INUMBER XXX.

Poetry.

MAN. BY MISS JEWSBURY.

"Creation's heir!" the first, the last .-That knew the world his own; Yet stood he 'mid his kingdom vast A fugitive o'erthrown! Faded and frail the glorious form, And changed the soul within, While pain, and grief, and strife, and storm,

Unaided and alone on earth, He bade the heavens give ear But every star that sang his birth
Kept silence in its sphere:
He saw round Eden's distant steep
Angelic legions stray; Alas! they were but sent to keep His guilty foot away!

Told the dark secret—sin!

Then turned he reckless to his own, The world before him spread; But nature's was an altered tone, And spoke rebuke and dread. Fierce thunder's peal, and racking gale, Answered the storm-swept sea, While crashing forests joined the wail, And all said, "Cursed for thee!"

This spoke the lion's prowling roar, And this the victim's cry; This, written in defenceless gore, Forever met his eye.

And not alone each fiercer power Proclaimed just heaven's decree, The faded leaf, the dying flower, Alike said, "Cursed for thee!"

Though mortal, doomed to many a length Of life's now narrow span,
Sons rose around in pride and strength:
They too proclaimed the ban. 'Twas heard amid their hostile spears, Owned in the murderer's doom, Seen in the widow's silent tears, Felt in the infant's tomb.

Ask not the wanderer's after fate, His being, birth, or name; Enough that all have shared his state, That man is still the same; Still brier and thorn his life o'ergrow, Still strives his soul within, And pain, and care, and sorrow show,

The same dark secret-sin

REGINALD HEBER, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.*

PART III. RESIDENCE IN INDIA-DEATH.

On entering upon the duties of his immense diocese, Bishop Heber found a vast accumulation of business, which had arisen since the decease of his predecessor. The sudden death of Dr. Loring, archdeacon of Calcutta, about two months after that of Bishop Middleton, had tended also to impede the transaction of ecclesiastical matters. The Rev. Daniel Corrie was appointed to the vacant archdeaconry—an office for which he was in all respects eminently qualified; and the appointment gave great satisfaction to those who were well acquainted with his devotedness to the missionary cause.

The bishop was immediately called upon to interfere in a case of a very unpleasant nature, viz. a dispute which had arisen between the archdeacon of Bombay and the

senior chaplain at that presidency. There was a great want of chaplains on the Bengal establishment. "Many important stations," the bishop writes to Dr. Philimore, "are as effectually cut off from Preaching and the sacraments as if they were in the entre of China. Even in Calcutta, and the neighbourions, though some of the clergy officiate three times on a Sunday; and though I myself and the archdeacon work as hard and as regularly as any of 'the labouring clergy' (to use the modish phrase) in any part of the world, we could not get the ordinary Sunday-duty one without resorting to the aid of the missionaries. With these last I have good reason to be satisfied. They all cheerfully (such, of course, as are of the Church of England) have received licences, and submitted them-Selves to my authority. They are, in fact, very respectable and pains-taking young men, who are doing far more in the way of converting and educating the natives than I expected; and are well pleased to find them-Selves recognised as regular clergymen, and treated ac-It may be right to observe, that Bishop Middleton had not recognised the labourers of the Church Missionary Society; and the determination of his sucessor was as judicious as it was equitable. It had a tendency to soften prejudice; to remove any thing ap-Proaching to unkind feeling; and was eminently calculated to strengthen the missionary cause, by shewing that those embarked in it were of one heart and one mind. The applications for resident chaplains from the inhabitants of many of the principal stations caused the bishop much painful uneasiness. They were but too geherally such as he had it not in his power to flatter with the least hope of receiving a favourable answer from go-

The arduous duties of the episcopate now fell thick upon the bishop. But he had "left his native land with no selfish feeling, and no shrinking from the arduous and perilous duties which he well knew awaited him." ship in which his MS. sermons were conveyed had not arrived, which tended much to increase his labour. The public duties of the Sunday were frequently followed, after a few hours' rest, by attendance at some meeting or school. To the remonstrances of his friends, who dreaded the evil effects of so much labour in such a climate, his reply was, that he must set the example, otherwise he could not press upon others the necessity of activity in their ministerial calling. He gave himself unreservedly to the promotion of every good work which had the improvement of India for its object; and spared heither mental nor bodily fatigue in endeavouring to do His arrival at Calcutta imparted, as many can bear testimony, a fresh impulse not only throughout the presidency, but the country at large. New institutions were formed, and supported by those who, but a few years before, would have regarded them with suspicion, as not unlikely to be detrimental to the interests of Britain.

In June 1824 the bishop set out on the visitation of a part of his diocese, with Mr. Stowe, his chaplain, and native servants; the health of Mrs. Heber and the child not rendering it prudent for them to accompany him. He went up the Ganges to Dacca, where Mr. Stowe, whose health for some time had been far from good, was taken to his rest. It is difficult to conceive what the bishop's feelings must have been to lose a much-loved friend and fellow-labourer under such circumstances.

* From the Church of England Magazine.

He was comforted, however, with the assurance that, as far as human aid was concerned, every pains was taken, and the utmost skill employed for his recovery, by the surgeon who attended him; and still more comforted by the firm belief, that he had fallen asleep in Jesus. "I myself," says the bishop, "closed his eyes. He was the station, which that day week I had consecrated. wild and dismal place it is, as ever Christain laid his part of Dacca; but surrounded by ruins and jungle, and when the commerce of this province was the most important in India."

The bishop proceeded to Benares, and then by Oude and Lucknow to Delhi and Agra, and to Almorah at the base of the Himalaya mountains, and through the provinces of Malwah to Guzerat and Bombay, where he joined his family on the 21st of April, 1825, after a laborious journey by river and by land of more than three quarters of a year, during which he had seldom slept under any other cover than that of his cabin or his tent. He held a visitation on the 28th of April, when Archd. Barnes preached and took his leave of the clergy, preparatory to his resigning his office and returning home. The bishop here suffered much from intense heat.

On the 15th of August, the bishop, with his family, embarked for Ceylon, accompanied by the Rev. T. Robinson, of Poonah (subsequently archdeacon of Madras), as his chaplain. In this island he was received with every mark of esteem and affection. The missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, whom he describes as patterns of what missionaries ought to be,-zealous, discreet, orderly, and most active, -were much encouraged and strengthened by this visit. It afforded them "an opportunity of obtaining his lordship's counsel on several points connected with their work. They presented an address to him, in which they detailed the circumstances of each station, with their various difficulties and encouragements. In reply to this address, the bishop entered at considerable length on the subjects which they had submitted to his notice; and manifested such a spirit of kindness towards them, as much heightened their esteem and increased their affection for their reverend diocesan."* He returned to Calcutta, where he arrived on the 21st of Oct.

Thus ended his first visitation; the effects of which cannot be better stated than in a report of the Calcutta Church Missionary Society. "The Bishop of Calcutta in his visitations inspected the schools, confirmed the native Christians, and administered the sacrament, manifesting in every place the liveliest interest in the missionary cause, and gladdening the Church by his presence. The native Christians have thus for the first time been prought into close and understood connexion with our episcopal head-for it was his practice at every station to administer the sacred elements to them, and pronounce the blessing in their own language; thus teaching them to regard him as their chief-pastor, and winning them in all other respects by the most affectionate, conciliating, and impressive address. A year thus distinguished can never be erased from their minds; they have learned to appreciate the privilege of being united in one body, according to the scriptural forms and discipline of the English Church."

Early in the year 1826, the bishop, with Mr. Robinson, set out on a visitation to Madras, where he arrived on Feb. 25th. It was found impossible to take his family with him. As might have been expected, he was cordially welcomed by Sir Thomas Munro, and all the members of the Madras government; and during his residence was indefatigable in his efforts to promote the cause of true religion. He left Madras March 13th; and at Trichinopoly, on the 3d of April, that event took place which cast a gloom over the Indian Church; and the news of which, when it reached England, carried an extraordinary sensation among all who had at heart the great cause of the success of Eastern missions. Having left Tanjore the previous day, the bishop had reached Trichinopoly on the morning of April 1st. The weather was then intensely hot; but he spent the greater part of the morning in receiving the report of the English congregation, schools, and hospitals. On the 2d he preached to a crowded audience, at St. John's, from 1 John, v. 6. In the evening service, he confirmed forty-two of the English congregation in the same church, and delivered his address to them from the pulpit. He exerted himself greatly in both services. "Our conversation this afternoon," says Archdeacon Robinson, "turned chiefly on the blessedness of heaven, and the best means of preparing for its enjoyment."

"At six o'clock on the following morning," says Dr. Doran, in a letter to Archd. Corrie, "I accompanied him to Fort Church, where he confirmed eleven native Christians. In going and returning, he was most affectionate in his manner; and talked freely on the glorious dispensation of God in Christ Jesus, and of the necessity which rested on us to propagate the faith throughout this vast country. On his return, he went to the bath, in which he had bathed the two preceding days: but his servant, thinking that he remained long, opened the door, and saw him at the bottom of the water, apparently lifeless! The alarm was given-I hastened to the spot-and, alas! mine was the awful task to drag, together with Mr. sistance was instantly procured—such as bleeding, friction, and inflating the lungs-but in vain! The immortal inhabitant had forsaken its tenement of clay, doubtless to realise before the throne of the Lamb those blessings of which he yesterday spoke so emphatically and powerfully. A cloud hangs over our horizon. disinterested friend, the loving husband and parent, the beloved and honoured of God, is gone from among us. It is a season for prayer, for deep humiliation. May we kiss the rod! 'Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils. Trust ye in the Lord Jehovah, for in him only is everlasting strength."

On examination, a blood-vessel was found to have burst on the brain, which must have caused immediate death. "It were a useless and a deeply painful task," says his widow, "to enter into any detail of the apparent cause of his death: it is sufficient to say, that disease had, unsuspected, been existing for some time; and that it was the opinion of all the medical men in attendance, that under no circumstances could his invaluable life have been very long preserved, though the event was undoubtedly hastened by the effects of climate, by intense mental application to those duties which increased in interest with every step he took, and was finally caused by the effects of a cold on a frame exhausted by heat and

* Twenty-sixth Church Missionary Report.

On the following morning, the earthly remains of this liars." (Rev. ii. 2.) It must be admitted, I think, that these beloved man were consigned to the grave, where they rest on the north side of the communion-table in St. John's Church. Mr. Robinson attended as chief mourner; and by him and Messrs. Wright and Doran, the exquisite burial-service of the dead was read. "It required the buried in the evening of the next day, in the cemetery of strongest effort," says the archdeacon, "to enable me to fulfil this last service to my beloved master: frequently was I interrupted by the tears and sobs of those around bones in, at about a mile's distance from the inhabited me; and when I had closed the book, hundreds of the poor native Christians, whose hearts he won yesterday containing several tall ruinous tombs of former residents, by his kindness and condescension, crowded around, entreating to be allowed to throw the earth upon his coffin. I can never forget the awful solemnity of that hour." The funeral was attended by the soldiers then quartered at Trichinopoly, who wore mourning for a month afterwards. The road was crowded by heathen and Christian natives.

It is almost needless to say, that every mark of respect was paid to his memory when the news of the un-expected event reached the different presidencies.— Wherever he had journeyed, there he was universally beloved; even by those who felt little interest in the great work in which he was called to engage, and who, if not opposed to the dissemination of the Gospel in India, vere yet inclined to regard it as a hopeless, however well-intended, attempt. The resolutions passed at the committees of the various religious societies both at home and abroad, and the monuments which have been erected (to some of which poor heathen natives of India contributed), all bear so many testimonies to the affection which was felt by men of different views and sentiments towards this devoted Christian missionary, -for such it was his highest aim to be esteemed.

Thus, suddenly, in the redst of his Master's work, in the full prime of manhood, was summoned to his everlasting rest the second of our Indian bishops. His sun went down while it was yet day. How unsearchable are the dispensations of Providence! It is well to remember, that short as was his allotted career, it was measured by infinite Wisdom. He who sets bounds to life's flowing pulse that it cannot pass, can raise up instruments as effectual for the furtherance of his own gracious plans as the subject of this memoir. Far from the peaceful retirement of his parish church, far from the seat of learnng of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, his mortal remains are interred; but long will his memory be cherished, not merely by the friends of his earlier years, and the inhabitants of his much-loved Hodnet, but by all who have at heart the extension of the kingdom of the Redeemer. Many will leave our stores, we doubt not, to proclaim among the heathen the unsearchable riches of Christ: few will leave them nore devoted to their Master's cause, or followed by more fervent prayers than those which were offered at the throne of grace in behalf of REGINALD HEBER.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE DOCTRINE OF APOSTOLICAL SUCCISSION:

BY THE HON. AND REV. A. P. SERCEVAL, B. C. L. CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO THE QUEEN.

CHAPTER II. PRESBYTERIANISM-SCRIPTURE.

Scriptural passages and precedents reembling the Presbyterian system examined, and shown to be either condem or irrelevant—Korah—2 Cor. x. xii, Acts xx.—Diotrephes— The followers of Korah—False Apstles—Indiscriminate application of titles in Scripture—Ou Lord called an Apostle, a Bishop, a Deacon—The Apostles alled Presbyters and Deatheir office a Bishoprick-Consideration and refutation of the Presbyterian argument on Phil. i. 2—Acts xx.—The Epistles to Timothy—Especially 1 Fim. iv. 14.

The Presbyterian scheme is this: tlat in Church are Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons the Presbyters have authority by divine right to ordain, equaly with, and independently of the Bishop; and may therefore lavfully and validly separate from the Bishops, and exercise the power of ordination when occasion requires. Let us see what gound there is in Scripture for such an opinion.

§ 1. In the Old Testament, I knew of only one case corresponding to this, namely, that of Kord and his company; (Numb. xvi.) who, being Levites, and invested with a share in the ministry, conceived themselves equal to their superiors, and therefore undertook to perform their offices. But as all who were joined in that act were burned with fire from the Lord, as all who abetted them were swallowed up by an earthquake, and they who murmured at this judgment destroyed by the plague, it does not seem to be a precedent which men should be glad to follow. "Hear, I pray you, ye

Presbyters, ons of Levi, seemeth it but a small thing unto you that the Christian people Son of God

God of Israel hath separated you from the congregation of Israel to bring you near to himself to do the service of the tabernacle of the Lord, and to stand before the congregation to minister unto Episcopate

them ?- and seek ye the Priesthood also?" (Numb. xvi. 8, 9, 10.) Let the sentence be paraphrased, as it is here overlined, and it is ready made to our present purpose.

§ 2. In the New Testament we have several instances of teachers, probably Presbyters, behaving themselves unruly towards their chief pastors, and setting themselves up as equal with them; for instance, those spoken of 2 Cor. xi. 12, who "transformed themselves into Apostles of Christ;" against whom, therefore, Robinson, his mortal remains from the water. All as- the Apostle threatens "sharpness" according to the power which the Lord hath given him: (2 Cor. xiii. 10; ibid. x. 2.) those again, of whom St. Paul speaks in his address to the Presbyters at Ephesus, " Of your own selves shall men arise speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them;" against whom he therefore gives a caution.

§ 3. Diotrephes, mentioned by St. John, in his third epistle, is another instance; he not only, in his own person, set at nought his chief pastor's authority, "prating against him with malicious words," but proceeded to turn those out of the Church who acknowledged it. Just like the Scottish Presbyterians at this moment, among whom proceedings have been instituted against one of their ministers for showing so much respect to Episcopacy, as to let his children receive Episcopal baptism.* But as St. John threatened to "remember" Diotrephes' deeds, it is plain he did not approve of such conduct.

§ 4. Nor does this appear to have been a solitary case, for St. Jude uses the plural number, when he mentions, with reprobation, those who "spoke evil of dignities" (Jude v. 8. 11.) and one so far as to set up separate worship, for he speaks of them as partaking of the feasts of charity. (Jude, v. 12.) The very order, the Angel of Ephesus being commended, because he had tried some who said they were Apostles, and had "found them

precedents, which, in appearance, very much resemble the course adopted by the Presbyterians, have little in them to sanction or encourage any to follow them.

The Presbyterians will perhaps deny that these are cases in point, for they will say, We admit that the Apostles themselves had a superiority by Divine appointment; but we deny that such superiority was ordained for a continuance, and contend that after their death, all superiority among pastors was of merely human origin, and might therefore safely be set aside by human authority alone.*

§ 6. Let us then, inquire further into the grounds on which this allegation rests. I believe it will be found to depend very much upon a dexterous interchange of certain names, which at the first were used in common, but have since been, by common usage, appropriated to distinct offices, such as Bishops, Apostles, Presbyters, Deacons. Our Lord himself is sometimes designated as an Apostle, (Heb. iii. 1.) sometimes as a Bishop, (1 Pet. ii. 25.) sometimes as a Deacon. (Rom. xv. 8.) The Apostles are not only designated by that title, (Luke vi. 13.) but their office is called a deaconship, (Acts i. 18. 25.) and a bishoprick, (ibid. v. 20.) and they themselves frequently styled Presbyters, (1 Pet. v. 1. 2 John 1. 3. John 1.) and Deacons. (1 Cor. iii. 5. 2, Cor. iii. 6. Ibid. vi. 4.) Again; the pastors at Ephesus whom St. Paul addresses, are called indiscriminately Bishops (Acts xx. 28.) the Presbyterians would hold competent to ordain a chief pastor and Presbyters, (Ibid. v. 17.) and the same indiscriminate use of the terms is observable in St. Paul's 1st Epistle to Timothy, (1 From this they sagely argue, that as the Apostles are called Presbyters, therefore the Presbyters, such as are now known by the ame, are equal to the Apostles; but seeing that the Apostles are still more frequently called Deacons, this argument, if worth any thing, would make the Deacons equal to them also: nay, as Christ himself is called a Deacon more than once, and never a Presbyter, their argument would go to show that Deacons are equal to Jesus Christ, and superior to Presbyters.-Their argument, therefore, destroys itself, and sufficiently shows that it is not by the mere application of terms, thus indiscriminately used, that any thing can be determined as to the fact or kind of subor-

§ 7. But, say the Presbyterians, in St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians he sends salutation to the Bishops and Deacons, (Phil. i. 2.) with no allusion to any other office, therefore there were only those two instituted by the Apostles, and any thing beyond this is of human origin.

dination in the ministry warranted by the Scriptures.

Answer 1st. So did the prophets Isaiah, and Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, uniformly designate the Jewish ministry as Priests and Levites, with no allusion to any other office; and a man might as well argue, that therefore, at that time, there was no superior office, no high priesthood, among the Jews, as that there was no uperior office, no chief episcopate, among the Christians when St. Paul wrote.

Answer 2d. If they will stand by this text, and adhere to the letter, it will prove that Bishops and Deacons are of Divine institution; Presbyters not, and therefore not so highly to be acounted of; and prove ordination by a Deacon to be safer than ov a Presbyter.

Answer 3d. The very fact of St. Paul addressing a pastoral letter of directions and instruction to these persons, proves that there was a class of ministers superior to these; nor was he alone in doing so, for the Epistle was not in his name only, but in that of Timotheus also, thus clearly proving that the superiority or chief pastorship was not confined to the first Apostles only, but was exercised by them in common with those whom they had admitted to their own order; not to mention Epaphroditus, whom St. Paul, in that very Epistle, designates as the Apostle of the

§ 8. Again, say the Presbyterians, when St. Paul addressed the Presbyters at Ephesus whom he also called Bishops, he made no mention of any superior, which, sure, he would have done,

Answer 1st. Neither did he make mention of Deacons; if the argument therefore is worth any thing, it will show that there vere no Deacons at Ephesus. So in Hosea, Joel, Micha, Zephania, and Haggai, Priests only are mentioned, and neither High Priests nor Levites; so that if the Presbyterians' argument from Acts xx. will hold, we shall be bound to conclude that in the time of these prophets there was but one order of ministers among the Jews. The argument therefore destroys itself.

Answer 2d. The fact of St. Paul's strict and authoritative charge to their pastors, shows that he himself exercised superiority and authority over them. Nor was he alone in this, but it is plain from that chapter that he had with him at the time another, joined therefore probably with him in his address, to whom, by comparison of dates, it appears, that he had already, during his own absence, committed the particular superintendence of these very pastors, even Timothy; as he says in his first Epistle to him, "I besought thee to abide still at Ephesus, while I went into Macedonia, that thou mightest charge some that they teach no other doctrine;" (1 Tim. i. 3.) a clear superintendence over the pastors. Now it was on St. Paul's return from Macedonia, that having Timothy with him, he gave this pastoral charge to the pastors at Ephesus, rendered, probably, the more necessary on this account, namely, because their chief pastor Timothy was to accompany him on his journey.

§ 9. Again, say the Presbyterians, in the Epistles of St. Paul to Timothy, we have mention of two classes of ministers; 1. That to which the term Bishops and Presbyters are equally applied, as they are also in the Epistle to Titus; 2. The Deacons with no instructions about any other.

Answer. It is very true; but equally so that Timothy is vested with authority over both these classes. And equally true, that while the commission to execute such superintendence runs in the sole name and person of St. Paul, so it is addressed to Timothy in the singular number. "I besought THEE to abide still at Ephesus, that THOU mightest charge some." "This charge I commit to THEE, son Timothy:" and that not the slightest intimation is given of either the Deacons, or the Presbyter-Bishops, having any share whatever in the responsibility of the superintendents' duties. Timothy is not required to take any of them into consultation, neither in receiving accusations against any of their number, nor in administering rebuke to them, nor in judging of the qualifications of those who were candidates for either of these offices; nor in appointing or ordaining men to these of-

* Such being the only argument by which, with any show of decency, the Presbyterians can avoid the force of the apostolic examples, charity has led me to use it in their behalf. But truth equires me to add, that they do not stick at denying that the Apostles themselves had any sole jurisdiction. m, the commission (Matt. xviii. 20,) was given to all ministers "There is no very clear evidence that they had this sole equally. tion, those who "spoke evil of dignities" (Jude v. 8. 11.) and power and authority." "I think we find no declared authority bearing to them as Apostles, to call any ministers to account or to depose them." Such are the assertions of one of the latest writers on the Presbyterian side. One might have thought that the sentence concerning certain false teachers, "whom last book of the Bible is occupied on this point of Ecclesiastical I have delivered unto Satan, that they may learn not to blaspheme," (1 Tim. 20.) had been proof sufficient of such authority, and of the exercise of it. But thus it is, that one evil step draws on another; they who begin by carping at the authority of Bishops, presently proceed further to carp at that of the Apostles, and will probably not be deterred from carping at that of our Lord himself.

fices. All the instructions to Timothy are given to him in the singular number, "receive thou," "rebuke thou," "lay thou hands," and the like; and afford incontrovertible testimony that both the offices under consideration were quite subordinate to his. § 10. Lastly, say the Presbyterians, what do you make of the

Presbytery, 1 Tim. iv. 14, who are said to have ordained Timothy? Surely, this must be understood of Presbyters such as we now have them, and must be considered conclusive warrant for their conferring orders.

Answer 1st. As it is undeniable from the Epistles of St. Peter and St. John, that the Apostles frequently designated themselves as Presbyters, we are at perfect liberty, provided there be nothing in the context to forbid it, to understand the College of the Apostles to be intended in this place. In this sense, accordingly, in the early ages, when there was not a single Presbyterian community existing in Christendom, all the commentators understood the passage. Thus Chrysotom observes, " He does not speak here of Presbyters, but of Bishops, for Presbyters did not ordain a Bishop." Theodoret observes, "In this place he calls those the Presbyters, who had received the grace of Apostleship." Theophylact, "That is, of Bishops, for Presbyters did not ordain a Bishop." Is there, then, any thing in the context, which shall oblige us to set aside this interpretation as unsound? So far from it, that in the Epistles to Timothy and Titus, the persons whom over themselves, are not spoken of as competent to ordain even a Deacon. Moreover, in the second Epistle, St. Paul ascribes Tim. iii. 1, 2, and v. 17.) and in that to Titus. (Tit. i. 5. 7.) Timothy's ordination to his own act. (2 Tim. i. 6.) The Presbyterians would represent this last passage to relate to miraculous gifts; but as there is nothing in the context to warrant such a supposition, but the contrary, it cannot be urged. The first passage runs thus, " Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery." The other, "Stir up the gift of God which is in thee, by the putting of of rey hands." I would only further observe, that if we are to resort to accurate criticism of the force of the texts themselves, there is a difference between the prepositions used, which deserves to be noted. The preposition in the latter signifies an instrumental cause, but through, "by means of laying on my hands;" in the former it has not that force, being usra, together with or accompanying the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery." So that, even if it could be shown, which it cannot, that by the Presbytery were meant merely Presbyters, such as we now understand by the term, it would still remain that Timothy's ordination was ascribed to St. Paul as the instrumental cause: and not to the Presbytery except as assisting in the rite.

These, as far as I know, are the only Scriptural grounds, which have been adduced in behalf of Presbyterian

RAMAH-BEER OR BEEROTH-BETHEL.

All Judea, except the hills of Hebron and the vales immediately about Jerusalem, is desolate and barren, but the prospect brightens as soon as you quit it, and Samaria and Galilee still smile like the land of promise. The road from Jerusalem northward is, at first, extremely ugly, hilly, and stony. At some distance to the left, as you leave the city, rises the hill of Jamuele supposed to be the ancient Ramah; that name however was given by Punch to some ruins on a hill to the right, at two hours from Jerusalem. I cannot express to you my delight and surprise when he uttered the word with the full intonation of his Arab lungs, it startled me like the firing of a pistol; but the Arabs have, in instances innumerable, retained the scriptural names of places,-and no wonder, for both by blood and language they are Hebrews. At three hours and a half from Jerusalem, we encamped at Beer or Beeri, as the Arabs pronounced it, supposed to be Michmash, but is it not rather Beeroth? This is generally, and I think with probability, considered to be the place where the caravan halted, returning from Jerusalem, and Joseph and Mary missed our Saviour. Two hours beyond it, next morning, and near the village Anabroot, we entered on some of the loveliest scenery I ever beheld, olive and fig gardens, vineyards and cornfields, overspreading the valleys and terracing on the hills, alternating with waste ground overgrown with the beautiful prickly oak, and lovely wild flowers. One rocky vale struck us as particularly beautiful; we were in the neighbourhood of Bethel. I anxiously inquired for it of the Arabs, but in vain. I did not then remember the prophecy; "Seek not Bethel, Bethel shall come to naught." In fact not a trace, not even a tradition, remains of its existence. - Lord Lindsay's Letters on the Holy Land.

ON BEING IN DEBT.

To be out of debt is accounted a part of happiness. Debt haunts the mind; a conversation about justice troubles it; the sight of a creditor fills it with confusion; even the sanctuary is not a place of refuge. The borrower is servant to the lender. A life at another man's table is not to be accounted for a life. It is mean to flatter the rich. It is humiliating to be the object of pity. To be the slave of unattainable desires is to be despicable and wretched. Independence, so essential to the virtues and pleasures of a man-independence can only be maintained by setting bounds to your desires, and owing no man any thing. A habit of boundless expense undermines and destroys the virtues in a mind where they seemed to dwell. It becomes difficult, and at last impossible to pay punctually.

When a man of sensibility thinks of the low rate at which his word must henceforth pass, he is little in his own eyes; but difficulties prompt him to wrong his creditors without a blush. How desolate and woful does the mind appear, now that the fence of truth is broken down! Friendship is next dissolved.

He felt it once; he now insinuates himself by means of sentinents and professions which were once sincere. He seizes the oment of unsuspecting affection to ensuare the friends of his outh, borrowing money which they must hereafter answer for. At this rate he sells the virtuous pleasures of loving and being oved. He swallows up the provision of aged parents, and the portion of sisters and brethren. The loss of truth is followed by the loss of humanity. His calls are still importunate, he proceeds to fraud, and walks on precipices. Ingenuity, which, in a better cause, might have illustrated his name, is exerted to evade the law. to deceive the world, to cover poverty with the appearance of wealth to sow unobserved the seeds of fraud .- Dr. Chalmers.

SCURRILOUS PAMPHLETS IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH. From Fuller's Church History of Britain.

The main drift and scope of these pamphlets (for, know one and all, these foul-mouthed papers, like Black-Moors, did all look alike) was to defame and disgrace the English Prelates, scoffing at them for their garb, gait, apparel, vanities of their youth, natural defects, and personal infirmities. It is strange how secretly they were printed, how speedily dispersed, how generally bought, how greedily read, yea, and how firmly believed, especially of the common sort, to whom no better music than to hear their betters up-

Some precise men of that side thought these jeering pens welk employed. For having formerly, as they say, tried all serious and sober means to reclaim the bishops, which hitherto proved uneffectual; they thought it not amiss to try this new way, that whom they could not in earnest make adious, in sport they might render

But the more discreet and devout sort of men, even of such as were no great friends to the hierarchy, upon solemn debate then resolved, (I speak on certain knowledge from the mouths of such whom I must believe,) that, for many foul falsehoods therein suggested, such books were altogether unbecoming a pious spirit, to print, publish, or with pleasure peruse; which, supposed true both in matter and measure, charity would rather conceal than discover; the best of men being so conscious of their own badness, that they are more careful to wash their own faces, than busy to throw dirt on others. Any man may be witty in a biting way: and those that have the dullest brains have commonly the sharpest teeth to that purpose. But such carnal mirth, whilst it tickles the flesh. duth wound the soul. And, which was the main, these base books would give a great advantage to the general foe: and papists would make too much use thereof against protestant religion, especially eceing an archangel thought himself too good to bring-and Satan not bad enough to have brought-railing speeches against him,-

But leaving private men to abound in their own sense: how highly the state (as it then stood) distasted these books, will plainly appear by the heavy censures inflicted on such as were but access sary thereunto. To pass by John Penry, and John Udall, Ministers, accused for making some of them, (of whom in due place,) together with the printers, and Humphry Newman, a cobbler, chief disperser of them: the Star-Chamber deeply fined Sir Richard Knightly and Sir - Wigston, for entertaining and receiving the press; gentlemen, whom their adversaries allow qualified with piety, gravity, and wisdom; which made many admire how their discretion could be deluded, and more bemoan that their goodness should be abused by others, who had designs upon them. Here Archbishop Whitgift bestirred himself to improve his interest with the Queen, till his importunity had angered her, and till his importunity had pleased her again, that they might be delivered out of prison and eased of their fines: which, upon their submission, was performed: whose mildness to mediate for his adversaries, as it was highly commended by some, so there wanted not those who Imputed his moderation therein to declining of envy, gaining of applause, and remorse of his own conscience for over-rigorous pro eccdings: it being no charity to cure the wound he had caused, and solicit the remitting of those fines which he had procured to be imposed. Thus impossible it is to please froward spirits, and to make them like the best deed who dislike the doer thereof. And if any desire to know the motions and stages of the press which printed these books, know it was first set up at Moulsey, near Kingston in Surrey, thence conveyed to Fausley in Northamptonshire, then to Norton, and afterwards to Coventry. Hence it was removed to Welstone in Warwickshire, whence the letters were sent to another press, in or near Manchester, and there discovered by Henry, Karl of Derby, in the printing of " More work for the Cooper." No wonder then if many errata were committed by this (call it as you please "pilgrim" or "vagabond") press, when itself was ever in a wandering and straggling condition

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1840.

During the present season of the religious year, when we are commemorating the EPIPHANY, or MANIFESTA-FION OF CHRIST TO THE GENTILES, our attention is Inturally drawn to a subject which for some time has engaged the warmest interest of the Christian world,-viz. the condition of God's ancient people the Jews. The relative situation of these two great classes of the human family, the Jews and Gentiles, is very impressively illustrated in one of our Lord's beautiful parables,-in which, although the moral scope and tendency is more usually brought to view and commented on, there is nevertheless a very obvious reference to the future religious fortunes, if we may term them so, of the two great Sodies into which at that time, spiritually speaking, mankind were divided; we mean the parable of the Prodigal Son. According to this declaration of Scripture, "Israel is my son, my first-born", the "elder son" in the parable may be considered to represent the Jewish CHURCH, while the "younger son" will very correctly apply to the GENTILE WORLD. The Jews, in covenant with God and with laws and ordinances specially given by him, may be regarded as the inheritors of the privileges of the "first-born"; whereas the deplorable condition of the Gentiles, especially at the time of our Saviour's appearance upon earth, -sunk in the deepest spiritual ignorance and abandoned to all the licentiousness and we'chedness of idolatrous superstition, -answers with great correctness to the representation of the "younger" and prodigal "son" in the parable.

This wayward child, reduced at last to great distress and misery, comes to a just sense of his wickedness and folly; repents sincerely of his ruinous and sinful course of life; and returns, in deep contrition, to the home of his descried and injured father. This tender parent reesives him with unfeigned joy and warm affection, and the whole household testify their gladness in the customary festivities of the nation and the times. How expressive are all these circumstances of the conversion of the Gentiles; who, having lived long "without God in the world," were, at our Saviour's coming, restored to a right knowledge of their heavenly Father; embraced with eagerness the offer of reconciliation; and were joyfully received into the communion of Christ's Church!

Again, the jealousy and indignation evinced by the elder son, on perceiving the ardent welcome given to his undutiful and dissipated brother, very strongly represents the feelings and conduct of the Jews, when they saw the long estranged Gentiles invited and admitted to equal privileges with themselves. We know with what reluctance they consented to any communion with them; how much anxiety they manifested to compel every Gentile convert to observe the whole ceremonial law; and with what great difficulty they were persuaded to believe that the Mosaic dispensation was superseded by the Gospel of Christ, -of him who was a "light to lighten the Gentiles, as well as the glory of his people Israel."

When the rest of the world apostatized from the true God, the children of Israel remained faithful to their allagiance; and therefore it grieved them, like the "elder son" in the parable, to perceive that these rebellious apostates were now put upon an equal footing with themselves. The Gentile world were regarded as exiles and outcasts; and the Jews could not comprehend the instice of their being encouraged and welcomed back, as it were, to their native country and the paternal roof. They overlooked the fact that Jews and Gentiles were in reality brethren—that God was their common Father -and that, at the commencement, both had started with equal privileges and equal hopes. The Ishmael, who had been cast out as an exile from his home, was, in the Gentile progeny, called back again to share the comforts and the blessings of his father's dwelling: the Esau, who had been artfully deprived of the honours of his primogeniture, is invited again to a participation in the privileges of his birthright.

In all this, we behold the condescending goodness and wisdom of God, the common Father, beautifully blended. In this gracious revelation of the Redeemer of the world to the ignorant and perishing idolators of paganism, we

exemplification of one of its prominent tenets, that "God willeth not the death of a sinner, but that all should come to repentance." That star, long before seen by the prophet Balaam, was, in the fullness of time, discerned by the Gentile magi; who, divinely-directed, came to Judea to claim the promised boon; and having discovered at Bethlehem the infant hope of an expecting world, were amongst the first to acknowledge and to seek the blessings of which he was to be the author.

The long-lost "younger son," the representative of the Gentile world, had wandered indeed into a "far country;" where, far removed from a parent's protection and love, there were no comforts, no cheering prospects to soothe him; where, estranged from the kind guardianship and favour of his heavenly Father, he was soon compelled to "feed on husks,"—the wretched vanities and strong delusions with which the enemy had enticed him. But although his "foolish heart was darkened," there was access still to some ray of heavenly light: the distressed prodigal recognized the voice of mercy which called him to reflection and repentance; he awoke from his trance, and felt and acknowledged the sinfulness of his course; he bent his steps homeward again, and was received by his forgiving parent with transports of joy.

In this picture, we—the offspring not of the "elder" but of the "younger son"-have a peculiar interest: and our thankfulness and praise should be deeper and stronger, when we contrast the present respective conditions of these two great branches of the human family. The Jews, the "elder son," where are they now? Wanderers and exiles from their beloved home, -a proverb and a byword amongst the nations! And the "vounger son," the wayward and rebellious Gentiles, what is his condition? Welcomed back to the happiness of his long forsaken home, -a sharer in the privileges of redemption, -a partaker of the covenant of Christ! At the manifestation of this indulgence, the "elder son was angry and would not come in." True picture of a majority of the Jewish race! Entreaties, the entreaties and expostulations of his own tender parent failed to persuade him; in icalous discontent he left the home which had long been his; he wandered away, and wanders still in expectation of the sole honour and the sole distinction which he claims to be his birthright and his due.

We know not the plans of God's Providence, nor can we fathom his mysterious counsels; but it may happen that the Jews and Gentiles will again change places in the favour and regard of their heavenly Father: the latter may provoke Him to "cast them away from his pre-; and the former, in turning again to their forsasence' ken God and rejected Saviour, may resume that place in his favour and love which they once enjoyed. How earnestly, then, does it concern us-the progeny of the Gentiles-to beware of such a rejection; for most surely it awaits us if we be indifferent to our privileges and neglectful of the duties of our adoption!

Be this as it may, we ought to cherish the spirit which our peculiar privileges have taught us, and look forward with earnest hope and pray with fervent supplication for the return to our common Father's house of our "elder brother." Instead of treating with reproach, or viewing with indifference this branch of the human family, "the stock of Abraham," it becomes us to be cordial and constant in this amongst the ever-beautiful prayers of our Church,-that "God would have mercy upon all Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics; take from them all ignorance, hardness of heart, and contempt of his word; and so fetch them home to his flock that they may be saved among the remnant of the true Israelites, and be made one fold, under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ our Lord."

We have said, at the commencement of this article, that the condition of God's ancient people had become a subject of intense and growing interest amongst Christians: in this journal we have, at different times, adduced striking evidence of this fact; and documents are before us which testify, in the strongest and most gratifying manner, the exertions which are put forth for the recovery of the outcasts of Israel and to enrol them amongst the redeemed of the Lord Jesus. We shall be content, for the present, with laying before our readers the following brief account of the "London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews," which may serve as a general illustration of the interest now felt for that long-neglected people:-

at Bothnal Gua copal chapel has been built in the metropolis, in which the Liturgy of the Church of England, translated into Hebrew, is used by the worshippers. Although the attendance of Jewish converts is not great, the Hebrew service forms a strong point of union among the Christian Israelites of the immediate neighbourhood, as well as one of attraction to foreign Jews, and there can be no doubt that it excites attention generally among the sons of Abraham.

But the most important feature in the character of the Lon-Ion Society is its missionary enterprise. It employs forty-nine missionaries, and agents in Europe and the East, of whom twentyfour are Jewish converts, and they labour in four fields, in each which the circumstances and habits of the Jews are considerably different. First, the mission to the Jews in England is a very in portant one. Their numbers are certainly small in compari hose in Germany and Poland, but their position shares largely in the prominence which belongs to the commercial transactions of London throughout the civilized world, and it is well known that many foreign Jews are constantly visiting England for the sake of profit and pleasure, and that they must return to the countries where they severally dwell with accounts of the condition of their prethren in Christian Britain. Besides it is the metropolis t which we are to look for revised editions of the Scriptures, and for the publication of tracts and other works that may be usefully cir culated among the Jewish people. The second division of the missionary field is the mission to the German Jews. This sphere of labour comprises the whole of Germany, France, Holland, and the northern countries adjacent to them. scattered in this district, have thrown off their avowed adherence to the Talmud, and are, in many places, lapsing into infidelity. The third mission is that to the Polish Jews, and includes the intries constituting the ancient kingdom of Poland, now under the dominion of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. In this divisio the Jews are far more numerous than in the last, occupying the untry as well as the towns and villages, clinging scrupulo Talmud, and expressing abhorrence of the ways of their Ger-un brethren. The fourth and last mission is that to the Orienman brethren. The fourth and last mission is that to the character tal and Spanish Jews. It embraces those residing on the shores of the Mediterranean, whether in Europe, Asia or Africa; they and speak the Jewish-Spanish, a dialect originally Spanish, but modified by the introduction of Hebrew idioms and phrases. In Palestine, Hebrew itself is often used as the medium of conversa-This very important sphere has been very little occupied ations at Tunis and Constantinople, they have now found a rest ing-place for their mission in Judea itself, which may, under the ng of the God of Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, form a rallying point of interest and influence to the surrounding Jewish population. From the number of the Jewish Intelligencer for November 1838, we learn a fact most deeply interesting. It was resolved by the London Society in 1837, that a Protestant Church should be built at Jerusalem, in which the Hebrew Liturgy of the Church of England might be read. A subscription was immediately entered into, and a large sum contributed. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, ordained a clergyman to the charge; and now we are informed, in a letter from that gen-tleman, that Episcopal service has been commenced at the missionhouse in Jerusalem, that ground has been actually purchased by him as a site for a Christian church on Mount Zion itself, and that preparations are going on for its speedy erection. One good will manifestly result from this. The Jews in the East are wont to associate Christianity with Popery, and the picture-worship of the Greek Church; and they have been known, although they believed in the New Testament, to shudder at the profession of our holy faith, lest they should thereby become idolatrous, dishonour the first and second commandments of the law, and deny the unity of God. Now, they will not be able to help observing that the Christian religion is not idolatry, as they had supposed it to be. We rejoice at this, bidding the London Society God-speed, and only hope that the time may not be far distant, when the Gospel shall go forth from Mount Zion to ancient Israel in more simple purity, so as to prevent the most distant suspicion from arising in the mind of a Jew, that aught of external ornament is connected

ridiculous. Wits will be working; and such as have a satirical behold the benevolent character of our holy religion; an with the spiritual worship of Him who is to be worshipped in spirit | questing a similar favour for my first letter on the same subject, | enlightened politician or humane man would wish to see long exis-

Note. -At present Protestant service is conducted in the mis sion-house every Sabbath, by Mr. Nicolayson, who preaches in the forenoon in English, in the afternoon in Arabic, and in the evening in German, besides reading the Liturgy in Hebrew. On the 5th of July last, he administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, for the first time it has been administered in Jerusalem, in the order of the English Church. There were in all four communicants. He writes that there are more proselytes and inquirers, (some of them Nicodemuses, who come by night, for fear of the Jews,) than he ean find means of supplying with employment, and thus rescuing from a state of starvati

Our readers are generally aware that the late Governor General of these Provinces, the excellent and esteemed Sir John Colborne, has received at the hands of his Sovereign that reward to which his long and faithful services in this Colony had so justly entitled him. The claims of this excellent and distinguished man to the honour he has received, seem by all political parties to be admitted; and while we remember with gratitude his civil and military services and rejoice in the honour with which they have been crowned, we must ever advert with a peculiar satisfaction to those amiable and Christian qualities by which his private character is adorned .-While the world accords to him the distinction of an enlightened statesman and a brave and skilful warrior, his own heart will appeal with a better satisfaction to that soundness of Christian principle which, by the grace of God, has been implanted there, and which will impart solace and joy in those hours when the applause of the world can have no charms, and its honours and pleasures shall cease to yield enjoyment. And opposed as the profession of arms is thought to be to "religious sentiments and habits, and contrary to the peaceful, humane, and gentle spirit of the Gospel, and exposed as it really is to the fascination of gaiety, pleasure, thoughtlessness and dissipation," we are happy to bear our humble testimony to the number of the pious and devout servants of the cross who are to be found in all ranks of the British army. Many of these we are proud to reckon amongst the readers of our journal, and in the list of our private friends. And the fact we have adduced, to borrow the language of the late Bishop Porteus, "is an unanswerable proof, that whenever men abandon themselves to impiety, nfidelity, and profligacy, the fault is not in the situation, but in the heart; and that there is no mode of life, no employment, or profession, which may not, if we please, be made consistent with a sincere belief in the Gospel, and with the practice of every duty we owe to our Maker, our Redeemer, our fellow-creatures, and ourselves.'

In the honours recently conferred upon Sir John Colborne, now Lord Seaton, we have been reminded of the extremely happy turn of thought-almost conceived in a spirit of prophecy-which pervaded an article from the pen of our able and admired correspondent "Alan Fairford," published in this journal on the 6th of January 1838, and headed "Sir John Colborne." These are the striking words of our correspondent,-

"If her Majesty Queen Victoria wishes to gratify every loyal man within her Canadian dominions (and who can doubt her princely disposition)—if she wishes to fill their bosoms with graitude, and to light up each face with the flush of exultation, she will bestow a high distinction, and a substantial reward, on the second conquerer of Lower Canada. With what intense delight would every loydist glow, were he to hear that Sir John Colborne had been summored to take his seat in that noblest assemblage of the world, the House of Lords,-to join his old companions in arms, Wellington, Hill, and Combermere, -and by his venerable and heroic aspect, and the glorious recollections which his numeous insignia wouldawaken, to impart an additional splendour to that august and illistrious body? Such a merited mark of royal pprobation, accompanied by the national gift of a liberal and hard-earned pension s not only due to the distinguished individual imself, but would behailed by the two Canadas, as an acknowledgment of the senseentertained by the sovereign and people of England of their devoted attachment to the British Empire, so reently and so enthusiastcally exhibited !- Let the coronet of an English peer encircle his row, and the bounty of the nation enable him to repose in dignified etirement in some Devonshire valley or some beautiful village of he own native Hampshire.'

These are wishes and expectations which, to the joy of every loval heart, have been literally fulfilled: and we know that their author will be amongst the heartiest to respond to the general satisfaction. Nor can we mention his name, without again renewing the expression of our regret, that we aredeprived of his valuable services in the conduct of this journal. Yet it will be gratifying to the numerous friends and admirers of "Alan Fairford," to know that he is in the enjoyment of health "Besides ten schools which belong to the Society, two in Lon- and happiness in his native land, and that probably at no distant period his powerful talents will be exerted in the production of awork on Canada, which cannot fail to benefit the loyal ause, and direct the attention of many of the better clases in England to this highly favoured but much abuset Province.

The Church Spoliation Bill,-like the suicidal measure of the Union of the Provinces, -we were quite prepared to learn, experienced scarcely a show of opposition in the Legislative Council. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, as all his frierds and the advocates of consistency and British constitutional right anticipated, was firm in his opposition to that iniquitous and sacrilegious Bill; and we are happy to perceive that he was ably supported by the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere. The eloquence and arguments of these gentlemen, and the few other manly and uncompromising adherents in that House of the sacred and just cause of the Church, were, however, unavailing; and the despoiling Bill was passed by a majority of 13 to 5. We have not space for comment this week; but in our next we shall make a few, perhaps final, remarks on the subject, and be enabled also, we hope, to present to our readers the excellent and lucid speech of Mr. De Blaquiere.

We gave in our last the substance of the proceedings upon this question in the House of Assembly; and it may suffice to say, for the present, that the debate upon it in that House was not characterized by much either of earnestness or eloquence. We give to-day the speech of Col, Burwell, as one of the most sensible which was delivered on the occasion; at the same time that we entertain the most grateful sense of the exertions of other honourable members who resisted the Bill, and gave their votes in honest and unwavering consistency with their settled and conscientious convictions upon the whole

We are requested to announce that a large supply of the publications of that excellent Institution, the "BRIS-TOL CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY," have lately been received at Toronto, and are, for the present, in charge of the Rev. H. J. Grasett. We intend soon to publish a catalogue of the Tracts which have been re-

We have great pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Mrs. Crombie, on our last page, and in expressing our belief that in the institution conducted under her auspices, young ladies will experience a maternal care in conjunction with the most devoted attention to the various branches of education in which they may be engaged.

COMMUNICATIONS.

EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Church. Sir,-Having done me the honour of inserting in the Church my second letter on Education, originally addressed to the Editor

and the addition of a short note. I should feel happy indeed if my loyal fellow-Colonists, to the ruinous course of legislation domitable foe would rule the world once more. which, I regret to say, our Provincial Parliament seem bent on pursuing, in reference not only to King's College, but to the education of the Colony at large.

I have the honour to be, with sincere respect, Your most obedient servant,

To the Editor of the Hamilton Gazette.

Sir,-Having on former occasions addressed you on various natters connected with the interests of the Colony, I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks on a subject which I cannot help thinking is of vital importance to the great cause of Education in this portion of the British Empire. The subject to which I allude is the stop recently put to the erection of our Colonial University at Toronto; a measure which I have no hesitation in characterizing as, in my judgment, the most ruinous to the best interests of the Province that could possibly have been devised. The arguments urged by the Hon. Mr. Morris, in the Legislative Council, in support of this proceeding are, I conceive, of the most unstatesmanlike and shallow description. He argued, at least I am so informed, that it was preposterous to proceed in the erection of our much wanted Colonial University, until the Common and District Schools were first placed on a footing

Now, Sir, I must dissent in toto from this reasoning. I maintain, on the contrary, that in order to raise up a national system of education in any country, instead of beginning at the bottom and ascending upwards, you must reverse the order, and begin at the top and descend downwards, or, in other words, you must first erect a noble University, filling its chairs with men illustrious in cience and literature, and thereby create in the public mind a TASTE for learning in its higher departments; and, afterwards, the inferior schools will follow as a matter of course. Or, to make use of a simile, the supplying of a country with Education, may be likened to the supplying of a great city with water,-the first step in the business is to erect a great reservoir, or fountain-head, from which the lesser streams may be diffused in all quarters. The foundation on which I rest my argument is, I humbly conceive,

Literature and science are things for which there is naturally no emand, GENERALLY, in the public mind, in any country. A taste for these refinements of civilization must, therefore, be first created by, as it were, a forcing process, and until that taste is so created, you may set about the erection of Common or District Schools till the end of time, but will find that all your labours have been vain and fruitless.

I do not, however, rest my argument merely on theory : I appeal to what is matter of fact. How, I would ask, has the noble system of education existing in Great Britain been raised ;by commencing first with the erection of Common and District Schools? No, most assuredly not. Our pious ancestors first laid the foundation of all our Education by the erection of great Universities-the Universities of Oxford, of Cambridge, of St. Andrew's, of Aberdeen, of Dublin. They sought out from all quarters distinguished men to fill the various Chairs of learning in these noble Colleges, and thereby created that taste for education in the public mind, for which I have been contending, as the first step necessary to be taken in the diffusion of knowledge in any country. I am aware that it is quite common to hear persons state, in reference to Scotland, that she owes all her education to her Parish Schools ;-a more ignorant assertion was never made. Scotland, and I flatter myself I know her well, owes all her education, PRIMARILY, to her Universities, and it may with safety be affirmed, that had not these venerable fountain-heads of learning been first erected by the picty and munificence of her Kings and Churchmen, such an establishment as a parish school in Scotland would never have had an existence.

To conclude, I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that at the very time Mr. Morris was descanting on the absurdity of immediately commencing the erection of King's College University, Toronto, a Bill was actually being brought into Parliament for the immediate erection of a Presbyterian University, in connection with, and under the exclusive controll of the Presbyterian Kirk in this Colony. I have not the slightest wish, certainly, to impute improper motives to any person, or to any body of individuals, but I feel quite justified in putting this question .- Are the Presbyterians of Upper Canada, with whom Mr. Morris is so closely connected, animated in their exertions to impede the erection of the National University at Toronto, by the desire to get their own Presbyterian Institution substituted in the room of King's College, and thereby to endeavour to get the education of the youth of Canada into their own hands, and under their own controul? I should be glad to see this question answered with honest plainness and sincerity.

I remain, Sir,

Yours, &c.

SCOTUS

Note. - Since the above was written, a Bill, I believe, has acually been passed for the erection of the projected Presbyterian College in this Province. We have thus presented to our view the pectacle of our Provincial Legislature sanctioning and encouraring the erection of Universities, exclusively Roman Catholic, exlusively Methodistical, and exclusively Presbyterian, and at the same time affirming that the erection of the noble University of King's College, is unnecessary and inexpedient.

> For the Church. THE CLERGY RESERVES.

So much has been written and said upon this subject, that it ould perhaps be an unavailing labour to endeavour to drag some new feature of the case to light. But there is one view to be taken of it, which late events have invested with a tenfold importance, and which should strengthen the minds of those among us, who-wearied with the continued agitation which has hitherto attended its discussion in the Provincial Legislature-have consigned themselves to a fearful apathy, and declare that they will support its disposal in any way! The great bearing of the question has been lost in the consideration of minor interests. It has become-like the elm in our Canadian forests, round which some noxious vine weaves an impenetrable mass of foliage,-hidden from the eye of the searcher by the inflated importance of the hundred thousand claims which have been put in for a portion of the property exclusively the appanage of the Established Church.

The great question for a British statesman in this, is notwhether the Wesleyan Methodists, the Kirk of Scotland, or any other dissenting body, being a large and influential portion of the community, their application ought to be granted for the sake of conciliation. No! the question takes a range so wide, that a sceptical man, or one of limited political knowledge, would almost loubtits probability when pointed out to him. It involves the future destinies of England. If these Reserves are diverted from their original purpose,-if a hundred sects are patronized in the Colony of an Empire in which one Church is established by law, -if the religious as well as the political faith of a Colony is to vary from that of the Mother Country,-then there must be dissensions which will end in an untimely independence. It needs no spirit of prophecy to say, that when from any cause England loses her Colonial Empire, her downfal is an inevitable consequence.

When we look upon this subject in connection with the projected Union, the reasons become more startling which should deter any Protestant British subject from aiding to divide these lands among various sects of Protestants. While Protestantism throughout the Colony would be every where weak and inefficient, -unable to present a decided front to its ancient adversary, from petty sectarian jealousy,-Popery, encouraged by State aid, would, even if at first without a majority, become virtually the established religion of the Colony, even while the Imperial State Reof the Hamilton Gazette, I am induced to take the liberty of re- ligion would be Protestant. This would be an anomaly which no deserving .- Correspondent of the Leinster Express.

and which I herewith send to you with a few verbal corrections, ting. While England would inevitably fall, with the loss of her Colonial possessions, her fall would be the greater, because, rising my very humble exertions had any effect in opening the eyes of from her ashes, like the Phonix from its pyre, her ancient and in-

Rome has been beautifully apostrophized as the "The Niobe of Nations;"-England may not inappropriately be termed the Laocoon. The former, further to borrow the words of the Poet, "stands,

Childless and crownless in her voiceless woe;" the latter, like the famous piece of statuary to which I have compared her, bears on her front the embodyment of agony,-the last stentorian gasp of Protestantism,—the dying three of that pure and holy religion, which for ages has maintained her in her enviable position. The serpents which twine around her extended arms (her Colonies) are two opposite spirits working for the same end;—the spirit of Popery, subtilely winding to enclose in her folds the last strength of her adversary-and of Dissent, combining with her inveterate foe to overcome the Church which ought to be her "defence in time of trouble!"

But I will not pursue the melancholy subject further. Suffice it to say that there must be no wavering in the ranks of Churchmen. Teneo Sacros! must be the motto with which they engage their opponents. The Clergy Reserves must not be diverted from their original purpose.

CLAUD HALCRO.

The P

the Rect

entertain

at Merie

markabl

and plun

dulgence

Nor were

were not

being gi

Psalm, a

ceedingl

Mrs. Ws

and respond

Mrs. Po

White, t

ard, Mrs.

Wood, &

giate ch

James N

assembla

attendar

The g

tic and

gratified

the exhi

ted, but

into the

elicited 1

who sup

tendance

the poor

arithmet

quitted

formity

notice, a

the Pro

nitions

countrie

shaded,

the pron

facility :

sing exe

superfici

highest

*Peetive

zeal and

Sir Ja

boys, ex

token of

might be

The b

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT COUNCIL OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES .- Ats neeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, in the spring of the present year, the late moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Dr. Muir, expressed it as his opinion, that such were the aspects of the times and the avowed ends of Popery, that the time was approaching, if it had not arrived, when it would be the duty of the Protestant churches to meet for mutual counsel, and to devise measures with reference to the circumstances of the day and the duty of the Catholic Church towards the Popish encroachers. The idea has been warmly taken up and seconded on the Continent. The Rev. Mr. Lorimer, of Glasgow visited Holland lately, from the Scottish Kirk, to take the opinion of the ministers of the Dutch church on this important subject. He was received with open arms, that body having so recently and bitterly experienced, the perfidy of the Papal Church in maturing and effecting the Belgic revolution; in which last men' tioned country we have the melancholy spectacle of an amiable prince, the lineal descendant of Luther's protector, ruling over \$ bigoted Popish people, and calmly giving up the issue of his oins into the bosom of the apostacy. Another question is proposed as a point of union for Protestant Christendom-namely, the duty of the churches at this day to God's ancient heritage, the Jews. The conversion of the Jews and defensive measure gainst Popery would be the subjects considered in the great in-

THE SABBATH. - We understand that a resolution was passed this week, in the committee of the North Staffordshire Auxiliary Lord's-day Society, recommending all the clergy of North Staffordshire to use their utmost influence to prevail upon as many as possible of their parishioners to sign requests to the postmasters of their several parishes, not to deliver them their letters on the Lord's-day. This request has been signed by all the clergy, and most of the other ministers, of the town of Derby, and several undreds of its inhabitants. A similar request has been signed by 200 persons in Bath, including all the bankers; and the same novement is proceeding in various parts of the United Kingdom. -Staffordshire Advertiser.

The clergy of Sheffield are bestirring themselves to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath by the delivery of letters. - Sheffield

The inhabitants of Belper-in imitation of those at Derby have generally, nay hitherto almost without a single exception igned the memorial respecting reciving letters on the Lord's-day. - Correspondent of the Derby Mercury.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.—The north-west tower of this venerable pile has recently been rebuilt, in a style corresponding to the south-west tower, by the Dean and Chapter, at the expense of £30,000. Thus it is that the clergy of the Established Church are continually devoting large sums to the beautifying 65 well as enlarging the different churches of which they are the appointed ministers. It is singular that the whole of the stone required has been procured from Caen, in Normandy, from the very quarry from which it was originally procured to build the cather dral, and for some time past 300 tons have been regularly imported into Whitstable every week, from whence it is conveyed by railway to Canterbury. The interior of the cathedral has been ompletely cleared, and is now just as fresh as if it had been recently built. The vaulted roof, with the shields of arms in their proper heraldic colours, and with many of the bosses gilt, has a most splendid appearance. The tombs are also being thoroughly cleaned; and the sumptuous monument to Archbishop Chichele, which combines the powers and arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting has been recently re-decorated and restored by the Master and Fellows of All Soul's College, Oxford, in a style worthy of the memory of their princely and pious founder.

SHREWSBURY ABBEY CHURCH.—The Rev. Richard Scott, B.D., has presented to the Abbey Church at Shrewsbury a valuable service of communion plate. On Tuesday last the vicar and churchwardens waited upon Mr. Scott, with a memorial engrossed upon parchment, and signed by upwards of 200 respectable residents of the Abbey Parish, expressive of their acknow ledgments for the munificent gift .- Worcester Guardian.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire has subscribed the liberal sum of £50 towards the erection of the new church at Darley Dale, near Matlock. What enhances the value of the contribution is, his Grace does not possess a yard of land in that extensive parish .- Nottingham Journal.

NEWARK .- Mr. Serjeant Wild, M. P. for Newark, has given the sum of £100 towards liquidating the debt incurred by the erection of Christ Church, in that borough; and although the building and endowment cost the sum of £5300, the whole of that amount has been raised (with the exception of £68, the debt now due) by voluntary subscriptions .- Ib.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury presided at a very numer meeting at Devizes, on Wednesday week, held in behalf of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The principal personages in attendance were the High Sheriff of the county, Mr. Sotheron, M. P., Mr. L. Bruges, M. P., Mr. Heneage, M. P., Mr. Serjeant Merewether, Majol Olivier, Archdeacon Macdonald, Canon Fisher, the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, the clergy of the neighbourhood, &c. Previous to the meeting, an excellent sermon was preached at St. John's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. The collection amounted to £25 14s. 1d., including a donation of £5 from G. C. Holford, Esq., and a similar donation from the Rev. G. Daubeny, of Seend .- Dorset Chronicle.

DEATH OF THE HON. CHARLES LE POER TRENCH, THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON OF ARDAGH.—It is with pain deep regret I have to announce to you the demise of this amiable, high minded, and excellent Christian, which took place at his seat, Macknay, at half-past 12 o'clock last night. Typhus fever was the disease which removed him from the scene of his usefulness, and carried him off in a very few days. He caught the infection during his spiritual vocation, while attending at the sick bed of one of his poor parishioners. As a minister he was unceasing in his endeavours for the spiritual welfare of those to whom he was sent to minister, and his own life and conversation exhibited practically what the Christian should be in word and deed. His loss will be irreparable in this neighbourhood, considered alike in all the relations of a private gentleman, a magistrate, and a clergyman. was very charitable, and as a friend, neither trouble, time, nor

the Sut the Su

the Rectory of Abbot's Morton, whither he will shortly remove, and extent, almost in the very heart of our do entertained the children of the Blue Coat School, at his residence at Meridale, Staffordshire, on Tuesday week. The day was remarkably fine, and the spectacle altogether a most interesting one. Upwards of 150 children partook of roast beef, of which 130 lbs., and plum pudding, of which 112 lbs. were cooked; and other indulgences of a most liberal character were likewise afforded them. Nor were the adult poor forgotten-such part of the provisions as were not wanted for the immediate objects of the entertainment being given to them. After dinner the children played in the lawn, and before they left sang the evening hymn, the hundredth Psalm, and "God save the Queen." The arrangements were exceedingly good, and the kindness and attention of both Mr. and Mrs. Walker deserve every praise. The company was numerous and respectable, and among them were :- Mrs. Corbett and family, Mrs. H. Hill and family, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Inge, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pountney, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. White, the Rev. B. Vaux, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Buckle, Miss Howard, Mrs. Tindall, Miss Fryer, Mrs. G. Robinson and family, Misses Wood, &c. The above rev. gentleman is a prebendary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton, and cousin of George Walker, Esq., of Norton Villa, near this city. - Worcester Guardian.

From the Quebec Mercury.

The Annual Examination of the children of the National School was held on Tuesday, the 24th ult., in presence of General Sir James McDonnel, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.—The number of children in attendance was 99 boys and 94 girls.

The girls were examined in writing, spelling, reading, arithmetic and needle-work, in all of which the audience appeared highly gratified; the copybooks were particularly neat and well written :the exhibition of plain needle-work was abundant and well executed, but the children's samplers and other fancy work (introduced into the school, as an encouragement to the more advanced girls) elicited unanimous commendation; great praise is due to the ladies who superintend this establishment for their uniform, constant attendance, and the personal interest manifested in the education of the poor.

The boys were examined in dictation, reading and spellingarithmetic, English grammar and geography, in which they acquitted themselves in their usual satisfactory manner; - the uniformity and cleanly appearance of the writing attracted particular notice, and the elegance of penmanship, which appeared in a few of them in particular is perhaps not surpassed by any other school in the Province. The boys' answers on arithmetic, and on the definitions of geography and the relative situation of the different countries, with the construction of the maps (being regularly shaded, coloured and neatly finished) were deservedly praised: the prompt manner in which the Grammar class replied, and the facility with which the rules of Syntax were applied in their parsing exercises proved their knowledge of the subject, not merely superficial. The whole appearance of the examination reflects the highest credit on Mr. Morris and Mrs. Purcell, the teachers re-*Peetively in charge of the male and female departments, for their zeal and ability in conducting their establishments.

Sir James McDonnel, after having distributed the prizes to the boys, expressed his entire satisfaction of the performance, and in token of his approbation requested that an extra week's holidays might be given after the usual vacation, which it is needless to add was a delightful announcement to the children, and was doubtless duly appreciated by the teachers.

Civil Entelligence.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship Hibernia, Captain Cobb, has just arrived The fast sailing ship Hibernia, Captain Cobb, has Just from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th of December. We are indebted to Captain Cobb for a file of London papers to the evening 10th of December, and Liverpool to 11th, both inclusive. From the London Sun of Dec. 10.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. We subjoin a copy of the circular addressed yesterday to the inisterial members by Lord John Russell:—

"The meeting of Parliament being fixed for Thursday, the 16th of January, I take the liberty of requesting your attendance in the House of Commons on that day, and of apprising you that business of the greatest importance to the interests of the country may be appearable. expected immediately on the opening of the session "J. RUSSELL."

Intelligence of considerable interest had been received from In-a, the dates being, from Calcutta October 13, Madras 19, and bay 28. On the 18th of September, the Anglo-Indian troops out on their return from Ghizni. They were to stop for a few ays at Kelat, and depose the chief of that principality, for alleged friendly acts toward the English interests, and especially for tang an active part in the hostilities encountered by the troops on march to Affghanistan.

A commercial treaty, highly favourable to England, had been neeluded with the Prince of Herat, and another with the successions. or of Runjeet Singh, securing to the English the navigation the Sutledge. A civil war, however, was apprehended in the Punjaub, on account of the succession—another change for the intervention. ntion of the Anglo-Indian government, and probably for a new

A vast conspiracy for the overthrow of the English power in Ini, is said to have been discovered at Kurnaul, an independent amedan principality, the fort of which is 270 miles from as. A strong force was despatched thither by the Governor ral, and the fort was invested and taken, without resistance, as well as that of Joudpore. The following account is given, of the eries made at Kurnaul.

The discoveries have been almost exclusively confined to the Iwaub's Zenana, which proves to be a perfect arsenal upon a nost extended scale; and you will stare to hear that there have been found concealed in various ways—underground and in godowns, whose doors and entrances had been built up—between 400 and 500 pieces of artillery, of which fully 100 are in such a e of equipment as to be ready for active service in the field at a few day's warning.

A great many exceedingly well-constructed furnaces are now ding in perfect order for casting guns and shot, and the ruins of many have been found in various places. An immense quantity of shot of all sizes, grape and canister, langridge, hand grenades, and at the state of the state and shells of various diameters—all made of a species of containing more lead and less zinc than the compound so calltally does, have been found; while of copper, lead, and zinc, able store has been ferretted out. Several very fine brass suns (I should mention that almost the whole of the pieces found In the fort are of brass) have been dug up, and two mortars of the ame metal, which for size, and perhaps also for beauty of cast-

The bore of the largest is twenty six inches, thickness of metal inches, and length from muzzle to cascabel about seven feet. other has a bore of twenty-two and a half inches, and the other ons in proportion. A great many muskets, musket locks nglish), pistols (ditto), and swords have also been turned up; of catridges ready to be filled; also port fires, fuzees, fire slow matches, a large store of sulphur, rosin, fine charcoal for owder; in short, every material required to constitute a large lost valuable arsenal are here; and it is evident, from the aship of his gun carriages and limbers, the beauty and coress of casting, and, in many cases, boring of his guns, the conction of his furnaces, and the general order and arrangement of most extraordinary military workshop and storehouse, that master hand has been that of a practised and scientific man, subordinates must have been artificers well qualified to conthet gun founding and carriage building as well as laboratory work in all their departments.

The most remarkable and important conclusion which is at drawn from the development, as far as it has proceeded, of this stupendous plot, is, that the aim of the Nuwaub or his coad-Ors has been to produce an efficient and powerful train of artilnot so much for the defence of this fort as for active field serwhich it needs little scope of imagination to conclude would which it needs little scope of imagination to differ the fitting time have been undertaken to work out the subver-

and overthrow of the British dynasty in India. It is difficult from a hasty survey, to form any thing which ght venture to consider a correct opinion, as to the period which this manufacture of warlike engines and stores has exsome have the appearance of considerable age while many, ally of the brass six pounders and nearly the whole of the round shot, from the little oxidization visible on their surand which and which long exposure to the atmosphere would have proaces which have been found, within a very short period, possibly three months have been in full operation.

When we would be a considerable extent, convey the impression that the full three which have been in full operation. to a considerable extent, convey the impression that the fur-

When we consider that this really gigantic magazine, from which the implements for the destruction of our empire were to

The Rev. Thomas Walker, who has recently been presented to have sprung, has been collecting and increasing daily in strength Some facts, however, are stated in the following paragraph, which so stealthy as to have been (of course until lately) scarcely suspected by the government and their authorities, we are lost in astonishment at the extent and power of the resources which have furnished the means to dig so tremendous a mine beneath our feet, and in wonder and conjecture as to the time and the agents to be chosen or created for its explosion.

From whence the men were to be collected to wield the enormous engine which has here been prepared, and what connection this averted storm has had with the dark clouds which have so recently lowered around our horizon, remain yet as mysteries in the womb of time; and while it furnishes a striking passing commen-tary upon the false policy of over-weening confidence in the security of our own strength and wisdom, and in the weakness and ignorance of our subjugated foes, it also affords matter for earnest congratulation that this last stronghold of the Mussulman—the only one, perhaps, within the limits of our territory in which, unler the most impenetrable disguise of the secrecy and sacredness of the Zenana, so extraordinary a scheme could have been carried on toward completion-has now passed from him.

"The total quantity of powder found amounted to from eighty to one hundred thousand pounds, the greater part loose in large baskets. In addition to the shot and shells of pewter, a consider able number of malleable iron six and nine pound balls had been found hammered into exceedingly true spherical forms, and a great many of the old-fashioned mantons, double and single barrelled flint fowling-pieces and rifles, in perfect order, and each having a bag of bullets tied to the trigger guards. A vast quantity of mus-ket barrels and locks, with the Tower and Company's marks on them had also been discovered in various places fitted up as gunsmiths' workshops, in which artisans had evidently been until very

prospect of a quiet reign for Shah Sooja, after the departure of his English allies, would seem to be very slender, if we may judge from the bitter hatred of the said allies alleged to exist am subjects. A fearful evidence of this hatred was given in the mur-der of Colonel Herring, at Hyder Keel, a short distance from Ghizni, to which place his corps was marching with a quantity of treasure. The detachment had halted, and Col. Herring, with two other officers and two sepoys, was taking a walk, about a mile from the camp, when they were suddenly attacked by some twenty natives. Col. Herring and one of the native officers were killedtwo sepoys escaped—and the other officer, Captain Rhind, was severely wounded. Many similar murders are said to have been com-

The cholera has broken out among the troops sent against Joudpore and Kurnaul, in consequence of which the camp at the former

vas precipitately broken up on the 3d of October. There is no later intelligence from China, but from Calcutta we learn that two men of war had sailed for Canton, and that four others were ordered to Bombay, to hold themselves in readiness to ail for Canton, if necessary, on receipt of despatches from Captain

Parliament was to meet on the 16th of January, for the actual despatch of business.
Sir John Colborne—now Lord Seaton—was expected at Wind-

Sor, on a visit to her Majesty.

The whole number of prisoners committed for trial at Newport, is 38. In consequence of orders from the Home Office, active measures were taken to suppress the circulation of the Vindicator, the Chartist paper, and great numbers of copies had been seized at

The special commission was to commence its sittings at Monnouth on the 10th of December.

DENMARK.

The Hamburg mail which arrived at London on the 10th, rought intelligence of the death of the King of Denmark, but no particulars are given. His name was Frederick, the seventh of that name, he was born in 1768, and having no children but daughers, is succeeded by his nephew, Christian Frederick, born in

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. The packet ship Garrick, Captain Palmer, arrived this mornng from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th of December. We have files of most of the London daily papers to the evening of the 13th, and Liverpool to the 14th, both inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN. The arrangements for Mr. Jaudon's loan of £900,000, appear

to have been concluded. The particulars are given under date of December 13th, evening.

The Birmingham Advertiser says that Mr. Attwood, the Whigradical member for that town, intends to resign his seat in Pariament, and that Mr. Joseph Sturge, the great advocate of abolition, will offer as a candidate in his stead. Joseph Hume, it is said, was first proposed, but it was finally agreed among Mr. Attwood's friends and supporters to take up Mr. Sturge. Col. Thompson is spoken of as the Conservative candidate.

Sir Martin Archer Shee has been re-elected president of the

Royal Academy. The London papers announce the death of Lady Monteaglewife of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, better known by his family cognomen of Mr. Spring Rice. She was a daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

One of the Ministerial journals says that the Queen's marriage will take place, not at Buckingham palace or Windsor, but at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

Two more companies-rifles-stationed at Windsor, received orders on the 12th to march for Monmouth, in South Wales.

The Dowager Queen Adelaide had been passing three days at Windsor, as the guest of Queen Victoria.

The indictments for the trial of the Newport prisoners were delivered to them in Monmouth jail on the 12th. Sir Frederick Pollock and three other eminent barristers are engaged as their counsel. The Jury list contains the names of 318 of the most respectable gentlemen and tradesmen living in the country, but very properly none from Newport, the actual scene of the insurrection. Another prisoner was committed for trial, making 39 in all. But of the 38 originally committed, bills were found only against 14 for high treason. The trial was to commence on the last day of December.

The Great Western is now in Cumberland Basin, having had her paddles taken off to enable her to enter the lock. She will not run again before the spring .- Bristol Paper.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The following statement appears as the "leader" of the London Courier, December 13th. It must be remembered that the Courier is now an opposition paper, and that no information appearing in

its columns can be presumed to emanate from the government :-"A correspondent informs us that M. de Brumar will shortly arrive in London with new proposals from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in reference to the affairs of the East. These proposals are said to be tantamount to a virtual abandonment of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi. France and Great Britain, it is stated, will be invited to send their combined fleet into the sea of Marmora to provide against any disturbance breaking out at Constantinople; and Russia is to hold an army in readiness to march into Asia Minor to oppose any advance of Ibrahim on the Turkish capital. These statements we communicate without comment; we will add only that the respectability of our informant inclines us at all times to place reliance on his communications.

FRANCE.

The examination of the Marquis de Crouy Chanel, arrested on uspicion of being engaged in an intrigue for the restoration of the Buonaparte dynasty in the person of Prince Louis Napoleon, has elicited facts highly honourable to that individual. The machinations of the Marquis were neither instigated nor sanctioned by the Prince; and although a number of letters from him were found among the papers of the Marquis-at least presumed to be from him, although not bearing his signature—and although in these letters there are frequent avowals of great objects and intentions contemplated by him, yet nothing can be more explicit than his disclaimers of unfair and unworthy means to accomplish them .-As for the conspiracy set on foot by the Marquis, that appears to have been a child of his own exclusively.

There is no later news from Algiers than we had by the last arrival. It is repeated, however, that the command is to be taken from Marshal Vallée. Much activity prevailed at Toulon in the embarkation of troops and materiel of war.

M. Durand, the editor of the Capitole, was again arrested on the 11th of December, as implicated in a conspiracy against the government. The Paris correspondents of the London papers continue to affirm that "a very large, wide, deep and formidable conspiracy is permanently on foot against the Orleans dynasty."

TRADE WITH CHINA.

We find no allusion in the papers to the rumoured purpose of

we have not seen elsewhere mentioned.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 19 .- Our latest letters from China state that Commissioner Lin had issued an edict, which was placarded at Macao, requiring that the ships and merchants should go to Whampoa and Canton in five days time, or otherwise should leave altogether. There was also a thundering edict addressed to the Portuguese Governor, demanding a Chinese who was a Catholic convert to Christianity, and who was accused of opium dealing, to be sent to him in five days, or he would come down with 20,000 men and drive all hands into the sea. This man claims to be a Portuguese subject, and was to be protected at all hazards. Two Englishmen, formerly supposed to be opium dealers, were also demanded, that they might be strangled.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon to the 3d announce the dismissal of the inistry of the Baron de Sabrosa. The ultras ascribe this change to the machinations of English diplomacy, on the ground that the last official act of the Baron de Sabrosa was his refusal to recognize British claims on Portugal to the extent of £376,000, submitted to him by Lord Howard de Walden; alleging that England had bound herself, in the event of her recovering Ceylon from the Dutch, to give to Portugal the port of Columbo in that island; and that therefore, as England had become mistress of Ceylon by the treaty of Amiens, he considered the delivery of Columbo to Portugal, and all its revenues since 1802, as a set off against the claims of the English subjects above referred to. It was supposed that a dissolution of the Cortes would take place, but the Correio, the demi-official organ of the government, denies that any such intention was entertained.

ARABIA Accounts were received in London, on the 10th, that the English garrison at Aden had been attacked by 4000 Arabs, and being only 400 strong, compelled to retire into the fortress. The Arabs, however, were repulsed with severe loss, the English sus-

SHOOTING STARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Observatory, Kensington, Nov. 12. Sir, -The paragraph in the Times of this morning relative to "shooting stars," reminds me that, in return for your kindness in apprizing me and others of their expected appearance on the 10th of August last, I have not afforded you that to which you have the strongest claim,-namely, an opportunity of disseminating (if you think it merits it) by your widely circulated journal, an outline of the observations of them made at this

The evening of the 10th of August was fine, and for considerable time the sky was cloudless. Busied in my observatory with my ordinary astronomical occupations, whilst the twilight was yet strong enough to render the leading article of the Times legible, though with some difficulty, a servant coming to me from a distant part of the premises put an early period to my astronomical work by announcing that "he had just seen the largest fire-ball he had ever seen in his life.

A celestial globe being brought out on the lawn for the purpose of tracing their tracts, and a loud beating clock being set with that at the transit instrument, by which the instant of disappearance of any of these bodies might be noted, between 22 minutes after 9 and 2 minutes after midnight, 165 shooting stars were not only seen, but their flights amongst the fixed Stars, and their disappearances to the nearest tenth of a second, regis-

Between 5 minutes afer midnight and 29 minutes after 1 in the morning 150 were seen. Clouds, which continued till day-light, prevented further observations.

Of these, the principal part resembled stars of the sixth magnitude, stealing from one part of the heavens to another. Many were as bright as stars of the first magnitude. Several had a brilliancy many times surpassing that of the planet Venus, whilst some few, apparently of a discal form, were not unlike the planet Jupiter, as seen with a magnifying power of 50 or 60 .-These, as well as those of the two preceding classes, prior to their disappearance, frequently burst into thousands of intensely luminous points, the light produced taken up by the sloop Merchant, of Southport. being such as to excite the attention of even the most careless by-stander.

Having many years ago, when casually observing a nagnificent one (which caused a person whose back was turned directly towards it to startle at his post,) a strong the exposure. impression that a report which I heard 42 seconds afterwards was referable to the spot where I had seen the e plosion, I was on this occasion particularly on the alert for any such a recurrence (seeing that the distance of the object might thereby be nearly rigorously determined;) but, although the night was particularly still, scarcely a leaf moving, not the slightest report could I ever think I heard. The directions which these fugitives took were very various, as was the extent of arcs they traversed; generally they took their course from the zenith towards the horizon, but in several instances they passed from horizon to zenith; some appeared when within 10 or 15 degrees of the horizon, and disappeared in it. Every part of the visible heavens teemed with them: the constellations, however, of Cassiopeia and Perseus, were most prolific.

To-morrow, the 13th, Thursday, the 14th, or on Friday, the 15th, a recurrence of them is expected; and there is one phenomenon, which I distinctly saw on the night of the 16th of August, to which I would call particular attention; namely, the formation, instantly on the explosion, and at the spot where it occurred, of a circular luminous cloud of one to four or even five degrees diameter, and which remained visible for a second and a half before it gradually disappeared.

Anxious, very anxious, to get a telescope upon them, I tried several times, but, although a tolerably quick shot. I could never hit my mark. I have spoken, however, of degrees; but as many who may honor this with a perusal may want something like a value of them, let me say that the two bright stars in the "Great Bear" generally known as "The Pointers," are a little more than five degrees asunder.

Those who wish to get a telescopic glimpse of these Iuminous clouds, which have gone far to remove from my mind a preconceived opinion that these bodies were possessed of no materiality (unless electricity can be considered such), must be supplied with a telescope of short focus and little magnifying power; for, unless its field take in a space of the heavens greater than the apparent cloud, contrast of its colour with the surrounding dark sky ground cannot be seen; and that alone will render the object visible. A common night glass is the best instrument for the purpose, and must be held in the hand, it is, however, much to be regretted that our English instrument makers will not furnish us with some of varnished pasteboard make, and consequently more suited

NOBLE RESISTANCE TO TEMPTATION.

Thursday morning last, a boy who lives in Williamsburgh found a pocket-book containing £40. On showing it to his master, he credit. The woman, troubled in mind with the care of such a clock, on the bale with him. treasure, delivered it to a gentleman in town, who, on examining there any later intelligence than we have had direct from Canton. owner was a Mr. Graham, a teacher in Glasgow, who had been saved. Two bodies were found, one supposed to be the rem.; G. S. Boulton Esq.

gentleman set off for Glasgow in quest of the owner. On arrival there he found he had departed for Greenock, and after leaving a message for the factor whom Mr. Graham had appointed to wind up his affairs, he returned home in the afternoon; the factor came to Paisley, received the money, left £5 to reward the poor wo man who had found it-hired agig, and set off for Greenock in the hope of delivering to Mr. Graham his marriage lines and his money before the vessel left the harbour. On arriving at Greenock the factor, Mr. Alexander Taylor, found that Mr. Graham had gone up to Glasgow in quest of his money, but he had the pleasure of putting the property into the hands of Mrs. Graham at eight o'clock last night. Mr. Graham himself would have all his anxiety removed on reaching Glasgow. Mr. Taylor passed through Paisley this morning at one o'clock, on his way home, well pleased with the satisfactory working of the whole business. The vessel sails from Greenock this atternoon .- Paisley Advertiser of Sa-

LORD BROUGHAM.

Whilst Brougham was Lord Chancellor, he was in the almost daily habit of communicating articles to a daily paper, but with a degree of caution which few men would have imagined. Not a line of his writing came before the compositors, or even the editor. His communications were made by letter to his brother, by whom they were read to the editor, who wrote as Mr. Brougham read; and, in this way the leading articles appeared, without its being possible even to prove that they came from Lord Brougham's pen. On one occasion, when an article against the Whig minis try had appeared in the Times, it was sent to Lord Brougham, who was then sitting at Westminster in the Court of Chancery. The paper was folded in such a way, that the article might meet the eye readily, and was handed up to the Chancellor. Sir Edward Sugden was pleading. The Chancellor laid the paper before him, took his pen, and whilst the public and bar imagined that he was taking notes of Sir Edward's speech, with whom, from time to time, he held a conversation on the points of his case, the answer was written. Less than a quarter of an hour sufficed for an article of about 40 lines full of spirit. When it was done, he made some excuse for quitting the bench for a few minutes, and went into his own room, when it was given to the editor to transcribe: for, although Lord Brougham could write, and write well for newspapers, no man was to be permitted to possess a proof that the articles came from him. I have heard of other instances of his caution in his relations with the newspapers; but as they were not like those which I have given within my personal knowledge, I shall not repeat them here. - Fraser's Magazine.

UNITED STATES.

APPALLING CALAMITY!

STEAM BOAT LEXINGTON DESTROYED BY FIRE, AND NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST !!

The Lexington left New York for Stonington on Monday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., having, it is believed, about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PASSENGERS. A large quantity of cotton was placed upon her decks. At 7 o'clock, when about two miles from Eaton's Neck, the cotton took fire near the smoke pipe.

The boat was headed for the shore as soon as the efforts to extinguish the fire proved unsuccessful. She was provided with three boats, yet such was the panic which took possession of all minds, that they were hoisted out while the boat was still under headway, and immediately swamped.

The engine a few minutes after gave way, leaving her utterly unmanageable. The scene which then ensued, s described as most appalling.

Captain Chester Hilliard, of Norwich, a passenger on board, from whom we have gathered these few particulars, states that soon after the engine stopped, the pas-

sengers began to leave the boat on boxes, bales, &c. In company with one of the firemen he was so fortunate as to secure a cotton bale, to which he lashed himself. He remained upon this bale, the wind blowing off Long Island, until 11 o'clock this morning, when he was

His companion in the meantime had been released by death from his sufferings. Two others were taken up by the sloop, a fireman and the pilot of the boat. Both were nearly insensible. It is surprising that any survived

There is too much reason to fear that the three are e only survivors. It is however possible that others may have been saved.

The boat drifted up the sound with the tide, and was off this harbour about midnight. Capt. H. states that she sank at three o'clock, as he marked the time by his

The efforts which were last night made in this vicinity and at Southport, to go in aid of the sufferers, proved, owing to the ice in the harbours, and to other untoward circumstances, entirely unavailing.

We learn that a boat which succeeded in getting out of Southport harbor, after reaching the middle of the Sound was compelled to return.

The account which we have given of this awful catastrophe, is exceedingly imperfect. It may be well imagined that our informant is hardly in a situation to furnish many details.

The editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favoured with the following letter from Captain Brooks, of the steamer Nimrod, dated Steamer Nimrod, Jan. 15, 1840.

I have seen Capt. Chester Hilliard, one of the survivors from the destruction of the steamer Lexington on Monday night last by fire, and from him gathered the following particulars. The boat left New York at 3 o'clock—he thinks with about 150 passengers and full freight.

About half past 7 in the evening heard the cry of fire, he ran on deck and saw the fire bursting through the wood work round the chimney. All was confusion and terror in a moment. He ran up to the wheel to advise running for the shore, which Capt. Childs informed him they were doing, he being up at the wheel. He then ran down on deck. An attempt had been made to rig the fire engine on

board, but did not succeed. They rushed for the boats and jumped in, to the number, he thinks, of 20 in each boat, and lowered them down, while the boat was under full headway, and they were filled immediately, and he is of opinion that not one of them escaped.

The life boat was thrown over, but caught the waterwheel, and was lost. He saw several floating with life preservers, but Capt. H. thinks none survived until morning. He advised the tumbling over of the cotton bales, and assisted, he thinks, in getting over 10 or 12, and lashed himself to one.

When the steamboat stopped, which she did from some cause to him unknown, a man by the name of Cox, employed on board, got on with him about 8 o'clock, and the braces under the guards were full of persons, having gained that position as the last resort.

married on the Monday before, and who was on the point of em- steward, and Cox, as mentioned above, and were taken to barking for Berbice. This afforded a clue, and yesterday the Southport. Capt. Hilliard is now on board, from Bridgeport to New York.

UPPER CANADA.

COLONEL M. BURWELL'S SPEECH In the House of Assembly, on the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Burwell said, he was very sorry indeed that he had not been in his place when the House went into committee, because he had prepared an amendment which he intended to have moved o prevent their going into committee on this "vexed question. His object was to refer the Clergy Reserve Bill and ev relating to it to a select committee, with instructions to that committee to examine the 30th, 31st, 32nd and 42nd clauses of the Constitutional Act, 31 Geo. III, chap. 31, and to report to the House whether or not in their opinion the duties of Her Majesty's Ministers would not require them to submit the Bill of last Ecssion for the disposition of the Clergy Reserves, that it might be laid on the tables of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament preparatory to Her Majesty's assent being requested or any "declaration" being made in regard to the provisions of that Bill. Two years were allowed by the Act of 1791 for the Royal assent to e given to, or withheld from, that Bill; and although Ministers had not laid the Bill before the Imperial Parliament during the last session, as he believed, from some cause or other relating to their own popularity, he felt quite satisfied they would do so at the approaching Session, and before the two years would expire; cause if the Committee were to rise, as they ought to do, and because if the Committee were to rise, as they ought to do, and throw out this measure on the ground that they had legislated upon it last session, and that the Bill they had passed was yet pending and liable to be sanctioned by the Queen and the Imperial Parliament at any time within two years from its passing here, the matter would be fully understood in England and the neglect of duty on the part of Ministers, instead of being sanctioned would be reprobated by the people. He did not like to see the House become the willing instrument of the Ministers of the Crown. They had laboured for several weeks of last Session on this subject. They had tried every scheme for the settlement of the question that ingenuity could devise, and had agreed in none but that contained in the Bill they had passed. Did hon. members suppose they had become much more wise than they were last Session? Or were they influenced by a desire to please the present Executive ?- The hon. and learned Solicitor-General had well remarked near the beginning of his speech, that when the Bill of last Session passed, he had hoped the discussion of the Clergy Reserves was ended, and at rest with us forever had he [Mr. B.] hoped, and he now hoped it might soon end by throwing out this measure, and leaving the Bill we had passed, [now in England] to receive the Royal assent. He (Mr. B.) ad understood that two reasons had been assigned by Ministers for disallowing the Bill of last Session for re-investing the Clergy Reserves in the Imperial Parliament for religious purposes with in the Province—one was that no address had accompanied the Bill. This served a purpose, as it formed a pretence for delaying to place the Bill on the tables of the two Houses of the Imperial Legislature; and when it was discovered that such address was merely to the Governor of the Colony to remind him of the nature of the measure for the purpose of calling the attention of Ministers to the proceeding respecting it as laid down in the Constitutional Act of 1791, and might, or might not, be sent to the Colonial office, it was then discovered that it was too late, as the Parliament would be prorogued in less than thirty days. All this, however, was so trifling in appearance that some other reason for disallowing the Bill became necessary. It was then argued that by this measure the Colonial Legislature dictated to the superior Legislature,—a presumption which could not be permitted. Ministers, it would appear had then forgotten that constitutional Legislation had been recommended from the Colonial office, and that in one of the despatches from the Sccretary of State, it was stated that unless invited by the " General Assembly of Upper Canada, the Hosen Government would decline Legis-lating on the Clergy Reserves—but what was the bill of last Sessiom?—merely an invitation to the Imperial Legislature to set-tle a question which the Colonial Legislature admitted could not be satisfactorily adjusted by the local authorities. The objection was ridiculous and he believed was laughed at even by those who was ridiculous and he beneved was laughed at even by those who made use of it to answer their popularity-hunting jurposes. All measures respecting religion, and more particularly the Clergy Reserves are made subject to restrictions and limitations which do not apply to any other matters. By Sections 30, 31, and 32 of the 31st Geo. III, Chap, 31 the Governor may give or withhold Her Majesty's assent to Bills passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly, or reserve them for Her Majesty's leasure, and any of them may be disallowed by Her Majesty in Council within two years from the receipt of them; nor have any such Bills force till Her Majesty's assent be communicated to the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, or by Proclamation, &c. These provisions apply to bills in general, and one class of bills are especially excepted; and these are, such as

YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal edu-A cation, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a family of respectability. She will instruct in the usual branches of a polite female education.

have any reference to religion, and especially to the Clergy Reserves. By Section 42, it is made imperative on the Ministry to lay all such Bills on the tables of the House of Commons and

House of Lords for thirty days to await certain proceedings thereon. In these matters Ministers have no discretionary

power—the law is mandatory. Now the Bill sent home last year, disposing of the Clergy Reserves, must by the express

terms of the 42d clause of the Statute of 1791, be laid on tho

tables of the two Houses; and as the Ministry have no dis-

eretionary power allowed them in this case, if it were found appossible from any cause for them to comply with this requisition uring the last Session, it must be done during the approaching

ession of the Imperial Legislature; and in the mean time, and

while that measure is pending, it is not within the legitimate competency of this House to entertain this or any other mea-

clause, are "declaration, or, signification of the King's assent thereto"—not "declaration and signification," as some honmembers wished to have it understood. The message which the

Ministry had directed the Governor General to send down

the House, is a "declaration" on the subject of the Bill without its having been laid on the tables of both Houses for

thirty days.—Thus an act, which has passed both Houses here, and has been transmitted to the Imperial Government, as directed

by the Statute of 1791, has been kept back by a tyrannical act

of the Ministry, from the tables of the two Houses, on which the same law enacts that our only means of redress rests; and

what is quite as ridiculous as any thing can be, some hon. mem-

bers who talk of "responsible government," say that the Ministry were right! A curious sort of "responsibility" this, which sets

the law at defiance to retain popularity! If this doctrine be admitted as correct, the bills we may pass through both Houses here, may be cast aside if they do not happen to meet the views

of the Ministry of the day, who, regardless of all law, and considering only how they can retain their places, may with impusion only how they can retain their places, may with impusion of the day, who is the constraint of the c

nity shut us out from any appeals to the Imperial Parliament and from being heard at the foot of the Throne.

Application (if by letter, post paid) may be made to the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Midland District School, Kingston, U. C. CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.

THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass. SHUTER & PATERSON.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839. COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D.

OTICE is hereby given, that all Promissory Notes and Acceptances discounted and falling due at this Bank and its Offices, after the first day of April next, if not retired on the last day of grace allowed by law, will on the following day, be placed in the hands

of the Bank Solicitors for recovery. By order of the Board.

F. A. HARPER.

Cashier.

Kingston, 26th Dec., 1839.

MARRIED

On the 11th December, by the Rev. Mr. Weigley, Mr. D. O. Dickinson, of the firm of Kneeland & Dickinson, to Miss Susan Lucy Cory, late of Hillier, Prince Edward District, U. C. sister of Dr. D. Cory; all of Athens, Cook Co. Illinois.

LETTERS received to Friday, January 24th : was told to take it to his mother, who, though a very poor woman, never for a moment thought of converting any part of it to her own use; on the contrary she immediately proclaimed it by the town crier. So poor was she, that she had not money wherewithal to pay his fees, and deemed the money too sacred to touch; but such honesty could well be trusted, and the crier proclaimed on the bale with him.

Bettlers received to Friday, January 24th:—

Rev. J. Grier, rem.; Rev J. S. Lee Esq.; A. Menzies Esq. add. subs.; Rev. J. Braithwaite, We find no allusion in the papers to the rumoured purpose of the British government to blockade the ports of China. Nor is the book found from the marriage lines contained in it, that the there any later intelligence than we have had direct from Canton.

Capt. Manchester, the pilot, and Charles Smith, boat the book found from the marriage lines contained in it, that the to was received and credited]; Rev. R. V. Rogers; Rev. J. Shortt; Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Rev. T.

Youth's Department.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S CATECHISM. PART III. OF THE GENERAL FRAME AND CONSTITUTION

OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Q. 83. What do you mean by the Church of England?

A. That society of Christian people, which in this nation is established under the same profession of faith, the same laws of government, and rules of divine worship.

Q. 84. What is the great principle on which the Church of England is founded?

A. Subordination, while equality is more the principle of the He shewed the power of king's, the mitre's sway,

Which earth can neither give nor take away. That duty from divine command is known, Fix'd on th' Almighty's will and not our own : While forty years his heavenly doctrine charms, No single son forsakes the church's arms: No Romish — around his fences prowled, Nor — Dissenter earth'd within his fold.' The Parish Priest, by Samuel Wesley, Jun.

Q. 85. Is subordination a Christian principle? A. Undoubtedly it is. We are required in Scripture to be subject to the powers that be; * and we find our Saviour bidding his disciples observe and do the commandments of their established teachers, because they sat in the seat of Moses. + And if we con sult also the example of the great apostle of the Gentiles, we behold him on a memorable occasion, asserting it was wrong in himself to have spoken ill of the ruler of his people. It was the High Priest, an ecclesiastical ruler, to whom he gave that title.

['Christians as men, ought to be subject to magistrates as men, although they were heathens, that so in things honest, they might merit their civil protection; how much more, as Christians, ought they to be subject to Christian magistrates, that are patrons an professors of true religion, whose civil protection and government, so far from being a blemish to it, that it is the greatest temporal blessing that God hath promised, or the Church can enjoy in this world; as it was in Constantine's time, and some others after him.'

Q 86. Is our Established Church, as a system of means, efficient for the attainment of the great end which ought always to be sought by such an instrumentality, viz. the happiness here and hereafter of our fellow citizens, and the glory of God?

A. We do not claim for our Established Church, as a system

of means, perfection in itself, intrinsically and absolutely; still we believe it to be immeasurably the best, not only in this country, but the best in the whole world, for the attainment of such

[Should the Spirit of God withdraw the showers of his grace from our nation, we have no such blind confidence in the virtue of frame works, as to look for a sanctifying influence from the me chanism of pulpits and parishes. Nevertheless it is good to up hold the sluices, and reservoirs, and aqueducts of Egypt; for when the Nile shall again rise above its banks, that is the apparatas by which its waters shall be most beneficially dispersed the fields of the territory. And nevertheless, it is good to uphold the helds of the territory. And nevertheless, it is good to upfold the churches and the parsonages, and the livings of the establishment; for when the celestial influence shall again come down upon us, that is the terrestrial apparatus for the most beneficial dispersion of it among the families of our population."—Dr. Chat-

Q. 87. What are the standards of the faith and doctrines of the

Church of England?

A. The acknowledged standards are, after the Scriptures, the thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Homilies. Her Liturgy also is doctrinal as well as devotional.

['The Christian religion may be described as, That gracious method which God, in infinite wisdom, has devised and published to the world, relative to the redemption and salvation of the human race by Jesus Christ. It informs us that though the Divine man race by Jesus Christ. It informs us that though the Bring Being be essentially holy, and greatly dishonoured by sin, and offended with sinners, yet he is pleased to suspend the dreadful sentence of the law, and treat with them on new terms, on account of the mediation and death of his own Son; that he invites them to repent of their sins, accept of the Saviour by faith, and offers them the assistance of his Holy Spirit, to render all the means of grace effectual to their present and final salvation.']

Q. 88. Does not the Church of England disclaim the errors of Q. 88. Does not the Church of England disclaim the errors of Popery? Why then is it called the Catholic Church?

A. The word 'catholic' denotes what is general or universal.—

The rise of heresies induced the primitive Christian church to assume to itself the appellation of catholic, as being a characteristic to distinguish itself from them. The Romish church now proudly

assumes the title catholic, in opposition to all not of her communion, and whom she considers as heretics and schismatics, while she herself remains the only true and Christian Church! [Pope Leo XII. in the first year of his Pontificate, addressed

a circular letter to the Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops of the Romish Church, the avowed object of which was to suppress the word of God. The places occupied by the Bible, he calls 'deadly and destructive pastures,' and from which the faithful pastors of the Romish Church are to drive their sheep. And unhesitatingly, he says, 'We openly profess that out of the Church (the Romish Church, of course), is no salvation! This was Popery in the year 1824! The Bible, however, is the religion of Prote Q. 39. What do churchmen think to be the scriptural idea of a

A. By a particular Church they understand an assembly of Christians united together and meeting in one place for the lemn worship of God. To this agrees the definition given by the compilers of the thirty-nine Articles: 'A congregation of faithful men, in which the true word of God is preached, and the sacraments duly administered according to Christ's ordinances, in all these thirty that of preaching the control of the same 'S. The all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same.'§ The word is also used to denote any particular denomination of Christians, distinguished by particular doctrines, ceremonies, &c. as the Church of England, the Church of Rome, the Greek Church, &c.

[Esth. i. 3. King Ahasuerus made a feast for all his princes and servants. Doubtless the king did equally respect them all, as a body, but by reason of the great multitude of them it was impossible they should all be feasted in one room, and therefore it was necessary to divide them into particular companies. So it is in the Church. A clear example of this kind we have yet in Scripture, which is Mark vi. 39. in our Saviour's feeding the multitude with five loaves and two fishes: where we see our Saviour's primary intention was to feed the whole multitude; but for their evenient partaking of this food, our Saviour commands them to sit down by companies.'-Bishop Stillingfleet.

'So the Apostles in Jerusalem are said to have continued "breaking bread from house to house," Acts ii. 46, because, says a learned dissenter, their number was so large that one house could not hold them, they divided themselves into lesser bodies; and some met and had the ordinance (of the Lord's Supper) administered to them in one house, and some in another.'—Gill in loco.

'A particular church I would describe to be a society of men joining together in the visible profession of the true faith, having a right to, and enjoying among them, the ordinances of the Gospel. That a whole nation professing christianity in which the ordinances of the Gospel are duly administered is such a society in A clear instance of such a national institution of such a church, under the Gospel, we have in the prophecy of the con version of Egypt and Assyria in Gospel times. Isaiah xix, 19, 21, 24, 25. We have Egypt professing the true faith, and enjoying Gospel ordinances, verses 19, 21, represented by an altar in the midst of the land, v. 19. The Altar noting the true worship of God; and being in the midst of the land, the universal owning of nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified. This wisthe worship by all the people of the land. God owns them for a church, v. 25, &c. &c.—Bishop Stillingfleet.]

*Rom. xiii. 1. † Matt. xxiii. 2, 3. ‡ Acts xxiii. 5. As houses were at first dedicated to the worship of God, each of them was termed kuriou oikos, the house of the Lord; which words, in process of time, became contracted into hurioik and huriake; and hence the hirk of our northern neighbours, and hirik of our Saxon ancestors; from which, by corruption, changing the hard Saxon c into ch, we have the word 'church.'

§ Acts ix. 31; xx. 17; Gal. i. 2-22; 1 Cor. xix. 14; Col. iv. 15. ¶ Acts viii. 1; xi. 22; 1 Cor. i. 2; Col. iv. 16; See also Rev. i. 4, 11, 20; ii. 1, 8, &c.

THE LAST TESTAMENT OF ST. EPHRAIM. DEACON OF EDESSA Who died, A.D. 379.

I, Ephraim, am about to die. Know all of you that I write this testament, that you may remember me in your prayers after my death. I feel my strength give way; the thread of my days is ready to break; I see near me those who will carry my mortal remains to their last resting-place. A hireling, called to the service of the Father of the family, I have fulfilled my task: a like the bitter apples of Sodom, she is found full of rotpilgrim and a stranger upon the earth, I at last see myself at the end of my journey. The lictors of death advance, unpitying, to drag to his doom the malefactor who is already cut off from human society. Fruitless tears! sighs which can no longer make themselves heard! the dust .- Lord Lindsay's Letters on the Holy Land.

Alas, nothing remains for me but the last dread judg-

ment! I declare that in quitting this world, I possess nothing whatever of my own. I have nothing, therefore, my brethren, to offer to you in dying but my counsels. The first, which I cannot sufficiently endeavour to impress upon your minds, is, that you all live together in perfect union, Love one another with cordial affection, and always bear in mind that charity is the foundation of all virtues—the spirit of dissension, envy, and slander, be-

longs to the Prince of Darkness. Some may perhaps blame in me the warmth with which I have repulsed the wolves of heresy, who sought, under sheep's clothing, to devour our flock. It is true that too much mildness cannot be shewn at first, in leading back into the way of truth those who, by a natural restlessness, a love of novelty, or the pride of self-love, may have been seduced into heretical opinions. But when we have exhausted all the remedies which charity prescribes to us respecting them, and find that they still persist in error, is it not then incumbent upon us to arm ourselves with the zeal of which Jesus Christ himself gave us an example, when the glory of his Father was ny way brought into question?

As to you, my dear brethren, who are bound to me by the ties of a pure faith and a sincere charity, I call pon you now to be the witnesses and depositories of my faith, as I also would be of yours. I protest, before the Lord God Almighty, that Jesus Christ crucified has been the first object of my affections, and that I have constantly adored him as the author of my salvation, and the source of all the blessings which God bestows upon men. I have submitted my reason to an implicit belief in all the points of our holy faith, and I would have shed every drop of my blood, sooner than deny one of the truths received by the Church of Christ.

If we ought to distrust our mind, and have no feelings for it but those of contempt for its weakness, how much more ought we to despise the body, yet more weak and miserable! hence, I conjure you, my dear brethren, to render no honours to mine. It is not that I should not wish it to be interred among those of the faithful, but I entreat you to let it be as the least among you.

If it be right that you should treat my body thus, you cannot annex more importance to my raiment, and to what may have belonged to me. The testimonies of affection we lavish on such objects are the weaknesses of nature, not the fruits of reason, -we seek, in the relics of the person we have lost, that consolation which we ought only to seek in God.

I recommend it to you not to make any funereal pomp for me. Such luxury belongs neither to the penitence of a sinner, the modesty of a Christian, nor the humility of a deacon. I forbid you, therefore, to light torches round my corpse to do it honour. Wrap ne in the cloth and tunic I now wear: there will be no great loss incurred in so doing.

Nevertheless, if custom and your affection should decidedly incline you to incur some expense at my interment, in token of your regard for me, let it be, I pray you, in this form :- let the money be employed in assisting the widow, instructing the orphan, and consoling the afflicted; in nourishing, lodging, and clothing the poor. It is in such works that profusion is the best economy, for those who have eternity in view. I have seen Christians give abundant alms, but I never saw any one who was ruined in consequence of doing so; lay up for yourselves then, my brethren, lay up treasure in heaven.

When you assemble yourselves together, to offer up your prayers before God, be careful to acquit yourselves of holy things in a holy manner. To pray without attention is not to pray, -nay, it is to offend the majesty of the Most High; let me, then, earnestly recommend this attention in the funeral orations you may celebrate on my account; why should your attention be distracted during the performance of these ceremonies, when you recollect that it is possible they may be repeated the day after for yourselves?

Love me as I have loved you: if my memory be indeed dear to you, remember how earnestly I now repeat my entreaty that you will live united among yourselves .-Persevere in the faith that Jesus Christ and his Apostles have taught us: this instruction is all that I have to leave you.

ANECDOTES OF REV. JAMES HERVEY.

While once travelling, Mr. Hervey met with a lady who largely expatiated on the amusements of the stage. as being in her opinion superior to all other pleasures .-She remarked that there was the pleasure of thinking on the play before she went, the pleasure she enjoyed while there, and the pleasure of reflecting on it afterwards .-Mr. Hervey, who had heard her remarks without interruption, now said, with his usual mildness, there was one pleasure more which she had forgotten. "What can that be," she eagerly asked, for she thought she must have included them all. With a grave look, and a striking manner, Mr. H. replied, "Madam, the pleasure it will give you on a death-bed." The remark took her by surprise, but went to the heart. She had no reply to make. The rest of the journey was occupied in deep thought. She abandoned the theatre, and heartily pursued those pleasures which can afford satisfaction on

Mr. Hervey, writing to his friend shortly before his death, says, "were I to enjoy Hezekiah's grant, and have fifteen years added to my life, I should be much more frequent at the throne of grace. We sustain a mighty loss by reading so much and praying so little .-Were I to renew my studies, I would take my leave of those accomplished trifles, the historians, the orators, and the poets of antiquity, and devote my attention to the scriptures of truth, I would sit with much greater assiduity at my divine Master's feet, and desire to know dom, whose fruits are everlasting salvation after death, this I would explore, through the spacious and delightful fields of the Old and New Testaments." - Christian

MOUNT OF OLIVES.

There is no spot (you will not now wonder at me say-Mount of Olives, and, on the other hand, from no other point is Jerusalem seen to so much advantage. Oh! what a relief it was to quit its narrow, filthy, ill-paved streets for that lovely hill, climbing it by the same rocky path our Saviour and his faithful few so often trod, and resting on its brow as they did, when their Divine Instructor, looking down on Jerusalem in her glory, uttered those memorable prophecies of her fall, of the second Advent, and of the final Judgment, which we should ever brood over in our hearts as a warning voice, bidding us watch and be ready for his coming! Viewed from the Mount of Olives, like Cairo from the hills on the edge of the Eastern desert, Jerusalem is still a lovely, a majestic object, but her beauty is external only, and, tenness within

"In earth's dark circlet, once the precious gem Of Living Light—oh fall'n Jerusalem!" But her King, in his own good time, will raise her from LUTHER.

He had an uncommon genius, a lively imagination, a good share of learning, a pious and devout disposition, a tincture of melancholy and enthusiasm, and a great warmth and impetuosity, which impelled him in his controversial works, to insult and ridicule his adversaries. He was fond of music, and both a composer and a performer; which was very good for his mind and body.-It expelled melancholy, as he said, and put the devil to flight, who mortally hated music. He entertained a mean opinion of the capacity and disposition of those who had no taste for this excellent art. He also sacrificed to the graces, and composed some poems both Latin and German .- Jortin's Life of Erasmus.

The Garner.

NECESSITY OF TRUSTING IN GOD. The chickens are weak and helpless in themselves; and, as if they knew it too, stay not to combat the kite, nor stand the dreadful shock when the hawk hovers over, and is ready to stoop upon them, but run nimbly under the dam's wing for shelter. The very instincts of nature have taught all weak things to seek their support out of themselves, in some retreat, where they may be safe. Thus the fir-trees are a refuge for the stork; the high hills for the wild goats; and the rocks for the conies. The hare hath her covert too, and the foxes their holes or dens. Even the weaker and grovelling plants (as vines, and the like) have their tendrils, certain pliant strings, wherewith they naturally clasp and twine themselves about the supporters they are to climb by. In fine, all nature is wholly adjective, and, as if it were conscious to itself of its inability to stand alone, is ever in busy quest of its proper substantive that may uphold it. Man, as the only bad grammarian, makes still false syntax, and false construction; apt to seek his refuge where it is not to be had: as if he were under that curse upon Daniel's enemies, not only in case to beg his bread, which he finds not at home, but to seek it also out of

Thus Jonah sits under his gourd with overmuch delight, till the worms smite it at the roots, and it withers. Rebellious Israel trusts in the shadow of Egypt, (the land shadowing with wings, as the Prophet speaks,) and it proves their confusion : and we have heard of cedars of Lebanon, that degraded themselves into the protection of a bramble, till fire came out of that bramble and levoured them. We laugh at the Babel-builders, who designed a tower up to heaven, above the reach of Divine vengeance, or any deluge of wrath that could come on them. But he had reason that said, Totus mundus est plenus turrium Babylonicarum not only the plains of Shinar, the whole world is full of such towers. We are all apt to build eastles in the air; some city o cuckoos in the clouds, like that in the Greek comedian. We have all of us our gourds and our brambles to trust in; apt to canonize our own sanctity, and integrity; to idolize our own strength and activity; to deify our own wit and policy .- Archbishop Sancroft.

RELIGIOUS CHEERFULNESS.

The rabbies of the Jews hold themselves very close to this doctrine, and would have it observed that 'the merrier the heart is in the Lord, the more capable it is of the Spirit of God :' partly because Miriam, when she prophesied of the mighty acts of Jehovah, took a timbrel in her hand and danced; partly, because that Samuel, after he had anointed Saul to be king over Israel, told Saul, "Thou salt meet a company of prophets coming down from the high place, with a psaltery, a tabret, a pipe, and a harp; and they shall prophesy, and the Spirit of the Lord shall com apon thee, and thou shalt prophesy with them, and shalt be turned into another man." More emphatically, when Jehoshaphat called for Elish, "Bring me a minstrel: and it came to pass when the minstrel phyed, that the hand of the Lord came upon him," that by the ravishing strains of music, his mind might be exalted into heavenly contemplations. Which is a great check to that drowsy dulness in devotion, which our late reformers have brought in, and have excluded the solemn melody of the Organ, and the raptures of warbling and sweet voices out of cathedra choirs. They that miss that harmony can best tell how it was wont to raise up their spirit, and as it were to carry it out of them to the choir in heaven. And beside, cheerfulness is not only an adjunct, or companion with all the works of grace in that time they are bringing forth; but being done and finished, that which is "post-nate," the after-birth, as I may call it, comes with such a gleam, gliding over all the soul, with such serenity and peace of mind as cannot be expressed; our conscience bearing us witness that we have been conversant in doing the pleasure of the Lord, as it is, "For our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our co that in simplicity and godly sincerity, we have had our conversa tion."—Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

THE MEANS OF GRACE.

If these three, Prayer, the Word, the Sacraments, be every one of them as an artery to convey the spirit into us; well may we nope, if we use them all three, we shall be in a good way to speed of our desires. For, many times we miss, when we use this one, or that one, alone; where it may well be, God hath appointed to give it to us by neither, but by the third. It is not for us to limit or appoint him, or by what way He shall come unto us, and visit us: but to offer up our obedience, in using them all; and, using them all, He will not fail to come unto us, either as a wind, to allay in us some unnatural heat of some distempered desire in us to evil; or as a fire to kindle in us some lukewarm or some keycold affection in us to good. Come unto us, either as the Spirit of truth, lightening us with some new knowledge; or as the Spirit of holiness, reviving in us some virtue or grace; or as the Com forter, ministering to us some inward contentment, or joy in the Holy Ghost; or, in one or other certainly He will come. For, a complete obedience on our part, in the use of all his prescribed means, never did go away empty from Him, or without a blessing : never did, nor never shall. - Bishop Andrewes.

THE SWORD OF THE SPIRIT.

"The sword of the Spirit," says St. Paul to the Ephesians "is the word of God." And in the Epistle to the Hebrews, the full signification of the figure is opened, and the propriety of the application shown; "For the word of God," says the inspired author, "is quick and powerful (rather, lively, and energetic), and sharper than any two-edged sword, and piercing to the parting of soul and spirit, and to the joints and marrow;"-that is, as the soldier's sword of steel cuts through all the exterior integuments of skin and muscle, to the bone, and even through the hard substance of the bone itself, to the very marrow, and divides the ligaments which keep the joints of the body together; so this spiritual sword of God's awful word penetrates the inmost recesses of ing so) at, or near Jerusalem, half so interesting as the of the sensitive and intelligent principle-lops off the anima part-divides the joints where reason and passion are united-sets the intellect free to exert its powers—kills sin in our members opens passages for grace to enter and enrich the marrow of the oul, and thus delivers the man from his body of death. Such are the effects for which the powerful word of terror is

ompared to a two-edged sword. - Bishop Horsley.

SELF-PRAISING.

He whose own worth doth speak, need not speak his own worth. The conquerors in the Olympian games did not put the laurels on their own heads, but waited till some other did it.

He that falls into sin is a man; that grieves at it is a saint; that boasteth of it, is a devil. Yet some glory in their shame, counting me believe it may be true what Mandeville writes of the Isle of Somabarre, in the East Indies, that all the nobility thereof brand their faces with a hot iron, in token of honour. He that boasts of sins never committed is a double devil. Many who would sooner creep into a scabbard than draw a sword, boast of their robberies, to usurp the

esteem of valour. Whereas, first let them be well whipped for their lying; and, as they like that, let them come afterward, and entitle themselves to the gallows .- Fuller.

Advertisements.

DIOCESAN PRESS. SUBSCRIBERS to this institution are requested to pay a second Instalment of FIVE PER CENT [or five 27-4w] shillings per share] on the amount of their respective shares, into the hands of the undersigned, on or before the tenth day of January next. When more convenient the remittance may be made to the Editor of "The H. J. GRASETT,

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND

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

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

OUT-DOOR PUPILS. Useful Branches. Terms per Qr JUNIOR. - Spelling, Reading, and Mental Arithmetic, £1 0 0 MIDDLE.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography and History, 1 10 0
SENIOR.—The above, with Elecution, Composition, Andrew

cient Geography and History, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Elements of Euclid, &c. &c. &c. 2

Extra, or Ornamental Branches. French, Italian. Latin and Greek Classics, Needle-work, 0 7 Fuel for the two winter quarters, IN-DOOR PUPILS.

BRANCHES AND TERMS AS ABOVE. Board and Washing, £7 10 0 Half Board, Half Board, ... Stationery, if furnished, ... Books, &c., an Extra charge.

N. B .- Every Boarder is required to furnish her own bed, beding and towels. Quarters, seventy-eight days from date of entrance—Vacations deducted. Payments quarterly, in advance,
MARGARETTA CROMBIE, Principal. Toronto, Sept. 16, 1839.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that this Institution will be re-opened on the 6th of January next, under the superintendence of the subscriber, whose efforts for the improvement of his pupils, he trusts, will merit and secure general patronage. FEES.

For the English branches £1 0 0 per term of 11 weeks. do. with Book keeping 1 5 0 do. Latin and Greek -1 10 0 do. Algebra, Geometry, &c. 1 10 0 do.

Hebrew, French, and other modern languages, extra. Each pupil will be charged 2s. 6d. per term for fuel. Occasional Lectures will be delivered on subjects con-

nected with the studies pursued; and a course of Lectures will, in due time, be given on Chemistry, Mechanics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy. A few Boarders can be accommodated.

ROBERT HUDSPETH, Principal. Cobourg, Dec. 26, 1839.

WANTED, an Assistant (a member of the Church of England) qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education. . A person acquainted with the National School system would be preferred; who, for the present, would be satisfied with a small salary. Application to be made at the UPPER CANADA CENTRAL SCHOOL, Toronto. November 25, 1839.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. TUR-NER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. TERMS.—For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees.— The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A

limited number only will be taken. It is therefore requested that a quarter's notice be given previously to the removal of a pupil. Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and

edding and silver dessert spoon For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to

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

Kingston, U. C., December 11, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully I informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed mate rials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.,

> FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE

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

A GOOD LOG HOUSE, 36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneath

A back kitchen in the rear, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath. A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs be-

tween the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power. This Farm from being situated in the centre of the

Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the Property.

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

ST. JOHN C. KEYSE. Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

Harbour Company's Office, Cobourg, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the Cobourg Harbour will take place at this office, on Monday, the third day of February next, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the year next ensuing that date. By order of the President,

WM. H. KITTSON, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR, THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced,

with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. January 1st, 1840.

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, AND

AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Car-

riages taken in exchange. N. B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got to hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the urgest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which have goen purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled o offer them much below the usual prices. The following com rises a part of their Stock, and Country Merchants would do well

Broad Cloths, all colours and prices;
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins;
Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings;

Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chintz, Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills; Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs; Grey and Bleached Cottons;

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

Twill Sacking and Russia Sheeting;
Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and
Huckabacks;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths; Linens and Lawns;
Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets;
Hosiery and Gloves;
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c.

Writing and Wrapping paper;
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos;
Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslin de Laines;
Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses; Snawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses;
Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians;
Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons;
Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers;
Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;

Black and Colored Silk Velvets; Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings; Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas;

White and Colored Stays: Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.—Also Striped and Checked Muslin Capes and Collars.

ROSS & MACLEOD. Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

British Saddlery Warehouse. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto. ALEXANDER DIXON,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, ESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a row of the control from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assort-

SADDLERY GOODS,

ment of

equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz: Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern. Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description. Hunting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety. Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest Patterns Horse and Carriage Brushes.

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

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

Toronto, August 29, 1839.

No. 120, King Street, Toronto.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he have received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selections them. ted Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; rious qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels;

Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Sp. Lyory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best qui Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dres Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reason able to reason as the second state of the second secon able terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture surgarner.

lery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if not superior to any content of the country, and as good if not superior to any imported from Europe.

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

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

WILL for the present be published at the Star Office,

Cobourg, every Saturday. To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighbor hood of the place of publication and to Postmasters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at least half-yearly in advance.

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

natu his r mine the had close is va flect be o the man

Ec

N

not v

not v

beha

affec

last 1

self ,

ers.

exclu

Perta

of apples,

"gro

stren

coun

Spiri

mate

not t

yet v "Ch S we v

prid feeli milia trut Phes Peace R risai

grac tian glor ding judg and desi

to to the bandin se scri casi yea sha we won the from his