, this occasions a great deal of mischief, yet the world would be a very dull place without it, there would be no encouragement, no reward for virtue; Providence itself would have very little to do; for the visible rewards of virtue, and punishment of wickedness, is in the change of men's fortunes, when industry, prudence, and virtue advance men of a low condition to the greatest places of trust and honour, or at least to a plentiful and splendid station,-and prodigality, luxury, and impiety bring misery, poverty, and contempt upon rich and noble families. Such revolutions as these are great examples of the wisdom and justice of Providence; and, therefore, the inequality of men's fortunes is so far from being an objection against Providence, that there could be little visible exercise either of the goodness or justice of Providence without it .- Dean Sherlock.

DUTY TO OUR NEIGHBOUR.

Our neighbour has a soul, as well as a body; and his soul may eed assistance when his body needs it not. We may wonder that a priest and a Levite could be found who should see a fellowcreature naked and wounded on the road, and yet pass by on the other side. Yet might it not be often urged against ourselves, "Thou art the man?" There are many, perhaps, within our reach, whose souls are, we must know, in grievous danger; who are stripped of all that is really valuable, and lying in the death of trespasses and sins; and yet we pass by on the other side. It is cern; the minister will not fail to warn him; he has a word of advice, that salutary warning, that timely reproof, which might have done a neighbour far greater and more lasting good than a whole fortune bestowed upon his temporal wants. And tation; when he went out of his way to relieve one with whom his countrymen had no dealings, he will as faithfully record the pense "the cup of cold water" given to refresh his body.-Dr. J. B. Sumner, Bishop of Chester.

ABSENCE FROM PUBLIC WORSHIP EXCUSABLE ONLY WHEN

UNAVOIDABLE.

Lord, thy servants are now praying in the church, and I am here staying at home, detained by necessary occasions, such as are not of my seeking, but of thy sending, my care could not prevent them, my power could not remove them. Wherefore, though I cannot go to church, there to sit down at table with the rest of thy guests, be pleased, Lord, to send me a dish of their meat hither, and feed my soul with holy thoughts. Eldad and Medad, though staying still in the camp (no doubt on just cause), yet prophesied as well as the other elders. Though they went not out to the Spirit, the Spirit came home to them. Thus never any dutiful child lost his legacy, for being absent, at the making of his father's will, if at the same time he were employed about his father's business. I fear too many at church, have their bodies there, and minds at home. Behold in exchange, my body here, and heart there. Though I cannot pray with them, I pray for them. Yea, this comforts me, I am with thy congregation; because I would be with it. - Fuller's Meditations.

Advertisements.

WM. STODART & SONS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No. 1. GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON.

**W. ROWSELL, having been appointed Agents by Messrs. STODART & SONS for the sale of their PIANO-FORTES in Canada, will be happy to receive orders for any of their Instruments, to be imported from England. The following is a List of the various Instruments, with prices in Sterling money, to which 50 per cent. must be added for cost of packages, difference of exchange, freight, insurance, &c.

Mahogany. Fine Mah. Rosew. Patent Horizontal Grand Piano-Fortes, with 6½ octaves ... polished 120
Patent Semi-Grand, 6 octaves ... do. 90
(The above with circular ends, 5g. extra.)
Cabinet, 6 octaves, metallic plate and ogee Piccolo, 6 octavesdo. Square Piano-Fortes, 6 oct. and met. plate
Do. do. do. do. and
circular corners
Do. 6 octaves, bar and metallic plate . .
Do. do. do. do. and cir-40 44 46

do. do. 6½ oct. 60

One-fifth of the price must be paid on ordering the instrument, mut the balance on delivery, for which 10 per cent. discount will be illowed. A discount of 15 per cent. will be deducted, if the whole mount is paid at the time of giving the order.

Orders given investigation of the control of the price of the polymorphy the ders given immediately, can be executed so as to be shipped by the

earliest spring vessels.

A SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, by Stodart & Son, on Sale, price £55 currency. Enquire of Henry Rowsell, King Street.

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

ONSIDERS it his duty not only in justice to himself, but also for the benefit of Town and Country purchasers generally, again to all their attention to his present STOCK OF GOODS in the above ne, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases during ny previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to take it generally known, by thus giving it publicity.

The Subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the Trade o extensively this Fall, on account of the great bargains which were resented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS are below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the Public enerally.

ousness that it will be, in many instances, a saving of at least 20 per cent. to those who may receive their supplies from him.

In a previous Advertisement the Subscriber mentioned that he was enabled to sell his Goods TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than if he had imported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell his present Stock at least 20 per cent. less than he could afford, were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Montreal, far below the Sterling cost.

On account of the LARGE SUPPLY at present on hand, the Subscriber is well aware that were his Purchasers this Winter, confined merely to Hamilton and its vicinity, the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present Stock, previous to the arrival of his Spring supply; for which reason he would respectfully invite Customers from a distance,—well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any addition to their journey in coming to his Establishment.

The extensive patronage which the Subscriber has heretofore received from the Public he considers a sufficient guarantee that the advantages he now offers will be fully appreciated by them; on which account he is emboldened to call on them still for a continuance; assured that his Old Customers will be still more gratified from an examination of the present prices of his Goods.

The Subscriber considers it not only vain, but useless for him to attempt to enumerate within the compass of an Advertisement, the different articles and quality of Goods comprising his Stock. Suffice it to average the support every article in the above line, suitable for the Season

CERIES, viz.: a large quantity of the best

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, BOOT'S AND SHOES, PLUSH
AND BEAVER BONNETS,
of every size and quality. English and Swedish Iron; Cut and Wrought
Nails. Of which articles there is a very full supply; all of which will
be sold on the same Reasonable Terms!!!

The Subscriber still continues a Store in DUNDAS, where an assortment in the above line may be had at the same reduced prices.

Sport of the information and guidance of Strangers, the undersigned
would particularly point out the situation of the Establishment, as otherwise some might not conveniently find it out.—It is situated at the West
end of the Brick Block, and next door to Mr. Juson's Hardware
Store.

THOMAS STINSON. Hamilton, December 7, 1840.

BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

(LARKE & 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.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged.

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

A CARD.

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, he has opened a commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, or SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other ritcle in his line, will be kept on hand.

Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on short notice.

Toronto, September 17, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. HE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will behe payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after theird day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several meh Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by Local Boards.

the Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth day of July, helween which time and the Third day of August no trans-

Are Book and the Book and the Book and the Court, fers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court, (Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Secretar 2tf

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

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-14

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.—

January 1st, 1840. TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

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

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION, MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL

WARRANTED AXES, Hospital Street, Toronto. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Toronto, August 29, 1840.

BAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the House of Industry,
will be held in this City-during the first week in May, to which exact day on winder the Bazzar win or lead, as also the place to which motifious are to be sent, will be announced in a future advertisement. A large portion of the means of this institution has hitherto been erived from an annual parliamentary grant, of which it is this year eprived in consequence of the Legislature not having assembled; and he funds of the charity are so nearly exhausted, that it is much to be eared that the House must be closed, unless some great efforts are made

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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

The Church

I S published for the Managing Committee, by HENRY ROWSELL Toronto, every Saturday. TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, when sent by mail or elivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum.— ayment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper iscontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option

AGENTS. THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES. Menzies, Esq.
ngus Bethune, Esq.
. W. Baker, Esq. Belleville and Seymour. Brantford. G. W. Baker, Esq. J. Beavis, Esq. Wm. Gravely, Esq. J. D. Goslee, Esq. J. B. Ewart, Esq. Messrs. S. Rowsell & Son, Richard Hughes, Esq. D. Perry, Esq. James Stanton, Esq. Thos. Saunders, Esq. Henry Pryor, Esq. J. Ruthven, Esq. -31, Cheapside, London, England. Emily. Etobicoke. Fort Erie. Guelph. Halifax, N. S. Hamilton. Hillier Ruhven, Esq. fr James Jones, senr.
trhur Hooper, Esq. P. M., Hawkins, Esq.
dessrs. Swords, Stanford & Co.
L. Davidson, Esq. P. M.
G. Armour, Esq.
T. A. Turner, Psq. London. New York. Niagara. Peterboro'. Picton.
Port Burwell.
Port Hope.
Richmond.
St. Catharine's.
St. John, N. B. A. Turner, Esq. in Burwell, Esq. -arles Hughes, Esq. Druggist,

Wellington Square Whitby. Whitchall.