TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.

MEMOIR OF BISHOP BULL. (From The Englishman's Magazine.)

George Bull, the subject of this memoir, was born in the parish of St. Cuthbert, at Wells, on the 25th day of March. 1634. To the devoutly disposed, neither the me nor place will pass unobserved, both being peculiarly me nor the character we are about to describe, for illustrative of the character we are about to describe, for strely no fitter birth-place could have been chosen for a sure bishop than that which bore the name of one of the mure orsue the saints in the early English Church; not a day more appropriate than that which solemnized nor a day do the Annunciation, when we reflect that Bahop Bull's most distinguished labours were in honour of Him who was born of the pure and blessed Virgin.

As life is far too great a blessing to be scrupulous from whom, humanly speaking, it is received, we shall not dwell upon the descent of the bishop. He who has God for his father and the Church for his mother, may afford tor my factor splendour of human parentage. Suffice it, then, to say, that he was born of parents who were desendants of ancient and honourable families in Somer sendants of whom were long spared to him, his suther dying soon after his birth, and his father about four years afterwards.

four years alterwards.

This melancholy deprivation, however, seems to have been much alleviated by the pious attention of the guardians to whose care he was entrusted. True it is, that dians to whose care he was entrusted. I rue it is, that his father having dedicated him to the service of God's church at his admission thereto in holy baptism, their duties in this respect would be much simplified. They would thus be spared the responsibility of selecting a fit rocation for their charge; and the only source of anxiety would be, how best to carry out a design already formed to their hands. Their first object was, of course, to select a suitable school. And we find that the grammar-school of his native city afforded the rudiments of learning to the future bishop—an instance this, amongst innumerable whers, of the invaluable blessings which such institutions have ever been to the nation, by providing a nursery for talents which otherwise might have remained uncultivated and unknown. It would be well if they who are so anxious to remodel the system of these institutions, by making their teaching subservient to the shallow learning of the day, would reflect upon the result of such changes to the After remaining a short time at Wells, he was removed

to a similar foundation at Tiverton, in Devonshire, where his progress in classical learning-a sure test of superior was so great, and his powers of application so considerable, that his tutor, Mr. Samuel Butter, whose eminent attainments rendered him well able to form an accurate opinion on the subject, pronounced his pupil ready for the university before he had attained his four-

teenth year.

On the 10th of July, 1648, Mr. Bull entered as a commoner of Exeter College, Oxford. Although when we reflect upon the prodigious stores of his learning, we are life would scarcely be sufficient for their attainment, it nevertheless is certain, that he did not apply himself at the university with diligence, and consequently did not make the progress which the brilliancy of his schoolcareer had predicted. Yet even now his talents, if unemployed, were not unobserved; for both Dr. Conant and Bishon Prideaux bestowed that need to be the prideaux bestowed to be the prideaux bestowed the prideaux bestowed to be th op Prideaux bestowed that notice upon him which is seldom bestowed by such men upon unworthy objects.— The most probable reason of the fact just stated is to be found in the distracted state of the times-periods of anarchy and fanaticism being very unpropitious to the calm pursuits of science and literature. And such were the times we are now considering. Mr. Bull had not resided at Oxford more than two years, before what was called "the engagement" was imposed upon the nation, by a pretended act of parliament in 1649. But not to dwell on the disastrous events which led to the imposition of this monstrous oath, by which every one was compelled, at the peril of outlawry, to swear, "that he would be true and faithful to the commonwealth of England, as it was established, without a king or house of lords,"—we will only observe, that Mr. Bull, refusing to acknowledge any authority in the persons who imposed this iniquitous oath refused also to degrade himself by swearing to its conditions. Immediately after such refusal, he left the university, and retired with his tutor to North Cadley, in Somersetshire, where he remained for two or three years, in such rigorous pursuit of his studies, that he made ample amends for his lost time at Oxford. Here, too, it was, aided by the counsel of a good sister, that he first began to think seriously about the holy office to which his father had so early dedicated him. Whatever might be his progress in human learning, he felt that it would be wicked to enter-not the church, which, of course, he had entered at baptism-but to enter holy orders, in other words, to in similar circumstances could adopt also,—he sought the | Christian Church. assistance of a clergyman, who was considered by his friends able to give him the necessary instruction in ecclesiastical and biblical learning. In this instance, however, the choice was by no means a happy one; and, as far as we can see, it would have been a much more desirable selection, had the choice of his guardians fallen upon the celebrated Dr. Hammond, between whom and a Mr. Thomas, who was finally selected, they were some time divided. Thomas was unfortunately a regular puritan, and assisted Cromwell in the ejection of what were profanely termed "scandalous ministers," i. c. ministers who loved the church and king, and refused to acknowledge the usurpation of a demagogue. Between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Bull, therefore, we cannot suppose much sympa-thy would exist; nor shall we be surprised if his theological acquirements were neither considerable nor satisfactory during this period, when it is known that such writers as Hooker, Taylor, and Hammond, indeed all orthodox divines, were among the index expurgatorius of his in-structor, and would have been entirely unknown to Mr. Bull, had not Thomas's son secretly supplied them-not without the hazard of his father's displeasure, who was wont to say, "My son will corrupt Mr. Bull."

On leaving Mr. Thomas, and at an age earlier than the canons usually allow, he was ordained deacon and priest in one day, by Dr. Skinner, the ejected bishop of Oxford, (1655.) We have before had an instance of Mr. Bull's loyalty in his refusal to take the engagement; in his or-dination we have an instance of his reverence of the "sacred regimen" of bishops. Though episcopacy, as far as wicked men could abolish it, was at this period abolished in England—the clergy having been ejected from their incumbencies, and compelled to prophesy in sack-cloth .- Mr. Bull had read quite sufficient of divinity to know that none other than a successor of the holy apostles could give him legitimate authority to exercise the priest's office. To Bishop Skinner, therefore, he applied for ordination; for though deprived of earthly power, no power on earth could take away his right to send labourers must be Lord's vineyard.

The first scene of his pastoral labours was Easton, a small living near Bristol, whose value-only thirty pounds a-year-seemed a sufficient defence against the rapacity of those who, though accustomed to rail at good livings and pluralities when held by others, made no scruple to enjoy both themselves. On considering the times in which Mr. Bull entered into orders, and how he must naturally have expected nothing else than persecution and suffering, we are bound to conclude, that he was influenced in the choice of his calling-for it does seem to have been his choice before he was made acquainted with his father's intention-by the very highest motives, and with a full determination, under the Divine blessing, to do the work of an evangelist. These intentions were fully realised. Though his parish was in a state of great confusion, and overrun with many of the innumerable sects hatched during the Rebellion, such was his conciliatory bearing and the results of the section of the sec e evident sincerity of his intentions, that with all his strictness as regarded discipline and order, he won the esteem and affection of the greater portion of his

"Though barsh the precept, yet the preacher charmed."

Against the prevailing error of the times he was, indeed, ost unflinching witness, proving, both from Scripture and the fathers, the sin and danger of causing divisions in the Church of Christ. While, however, justly denouncing the sin of schism, he failed not to dwell upon the supported by the support of the su the surpassing beauty of the Church's unity and holiness, or to explain the parity of her doctrines, and the efficacy

To those who are at all acquainted with the history of

use of the English Liturgy was interdicted. " That priestly book, which so many confessors have consigned, and so many martyrs have hallowed with their blood," was not considered sufficiently spiritual by those who had con-spired in the martyrdom of their king and primate. The consequence was, that a miserable substitute, called the Directory, was thrust into its place. At considerable hazard, Mr. Bull appears to have occasionally used the forbidden service; and the following anecdete will shew how prejudice is apt to blind men's minds against its truth

During his residence at Easton, a dissenter sent for him oceasion, Mr. Bull repeated from memory to the office for private baptism, as prescribed in the Prayer-book. At the conclusion of the sacrament, the father of book. At the conclusion of the sacrament, the father of till he had attained his 71st year, his great age, and more especially his constant ill health, prevented him taking especially his constant ill health, prevented him taking much greater edification they prayed who depended on-tirely upon the Spirit of God for assistance in their extempore effusions, than those did who thed themselves down to premeditated forms. We may easily conceive the astonishment of his parishioner, when the pastor declared that the prayers then used were the very premedi-tated forms he condemned. The result, however, of this incident was highly satisfactory: the dissenter, repenting of his schism, returned like an honest man, to his parishchurch, where, with his family, he continued ever after to worship the God of his fathers

which he was united in holy matrimony to a lady whose virtues and accomplishments were of no ordinary kind, in 1658, and in consideration of the exemplary manner in which he had hitherto performed his pastoral duties, Mr. Bull was presented to the living of Siddington St. Mary, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire. About four years afterwards, the celebrated Earl of Clarendon, at the solicitation of his diocesan, presented him to the contiguous vicarage of Siddington St. Peter. The united value of these livings did not exceed one hundred pounds

year. Having already noticed the laborious and conscientious manner in which Mr. Bull discharged his ministerial duties in his first cure, we cannot suppose that his exertious would be diminished, after such gratifying testimonies to their value had been afforded him. Indeed, we know that he was, if possible, more zealous than ever in the performance of his sacred function—in catechising the ounger and visiting the elder portion of his flock,diligent observance, so far as those perilous times would permit, of all the Church's ordinances, and in that most powerful of all rhetoric—a holy life and conversation, both public and private. Every morning and evening the altar of family worship was raised in his household, on pointed to be used for a sick person at the point of departure of the commendatory prayer appointed to be used for a sick person at the point of departure of the commendatory prayer appointed to be used for a sick person at the point of departure. which occasions, it is worthy of remark, he always used the prayers of the Church. The Whole Duty of Man also his dissolution. He died the 17th February, 1709, aged afforded favourite and excellent matter for occasional exhortation, especially on Sunday evenings. Nor were his own private devotions neglected: frequently during the night-for he was accustomed to retire late, as well as rise early—he was heard lifting up his soul to God in fervent prayer in behalf of himself and flock, or else giving utterance to his feelings by singing some of the Psalms, as rendered in the old version, which, as did Bishop Beveridge, he greatly preferred to the new.

It was during Mr. Bull's residence at Siddington that he became tutor to one whose name, redolent of every thing that is amiable and holy, will ever be had in honour by all pious Churchmen—Robert Nelson, author of the well-known book on the Fasts and Festivals of the Church. No higher praise can be bestowed on Bishop Bull than the fact of having been instrumental, under God, to the formation of such a character. But the whole of his parishioners were not like Nelson. His parish unfortunately abounded with Quakers, one of whose preachers was a constant annoyance to him. The following anecdote affords as rare a specimen of sectarian modesty, a of a quiet and effectual method for silencing similar presumption. "George," said this intrusive preacher one day to Mr. Bull, "as for human learning I set no value upon it; but if thou wilt talk Scripture, have at thee." "Come on, then, friend," quietly answered Mr. Bull. So opening the Bible, which lay before them, he opened at the book of l'roverbs. "Seest thou, friend, "said he, "Solo-mon saith in one place, 'Answer a fool according to his folly; and in another place he saith, 'Answeruet a fool according to his folly.' How dost thou reconcile these two texts of Scripture?" "Why," boldly rejoined the preacher, "Solomon don't say so." To which Mr. Bull replied, "Ay, but he doth;" and turning to the place, soon convinced him. Upon which the Quaker, being much

out of countenance, said, "Why then Solomon's a fool."
Ilis residence at Siddington did not only afford favourable scope for the exercise of strictly pastoral functions, but here it was that Mr. Bull commenced those immortal works, which must ever be ranked amongst the most cordingly adopted a course which it would be well if all the noblest apologies of the cardinal doctrines of the

> In 1669 he published his Harmonia Apostolica, &c., i. e. the Apostolical Harmony, or two dissertations, in the former of which the doctrine of St. James concerning justification by works is explained and defended; in the latter, the agreement of St. Paul and St. James is clearly demonstrated. This well-timed work was written in refutation of the antinomian heresy, which was then very popular in England,—a convenient theory for regicides and fanatics. Although the book did not escape the usual abuse heaped upon orthodox divinity, thoughtful and good men were not slow to appreciate its great merits; in testimony of which the Lord Chancellor presented the learned author to a prebendall stall in Gloucester Cathedral

In 1680 he produced his Defensio Fidei Nicena, i. c. a Defence of the Nicene Faith. Besides the antinomian beresy, the heresy of Arius, the usual result of a licentious exercise of private judgment, was making alarming progress in England during the times under consideration; and Mr. Bull, knowing how essential to salvation the vital truths were which the Arians denied, set himself to assert and defend them, in a manner which has rendered any other work on the same subject unnecessary. The object of this work, as its name implies, was to prove that the ante-Nicene fathers—in other words, the primitive Church—taught the fact concerning the Son of God which these heretics denied, i. e. that he was of an eternal, uncreated, immutable, and strictly divine substance. It is obvious that, such testimony having been adduced, no reasonable doubt could be entertained of the truths thus established; since what those holy men, who conversed with, or were the descendants of those who had conversed with, the apostles, taught concerning the Son of God, must have been what the Son Himself taught, and therefore the words of truth itself. Hence the value of the testimony of catholic tradition in the interpretation of the Holy Scripture, whose true meaning must be sought for, not in the opinions of private men, but in the uniform

testimony of the Church universal.

It was some time during his residence at Siddington that Mr. Bull wrote his Vindication of the Church of England from the Errors and Corruptions of the Church of Rome. This work is in the form of a letter to the Countess of Newburgh, who seems to have been in some danger of being seduced by the sophistries of the Romanists, whose efforts are always most successful in times of religious liberalism, when every one thinks himself at liberty to select his own faith. By the timely aid of Mr. Bull this lady was retained in the Church of England, whose catholicism was never more successfully and temperately vindicated than in this treatise; a separate and cheap edition of which, we are glad to find, has lately been published at Oxford.

In 1685 Mr. Bull was presented to the living of Avening, Gloucestershire, whose value was about £200 a year. The following year he was preferred by Archbishop Sancroft—a man of whose patronage any one might be proud—to the archdeaconry of Llandaff. About the same time, the University of Oxford, where he had been accustomed, during the early part of his ministerial life, to resort for a few weeks annually for retirement and study, conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor in divinity; all which distinctions were bestowed in admiration of his high character for virtue and orthodoxy.

In 1694 he published his celebrated Judicium Ecclenia Catholica, &c., which contains the judgment of the Catholic Church of the first three centuries concerning the God, and a defence of the anathema pronounced by the Council of Nice against all who disbelieved that Christian verity. This work, like its predecessors, obtained great and deserved praise, not only from catholic Christians, but, in this instance, the Romish bishops in France sent the times now under consideration, it is known, that the their united thanks. Shortly afterwards Dr. Bull publish secrated, the archbithop made another most noble feast, which belief of this doctrine, we may observe, that there are several and exqubite in its proportions. But, like the ley palaces of

ed his last work, The Primitive and Apostolical Tradition of the Dustrine received in the Cutholic Church concerning the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, Se.

We must now pause for a moment to contemplate this holy man as a bishop in that Church whose doctrines he had so successfully defended. In 1705, out of sincere regard to his well-earned reputation, he was advanced to the bishopric of St. David's; a see which, like his native parish, once again associated him with the early British Church, St. David's being the Caerleon-upon-Usk, whose bishop our British forefathers declared to be their spiritual overseer under God, when St. Augustine, who was to baptise his child, which was dangerously ill; on which sent by Gregory to assist in the conversion of the Pagan attract the notice of the biographer. That he discharged the duties of this most holy office, as far as his increasing infirmities would permit, in a manner to be expected from one who had so high a sense of its difficulty and danger, every record of his life bears unbesitating witness. was particularly careful in his selection of candidates for holy orders; and took great pains to restore the daily service in his diocese,—a service which, unless prevented by illness, he always attended himself. He was, indeed, the father of his diocese. In him the clergy ever found Having remained at Easton about three years, during | willing and able counsellor, the rich an invaluable friend, and the poor a most liberal benefactor.

From what we have seen of the life of Bishop Bull, it will readily be supposed that death approached him not as the king of terrors, but as the prince of peace. "You need not be afraid," said he to his physician, who appeared to hesitate in declaring the danger of his condition "you need not be afraid to tell me plainly what you opinion of me is, for I thank my God that I am not afraid to die; it is what I have expected long ago, and I hope am not unprepared for it now." During the whole of his last illness he evinced that patience and trust in God's mercy through the merits of his Saviour, which proved that whatever might be the loss to the Church militant here on earth by his removal, to him it would be the commencement of a never-ending happiness. The same scrupulous attention to acts of devotion which he had before manifested was equally evident in his sickness Like George Herbert, he desired the prayers of his mother the Church, of which the Litany and Visitationservice were said daily, together with the 71st Psalm He partook frequently of the holy eucharist, and before his death desired absolution. The last word that he seventy-five years; leaving a wife who survived him two ears, and two only of the eleven children with which God had blessed him.

Thus lived, thus died, Bishop Bull, who, to quote from his epitaph in the church of Brecknock, was excellently learned, pious, and charitable. He is also an instance, amongst a thousand others which might be adduced, of the triumph of sound principles and consistent conduct over very adverse circumstances. Though, as we have seen, early deprived of parental protection, and exposed to the peculiar temptations of the times in which he lived he overcame both these disadvantages by a quiet and conscientious discharge of the duties of that state of life to which it had pleased God to call him. As is usual in such cases, the blessing of God rested upon his labours and he found that godliness has the promise of the life which now is, as well as that which is to come. May all who read this imperfect sketch of his character be enabled, by God's grace, to imitate his virtues, that thus living as he lived, they may die as he died!

HOSPITALITY OF THE CLERGY. (From The British Magazine.)

"A bishop must be given to hospitality," says St. Paul to Timothy,-"a lover of hospitality," to Titus; and if any ambiguity should be supposed to rest upon the word, it would be cleared up by his observation, 11eb. xiii. 2, " Be not forgetful to entertain strangers;" or still more perfectly by our Saviour's direction for a Christian feast: "When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends," (exclusively, of course,) " hut the poor, the maimed, the lame, and the blind, and thou shalt be blessed-thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just."

It is delightful, when looking back over ages of comparative darkness, to see the practice of this virtue in full vigor, divertgotten that when ignorant monks held a large part of the territory of England, the poor man needed no legal refuge from starvation, the wayfaring man did not find his warmest welcome at an inn, the apothecary of the union did not give re-Instant advice in consideration of a stinend too low to remunerate, yet enough to mar the pleasure of doing a gratuitous kindness. Freely they received, freely they gave, and found means to secure the affections of men whom they, no more than we, could consider as equals.

The Reformation, although it curtailed this habit, by impoverishing the clergy, did not by any means destroy it. Foxe relates, with considerable effect, the account of a festival he witnessed in Hooper's Hall at Worcester :--

"As for the revenues of both his bishoprics, although they did not greatly exceed, as the matter was haudled, yet if anything surmounted thereof, he pursed nothing, but bestowed it in hospitality. Twice I was, as I remember, in his house at Worcester, where in his common hall, I saw a table spread with good store of meat, and beset full of beggars and poor folk; and I asking his servants what this meant, they told me that every day their lord and master's manner was to have, customably, to dinner, a certain number of the poor folk of the said city by course, who were served by four at a mess with hot and wholesome meats; and when they were served, being afore examined by him or his deputies, of the Lord's Prayer, the Articles of their faith, and the Ten Commandments, then he himself sat down to dinner, and not before."

It was perfectly in accordance with Hooper's avowed principles to let his see be plundered until it scarce afforded bim the means of decent subsistence, although there is some reason to think that he flinched when subjected to the operation of the system he recommends. His two bishoprics were indeed pillaged shamefully; and yet be considered these entertainments matters of duty. Cranmer also kept an ample table; and the charge that he did not do so was considered one likely to bring him into disgrace. Henry sent the informer, Sir Thomas Seymour, on a message to him at his dinner hour. Three tables seem to have been customary in the archbishop's ball. He found " four principal messes of officers," and abundant accommodation both for household servants and strangers. Such splendid hospitality, he acknowledged, he had only seen surpassed in the king's palaces; and Henry exclaimed, "Ah,

good man, he spendeth all that he bath in housekeeping!" The example he followed in imitating the festivities of habits than to the severe asceticism of his predecessor. He handed it down, however, to Pole and Parker, the latter of whom supported the dignity of his position surely on principle, for never yet did bishop more steadily court retirement, put rank far from him, and affect the shade. It is not with a view of applauding the time selected, nor expressing any admiration of miscellaneous conviviality, but of illustrating the means which men of no common intellect considered as best qualified to keep up kindly correspondence between equals and inferiors, and the example which, as bishops, they wished their clergy to imitate in their degree, that the following extract is taken from

"On this Trinity Sunday, whereon the said Curtis was con-

might justly be called convivium archiepiscopule when an archbishop of Canterbury invited an archbishop of York to be is guest. There were present besides this archbishop elect of York, Horne, Rishop of Winchester; Ghest, Rishop of Rochester; and Curtis, aforesaid, of Chichester. At the lower tables sat all the ministers and servants whatsoever, even the children that belonged to that church, that they might remember the plous institution of the said King Henry .- At the remotest tables, but in the same hall, in sight, sat the poor of both sexes of the hospitals of St. John and Herbaldown; that, by looking on them while they were feasting, these archbishops and bishops might, in their present beight, remember the merciful God that had wrought great deliverances for them, and had brought them to that state out of their former dangers and calamities, while they themselves were poor and distressed, as the pious archbishop meant by so placing them."

These habits were sustained with various degrees of profusion by succeeding primates; and there is something very touching in the whole of Land's reply to the republicans, who rondered how he, the Archbishop of Canterbury, could be poor. Like Hooper, he "pursed nothing," having always expended, periodically, in feasts, endowments, and repairs, the entire residue of his income. The same practices they expected their suffragans and clergy to imitate in their several grades. Scrambler classed together the chief duties of a prebendary as comprised in residence, hospitality, and preaching. Parker was most anxious to keep a body of resident canons and prebendaries at Canterbury, that there might be no deficiency of entertainment for strangers. Whitgift was equally zealous in the same cause; but the former, inquiring after the housekeeping of the parochial elergy, in 1561, "whether they be married or unmarried, and how many of them do keep hospitality," "non residet," or "alit familiam," was the forlorn reply.

However, the better sort of them, such as Bernard Gilpin, ound opportunities of mingling with their flocks:--

"At home, his daily care was for the discharge of his ministry, and provision for the poor. Now, there was in this town of Houghton a street of poor people: for their relief he took order, that every Thursday throughout the year a very great pot should be provided, full of boiled meat, purposely for the pone; and not at Houghton alone, but even wheresnever opportunity presented itself he was exceful for the poor, insumuch that by the common consent of the country people he was styled a father of the poor at his table he usually fed many loor persons."

The less wealthy clergy effected the same ends, without requenting the ale bench, or providing the entire entertainment. Richard Kechyn was a thorough-going conformist parochial clergyman, in the neighbourhood of Bocking, in 1564. The advantages which he noticed in the processions of the Rogation Week, which had given great offence to some of kis puritan brethren, were these: "That the poorer women that lacked work, the last week, were glad of the relief that was accustomably provided for them; and that the substantial men took part with them in it."

Hooker appears to have observed the same practice from the same motive. "He would by no means omit the customary time of procession, persuading all, both rich and poor, if they desired the preservation of love and their parish rights and liberties, to accompany him in his perambulation." Herbert, who carried the manners of a courtier into the desert of Salisbury Plain, adorning the doctrine of God, his Saviour, observed the rights of hospitality in his parish quite in the elder style :

"The country parson, owing a debt of churity to the more and of courtesy to his other parishioners, he so distinguisheth, that he keeps his money for the poor, and his table for those who are above alms; not but that the poor are welcome also to his table, whom he sometimes purposely takes home with him. setting them close by him, and carving for them, both for his own humility and their comfort, who are much cheered by such friendliness. Having thus juvited some of the parish, he taketh his times to do the like to the rest; so that, in the compass of the year, he bath them all with bim."

men of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, showing that they looked upon hospitality as a religious duty, which, as ministers of religion, they were especially bound to exemplify and practise. The old English house was the result of such manners as these; and if restoring the style of parsonage to what it was when wives and families were restored to the English clergy could bring back the pastoral feeling to its former standard, and woo the poor man from dissent and disaffection to love and confidence in his proper guide, never might another rectory be built in another style. Let the deep bargeboard overshadow its gables, and let its oriel windows mark it as the Church's beritage, and its hall be specious in proportion to its size; so the poor man may now and then forget for an hour beneath its roof the many woes of poverty; so the brightest spot, in an age of darkness, should cease to be the darkest in au age of light.

DIFFERENT REWARDS IN HEAVEN. (From Bishop Smulridge.)

We have good grounds to believe, that different men will receive a different reward in heaven. For as there is one glory of the sun, another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars : so also is the resurrection of the dead : (1. Cor. 15, 41, 42 :) those that are raised to everlasting life shall indeed be all glorious, but still the glory of some shall be greater than that of others. Upon the strength of this principle, St. Paul earnestly presses his Corinthians to liberality and munificence; he that soweth sparingly, saith the Apostle, shall reup also sparingly; and he that soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully. (II. Cor. 9, 6.) To different degrees of charity St. Paul here plainly allots a different reward. The more disinterested, the more extensive, the more useful is our good-will to men, the more plenteously shall we reap in due season, if we faint not: the greater measure of grace shall we receive here, the greater degree of glory shall we obtain hereafter.

Ouk Savioca informs us, that in his Father's house are many mansions; (John 14, 2;) and some of the highest places in those beavenly habitations the Prophet Daniel bath approprinted to those, who convert sinners from the error of their ways; They that be wise, saith be, shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteourness, as the stars for ever and ever. (Dan. 12, 3.) The persons that reclaim singers are, by the Prophet, evidently distinguished from the sinners whom they reclaim; and are here therefore entitled Warham can have been scarce more congenial to his temperate to a particular degree of glory, of which the others have no promise made them. When the sons of Zebedee requested their Master, that they might sit the one on his right hand, and the other on his left in his kingdom, (Mark 10, 37,) our Lord, we find, though he doth not promise this degree of eminence and authority to them, doth yet plainly assert, that it shall be given to some of his followers, even to those for whom it is prepared of his father. (Mark v. 10.) By our Saviour we are told of a Prophet's and of a righteous man's reward, of the first and of the last, of the greatest and of the least in the kingdom of heaven. And from these expressions therefore, and many others

ranks and orders of good men, to whom, in a peculiar and especial manner, more than ordinary degrees of happiness are promised in the Scripture. Of the Prophets under the Old Testament we read, that God is not ashamed to be called their (Jod, (Heb. 11. 16.,) their's in a more than ordinary and distinguishing manner, and that he hath prepared for them a city. And to the Apostles our blessed Saviour thus addresseth himself in these remarkable works: Leare they that have continued with me in my temptations; and I appoint unto you a kingdom, that ye may out and drink at my table in my kingdom, and sit on thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel. (Luke 22. 28, 29, 30.) Now how difficult soever it may be nicely to determine the full and just meaning of these expressions; yet, certainly, we may very rationally infer from them that there are some particular marks and instances of glory, with which the Apostles of our Lord will be honoured above other Christians. And to this, it is probable, St. John alludes, when, in his description of Jerusulem the holy city, he particularly observes, that the wall of the city had twelve foundations, and in them the names of the twelve Apostles of the Lamb. (Rev. 21, 14.) St. I'and, in his Epistle to the Theandonians, breaks out into joy upon the view of that glory, which at the day of judgment would redound to him from the success of his ministry amous them: For what is our hope, says the Apostle, or juy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming? For ye are our glory and joy; (I. Thess. 2. 19,) our's in a peculiar and incommunicable manner; our's in distinction not only to other Christians, but even to the rest of the Apostles.

[NUMBER 3.

And as from what both been said we have just reason to believe, that the Apostles will be rewarded with some additional degree of glory besides that which they shall enjoy in common with other Saints; so may we; by plain parity of reason, conclude, that they who come nearest to the Apostles in an unshaken faith, and an exemplary holiness, will be next them likewise in happiness and glory. The blood of Christ, 'tis true, is alike sufficient, and was alike shed, for all men; but we can no more infer from thence, that the rewards purchased by that blood will be alike bestowed on all, than we can; that the same degrees of holiness and sanctification will, through the efficacy of that blust, he alike communicated to all. Notwithstanding the extensive virtue and sufficiency of Christ's death, which is equally imputed to all good Christians, there are, 'tis certain, very different degrees of holiness among good men in this life; and there will therefore, we may reasonably presume, be a proportionable difference between their happiness in the next. They may, 'tis possible, be made all equally holy in the other world; but it doth not even from thence necessarily follow, that they will be all equally happy there, since men's happiness herenster will be proportioned, not to their future, but to their present holiness; not to those good qualities, with which they shall be endued when they are in heaven, but to those which they were masters of before they were admitted therein. True it is, all the bleat are alike children of God, beirs of Christ; members of his body; but 'tis as true also, that all children have not the same provision, all heirs are not entitled to the same inheritance, all members have not the same honour; all the righteons, we readily allow, shall shine forth with an unspeakable lustre in the kingdom of their Father; but, notwithstanding this, one Saint may still differ from another Saint in glory. We thankfully acknowledge, that the Saints in heaven will, through the great goodness of God, be all perfectly, though we deny that they will be all equally, happy: they may be all filled to their utmost especity, and yet, their capacities being unequal, some may receive a greater measure and proportion than others. What is said of the Manna which came down from heaven, may be applied to the happiness which we shall possess there : He that gathereth much, shall have nothing over, and he that gathereth little, shall have no lack. (Exod. 16, 18.) In this lower world, 'tis true, the narrow-hearted are apt to repine at each other's gain, and the ambitious to envy the promotion, splendor, and glory; which some possess above others ; but where there is no envy, and sure we are there can be none in those peaceful regions which are above, the greater happiness Twenty similar indications will present themselves to the of another can by no means be thought to diminish any one's memory of every one familiar with the Church and Church- joy; nor can it be feared, that the exalted bliss of others should impair or disturb the felicity of any the least Saint in that blessed place, where every one will reliab his own happiness the more, because others abound in theirs.

From the account that is given us of the holy angels in Scripture, we have just grounds to think, that there are several ranks and orders among them, some more excellent and honour. able than others; and yet no one hath any doubt, but that they are all perfectly and completely happy. And if the inequality of those blessed spirits doth no way detract from the perfection of their bliss, we may justly satisfy ourselves, that that difference of rewards, which I have been endeavouring to prove, doth not in the least derogate from the complete and consummate happiness of men, who, though they were made but a little lower, are yet still lower, thun the angels, (Psal. 8. 5.) From what bath been advanced upon this head we may venture to conclude, that different men, will, as we have good reason to think, seceive a different reward in heaven.

PHILOSOPHY AND DIVINITY.

Science, in its own place, has, beyond all question, a value and a dignity which require no praise from any man. No man of sound mind will venture to throw discredit on the arts which can tend to increase the happiness and comfort of mankind. far less to depreciate the sciences which display to us the wisdom of the Creator in its wonderful variety, exercised in the system of the universe. Every divine is aware, that as a handmaid to theology, in pointing out the footsteps of God's love and windom in every quarter, (and more especially if, in giving the knowledge, it assists in producing and confirming the proper emotions of love and devotion, at these displays of love and wisdom.) natural Philosophy is entitled to all respect and all gratitude.

It is when it transgresses its proper limits, and seeks to usurp what rightfully belongs to other studies,-when it claims all attention, while it deserves only a limited share,-when it professes to be the best discipline of the mind, while it is always a partial, and often a dangerous cultivation of the faculties. that its encroachments must be watched, and unceremoniously resisted. When its votaries pass their proper bounds, and seek to deprociate the studies which formed the best and brightest intellects in past days, and might form the best and brightest intellects now, they must be reminded, that they direct man's thoughts to outward matter, we to the soul within,-they to that which perialics, we that which endures,-they to the narrow confines of the present, we to the wide domain of the past and the future,-they to that which they can touch, and taste, and handle, we to the delicate processes which defy the coarser test of the senses. They would keep man in the world of sense, we would lift him to the world of spirits. They would treat him as if the grave were the last home appointed for all living. we would lift his thoughts to a house, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. They would treat him as a perishing member of a perishing race, we as the immortal child of an immortal Pather. They would fill his thoughts, and occupy his whole soul, with what relates to the world, to the body, to luxury, or to money, we would prepare him for communion of the like importance, we may remonably conclude, that, in | with the great Author of light, and life, and wisdom, and glory. the future state, the glory of some will be more bright and They would fain direct all thoughts and eyes to the fair temple illustrious than that of others. To confirm us farther in the of science, bright and beautiful indeed in its aspect, and fair

We would fain direct all thoughts and eyes to another building, the first stone of which was laid on Calvary, which has been built un and cemented with the blood of saints and martyrs, which will one day open its everlasting portals wide to all climates and countries, which will be their happy home, and continue in its brightness and its beauty for ever .- Hev. Hugh

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist within the Church on points of doctrine or ecclesiastical polity, there is a wonderful harmony of sentiment with regard to the Book of Common Prayer. In this unequalled manual of devotion there are many who love to trace the language attered by the Saints of the Primitive Church,-many to whom the prayers so Scriptural,-indeed in many instances mere adaptations of Scripture,-come home to the heart with greater warmth and power, because their fathers "in the old times" pronounced them with their lips, and, through them, held communion with God. Jonumerable others there are who regard the Liturgy with equal affection, because they know that the Reformers were the chief compilers of it, and that every part of it has Hely Scripture for its source or warrant. The most conscientious and least political among the Dissenters are scarcely less carnest in their commendation; a fact which they have proved by sometimes adapting it to their own worship, and by speaking of it in terms, which in truth imply the severest condemnation of their own unjustifiable schism. The Roman Catholic cannot but admire it; for our Cranmer and Ridley when they cleared away the novelties and superstitions of Romanism from the doctrines, services, and ceremonics of the Church, abolished nothing for the sake of change; but whatever was directly sanetioned by the Gospel, or whatever, though not expressly enjoined by Scripture, was yet in unison with its tenour, and hallowed by the impress of incorrupt antiquity, that they retained with the most scrupulous care: so that our Reformed Liturgy, in its essential and principal parts, is the same that was used by the Anglican Church, when it grouned under the Papal Joke :- the good that it contained has been preserved -the unholy additions and inventions of men have been swept away from it.

It might reasonably be supposed that, for a Liturgy so prized and universally commended, every outward demonstration of respect would be exhibited by those who worship according to its form. For the truths embodied and proclaimed in every page, a noble army of beroic sufferers, -including two Protestant Archbishops, Cranmer and Land, and one royal martyr. Charles In-have poured out their blood; and that a blessing so inestimable, so intimately connected with our eternal interests, so dearly bought, so faithfully handed down to us, is not more appreciated than it is, is only not strange, when we reflect that the Bible itself is daily consigned to dishonour and neglect. Much of this indifference, however, -after making due allowance for all the weaknesses of human nature, and the great discrepancy between conviction and practice,-is attributable, as we conceive, to several circtimitatices which we proceed to notice.

Our Book of Common Prayer, signifies in its title, that it is not exclusively confined to an officiating minister, who is to offer up supplications on behalf of the congregation, while they sit by mere passive auditors of a service, in which they are to bear no part. The prayers are common: that is, they belong to all, they concern all,-all must follow or join in them aloud with their lips, as the rubric prescribes, or attentively with their bearts. Instead of this however. being the case, the atmost listlessness prevails in too many of our congregations: scarcely a voice is heard besides that of the minister and the clerk: a leaden dulness and drowsiness broad around: the people seem collected for bodily repose rather than for spiritual exercise. This evil is a deeper one, and strikes more dangerously at the root of religion than is genetally supposed-in truth, where such a melancholy torpor prevails, it is almost impossible that much vital piety can exist. Spirit and body are so inseparably blended in our natures, that the same influences affect them both: and it was with a knowledge of this obvious truth, that the framers of our Liturgy introduced the responses, and the various changes of posture, as so many means of keeping alive the attention of the worshipper. From the same principle has arisen the custom of the congregation repeating the alternate verses of the Psalms. This beautiful theory, as we have already remarked, is too little reduced into practice, but where it is, how delightful are its fruits! -how attentive the congregation! how animated the devotion! how durable the impressions of the shortlived hour! The minister encouraged by the sound of numerous voices, breathing in low but fervent tones around him, lifts up his own with greater feeling and impressiveness. The idea of Christian brotherhood is literally realized. All kneel before the same throne of grace, all confess the same sins, all pray for the remission of them through the same Redeemer. This is the confession, "one to another," enjoined by Scripture, and which, if made in unfeigned contrition, restores us to the world unburdened and relieved. But where the tongue is unemployed, the mind, which gives it motion, wanders away to secular objects, or sinks into sleep: the service falls upon the ear, like some distant nurmur: the sermon alone has power to recal our senttered senses and remind us that we are in the more immediate presence of our Maker. If a worshipper be seriously and devoutly inclined, it is difficult for him to resist this pernicious and contagiour influence. He finds himself, we will suppose, in a congregation where the responses are never, or very faintly, made. At first he takes his part in the service, as he has been wont to do, but immediately he sees persons staring at him, as an introducer of unpleasant novelties, --- and from a sense of timidity, or a fear of being deemed Pharisaical, he yields to the prevalent apathy, and discontinues his good old custom. These impressions are especially bad in their effect upon the young: at a time of life when they are so much the creatures of imitation, and so much fushioned either for good or evil by the force of custom, they get into a slothful habit of devotion, or sather into a mere outward form, a bringing of their body to Church to sit through a service, in which the mind and heart are to bear no active part.

Whether it be the cause or effect of this supine and irreverent conduct of the people during the performance of divine service, -and perhaps it may have something to do with both,-certain it is that an undue preponderance is given to the Sermon over the

of the pulpit. We cannot hope to please God, or to Scriptures in every school supported by the State. obtain his forgiveness without repentance and suppliention: but we may walk uprightly in the humble discharge of duty without ever listening to the ex-"preaching the Gospel": and we firmly believe that i human eloquence, or even the homely words of the plainest preacher, are frequently instrumental in reforming the sinner, and awakening the careless.-But prayer is a duty of a more personal and a more frequent obligation than the listening to sermons: unused to his peculiar, perhaps ornate, language, can Liturgy, speaking as it does with the utmost plainthis account alone therefore it is the practice of a good elergyman to study how to read the Common s sometimes astonished at the good of which he has portion of his hearers, of the habits of devotion and of planted, and of the zeal for religion in general which he has thus enkindled.

We have sometimes been present at the performance of divine service in places, where, through absence of means to support such a person, or from some other cause, there has been no clerk, and the responses have been made by the congregation at large. We have also heard of churches in London, and even in this Province, where such a plan has been pursued as a matter of choice, upon the principle that where there is no elerk, the congregation will more readily perform their part in the service. Without offering any opinion as to whether or not such an assistant is indispensable to the minister for other purposes, we can safely affirm that where he has been absent, the congregation have oined more loudly and generally in the responses, and evinced a greater degree of outward devotion than where he has been present.

Any one who has marked the difference,-and who has not?—between a zealous and attentive congregation, and one unfortunately infected with worse than Landicean lukewarmness, will not consider this subject, because it involves no doctrinal or pulpably vital point. as of trifling importance. The simplest accessories of religion are worthy of all consideration. In God's service nothing is insignificant; for though we be not bound to the strictness of the Mosaical dispensation, or to a minute observance of innumerable ceremonies, or to one uniform pattern in the decorations and vessels of the sanctuary, such as the Almighty himself prescribed to the Israelites, we may gather from thence that he expects all things to be done decently and in order, and in a spirit that shows we are filled with proper notions of His power and glory, and our own unworthiness. We can pour forth our songs to heighten the enjoyment of the festive hour, but refuse to swell the note of praise for our Creator. Preserver. and Redcemer. In pleading before an earthly judge, in defence of some criminal or in support of some civil right, we can resort to the most impassioned eloquence, and catch at last the very feeling which at first was feigned. But when we come to address that Judge who can kill both body and soul, and whose sentence, decisive of our eternal condition, is inevitable and irreversible, the tongue almost refuses its office, or worse, like Peter and the sons of Zebedee, we fall asleep, unable to watch one hour. Why should we not strive against this weakness of the flesh-this heaviness of the eyes? The hours devontly and attentively spent in the house of the Lord, never failed to throw a gleam of heavenly sunshine over the dreariest and loneliest path ever trod by sinful man. They leave a fragrance behind as sweet as that which good Bishop Horne extracted from meditating on the Psalms,—they not only deliver us from evil, but impart a peace which passeth all understanding. That voice which is heard most frequently and fervently in extolling the Lord in the great congregation of men upon earth, will be the most likely to join for ever in the triumphant hallelajahs of the blessed.

The Council of King's College, under an authority cested in them by an Act of Provincial Parliament, have issued a table of Regulations to be adopted in the District Grammar Schools. The effect of this mensure will be, to introduce uniformity of education throughout the Province, and to supersede many varying and conflicting systems by one general well-tried method of instruction. When we say that the Regulations are the same as those adopted in Upper Canada College, we give the highest testimony that we possibly can offer to their wisdom and utility, for the effects of that excellent Institution are now so generally visible in the conduct and attainments of those young men whom it has educated, that every intelligent and unprejudiced person must desire the extension of a system productive of so much good. The District School-masters, we should think, would be the first to hail these Regulations as an improvement, because compliance with them, omitting various other advantages, will enable their own boys, on being removed to College, to take a higher stand than they are at present able to do, owing to a difference in the books used and the course of study pursued; and because the District Masters themselves, in case of a vacancy at the College, will be more eligible candidates from being already acquainted with the system idopted there.

As one proof, out of many, of the excellent workings of Upper Canada College, we can state, from our own knowledge, that a son of Col. Philpotts obtained a military commission, of the highest grade, in the East India Company's service, owing to the sound foundation in mathematics which he had laid under the instruction of the Rev. Charles Dade.

The subject of Education will, we apprehend, very

the influence of a more genial atmosphere and a warmer sun. | tone,-thus giving countenance to the notion that the | discussion must necessarily bring to the surface every prayers are but an introductory, and comparatively element of political and religious discord. At all unimportant part, of the Church service. Whereas, events, however, there is one point of Protestant if a distinction must be drawn, the prayers are to be unanimity—and that is, to insist on the free and unpronounced as ranking higher than the ministrations mutilated use of the authorised version of the Holy

> The decision pronounced by Mr. Justice Cowen in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the hortations and reproofs of the preacher. Both, in matter of Alexander McLeod-and by which he is due subordination, are included under the term of remanded to take his trial-is so very prolix a document, occupying nearly seven closely printed columns of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser,-that we forbear from copying it. Few, we believe, would; next. have patience to wade through its desultory and ill- A. M. connected arguments, and still fewer would understand the grounds upon which the conclusion has been many who cannot follow the preacher, from want of arrived at. Instead of being a calm exposition capacity to comprehend his orgument, or from being of law, it is nothing but a tissue of technicalities, and reads more like the pleading of a counsel than understand every word of our simple, yet eloquent the oracle of grave and unimpassioned justice. It very dexterously avoids all allusion to the great preness in words almost entirely of Saxon origin. On cedent in the Pensacola case, which General Jackson, and the American government who sanctioned it, have left for the guidance of nations; and when it Prayers with solemnity and effect, and in so doing he goes on to say in such partizan language as this, that the government of the accused may approve, been made the instrument, even among the educated diplomacy may gloze, but a jury can only inquire whether he was a party to the deed," we cannot egular attendance at worship which he has thus im- refrain from exclaiming, If such be the heated and undignified language of a high legal functionary, how little reason is there to expect that the great mass of the American people will be guided by a more eqitable and sober judgment.

Still, however, we are not among the alarmists, sho think that the matter must necessarily end in war. On this point we almost entirely concur in the clear and sensible remarks of the Montreal Courier,—a cotemporary in whom, though somewhat differing from him, we have of late been gratified to discern an uncompromising assertion of British rights, and a general tone of manly British feeling. His observations indeed are so very concise, yet complete, that we adopt them in preference to anything of our own:

" People seem to think that because an interlocutory judgment has been rendered by the Court apon a motion made by Court has jurisdiction to try the offence with which McLeod stands charged, it necessarily follows that he must be tried upon the indictment found against him; but this is far from

We have always maintained that the insult to England could be made as complete by the trial, as by the conviction and execution of this man; and we have discovered no reason for altering the opinion already formed and expressed on that subject; -- but this being our opinion, we on reflection see no cause to apprehend that he will be tried, because a preliminary point as to jurisdiction has been decided by the Court. The local jurisdiction always asserted the right to try; but the question is, whether the General Government will allow them to exercise that right, and involve the two countries in a war; for, we repent, it must ensue, if Mr. McLeod be even tried.

"There are, however, two impediments to such an event the first is the reversal of the present judgment by the Supremo Court of the United States, who, judging more coully and abstractedly than the inferior tribunal in whose territory the outrage is alleged to have been committed, may possibly see grounds for a different decision.

"The record is the entry of a nolle prosequi by the United States Attorney under the orders of the Federal Government. "With regard to the first, we by no means intend any thing disrespectful to the State Court whose judgment we are considering the effect of, nor any insinuation against the perfect integrity of the decision as far as the consciences of the Judges are concerned; such personal remarks, if we may use the term, would be inconsistent with our convictions, and deservedly place us among those who have embarrassed, instead of solving the question.

"The second mode of avoiding a trial requires a few words to be said apon it. " In the United States we find that the power to enter a

nolle prosequi is not absolute as in England. By the revised Statutes of New York, it is made subject to the permission Now we have all read Mr. Webster's letter, and there can be little doubt, we should think, that, even if the decision of the Supreme Court of the Union should confirm that of the Court below, the power to refuse to prosecute will be exercised by the United States Attorney and assented to by the Court. This we believe to be the true state of the case.

Another favourable circumstance in the aspect of this matter, tending to dissipate alarm, is to be ound in the opinions pretty generally expressed by the most respectable and influential portion of the New York press. The Commercial Advertiser in reviewing the several points of Judge Cowen's decision, expresses dissent from its propriety in the following terms:--

"This brings us to the consideration of the third ground taken by the Court, on which we think its decision wrong .-This ground is that the defence of McLeod, no matter what its nature, must of necessity be passed upon by a jury. We hold that the defence, on the ground that the act of McLeod-supposing him to have been an actor in the destruction of the Caroline—has been legalized by the Government of Great Britain, and such legalization accepted by the Government of the United States, is purely a defence in law, determinable by the court and not by a jury. We hold that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, if presiding at the trial of McLeod, would be bound to instruct the jury, in his charge, that the defence was legal and good; and that, therefore, the prisoner must be acquitted. Such being our view of the matter, it follows, of course, in our opinion, that the Court, on a motion to discharge without trial, has the power to do, and ought to do, what the Judge would have the power to do and ought to do at the trial."

The Courier and Inquirer, speaks still more "We cannot but regret this decision; as we deem it one of

the clearest points of international law that a citizen of a state cannot be held responsible, in his own person, for an act recognized by his government as an act of war, for which it admitits responsibility. The act for which McLeod is about to be tried, was the act of the British nation. They admit their esponsibility; and there would be no more justice in punish ing McLeod for it than there would be in the arrest and punishment of General Scott if he should visit Canada, for his participation in the battle of Chipperes."

The American also, as represented by the Ex press, "finds fault with the opinion as a judical or literary paper. It is not sufficiently grave or measured in its language—is full of illustrations having no analogy with the case under discussion, and scems more addressed to the popular car than to a thoughtful and searching profession."

In the Individuals who conduct the negotiations between the two governments, we think there is every ground to hope for a satisfactory and pacific settlement. Mr. Webster is an admirer of England and her institutious, and is exempt from that rancorous hatred to everything British, which too frequently shortly be brought before the Provincial Parliament, characterises American statesmen. If left to act and an attempt will be made to introduce a new and independently for the honour of his country, we comprehensive system. In anticipation of this, mem-should have every confidence in his sense of justice, bers of various Christian denominations have pre- and love of peace; but a huge mass of democracy sented petitions to the Legislature, praying that presses upon him, and in a government which reprovision may be made for the use of the Holy ceives an impulse every moment from popular pas-Scriptures in all schools receiving any public grant, sion, it will be difficult for him to steer the course of In such a petition as this we consider it the duty of an honest and enlightened man. Lord Palmerston, every man to join, and thus record (to borrow the jour own minister, if judged by the generality of his foreible language of the Quebec Mercury) "their colleagues, would be entitled to no confidence: but abhorrence of the principle that would recommend the spirit and ability which he displayed in the the putting of garbled extracts from the Sacred critical negotiations arising out of the settlement of Prayers. Sometimes indeed this is owing to the clergyman, who runs over the service in a rapid or perfunctory manner, and reserves all his bodily energies for the delivery of his own composition in the pulting. Some ministers there are who, scarcely nudible in the reading-desk, will enunciate the Sermon.

The putting of garbled extracts from the Sacred critical negotianous arising out of the service in the putting of garbled extracts from the Sacred critical negotianous arising out of the Sacred critical negotianous arising out of the service in a rapid or whole subject will, we fear, be found environed the honour of the British empire will be faithfully guarded in his hands. In Mr. Fox, too, we are given to the service in a rapid or whole subject will, we fear, be found environed. We common the beauty of the Lines of Commons. This would be allowed the found base enough to introduce of the Lines of Commons. This would be allowed this is owing to the beauty of the Eastern Question, leave us reason to hope that the Eastern Question, leave us reason to hope that the honour of the British empire will be faithfully guarded in his hands. In Mr. Fox, too, we are the course remoines and blessing. The faithfully guarded in his hands. In Mr. Fox, too, we are with the corner stone of a Protectal Measurger,) the Corner stone of a Protectal Measurger,) the Corner stone of a Protectal Measurger, the Lines House of the Season of the House of Corner and that the beauty that the

the regions of the north, they will melt and vanish away, under | with the utmost distinctness and in a sufficiently loud | and satisfactory settlement of this question, for its lively sense of what is due to his country—inspire us with the conviction that he will be a party to no concessions unworthy of the British Empire.

> We think it but fair to ourselves to apprize our subscribers that, though we have not enlarged our sheet, as we once contemplated, we have given them, since the commencement of the present volume, a rery great increase of matter, by using a different type.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Primary Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral at Toronto, on Wednesday, the 8th September Divine Service will be performed at 11 o'clock and the second s

Canadian Seclesiustical Intelligence.

LIST OF THE CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE DIOLESE OF QUEBEC.

Lord Bishop of Montreal: The Right Reverend GLORGE J. MOUNTAIN, D.D. (Administering the Diocese.) Archdencon of Queler-The same Examining and Domestic Chaptain to the Lord Bishon. Reverend George Mackie, A. B.

> PAROCHIAL CLERGY. DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Right Reverend George J. Mountain, D. D., Rector, Rev. George Cowell, M. A., Chaplain to the Forces, E. W. Sewell, Minister of the Chapel of the Holy Trinty, and Assistant Minister in the Parish, G. Mackie, A. B., Carate of the Parish. Jos. Brown, Eccumy Lecturer. W. Chaderton, Minister of the Chapet of St. Peter. W. W. Wait, Jeting Minister of the Chapet of St. Paul, C. F. L. Haensel. R. R. Burrage, Secretary to the Clergy Reserve Carporation and Royal Institution, &c. North of the St. Lawrence | * Rev. H. D. Sewell, M. A., Chaplain to adjacent to Quebec ... | * Rev. H. Lord Bishop. South do. do. ... | * " F. J. Lamdy, S. C. L. Portweig, &c. ... " C. Morris, M. A. " J. L. Alexander.
" R. Anderson, A. B. Travelling Missionary and Chaplain at the Quarant fine Station " W. B. Robinson.

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS. Rev. S. S. Wood, A. M., Rector (Chap tain to the Lord Bishop). Three Rivers G. M. Ross, Bector. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

Rev. J. Bethane, D. D., Rector, and Acting Chaplain

. Robertson, Assistant Minister and Preacher at Luchine. Ramson 9 94 · 13. Ro Parish of Montreal.

Bontesis, of Montreal.

William Heary.

Chambly

Huntingdon

St. John's

St. John's

D. Robertson, Assistant Minister and Preacher at Lackine.

J. Ramsay, M. A., Acting Chaplain to the Forces at Nr. Mary's and Nr. Helen's Island.

M. Willoughty, Monister of Trinity Chapel.

"F. Broome, Assistant Minister (Acting Chaplain to the Forces at La Prairie.)

"W. Thompson, City Missionary,

"Rev. W. Anderson, Rector, and Missionary at Rectlifier.

"T. Johnson.

"T. Johnson.

"Acting Chaplain to the Forces.

"W. D. Baldwyn, M. A. Rector, and Acting Chaplain to the Forces at the Isls are Noir.

"W. Dawes, Assistant Minister, and Acting Chaplain to the Forces.

"W. Dawes, Assistant Minister, and Acting Chaplain to the Forces.

"M. Townsend, Rector.

Coldwell and Christic Mary M. Townsend, Rector. nors.
St. Armand, cost
St. Armand, cest
Stanbridge
Dunhom. J. Reid, Rector. R. Whitwell, Rector. Vacant. C. C. Cotton, A. B., *Rector*. Frantiam..... Skefford, W. and E. Rawdon, Sc. A. Balfour. R. H. Bourne. Shefford, W. and E.
Randon, S.c.
Massuncke, S.c.
Missinacke, S.c.
Grewille, S.c.
Grewill, S.c.
Grewil . Torrance W. Abbott, Rector J. Abbott, M. A. W. Bretbour, A. B. W. B. Bond. W. McMaster. " J. Leeds.

G. R. Plees.

.... J. Pyke.
... E. Cusack, A.B. DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS. Lennozeille & Sherbrooke . Rev. L. Doolittle. Lennorette & Shertrooke Editon, N. & S. Charleston, Halley, Sc. Skipton, Melbourne, Sc. Kingsey, Sc. Compton. C. Jackson.
C. B. Fleming
W. King.
R. Lonsdell.
C. P. Reid. DISTRICT OF GASPE.

Gaspe Bay..... * Rev. W. Arnole
Percre, Se... * " R. Short.
Ruy of Chalcurs ... * " G. Milne.

N. R.—Those Clergymen (forty-four in number, out of sixty in the whole Diocese,) to whose names an asterisk is prefixed, are supported in whole, and those whose names have two asterisks, are supported in part, by the Society for the Propagation of the Goopel in Foreign Parts. Some addition to the number of Clergy is shortly expected, the maintainance of which will be also chargeable to that body.

QUEBRC.—On the 12th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., was laid the corner atone of a Rectory House in the Parsonage lot adjoining the churchyard of the Cathedral of this city, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in the presence of the Churchwardens, the Vestry, and some members of the Congregation. In a cavity of the stone prepared for the purpose, and fined and covered with glass, were deposited some gold, silver, and copper colus of Queen Victoria, William IV, and Googe IV., with two copies of the latest Queen ewspapers, and a parchment with the following inscription, which was read about by the Lord Bishop previous to its being deposited:—

"This stone was laid On the 12th day of July, 1841, The lot having been previously grained by the Crown, And the erection of a Parsonage House having been undertaken by the Select Vestry: G. J. Monutain, D. D. Lord Bishop of Montreal, being the Restor.

3. J. Monutain, D. D. Loret rusney of around the Bector.
The Reverend George Mackie, A. B. Curate,
T. Trigge and R. Symes, Esquires,
Church Wardens; The Hon. Geo. Pemberton, 2nd. The Hon. W. Walker, N. Freer, R. Wainwright, J. Leaverat, J. Bonner, W. Phillips, W. McTavish, W. Philips, J. Racey, W. McTavbh, J. B. Forsyth, II. Jessopp, Esquires, THE SELECT VESTRY.

F. Hacker, and E. Taylor Flotcher, Architects. Messrs, Fielders and Smith, Builders. ""Except the Lord build the House their labour is but lost that

build it.

"May He enable those who are to inhabit here, to build up their followers upon the Chief Corner Stone of Zion as a spiritual house, to diffuse the spiritual serifices, acceptable to God by Jean Christ."

It is in contemplation to odd a wing to the above-mentioned building, to be fitted up as a Chapel for occasional minor services and meetings of the congregation for religious purposes, as soon as the columnary contributions of the members of the Church shall warrant its commencement.—Anober Mercury.

Conv of Inscription inserted in the Corner Stane "This Church, dedicated to the worship of the Holy Trinity, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, the body of which was creefed in the year of our Lord 1831, was enlarged in 1841, by the addition of a Chancel and Transepts: the funds requisite for the work in both instances having principally been furnished by the voluntary contributions of the congregation. The Corner Stone in which this memorandum is deposited, was

aid by Nichelas Sparks, Esq., the donor of the ground on which the Church stands, on the 12th July, 1841. The Bishop of the Dierese at the time was the Right Revd. John Strachan, D.D., the Minister of the Church S. S. Strong, the

Churchwardens, {Geo. Parterson, } Esquires.

Nicholas Sparks, M. H. Thompson, James Fitzgibbon, Lyunan Perkins, Zachariai Wilson. Alexander Christie, Builder. S. S. STRONG."

| Butown Gazette.

found to flow from unity of design, of purpose and of energy. It is but a few weeks since, instituted. I believe, by a worthy and Ralms friend of the Church, the idea of building a bouse of Gad in this long method of the Church, the idea of building a bouse of Gad in this long method spot was first suggested to your mindles; you went to the neighbouring city, whose liberal hearts and follow Christians in the neighbouring city, whose liberal hearts and hands are indeed ever open to the call of Christian leve, appeared to catch a portion of your holy cultivisions, and the result has been a success unexampled. I believe, in the annals of Church-building in this country."

this country."

The Church is new almost completed, and there seems every pre-The United is new aimest completed, and there seems every prepect of its being attended by a mimerous congrugation.

Movimum.—The Protestant Episcopal (Christ) Church has just had
its interior recovered by whitewashings the ceiling, painting the peas
anew, and colouring the walls of a warm brown. The latter decided
improvement, in connection with the others, reflects credit on those
who first suggested the plan, and has so improved the appearance of
the building that it can scarcely be recognized as the same we formerly
saw.—Montreal Herald.

Civil Intelligence.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

From the Mirror of Parliament. House or Assumer-Wednesday, July 14. TIMBER DUTIES.

A message was received from His Excellency the Government General, transmitting copies of a despatch from Lord John Russell, explaining the views of the home government on sere-ral most important affairs connected with the Province. The despatch, which was dated Downing-street, May 3rd, 1841, was ordered to be printed, and 1000 copies furnished for the use of

the house.

By the order of the Executive, the copy of correspondence between the Home and Provincial government respecting the proposed alteration in the timber duties, was laid on the table.

Mr. Aylicin said it would be fresh in the memory of hon. members that when a discussion took place on an alteration in these duties in the British House of Parliament, it was used as an argument in favour of the change by those who supported the measure that, if not suggested, it had received the sanction of the Governor General of these Provinces. He was glad to find that this was not the case, and that so far from desiring to plant a deadly blow at the dearest interest of the colony, Excellency had shown every desire to ward off the stroke. He trusted the Governor General would continue these efforts, which would entitle him not only to the thanks of that house but to those of the whole colony. At the same time it was evident that there was an error somewhere, as the statements

on the other side of the water did not agree with this despatch.

Mr. Moffett.—The hon, member should be more explicit.

I have seen no such reports as those to which he alludes. Mr. Aylwin .- I am glad to have an opportunity to give information which I had supposed would have been given in another quarter. If the hon, member had read the debates in the English House of Commons, as I have done, he would have

en that it was stated by one of the ministers as a reason why the house should receive favorably the proposition, that it had been either suggested directly by the Governor General, or had received his sanction.

Mr. Moffatt.—The hon. member is mistaken; what was

referred to on that occasion was the wheat question, and not the timber duties at all.

The documents were received by the house, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. Durand moved that the order of the day for a Committee of the Whole, on the Sydenham Road Bill, lost by the adjournment of yesterday, be revived, and that the bill be taken into consideration on Friday next. Mr. Hamilton would ask the hon, mover if the rule of the

House relative to private bills, requiring a sum of twenty pounds to be paid into the hands of the Clerk before their second reading, had been complied with in the present instance. Mr. Durand said it had not, but he claimed the indulgence of the house in favour of the present motion. The petition opon which this bill was founded had been presented before the adoption of the rule, and therefore, in his opinion, the rule could not apply to it.

Mr. Thorburn thought that some indulgence ought to be extended to this application, as the petitioners had proceeded eccording to law, the rule alluded to not being at that time in

Mr. Ayluin was decidedly apposed to the practice of setting aside the rules of the House. He thought it unwise and in politic. With reference to the present application, he would politic. With reference to the present approximation, as wears say that in the British Parliament, petitioners for Bills conferring private advantages were obliged to pay four or five himself pounds, and he could not see how the paltry sum here required would interfere with the presentation of petitions for similar privileges. The rule had worked well in Lower Canada. It was only a few days since a gentleman petitioning the House had complied with the rule by paying the sum of twenty pounds into the hands of the Clerk, and it would be an act of injustice to apply the same law differently to different indi-

Mr. Hincks well recollected the opposition to that rule when it was discussed in the House, at which time the inconvenience was fully pointed out. There was a difference between an individual applying for private advantages and a company for a measure of public utility. But it required no violation of the rule in the case before the House, as the petition was presented and the hill drafted before the rule was adopted. He believed if it was enforced, it would prove a serious injury to the west section of the Province.

Mr. Henry Smith was of opinion that if the sum of twenty pounds had been paid in a recent instance, it was an injustice, and the money should be refunded. He was opposed to the rule.

Mr. Thompson opposed the application of the rule to the present Bill. The measure before the House was one for the public good, not for the advantage of individual speculators; it was more for the benefit of the public than of the petitioners as he was satisfied the road would not yield one per cent for fifty years. They certainly would enjoy the advantage of having a good road, but no pecuniary advantage would still to them from it. It was notorious that no public works whatever in that section of the country had made any returns to those who had embarked in them. Under these circumstances, it was unjust to saddle the petitioners with additional expense, and be trusted the House would see the propriety of not applying the

The Speaker decided that the Bill could not be proceeded with until the rule in such case provided had been complied

LOWER CANADA ELECTIONS.

Sir A. Mc Nab moved for the introduction of a bill to prevent the failure of justice relative to the complaints of certain election petitions now before the house. The bill was read a first time, and its immediate discussion proposed by the mover. Attorney General Ogden objected. When he had conceded that the bill should be introduced without any previous notice being given, he had not expected that this advantage would be taken. He had not yet seen the petitions, and he thought that before any steps were taken to obtain a decision, it was due to the house to know whether the existing law was to be maintained or not. Till he had examined the petitions he coald not discharge his duty conscientiously; and he would ask what the delay of a day or two was in a matter of this kind.

Mr. Aylerin.—The hon, and learned Attorney General asks what the delay of one day is. Though my parliamentary experience has not been great, yet I have seen enough to know that if one day's delay had not intervened, a certain measure which has recently received the sanction of this house would My desire that an early discussion should take place is that hon, members might not forget their professions of last night. I am surprised to hear the hou. Attorney General say he has not yet read these petitions, involving they do such serious charges against the administration of which he is a member, charges which have not only been repeated in this country, but which have found their way across the Atlantic, and created in the minds of men there the most extraordinary sensation. I should have thought this alone would have induced him to dedicate five minutes of his time to see what they were made of. Several of those petitions were read in this house, one by myself, and others by hon. friends, so that the learned gentleman can hardly plead ignorance of them-The subject is not one which will admit of further delay, if the house is really sincere that the measure should pass. bill is bad in principle, I have no objection to its being rejected; but let the opposition be manly, and let it not be attempted to

get rid of it by a side blow.
Attorney General Opten thought there was nothing unreasonable in their asking for twenty-four hours delay before pre-ceeding to the second reading of a bill which mighs involve. them in the consequences of an ex post facte law. The course he declared was a most unusual one, though he knew that it was sometimes followed at the end of a session. As to the sensation which the hon, gentleman said had been created in the minds of men in England, he did not care a snap of his finger for those sensations. He knew that a foul use ha made of the public press in that country as well as in this prevince, and that men had been found base enough to introduce these calumnies into the House of Commons. This would pet



created an incommentation and occur sancti up with these the father injustice on those members whose elections were set tarrier man had been returned by whopping majorities, corrected and who had been returned by whopping majorities, in the petitions were taken up next year the petitioners which have the same advantages they had before, and he was also been distributed to interfere with the decision of last hight. He to be been made, and it was only fair that the parties shar the continuous and the service the parties

 $\frac{s}{N_t}$ P_{tim} .—The hon, member objects that the time of the the process of the land of the land of the land of the land of the number of speeches which are made on all occasee he will perhaps see the reason of this delay. I am myas sufficed that the government has not thought fit, by the an surface of a bill like the present, to give the parties who gradience of and to the law, an opportunity of doing so. It is ne bose could not decide unanimously on a legal question me base constructed, it was not surprising that the perisee is or out to. How members said they were willing to do northing, but what is the relief they intend to afford? The order for the second reading was then postponed till

enablehment of local and municipal government. The Bill was received, read a first time, and the second readar facilier Wednesday next. 500 copies ordered to be printed. Mr. Meritt moved for an address to his Excellency to enand what answer had been received to an application from the ate Legislature of Upper Canada, relative to the free introducand of the produce of this colony into the ports of Great Bri-

canty of the seat of government.

MEMBERS' WAGES. On Mr. Small moving for the house to go into committee of the whole to amend the present law fixing the rate of remuperation paid to members of Parliament, the hon, member said it was highly necessary that some general measure should be introduced to regulate this matter. As the law now stood, erry member from that portion of the Province formerly Upper Canada, was entitled to a sum of £50 for his attendance if e Session was continued more than a month, and £30 if less that that time, but no such provision was made for Lower Caada. What he now proposed was, that both parts of the Province should be placed on the same footing. It might, in the consideration of this question, he argued that no remunerane ought to be given, and if so, he should not object to it, (best, brac,) at the same time he thought no such determination should be come at precipitately. Many sections of the country might not be able to bear the expense of sending a member, and to these parties it would be hardship to withhold

Mr. Black would not oppose the present motion, though he book reist the bill at all its stages.

Mr. Baldwin regarded the question as one of great impor

tage, and though he was opposed to the principle it contained he should be prepared to support it so far as it went to place all members on the same equality, and mete equal justice to East

Mr. Johnston did not see why a partion of the members Rould receive 10s, and another portion nothing. If it was re used to those gentlemen he certainly should not take it. After some further remarks the House went into committee on the hill, and at its rising obtained leave to sit again on Fri-

Abridged from the Montreal Courier.

Thursday, July 15, 1841. The time of the House was almost exclusively taken up toy in considering, in committee, the salaries and duties of the different officers connected with the establishment. A great del of opposition was made to some of the proposed appointments and the economical propensities of certain scrupulous sembers had full play among the salaries of not over-well paid officials, whose services it was sought to estimate at the very lowest money value.

A rather pleasing challition of feeling was exhibited by Mr. Berthelot, called forth by some remarks which had been made of the appointment of a French translator. The honourable gathman with great feeling addressed the house on behalf of his native language, which he said it was impossible to destroy. The carnestness of his tones and the unaffected simplicity of lismanners, had a great effect on the house, and drew forth a gosent expression of sympathy when he had concluded.

The committee appointed to enquire into the petition prehave reported. The committee find-"That the evidence adduced is not sufficient to avoid the

betion, but that the conduct of the Returning Othicer was highly reprehensible. They are of opinion that treating is powel against the sitting member, but that this is not a sufficien legal cause to set aside the election. It does not appear (they say,) that the sitting member by himself or by his agents his been guilty of bribery, and neither petition nor defence was terolous and vexatious.

FRIDAY, July 16.

Previous to the grand debate of to-night coming on, Colonel Pince seked whether it was the intention of her Majesty's gocoment to introduce any measure in favour of those persons who had been transported to Van Dieman's Land for the part they took in the recent disturbances, or who were suffering the penalty of expatriation in the United States in consequence of uniar offences.

Mr. Draper replied that it was the intention of the government to introduce some measure extending the unnesty of 1338 though he could not say how far. There would, howter, be a reservation of those whose presence might be calcuhted to journalize the peace of the colony.
Several minor matters being disposed of, the house entered

on the consideration of the grand question of the night, introduced by a motion from Captain Steele, that the first order of the day, a bill emanating from Sir A. Macnah, to prevent the obtraction of justice in the case of certain contested elections should be set aside and considered that day three months. The object of Sir Allan, your readers will recollect, is to introduce a bill in favour of the Lower Canadian petitioners in whose fawar he would extend the time for entering into recognizances and complying with the other provisions of the law.

The gallant Captain in introducing his resolution for setting aide this order said, that if it were carried he should move that the house on an early day do go into committee to enquire into certain allegations contained in the several petitions before it. He was desirous that every facility should be given to the parics complaining, but he was not content that so much injustice should be done to sitting members as to introduce a precedent which might be daugerous hereafter.

Mr. Harrison said, that the law being clear he saw no reason why they who had neglected to follow it should now come to that house and ask to be put in a position which they had by their own negligence deprived themselves of. Though allegutions had been made against the government, no such allegations ere contained in the petitions. He spurned those imputations and challenged investigation with the assurance that when that inquiry came to be made not one tittle of what had been adtanced would be found to be true. As to an expost facto law nothing, in his opinion, would justify it. It was unfair to atbeen already assured to them by a vote of the house, and when the enquiry which was asked for was conceded. It was impossible to say where such a precedent might lead to, and he could beser give it his support.

A. Macnah said, the last speaker might speak feelingly this subject, and with the apprehension that the enquiry would be extended to Upper Canada. It was said that the forernment had interfered with the elections in that province is and a little investigation could do no harm. The motion of the member for Simcoe was a mere feeler, put forward to catch the sense of the house. He moved, as an amenduent, that all after the words "move" in the previous motion should e crased, and that there be inserted in their stead "that those be tried, shall be precluded from voting on this question, viz. Vaudreuil, Terrebonne, Montreal, Bezuharnois. Chambly,

Rewrille, and Shefford." Mr. Aylain said that after the decision which had been come on the Nagara election, in which time had been allowed to for of the furties to correct an error, there could be no excuse denying an act of justice for which the act of parliament Lid carelesely omitted to provide.

Mr. Deaper was called on to defend the law on which they themselves were elected. He would ask whether the proposi-tion which was made to the house in the amendment was a feat one. By the law of that house the minority were bound to the majority, and a decision once come to ought not to be set lightly aside. He objected to the manner in which the question was brought forward, which rendered it imperative as those who were themselves auxious for enquiry to oppose what they were compelled to regard as a violation of every legal

Mr. Delisle repelled with scorn that pars of the charge made by the bon, member for Portueuf which referred to his own terion. He did not desire to shrink from enquiry-on the contrary, he courted it, but it must be prosecuted in a constitute of legal way. Instead of his friends being the Kingston, 14th July, 1641.

Be would state his reasons for this. It was now more than a butchers they had been butchered, and three persons whose period state his reasons not more they had passed no useful names were attached to the petition against his return were petit since they had met, and yet they had passed no useful names were attached to the petition against his return were not applied at the petition against his return were now in some attached to the petition against his return were the since they had not constitued to the petition against his return were nearly at their attention had been taken up with these now in prison charged with the crime. He was satisfied if the election had been carried on peaceably, he should still have come out of the contest successfully, and for that reason he should avail himself of his right to vote on this question. It, when the enquiry did take place, he did not come out pure, he would not only torteit his sent but his honour.

Mr. Viger repudiated the idea of seven gentlemen acting as are viger repudiated the idea of seven gentlemen acting as our triper repudiated the idea of seven gentlemen acting as confedere there was any intention to prosecute the charges—judges for themselves, and observed that God alone had a right to sit in his own cause. He referred to Blackstone, who says that an expost fueto law makes a crime of what was not crime before, and contended that the measure proposed was not

ex post facto in the general sense of the law.

Mr. Boswell remarked on the absurdity of the house being called on to pass sentence against itself. If it were sufficient that a petition against a member should deprive him of his vote it would be only necessary to get up a sufficient number to unseat all the house.

Mr. Parke objected to deprive a portion of the members of a constitutional privilege which they enjoyed equally in common with the rest. If they were to sap the great foundations of the constitution by interfering with these privileges, he did not know any right they had worth contending for. If they took away the right of the few, they could also take away the right The order to the many, and a more dangerous principle they could not the Secretary Harrison introduced a Bill for the better in- act upon. The question was self-evident, that if they did not Mr. Secretary rentries a management of the Province of Upper Canada, by the seek protection in their privileges they could find protection in nothing.

Mr. Baldwin observed on some of the remarks made by the hou, gentleman, and Sir A. Macnah in a sarcastic tone, complimented the new Surveyor General on the political course he had pursued, which it was now evident was the right one. If the law, Sir Allan went on to say, would not allow a member whose seat was contested to sit on a committee in the case of another member, how much more improper was it to allow him to sit as judge in his own. If they were to adopt the course to sit as judge in his own. If they were to adopt the course to like like before the House copies of correspondence between proposed by his opponents and place witnesses at the bar of the house whose testimony, not given on each month by his opponents. house whose testimony, not given on oath, would be decided on by a jury who were composed in part of thirteen gentlemen conneeted with the government and six whose seats were contested they had better have no enquiry at all, and this advice he should give to the petitioners.

Mr. Roblin supported the amendment and Mr. Black oppos-

Mr. Avlwin was glad that there was no misunderstanding on one point, and that all parties were agreed that an enquiry must take place. Under these circumstances he would advise his hon, friend to withdraw his motion.

This Sir Atlan expressed his willingness to do, and, after ome remarks from Mr. Moffatt, the amendment was withdrawn and the house proceeded to consider the order of the day for the second reading and the motion of Captain Steele that it be postponed till that day three months. A very long and warm discussion ensued on these questions, and all the efforts of the speaker were unable to preserve any thing like order within the The principal speakers were Messrs, Ogden, Baldwin, and Hincks. The former of these gentlemen denied that there was any proof, as had been pretended, of ignorance of the law on the part of the petitioners, or that one tittle of evidence existed to sustain the charges which had been made against the Executive. He attacked Mr. Baldwin, and asked at what period that gentleman had received his light respecting this government interference. It could not have been when he was travelling from Upper Canada to be sworn in as a member of the Executive Council. Had he been acquainted with all these outrages then it was impossible that he could have done any thing so derogatory to his honorable mind. He must have been gnorant of them at that time, for he never could have kisser the book and taken the bounty as a servant of the Executive

had he believed such charges to be true. Several other speakers followed, but from this moment the house was a scene of confusion which I have no desire to describe. Language such as to "ears polite" sounds somewhat strangely, was bandied in different parts of the room, and the noise and hubbub was such as to suggest the idea of any thing but a grave meeting of learned senators. It was now post twelve o'clock, too, and the house was in no humour to hear more talking. Speaker after speaker was borne down with cries of "question," till there was no longer any possibility of

On the division taking place, the numbers were-For Captain Steele's motion, - - - 19 Majority, - - - - 22

Sir A. Macnab moved an amendment in the preamble of the bill, which now sets forth that whereas, from causes stated, the law regulating elections in Lower Canada had in the general opinion expired, and whereas divers petitions complaining o aggravated grievances have been presented to the house, but which petitions, from this general opinion that the law was not in force, have not been accompanied by all the formalities required by the act, and whereas it would be most unjust to visit on the petitioners the consequence of this mistake, into which they were led by the language of parliament itself-therefore it is enacted that all the petitions presented to this house shall be received, tried, and determined, as if all the provisions had been complied with: provided always, that securities and recog-nizances be given within thirty days from the time of the mass-

A good deal of discussion took place on this amendment, the opposition party contending that the alteration of the preamble . Lill and all at access time be allowed to consider it. On a division the numbers were-

FOR SER ALLAN MACNAR'S AMENDMENT.-Armstrong Velwin, Barthe, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bouthillier, Buchanan Burnet, Childe, Christie, Cook, DesRivieres, Duggan, Durand Hincks, Sir Allan Macnab, D. McDonald, Merritt, Morin Neilson, Nocl. Parent, Powell, Price, Quesnel, Raymond Roblin, Ruel, Simpson, II. Smith, Dr. Smith, Sherwood, Strachan, Thompson, Thorburn, Turcotte and Viger.—37.
NAYS.—Black, Boswell, Cameron, Cartwright, Chesley.

Daly, Day, DeLisle, Derbishire, Gilchrist, Harrison, Hale, Holmes, Johnston, Killaly, J. S. McDonald, McLean, Moffatt, Moore, Ogden, Parke, Robertson, Steele, Watts, Williams,

Tale and Foster.—27.
Sir A. Macnab now moved that the house go into committee on the bill which was met by a motion of adjournment from Mr. Black. On a division the adjournment was lost by six, and the speaker therefore left the chair.

Mr. Ogden appealed against this haste, and expressed his oppose the bill at every stage. Was it mount determination to to go through its completion that night? Sir Allan Macmab replied in the negative. He did not in-

tend to press the third reading, but only to render it perfect so far. On this understanding no further opposition was offered, and

the bill having received the concurrence of the house is left for a third reading on Monday. It was past one o'clock before the house adjourned, after a

strong debate of between eight and nine hours.

LIST OF BILLS

INTRODUCED INTO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Draper-Returns of Fines, &c., by Justices of the Pesce. Hamilton-Regulation of Fisheries in Gaspe. Ayluin-In dependence of the Judges. Buldwin-Freedom of Elections. Hamilton-Notaries at Gaspe. Merritt-Relief of disabled persons. Bluck-Administration of criminal justice; Laws relating to larceny, &c.; Benefit of Clergy; Offences against the person; Injuries against real property. J. S. McLionald—tempt to deprive six or seven gentlemen of seats which had Heir and devisee act. Capt. Steele—Guillimbury road bridge act. Small-Vacating sents of Members. Simpson-Establishment of anatomical schools. Prince-Aliens acquisition of real estate. Black-Canada Fire Insurance Company. Cameron-Inspection of timber. Small-Vote by ballot. Merritt-Amendment of Militia Laws. Durand-Sydenham Mountain road company. Prince-Turner's bill to practice as a solicitor; Naturalization of certain persons from the United States. Parent Tuilliade's naturalization bill. Merritt -Incorporation of Niagara District Bank. Draper-Recovery of small debts bill, Upper Canada. Prince-Claims arising from late rebellion. Day-Establishment of hoard of works. Williams-Religious societies to hold lands; Solemcrased, and that there be inserted in their stead "that those inization of marriages by all denominations. Harrison—Nacraorable gentlemen whose elections are contested, but cannot turalization of certain inhabitants. Merritt—Hablimand Glass Work Company. Sir A. McNab—Relating to undue elections of last general election. Harrison—Municipal corporations of Upper Canada. Campbell—Protection of copyrights. Moffatt-Incorporation of Benevolent Society Montreal. Thompson—Caledonia Bridge Company. Duns-combe.—Warchousing system extension bill; Victoria College. —Forty in number.—Colonist

From the Kingston Chronicle.

Important Despatch from Lord John Russell.

On Wednesday His Excellency the Governor General communicated the following highly important and gratifying despatch to the House of Assembly, by Message:-SYDENHAM.

In conformity with the intention expressed at the opening of the Session, the Governor General transmits to the House of Assembly the copy of a Despatch from Lord John Russell, explaining the views of Her Majesty's Government on several of the most important subjects connected with Canada.

DOWNING STREET. 3d May, 1841.

My Lord :- The despatches which I have received from you n the general state of the Province of Canada, the reports with which you have furnished me on several important subjects, and the approaching meeting of the Council and Assen®ly of the United Province, have induced me to explain to you at this time the views which her Majesty's government entertain on the topics most interesting to the welfare of Canada.

In any measure that may be adopted, it must be taken for granted that her Majesty persists in the determination to maintain at all hazards her Royal authority in Canada. Neither the honour of her Majesty's crown, nor the support due to her loyal subjects in British North America, nor the provident care of the interests of the Empire at large, would permit any deviation from this fixed principle of British policy.

At the same time, her Majesty's advisers are not insensible to the difficulties imposed upon them in carrying into execution the purpose of the Crown. A Province bondered by an open atier of more than a thousand miles -approached with east at all times by the citizens of a neighbouring and powerful state, separated from England not only by the ocean, but by the rigners of climate and season, must be maintained by a indicious preparation for defence in time of peace, and a rigorous exertion of the resources of the Empire in time of war, or not at all. To tride with the fortunes of men whose lives and properties are freely devoted to the service of England, or to encourage foreign aggression by neglect or apathy would be far worse than the spontaneous surrender of these important possessions of the Crown. The Canadisus might, in such a case, incur no risk; no blood need be shed; and the treasures of the Empire might be spared. The other course would be cruel to brave people, and unbecoming the character of the country.

But as I have already said we have no alternative; we have aly to consider the means of binding Causda more firmly to this country, of developing her resources, of strengthening her British population, of defending her territory, and of supporting and encouraging the loyal spirit of her people. In this spirit then, I shall touch upon the principal topics connected with

L-FINANCE.

You have the debt of the United Province to amount to £1,226,000, and with the sum required to complete public works necessary for the free passage between the western portion of the Province, the St. Lawrence and the Sea, to about me million five hundred thousand pounds."

The Queen's Government coincide in your views of the spediency of making such an arrangement as may employ the credit of this country for the benefit of the finances of Canada, and have given their best consideration to the plan proposed in our despatches. They are of opinion, that such an arrangement if it can be carried into effect with the consent of creditors, would be in every way desirable; but they feel that the objections to a bill compelling parties to receive payment of their money in breach of agreement entered into with them competent authority are insuperable.

Her Majesty's Government are ready to give any assistance conformity with your proposal which does not appear to them neonsistent with good faith. They are ready to propose to Parliament to guarantee a loan which may be required for public works (under restrictions suggested by you) for the payment of such part of the debt as may be now redeemable, or may be held by creditors, who shall declare themselves willing accept reasonable terms.

With regard to this latter sum, it appears to the Governent most expedient that you should fix such terms as you ansider sufficient to induce the creditors to accept the proposed equivalent (not of course to exceed £100 for every nominal £100 lent), that you should make known such tender in such way as may appear to you most advisable, giving the holders ufficient notice and information, and fixing a given day before which the willingness of the parties to accept such offer, should be sent in.

To do this, an Act of the Canada Legislature will be nevessary, and when that is obtained, the subsequent arrangements might be made; or through some party deputed on the part of the Canadas in this country, with full instructions.

It may perhaps be also expedient at the same time by law, to enable Trustees, Sec., to account, as in cases where the interests of loans are received in this country.

Upon receiving the information of the assent of the parties

necepting the terms proposed, the necessary means may be taken in this country to raise the requisite funds, and it may be expedient that you should fix the day for the paying of such assenting creditors and other claims at a time when the Parliament of this country is sitting, for should it be necessary to have recourse to a loan, such a measure has always been considered open to objection during the prorogation of Parliament.

* Note .- In addition to what can be raised by the Province. 11.—DEFENCE.

I have perused with great interest, the enclosures in your despatch of the 24th Dec. 1840, containing reports from Licut. General Sir Richard Jackson, and Col. Oldfield, the Commanding Officer of Engineers, on this subject.

The question is one of so much importance, that I was not satisfied with referring your Despatch to the Master General and Board of Ordinnice; but I also asked the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, and requested him to consult the Duke of Wellington, whose high authority on every military subject, is, in this instance, of peculiar weight, from the attention he as for many years given to this matter, both on political and military grounds. Their opinions are transmitted with this

Her Majesty's Government agree in oninion with Lord Hill and Sir Richard Inckson, that "no dependence upon the decided superiority of our troops and arrangements made for defence neeted with them, should lead us to neglect the construction and completion of permanent works calculated for the protection of the points of most importance to us."

They likewise concur in His Lordship's opinion, that in the

event of the construction of these or any other works, a large effective regular force, and a militia registered and enrolled, but not called from their Districts except in case of invasion, will

be indi-pensable. But it cannot be reasonably expected that works on a large scale should be undertaken without reference to the great expense to be incurred.

I have therefore to inform you that the government are prepared to state their opinion that beyond the ordinary estimates of the year, £100,000 should yearly be applied for the defence of Canada. At present this sum is nearly absorbed in the maintanance of militia and volunteers. But by a more economical plan the expense might be greatly diminished, and a great portion of the sum of £100,000 left for the improvement of military communications, and the erection or repair of fortifications.

HL-EMIGRATION.

I have read with great interest your despatches on this sub-ject, and I agree with you in opinion that it would not be wise for this country to engage to convey Emigrants to Canada at public expense. But neither can I agree that this country ought to pledge itself indefinitely to the expense of maintaining the Emigrant in Canada until he can be able to obtain employ

I quite concur, however, in the sense you entertain of the mportance of the object.

It is a hardship to Canada that the should be obliged to main-

ain the pauper Emigrant from the United Kingdom who arrives in a state of destitution and disease. But this obiect was formerly provided for by the imporition of the Emigrant Tax, and I think the renewal of this tax should be recommended to the Legislature of Canada.

I have recommended to the Treasury that the expense thus incurred by the Emigrant should, in consideration of the great political advantages likely to flow from emigration to Canada,

be defrayed by this country.

Suppose a tax of 5». a head, 32,000 Emigrants might be freed from the tax for £8000. This is a sum which I think Parliament might be asked to vote for so important an object. The tax might then be paid in Canada, not by the captain of the passenger-ship, but by the Commissary General, on proper southers of the number of emigrants landed.

In this case, the only emigrants paid for must be those whose fitners for emigration had been previously attested by an emigrant Agent in this country. The emigrant tax would then act as a check, and very pro-

perly so, on those who could not obtain the attestation required.

I have now adverted to the three principal topics to which I have called the attention of the Queen's confidential servants. There are many others of great importance to the welfare of Canada, but upon which I am anxious to receive your reports before proceeding further.

Of this kind are the engagements of the Land Companies, and the future disposal of the Crown Lands. The means of communication for commercial purposes within the British territory through the whole length of Canada must always be a matter of the highest interest both to Canada and this country.

But it seems to me that, with a legislature in Canada, dis posed to co-operate with the Queen and the parliament of the United Kingdom in developing her vast and unexplored re-sources, there is every hope that we shall behold the prosperity of that noble province augment every year, and add more to the strength and stability of the empire.

Inpire.
I have, &c.,
J. RUSSELL. (Signed)

duties, it he done gradually, and so as not to affect the importations of the present year.

Mr. Henry Boyer has been appointed by the House of Asentily as French Translator, and Mr. Alexander Lemoin, as

his assistant. DERF OF UPPER CANADA. It appears by documents lately laid on the table of the Assembly by the Receiver General, that the outstanding debentures amount to £213. 671. Besides which there is parable in London, £660,000 and, sold in this country, £209,650. Making a total of On Million Oar Handred and Ninety Thousand Pounds, currency Part of this debt bears six and the remainder five per cent vearly interest.

LOWER CANADA DEREC-The same documents also show that the whole debt of Lower Canada is under One Hundred and Fourteen Thousand Pounds. Less than one-tenth of the sum due by Upper Canada .-- Eruminer.

Monawk Indians .- On the 25th of June last an examina tion of the Indian children took place at the Mechanics' Instiration, belonging to the New England Company, at the Mo hank village on the Grand River. Thirty boys, and ten girls were present: and the neatness of their appearance, the correctness of their deportment, and the proficiency they displayed in various branches of education, particularly in arithmetic, writing, and reading, -clicited deserved commendation. show the progress which had been made in the mechanical department, a waggon, a bureau, and several pairs of shoes, made exclusively by the boys, and finished in a next and workman like manner, were exhibited to the company assembled on the coasion. Several respectable centlemen were present at the examination, including Messrs, J. Rarcy J.P., a n Board of Education for the Gore District, W. Muisbent J P., J. Buckwell, J. Cartis, and the Revds, A. Nelles and A. Elliot the two latter of whom by no means confine their exertions for the welfare of the Red Man, to the faithful discharge of their spiritual labours. The plain statement of these facts is the best praise that can be given to the teachers, and to the

excellent Company by whom they are employed, NATURALIZATION AND SUTHERLAND .- While a member of Lord Sydenlam's administration is introducing a most ob jectionable and insane measure for the indiscriminate natural ization of alieus, and while some persons seem to regard the banished rebels as so many deluded innocents, the so-called General Sutherland has been haranguing a contemptible assemblage at New York, in the hope of doing something towards the recal of the prisoners from Van Dieman's Land. Sutherland praised himself, and abused England. Resolutions of course were passed, and the whole affair was of as infamous character as could have been expected. The same Sutherland in the N. F. Commercial Advertiser, - (who, atrange to say has permitted his columns to be defiled by such stuff.) - has written a long letter, in which he describes Theller, and doubtless very justly, as a most profligate and selfish ruffian. We only allude to these outcasts to show what infatuation must possess those who would advocate the naturalization or return of men who have acted with them, and are just as bad.

TORONTO WATER WORKS .- Active preparations are being made to supply the city with water. Mr. Furniss, of Mon-treal, the spirited proprietor of the Gan Works is, we understand about to contract to make the necessary arrangements .- Patriot

DESTRUCTIVE HALL-STORM .- On Thursday 15th, about mid-day, a most devastating hail-storm passed over Yonge Street, through King and Whitchurch, from N. W. N., about a mile in breadth, which very materially injured many fields of wheat, dreadfully mangled the vegetables and other products of the gardens, and broke nearly every pane of window-glass on the North side of all the bonses within its range. Some of the hail-stones weighed half an ounce, and continued to fall for half an hour. The rain fell in gustful torrents for two hours. On the same day there was a very high wind in the neighbourhood of York Mills, which greatly endangered some buildings and did some injury. We have been informed of a horse being killed by the falling of a tree in Mulholland's settlement .-

A very tremendous hurricane, but not of long duration, passed over a portion of Binbrook as the 15th, levelling large and extensive Barns, and otherwise doing much injury. larger than almonds, spread devastation within its be Hamilton Gazette.

The weather has been exceedingly dry and warm throughout the District for several weeks past, and the prospect of a plentiful harvest is consequently very uncertain. Hay has proved invariably light; -- Spring wheat and oats have suffered considerably, except in very low land; Fall wheat, however, will prove a good crop, and Indian corn in many places books pro-By our exchange papers we learn that the whole condinent is suffering from drought—Sandwich Herald.
On the 12th and 13th July, we took a ride through the parts

of this county, adjacent to New Dublin, Hilltown, Hellamy's Mills, &c. &c. We were happy to observe that, the recent rains have been of immense service to all descriptions of farming produce, and that notwithstanding the unpropitious ap pearance of the season, a month back, the whole face of the country exhibits every mark of an abundant reward for the toil of the hushandman. Winter Wheat and Hay, are the only crops not fully an average. Potatoea, Oats, Corn, Peas, Re. Se. look remarkably well and promise an ample supply.— The Fruit trees also, particularly the apple, plum and cherry, are well stocked .- Brockville Statemun, 15th July,

LUMBER TRADE OF PORT HOPE. - In 1840, 202 of the choicest mosts, and 100 immense sticks of squared timber, were furnished for the market by two very enterprising gentlemen of this place, Mesers, Crawford and Marsh, and this sesson no less than eight hundred masts and eight hundred sticks of squarec oak and pine are furnished by the rame gentlemen, and all raftoak and pine use turnished by the value genterica, and an repre-cal at Port Hope except a few drams prepared a few miles above —the last 10 drams of which leave to-morrow. Independent of this, Messrs. R. Weller & Marsh, lasve rafted several drams from Presque Isle this season-the amount of towage alone paid by Mean's. Welter and Marsh, independent of Mr. Crawford's will be about £1500, independent of finding their own wood which is no triding item. - Core. of Kingston Chronicle.

Our market is very hally supplied with the "luxuries of the reason." Vegetables of all kinds are seasee, and of extremely inferior descriptions; and we have never known the prices a exarbitant as they have been this ceason. Fruits are higher in price than they were ever known. 9d, and 10d, per quart have been paid for Strawberries, and Raspberries; last season the latter were sold at 21 to 3d. currents and cherries few of them fit to est-fid, per quart. Young pointoes 5d, to fid. per

gunet .- Kingston Herald. Sale or Lors .-- On Saturday last, four water lots lying in front of the late residence of G. W. Yarker, Esq., were disposed of by auction at the following prices, viz: £450. £350, £391, and £380. These prices are considered by judges to be extremely moderate.-Ib.

(From the Kingston Chronicle.) ARRIVAL OF THE CALEBONIA.

From the Boston Mail Extra of Saturday last. The British Royal Mail Steamship Calesbuda, Capt. J. McKellar cas telegraphed at ten o'clock, and arrived at the wharf a little before

one. The Columbia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th, and made the passage in just about thirteen days. She had the weather most of the time.

of the time.
The English papers speak of the crops as being generally very promising, both in Great Britain and on the continent. The distress from want of work in the manufacturing districts of England seas not so great as at the last previous advices. GREAT BRITAIN!

CHEAT INTERPATE.

The elections were going on with great spirit in England. At the last dates, the members of Parliament returned, stood,
Conservatives,
Liberals,
A London paper of the 4th says:
A London paper of the 4th says:
The whole country, from one end to the other, is agitated with elections. Of the general result it is almost impossible to speculate—and of the exact amount of loss and gain it is difficult to speak with accuracy.

The imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom was on Toesday the 22d of June, prorogned by her Miglesty in person.

The Queen, attended by Frince Albert, left Buckingham Palare in the state carriage, drawn by eight beautiful cream colonized horses, abortly before two o'clock. Her Mojesty and her illustrious consort were loudly cheered by the assembled thousands, as they passed through the Park and along Parliament street. The line of road from Buckingham Palace to the Home of Lords was much crowded. At one o'clock a regiment of the Life Guards was stationed in Parliament street, who, with the estistance of a very strong body of police, kept the road clear for carriages.

On the royal cortege reaching the House of Lords, the Band of the Poot Guards played the national anthem, and a discharge of camon

Poot Guards played the national authon, and a discharge of campo announced to those within the house that the sovereign was approach

THE OCCUS'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs, I have existe to the deterioriation of provogoing this parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

"The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service be provided for in the manner least brordensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means which the constitution has intrusted to me, of accordaining the sense of my people upon matters which so decrety concern their welfare.

to me, of acceptaining the sense or my people upon mariers which so deeply concern their welfare.

"I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that divisions injurious to the cause of steady policy and usoful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay. · Gentlemen of the House of Contraons,

" I thank you for the resultness with which you have voted the sums necessary for the civil and military establishments. " My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Lord Sydenham, &c.

The Lord Sydenham has sent down to the House of Assembly a copy of a despatch, written by him to Lord J. Russell, in which he recommends that, if any change be made in the Timber, which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country.

"In the exercise of my prerogative I can have no other object than to receive the names of the writers,—in confidence, of course.

"In the exercise of my prerogative I can have no other object than to receive the names of the writers,—in confidence, of course.

We would willingly write to "A Subscriber" on being favored with his address.

We intend writing to Dr. Mewbutn and Rev. R. S. C. Taylor.

The Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty's command, then said,

"My Locis and Confloring, It is her Majesty's royal will and deasure that this parliament be prorogned to Tuesday, the 29th day of this next at June, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogned to Tuesday the 29th day of this instant June." Her Majesty then quitted the house, preceded by the great officers of state, in the same order as she had entered it.

Land Palmerston has been rejected for Liverpool by a majority of 361.

Lord John Russell has been returned for London.

Lord John Russell has been returned for London.

Thouse you China L. A contract has, we inderstand, been concluded with Mr. Green, the ship owner, for tomage for the conveyance of 1,000 (roops, which Government are about to send direct to China. Three vessels have been taken up for this artists at a charge to the public of £10,000.

Election riots have occurred, but the accounts we have received are so confined that we will not some for the accuracy of our statements. It apposes, however, that at Liverpool, after the Comercative members had been elected, the Roman Catholic Insh rose in hundreds, and with murcheous weapons assulted the Comercative Shipcarpenters; a territle fight ensured. Eighty persons were lodged in private by the police. Four men and one woman are said to have been shot, but we find to conditionation of this. but no find the confirmation of this. At Blackburne, a manufacturing town in Laucashire, Mesars, Feilen and Hornby — Conservation, we imagine,— having been declared uly elected, the mob furiously attacked the Conservation and their

The military dispersed the theters, and the Police some reored inder. Sir Charles Melcalfe, recently, and perhaps at present, Governor of amakes, is sucken of as mecessor to Lord. Sydenham, who returns Sir Charles Metestic, reveilly, and persons as present, as the parallel par

POSTSCRIPT!

Friday Morning.

We have just heard that the Conservatives are 5 ahead on the Borough returns, the portion of the constituency where they are weakest. Their main strength lies in the counties. Hume is said to have lost his seat for Kilkenny. 2 Conservatives, (a gain of 2), it is stated, have been returned for London, and 2 Whigs, one of whom is Lord J. Russell. We cannot vouch for this hurried statement, but we hope it is correct.

Montreal Market, for the week ending Friday, July 16, 1841. Asuxs:- We continue our quatations for both descriptions. Some days 28s per cwt. is all that can be obtained, even for good parcels; and other days they command from 23s 6d 60 28s 9d. The Market is very fluctuating, and has been so for me time past.

FLOUR.—The price has not varied lately. The market is however, decidedly flatter. Both Canada and American find may now be quoted at from 29s @ 30s per barrel, but the sales which have transpired within the last few days have been unimportant. Some holders seem to be of opinion that the next sews from England will have the effect of stiffening the market again, and in consequence have declined to sell at present prices.

Ponk is rather tooking up, and sales have been effected this week at 101 dies for Prime, It dies, for Prime Mess, and 123 dirs. for large pareels of Mess, and 13 dirs. for small lots. Mont. Herald.

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

REVEREND BRETTIERN,-I beg leave to remind you that the next Meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.), at the residence of the Rev. Michael Boomer A. B., Galt, on Welresday and Thursday the 4th and 5th of August next.

WILLIAM MeMURRAY Acting Secretary, W. C. S.

Dundas, July 12th, 1841.

EXCURSION TO BIAMBLEON. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

British Wesleymu Subbath Schools in Toronto.

(1) The friends of the British Wesleym Methodist Subbath Schools. In Toronto, and the Fubble generally, are respectfully informed, that the Committee of the abuse Subbath Schools—held in Yonge Street, Lot Street, Duke Street, and Yorkville—have decided on making a trip to Hamilton, by the steam-host N. Googe, on TUESDAY, the THISD DAY of AUGUST next, for the purpose of promoting the inturests of and schools. The best will leave the New Blant, at the flow of Yonge Street, Turosto, at S12 o'clock, a. M. precisely. Headfast will be taken on board, and Dinner at Hamilton. The Choic of George Street Chapie will accumpant be party, and enliven the excursion by Sacred Music. Addresses will be delivered by the Musicers and some of the accumpanting friends, The proceeds will be applied to the augmentation of the Sabbath School Libraries.

Tickets may be had of Mears. T. Clark, C. & W. Walker, G. Billon, A. Hamilton, S. Shaw, Howes & Hall, King Street; and of Mr. Anderson, corner of Lot Street and Spidlina Avenue—at Tep Shillings, currency, per Ticket, including Breakfait and Dinner, The friends of Subbath Schools, without distinction, are invited to this excursion. British Wesleynn Subbath Schools in Toronto.

J. G. MAMLY, Prelident.

THOS. JURDAN, Scirclary. Toronto, 22nd July, 1841.

BALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

MAR.E. OF B.A.NED FORE TAXED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Write, under the hand and soal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District to me directed, I shall attend at the Court Home, in the City of Toronto, in Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, being the account day of the General Quarter Seasions of the Peace for the Home District, and then and there expose to sale such portion of the respective tots of land in the townships of Albion, Adjala, Brock, Ress, Etolicoke, Plos, Georgina, North Gwillmbury, Indiali, Mono, Mulmur, Mars, Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Vespra and Whitchurch, which have been advertised by the Tressater of the Home District, as being in arrear for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and shapence per acre, will pay the Assessments due on the respective lots.

W. B. JARVIS, Skeriff: Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 4841.

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841. THE RESERVENT RETER AMEDITANCE COPE.

BANY OF S. ONDOW.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested
to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renowal of policies.

ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, KING STREET,

REDUCED PRECENT

C. A. T. BIII.T ON respectfully inform their friends, that West of England Broad Cloths, Cambinores, Diamond Benver Cloths, Mixtures, &c.

ALBO, A BRATTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having brought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take of TEN PER CENT of their usual charges. By- Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style.

Toronto, July 14, 1841. BRITTAND ANERECA PERR AND LIPE ASSURANCE COMPANY:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this limituation, at which the Election of Directors, for the country year, takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Corporation, Duke Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the 2d day

of August next.

The Chair will be taken at Twanys o'clock at noon, precisely. T. W. BIRCHALL.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 12th July, 1841. TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

Just published, & for Sale by 11. & W. Nowskin, King-Street, Toronto, and Brock-Street, Kingston, NEW EDITIONS OF THE POLLOWING

NEW EDITIONS OF THE POLLOWING;

Laken from the Book of Common Prayer. Price One Penny each, or Six Shiltings per Hundred.

THE CATECHISM OF THE CHUROM OF ENGLAND BROAM INTO SHORT QUENTIONS, with the Answers at length, to which is appended a Glossary, &c. Price Three-pence each, or Two Shiltings and Six-pence per Duzan.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDE, No. 1, containing Alphabets, Figures, Lord's Prayer, Child's Pirst Prayer, and Grace before and after Beats. Price Three-halfpence each, or One Shilling and Three pence per dozen.

vice per dozen.
SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 2. containing Lessons in One

and Two Sylinhies, Elementary Scripture Chrestions and Answers, Morning and Evening and other Hymns. Price 24d each, or Two hillings per ozen. REWARD TICKETS, on Pasteboard, 74d, per Gross.

DIED.

At Believille, on the 15th inst., after so illness of ten days, lames Andrews, only child of the Hev. Saltern Givins, aged 10 menths and 6 days. Drowned in Lake Scugog, on Sunday the 11th instant, Mr. Henry Ewing, Deputy Provincial Surveyor of the Township

of Eldon, eldest son of Benjamin Ewing, Paquire, Haldimand,

aged 43 years. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday; July 23: r. Mewburn; H. Nisbett, Eig. P. M.; M. Casselman, Bag. P. M. rem.; Rev. S. Givine; Rev. A. Neffes, rem.; Kev. J. Reid, [with pamplilet]; W. Clay, Esq. P. M. add. subs. and rem ; Rov. A. P. Atkinson; J. White, Esq. P. M. rem.; Rev. R. J. C. Tuylor, { too late for this week]; Key, W. Van Zandt, rem. in full vol. 5; Rev. A. N. Bethane, rem.; J. Weather-head, Esq. paid in full to No. 26, vol. 5; Rev. G. R. F. Grout, rem, in full of all subs. for vol. 4; C. Biggar, Esq. P.M. rem.;

Mrs. M. Watson. To Congestundents .- We mean to show "A Subscri-BER's" letter to some friends here. His remarks are very just; but we think that the matter can, for the present, be heat man-

Old Ambrose.

Oft in life's stillest shade reclining, In desolation unrepining; Without a hope on earth to find A mirror in an answering mind, Meck souls there are, who little dresse Their daily strife an angel's theme; Or that the tool they take no calm. Shall prove in heaven a martyr's palm.

"I should like to introduce you to an old friend of mine, said Mr. Walton to the new clergyman. "He is a remarkable instance of the clearness of views and the consistent practice which a regular and attentive, though uneducated church goer will acquire. I have more respect—nay, almost reverence—for old Ambrose, though a poor old labouring man, than for almost any one I know."

Il unmond expressed his readiness to become acapaint I with one of whom his friend spoke so highly. That say you, Anna and Elizabeth?" said Mr. Walto, turning to his two daughters. Suppose we dine early s s-morrow, and take Mr. Hammond in the evening to se

The young ladies gladly assented to the proposal, for ood old man was a great favourite with them as well with their father.

The evening was calm and pleasant, when the party set out on their walk, according to previous arrangement, to see Old Ambrose. It was one of those delicious mid summer evenings, which one almost hopes will never conte to a close, like the calm old age of a Christian, when

the beat and burden of mid-day life is past.

"Elizabeth must tell you all about our old friend," said
Mr. Walton; "for she it was that first became requainted with him." Elizabeth, however, requested that her father would relate the circumstances. So he continued:---"We first knew him by sight, from observing him at

church, Sunday after Sunday, always occupying the same place in the fifth row of the middle aisle." "(), you mean the old man with white hair," said Mr. Hammond, "who wears a waggoner's frock, and is so remarkably attentive to the service? I have myself been much struck by his appearance, and intended to take an

opportunity of making acquaintance with him."
"It is the same," said Mr. Walton. "For a long time,
I never missed him from his accustomed place. There he was scated, generally before we came into church; and if he happened to be rather later, which was very seldom the case -(though, by the way, Mr. Hammond, I wish the church-clock was more regular than it is: it puts the congregation out sadly, and is really a serious evil)-however, if old Ambrose happened to be later than usual, the old frequenters of the free-sents used to leave his place unoccupied, being quite sure that he would come. At last, I missed him for two Sandays; so I inquired where he lived, and went to look for him.

"It was a small and poor-looking cottage in the out-skirts of the town. When I arrived at the door and knocked, no answer was returned. I raised the latch. and entered; still no one appeared. The hearth was cold and the lower part of the house was apparently unoccupied. I gently opened the inner door which led to the upper part of the cottage; and on listening, I heard a voice which was familiar to me;—it was Elizabeth reading the Scriptures to the old man, who lay apparently on his deathbed. His daughter was supporting his head, and his grandchildren kneeling by the bed-side; it was an affecting, yet gratifying sight. I was delighted to find that Elizabeth had been before-hand with me in relieving the wants of the poor family, for they were really in grea distress: the daughter, who was a widow, being unable to go out to her work, on account of the old man's illness. owever, it pleased God that he should recover." (Mr. Walton did not say that it was instrumentally owing to the kindness of himself and his daughters, in providing him with proper necessaries and medical advice.) "This was the way," he continued, "in which we first became nequainted with old Ambrose. Afterwards I saw a good deal of him, and found him, as well as his family, so much to my liking, that I moved them to my farm, and established Sarah, the daughter, as superintendent of the dairy Old Ambrose does what he can on the farm, and that willingly; but it is not much."

The party had by this time walked about a mile from the town along the main-road, and then turned off by a footpath which led through Mr. Walton's estate. wound pleasantly along some meadows by the side of a small stream shaded with alders, until it brought them to place where the water was damined up, and formed a pool of five or six acres, the banks of which had been planted with much taste. They crossed over a rustic bridge, and came immediately to an old farm-house with gables and mullioned windows, which Mr. Walton had made his dairy. The old-fashioned garden, with its regular walks and borders edged with box, was kept up just as it had been formerly; and a venerable mulberry-tree spread its shado around. It was indeed a very pleasant spot.

They found old Ambrose seated on a wooden beach it the porch, hearing his two little grandchildren read a portion of the Scriptures, as was his usual habit, before they went to rest. The contrast between youth and age—the silver locks of the aged man, and the curly heads of the children—the calm gravity of the former, and the eager alacrity which beamed in the countenances of the

latter,—presented a beautiful picture.

The old man cose from his seat, and welcomed the visitors with a respectful bow. "Good evening, Ambrose," said Mr. Walton; "I have brought a new friend to see

you -- Mr. Hammond, our new elergyman."
"I am very glad to make acquaintance with you," said olding out his hand to the old man. ought to have done so sooner, for you are one of the most regular of my congregation.

"said old Ambrose; "the clergy have been kind friends to me all my life; and I think it was a good day when you came amongst us, sir."

It does not take long for good Christian Churchmen, whatever may be their difference of station, to become acquainted with each other. The young curate and the old man were soon on the most friendly terms; and Mr. Walton and the whole party were seated round the ample porch. "I have been telling Mr. Hammond," said he, "how you and I came to be acquainted, and he is very auxious to hear the rest of your history.

The old man was easily led on to relate to them the few particulars of his life; and the following is the substance of his simple narrative:

Old Ambrose's Wistory.

" My time has passed away in much the same manner as that of hundreds of others in my station. I have had many trials, but many more mercies, in my day. I have been a hard-working man from my youth up. Year after year, and day after day, from suurise to sunset, I have laboured for my bread. My chief pride has been to give my master an honest day's work for his wages; and when one day's work was done, my chief care has been to be sure of work to-morrow. Many's the time I have not been sure how to get my daily bread; but somehow or other, God has always provided for me.

'I was born at the little village of A- just on the other side of the town; and I do not know that I ever was ten miles from it except once, when I drove farmer Yolkham's famous beast that won the prize at the cattleshow. My father and mother had four children, and I was the eldest. All the learning I ever got was at the Sunday-school. We were taught to read, but not to write. The clergyman used to take great pains to teach us the Church Catechism, and tell us the privileges of our baptism; and that if we prayed carnestly, and strove and trusted in God, he would give us strength through the Holy Ghost to persevere in keeping his laws to our lives' end. He used to have us before him in church after the second lesson, and ask as questions before the congregation. They have left off that custom now in all the churches; but it was a good way of teaching poor folks; and the children's parents used to think a good deal

"When I was about fourteen I got wildish, and used to go out with other boys bird-nesting and rat-hunting, sometimes played truant on Sundays; which hurt my father more than any thing, for he was very anxious about his children, and took great pains to train us in

good ways. "I remember-indeed I have good reason to remember -going one Sunday with some other boys and suaring a hare. It was the first and last I ever snared, and I was very proud of it and thought I had done a fine thing; though I knew it was wrong, for my father had often told me so. My father heard what I had done. He was a mild but resolute man, not subject to violent passion, but firm and determined. I shall never forget the look he gave me. 'So you have been snaring a hare,' said he, 'when I ordered you not.' I was all of a tremble, for he took out a large clasp-knife, and opened it, looking at me very sternly. He got up and walked out at the cottage-door. I could not think what he was going to do; however, I soon found out, for he came back with a thickish

. By the Rev. W. Gresley.

ash-plant, which he had cut out of the garden-hedge, and, taking me by the collar, gave me the soundest thrashing I ever had in my life. 'Now go to bed,' said he, 'and I will talk to you more about it to-morrow."

Next day, about the same time, he called me to him; commandments. You broke the fourth commandment, in not keeping the Lord's day holy, but going after your own pleasure; you broke the fifth commandment, in not honouring and obeying your father; you broke the eighth commandment, which says, 'Thou shalt not steal.' the hare you killed belonged to the squire, because it was bred and fed on his land, and he is at great expense to take care of them. So that you sinued against your duty to God, and your duty towards your neighbour. Let me never hear of your doing the like again." him that he should not. 'Well, we will talk no more about it; I can assure you, my son, it hurt me to beat you quite as much as it hurt you to be beaten. It is the first time I ever did so, and I hope it will be the last. Perhaps this beating will save you from being a thief and

And so it did: I never posched again. And often, when I have seen the evil courses which others have fallen into who began first by snaring a hare, and their parents encouraged them, I have thanked God for giving

me a good parent, who checked me at the first.

"My father was kinder than ever to me afterwards. and I soon forgot the beating, though the good effects of t remained. Soon after there happened what I have ilways looked on as the most important event in all my The clergyman gave out in the church, that the bishop would come to the town of ---- in about six weeks, and all the young people were to go to the cathedral to be confirmed. I did not very much heed it at the time, and thought only about having a holyday; but when I got home, my father said to me, 'Ambrose, this is a very serious husiness: you are going to renew, in the presence of God, the promises and vows which were made for you at your baptism, and so secure a continu-ance of God's blessing. I wish you to know thoroughly what you are going to do. The clergyman has given notice that he intends to explain all about it to you, every Tuesday and Thursday, at half-past six o'clock in the evening; and I would have you go every day without fail, for he can teach you more about it than I can.' I was going to tell my father, that that was just the time when I had to take home farmer Yolkham's horses, but he prevented me; 'I will speak to your master, and I

have no dobut he will let me look to the horses for you."
"Farmer Yolkham readily consented, and let me off from my work a quarter of an hour earlier, in order that I might clean myself before going to the parsonage. So I went regularly twice a-week, with about twenty other oys; the girls went on Wednesdays and Fridays. of the boys took it very lightly, and thought all they had to do was to say the Catechism by heart; but God gave me the understanding to see that it was a business of great importance, and I was very auxious to learn thoroughly what it was that I was going to take upon my-self. The elergyman went step by step through the Catechism with us, explaining every part of it; shewing us that we were made God's children at baptism, and pledged by our sponsors to walk according to God's laws, ind to believe in him and obey him all the days of our life. Then he shewed us what we were to believe, and what we were to do, as it is summed up in the creed and the commandments, and how we were to seek, by prayer for God's assistance, without which we could do nothing All this he taught us carefully; and to those who wer inattentive, he explained it over and over again. I am sure if any of us did not quite understand it, and perceive the great importance of it, it was not his fault. The day before we went, he had us all before him at the church boys and girls as well, and a good many of the parents came. He told us, that as he had so often questioned us, and was satisfied with our answers, he should not do so again, but would take the opportunity of speaking to us about what we were to do when we went to the cathedral the next day. He then bade us open our prayer-books and he went through the confirmation service, shewing us where we were to answer, and how we were to behave ourselves. And then he told us, that though it was ne cessary that we should perform our parts of the service respectfully and reverently, yet it was on the frame and disposition of mind in which we renewed our solemn en-gagement with God, that the benefit of confirmation ainly depended; and he bade us pray carnestly for God's grace to enable us to do our parts heartily and sincerely. I paid great attention to what he said, for he poke to us as if we were his own children; and I praved that night and the next morning more earnestly than

had ever done before.

"It was a day I shall never forget as long as I live, because I think that I began to make improvement from that time. The sun shone brightly and cheerfully as we walked to the town. There was a cart with benches in it, which held about a dozen girls; and they went in it, half and half at a time, the rest walking with the schoolmistress; the boys went behind with the master. When we got to the great door of the cathedral, the clergyman met as very kindly, and led us in with how, and ranged us all in order. There were three or four hundred besides ourselves, and a beautiful sight it was. Most of the boys and girls behaved very well, though some were too much lanking about them; but when the service began, we all listened very attentively. I remember I was sitting near the hishop; and when he asked us the question, 'Do ye here, in the presence of God and of the congregation, renew the solemn promise and yow which was made in your name at your baptism, ratifying and confirming the same in your own persons, and acknowledging yourselves bound to believe and do all those things which your godfathers and godmothers then undertook for you? answered, 'I do,' so loud that the bishop looked at me, as if he was glad to hear me speak so heartily; and I thought he remembered it again when he came to put his hand on my head. I felt very humbled and grateful to God when the bishop blessed me and prayed for me, saying, 'Defend, O Lord, this thy child with thy heavenly grace, that he may continue thine for ever, and daily increase in thy Holy Spirit more and more until he come to thy kingdom.' I knew that the bishop stood in the of the apostles, and had a divine commission from God to pronounce his blessing upon his servants. Afterwhen he went to his throne to address us, you might have heard a pin drop. He explained to us over again, but in more grave and solemn language than the clergyman, the meaning of what we had been doing, and the nature of the engagements into which we had now entered for ourselves. He told us that we were now pledged, by our own promise, to keep God's commandments, and that we must keep them not in the letter only, but in the spirit. Confirmation, he said, was often a great turning-point in life. If we sincerely prayed to God, and resolved from thenceforth to walk in his ways, our lives would be satisfactory and full of comfort; whether we were rich or poor, servants or masters, it mattered not, while God was with us, and we were in good hope of obtaining glory hereafter. But if we forgot our promises, we should get into lad ways, and grow continually worse and worse, and be miserable in this world, and eternally

"After this, he concluded by telling us that it would be our high privilege to partake of the body and blood of Christ our Lord; and he earnestly advised us to begin on

the first opportunity, and continue it through life. It is more than sixty years since that day; but I never see the grey spires of the cathedral peering over the hill, but I think on the promises and vows which I made in the presence of God and the congregation, and fancy I hear ugain the bishop's text, 'Continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them, and that from a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus' (2 Tim. iii, 14, 15.) That day was indeed blessed by God to my profit. I began to pray both night and morning more regularly and carnestly than I had done, and to think more about what I was doing. went regularly with my father to church, morning and evening; and always attended the Lord's supper. Some of the young fellows about my age laughed at me, and said it was time enough when I was an old man to go twice a-day to church, and attend the sacrament. But I told them, 'I did not know that I ever should be an old man: and that the bishop, as well as the clergyman, had advised us to begin immediately; and I saw no laughing matter in it, for the best people in the parish all did so." used to argue at first; but after a while I found a surer argument, from the experience which I had of the benefits of the holy communion, as well as the other services of the Church. I found that it brought before me a lively remembrance of all that Christ the Lord had done and suffered for us; so that when I was tempted to sin, all these things came into my mind, and saved me from the 1000; and as I was past doing work, I was afraid I must

and make me holy through his Spirit. I came to take great delight in the prayers, and services, and preaching in the church. I knew it was all taken from the word of and seeing that I was very penitent, he spoke to me with great kindness. 'Ambrose,' said he, 'I am glad to see you ashamed of yourself for what you have done. It was a very sinful deed. You have broken three of God's thought, what should we poor people do, if there were no parish-church for us to go to, and no clergyman to teach

us - what lost, miserable, ignorant creatures we should be! "I remember once there came a ranting preacher into the parish, and a good many people went at first to hear him, and said he was a finer preacher than the clergyman, and could preach without a book. But I asked them, Who gave him authority to preach? I know who gave the clergyman his authority; he was ordained by the bishop, who had received power to ordain regularly down from the apostles; but who this ranter was, or who gave him authority. I did not know. So how could I tell that he would teach us any good? Besides, it is a great sin, as St. Paul teaches us, to make divisions in the Church.' So I would not go to hear the Dissenter at all; and I am very glad I did not, for some of those who went became unsettled, and took to bad and irregular ways.

As to worldly affairs, they have gone on much about the same with me as with other persons of my class. I have had many trials, but God's grace has supported me When I was about thirty, I had as much as twenty pounds in the savings-bank, and, being a strong healthy labourer. I thought I might venture to marry.—
Indeed, Mary and I had as good as made up our minds five or six years before, but we thought it best to wait till we could furnish our house, and begin the world decently And great comfort we had together for forty years. Nov and then, to be sure, we were a little pinched; for a young family soon runs away with any savings. One of the greatest helps we labourers ever had, was when the elergyman wrote to Sir John Bigland, the lord of the manor and got the great field next to the village, and let it out in quarters of acres to the labourers. Farmer Close, who took to the farm that Lady-day, was very angry about it, and said that we had got the best bit of pasture on the farm. However, he was reconciled afterwards, when he found what a difference it made in the poor-rates. After this, I always used to have thirty strike of potatoes or so and two flitches of bacon, to begin the winter with. Besides, it was a nice place for the children to go and work in, and learn how to do something for themselves; and I observed that several labourers, who before went to the beer-shop for want of something to do, took to work in their gardens instead. So it was a good thing in many

ways. "I think I was hardest pinched one time, when Mary was put to bed with her seventh child. We were obliged to hire a girl to take care of the children, and it was very difficult to get food enough for them all, for it was a bad potatoe year, and I was out of work. However, when Mary went to be churched, the clergyman saw how pale she looked, and afterwards came to inquire about us; and when he found how badly we were off, he sent us that day a quartern loaf of bread, and went and told the squire, and the squire came and saw us too, and he thought it was time we had relief from the parish. But I told him I never had gone to the parish, and did not like doing so, if I could possibly help it. Not that I was too proud, but thought it my duty to keep off as long as I could. And the squire said I was quite right, and he would find a job for me to do. So he set me to dig a plantation, and gave me twelve shillings a-week; besides which the lady sent a large can of sonp every other day for the children. So I got through that winter very well; and I have always found, through life, that when I have been worst off, God

has raised up a friend to help me. "But poverty is a light affliction, in comparison with some which poor and rich alike are called on to endure. Great as are the comforts and blessings of domestic love, it is also the occasion of heaviest sorrow. The parents of a numerous offspring must expect to mourn for some aken early from them, and to grieve for others who, notwithstanding their greatest care, do not come up to their fond hopes. I had a fine brave boy—all that father could wish—he was the eldest of them all, and an example to the rest of all that was good, and obedient, and loving .-I sent him to the day-school in the parish, and, with some trouble, kept him there when he might have been doing something to earn his bread; but I wished him to have the advantage of more learning than his father, as the times seemed to require it. He was the best boy at the school, and often brought home books given him by the master as rewards, or borrowed from the school-library, which he would read to his mother and me on the winter evenings. Perhaps we set our minds too strongly on him, and were too much lifted up by the promise which he gave. God saw that it was best to part us: best for him, because he was fit for a better place; and best for us, lest our too great fondness might draw our hearts away from God. But we have no right to inquire too curiously into the cause of God's dispensations; it is enough for us to bow to his will. One day, our dear boy, the pride of our hearts, who had gone forth in the morning full of health and life, was borne home a mangled lifeless corpse, having been crushed beneath a cart-wheel. I will not dwell on the sad particulars. We laid him in his grave

of God. But God saw fit to chasten us again, through the suffering of those whom we loved best. We had a daughter, comely and modest; she was the very picture of her mother, when I remember her in the first prime of womanhood. Her, too, we doated on with more than parents fondness. She gladdened our cottage-hearth with her presence, and cheered us with her dutiful service. In an evil hour, she received the addresses of one of the youths of the village. To be sure there was not much to find fault with in him. He was frank and good-natured, and seemed to love her truly: but I never liked his careless jaunty look, and had heard that he was sometimes guilty of wild pranks. So I thought it became me as a father to bid Susannah look more carefully into his character before she agreed to marry him. No good, I told her, could come of joining herself with one who was not a true servant of God, and did not lead a sober honest life However, he was aware of my thoughts, and knew that, much as Susannah loved him, she would never marry without her father's consent. So he came regularly to church, and behaved as if he was an altered man; and told me that, if he had been guilty of irregular conduct, he was heartly sorry for it. All of us were liable to error; and he hoped that I would forgive him, as God, knew, would. I was won over by these fair speeches: and seeing poor Susan's heart set upon it, I gave my con-

sent at last to the marriage.
"For some time after the wedding, all went on well enough; and I began to hope my misgivings had been anfounded. However, many months had not passed, before his conduct began to change towards her; and my daughter, though she never complained, was plainly suffering in her health and spirits. First, he left off going to church, which was a sure sign of evil; then he took to the beer-shop and bad companions, and stayed out at nights, or came home drunk, and abused his poor wife. He was even so unmanly as to beat her, though she was all meckness and patience, and never returned him an angry word. What will not poor women sometimes enare! But God will recompense her in the resurrection of the just. Things went on from bad to worse, until one night he drove her out of the house, and she starved and shivering to her father's cottage. My spirit was greatly moved. I remonstrated with him, threatened to a magistrate, appealed to his sense of duty to God and man, and the promises he had made to me before I gave my consent that he should have my daughter.— He was humbled and ashamed: and afterwards, when he saw that poor Susan was dangerously ill from his bad treatment, he seemed really to feel it. However, he soon went back to his evil ways, until at last he was taken up with a gang of poachers, for being concerned in a fray when one of the squire's keepers was killed, and was sen-tenced to be transported; indeed, I was told he had a treatment, and partly from grief, she pined away gradually, and grew weaker and weaker, until an early labour ended her sufferings, and she and her dead infant were buried in one grave. Of all the afflictions which I have endured in life, to see my poor meck daughter's sufferings was the greatest. Sadly would her mother and I talk over our bereavement: until God's mercy and the dutiful behaviour of our remaining children gradually effaced

the wound from our hearts. And so we lived on together many more years, peaceably and contentedly, until it was time for us to part. It is now about seven years since my dear wife died; but went in such hope and peace, that, deeply as I felt her loss, I thought I had no right to repine. All my world, except one daughter. After a white she married

quite certain that God's word was truth: and full of hope me: it was contrary to law as well as gospel.' So I came that he would save me for the sake of his Son Jesus Christ, to live with them here in the town, and very good they

have been to me. "At last it pleased God to take Sarah's husband, leaving her a widow with three small children. But God gave her health and strength, and she had pretty regular out-door work, and I got a little now and then. So we managed pretty well, till I was taken ill; and then I do not know what would have become of us, if God had not sent Miss Elizabeth and good Mr. Walton to help us. Since then we have been very comfortable and want for nothing. My greatest pleasure is to go to God's house on Sundays and on week-days after work to hear these children read the Bible. They are very good children," said the old man, patting them on the head; "and I often think that, poor as my lot has been through life, yet, with one or

two exceptions. I could scarcely wish them a happier." Mr. Hammond was both pleased and affected by the godly simplicity of the aged Christian, and shook him cordially by the hand, promising to call and see him frequently.
"Old Ambrose will remind us," said he, as they walked

nomewards, "of the words of the Psalmist: 'I have been young, and now am old, yet never saw I the righteous orsaken, nor his seed begging their bread."
"This is the man," said Mr. Walton, "whom your

modern philosophers would call a poor ignorant rustic I never see old Ambrose, whether at his cottage or in his seat at church-I never mark his calm, contented eye, and the holy meckness of his demeanour, without think ing that he will occupy a very high place amongst the saints of heaven. He is—

Long patience hath such calm composure given, That patience now doth seem a thing of which He hath no need.'

There is in his character a humble, yet independent tone of thought—a 'poorness of spirit,'—without a particle of meanness-a calm contented serenity-a deep religious feeling, divested of all the excitement of a heated imagi-nation—which is the privilege of one who has served God from his youth up, and is passing through a quiet life to

peaceful grave."
They paused for a while, and walked on without speaking. each of them deeply impressed with the simple dignity of the character of him with whom they had just conversed. At last Mr. Walton broke the silence, beginning, as usual, to philosophise, and unconsciously drawing his illustrations from the scene around them.

"A country blessed, like England, with an Established Church -of course supposing it to be a branch of the true Church, -is like a field in high tillage, which puts up its rich crops of corn in proportion to the pains bestowed on it. The character of old Ambrose is the genuine growth of the English Church,-at least as it exists in our rural districts, for in our large towns it is unable, with its present means, to cope with the population. But where the Church has fair play and free development, where its principles are truly carried out, and the population is not so dense as to prevent the ordained pastor from coming into contact with every individual within his fold, there is a continual tendency to the production of intellects more or less approaching to that of old Ambrose-loyal, faithful, peaceable and intelligent. I have always considered a national establishment to give scope for the most perfect exhibition of the Church of Christ. The Church-system is entirely of divine origin, having been established during the lifetime of the apostles. It may be allied to the State or not, according to circumstances; being in itself perfect when unestablished, but deficient in means to cope with the entire population. The evils which have, in some cases, resulted from its establishment and connexion with the State, are perfectly accidental. The union between Church and State may exist without the least interference in each other's functions; and then I conceive the Church to be most perfect and efficient. Its due operation rests on its apostolic doctrine and discipline. The bishops have received from the apostles divine authority to superintend and set things in order, and to ordain a continual succession of ministers; the priests receive from them authority to preach and to administer the sacraments and ordinances in local districts or parishes; the deacons are appointed to aid them with their ministry. Thus, Christ being the fountain-head, the apostles and ministers of the Church are like so many rills or channels, by which the stream of divine grace is spread over the land. Wheresoever there is a lack of ministers, especially of any entire order of the ministry, there the land is thirsty and dry. Amongst the Dissenters here in England, and amongst the Presbyterians of Scotland, where they reject the divinely appointed order of bishops, there is an absence of that humble submission to authority, which is so amiable a feature of the Christian character, as developed often in the English Church. There is a leaning to their own judgment, and an impatience of control, a want of reverence and godly fear, at variance with the character of the lowly Church man. If I may so speak, there is piety without holiness; that is to say, though the understanding is imbued with Christian truth, yet there is not that thorough sanctification of the heart which is attained under a sounder system.— Corresponding with this spiritual defect, there is a political

and 'that we may be his people, and he may be our God.' Che Garner.

disaffection to civil government; a democratic, arrogant

temper; an anxiety to maintain rights rather than to perform duties. All this is quite contrary to that holy

humble frame of mind which is the characteristic of genuine members of the Church of Christ. Long may

trains up souls like that of the aged man, with whom it

has been our privilege to converse. Yea, rather may her

children, who know her value, and enjoy her privileges,

use their best endeavours to extend her holy ministrations

to every corner of the land. Then may we hope that God

will continue to bless us, and pour his benefits upon us;

England be blessed with her apostolic Church,

NECESSITY OF PREACHING CHRIST.

The preaching of Christ is the great essential of all teaching. If we address the unconverted heathen, we must preach Christ, because our great object is to lead them to believe in his name, testifying repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." If we address Christians we must preach Christ, because our great object is to lead them to trustful dependence on him, as " the Author and Finisher of our Faith," and to imitate him in their lives, that they may grow up unto his likeness. If we speak of Sacraments, we must preach Christ, for our object is to lead Christians to regard baptism as their being grafted into him, and the Holy Eucharist as feeding upon him-the cating of his flesh, and the drinking his blood. If we speak of Christian graces, we must preach Christ, for what is faith without him for its object who was crucified for us, who died and rose again, and ever lireth to make intercession? and what is hope, if we cannot direct the sinner's eve to him who will "appear a second time without sin unto salvation, when we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is?" and what is love, if it does not centre in him, and expand to all connected with him? And if we speak of Christian holiness, we must preach Christ, for what is holiness but conformity to his image, the imbibing of his mind and Spirit, and the walking in his steps? We may see, then, that the preaching of Christ is the grand essential of the Christian ministry. Other desects will be injurious, but a desect here will be fatal .- Rer. H'. Dulsworth.

CHRIST'S HUMAN AND DIVINE NATURE.

In a grain of wheat there is a more terrestrial and earthy part, which rots and putrifies and corrupts in the ground; and there is a more vigorous and lively part which puts forth itself and springs up again. It was so likewise in Christ. His near escape of being hung. After he left the country, and springs up again. It was so likewise in Christ. His Susan never held up her head again. Partly from ill humanity,—that suffered and decayed and was made subject to death; the seed mouldered under the clods; but his divinity, that was as the vigor and strength and life of the seed; by the virtue of it, he revived and rose again and sprung up pleuteously. St. Paul sets out these parts in Christ. " He was of the seed of David according to the flesh," a mortal man from a mortal seed; but he appeared to be the Son of God by the resurrection from the dead. That which he had from Adam, was "from the earth, carthy;" but in his divinity he was the Lord from heaven, heavenly. He was "crucified through weakness," saith St. Paul. His infirm part, his humanity, that suffered and was crucified; but he lives by the power of children whom God had spared were gone out into the God; his God-head and divinity,-that revived him and brought him from the dead. According to his humanity he temptation. And the more I shaped my life according have gone into the poor-house. But she and her husband to the word of God, the happier I always was. I felt said, 'I should never do that, while they could maintain victorious lion. He was both the Lamb of God and the Son

of God. Both these were necessary; the concurrence of bei was prefigured in the Law. To the purging of a leper but a bird slain and a living bird were to be offered. The slain hid that betokened his passion; but the living bird, that was to be fly, that betokened his resurrection. He was both the put sacrificed and the scape-goat likewise; be bare our sine is in passion, and he bare them away in his resurrection. - Bide Brownique.

MAN MADE FOR THE WORSHIP OF GOD.

We live now in such a busy world, where we find as many things to do, to provide food and raiment, and all things access sary to this mortal state—or, it may be, to serve the code of ambition and lust,—that we can find very little time to works God, and therefore are apt to think that this is the least thing we have to do. But we should consider that this is not the original work and employment of mankind, but the punishment of our sin and spostacy from God. For, let us suppose the mankind had preserved their innocence and continued in perdise, where they had no need of clothes, and fed on the frait of the garden, which grew of itself without ploughing creating. and was fit for food without any arts of cookery; when there was no other bodily employment but to look to the garles, which neither required much labour or took up much time, but was like those innocent diversions we now use to recreate and unbend our minds ;-now, I say, in such a state as this, which was the original state of mankind, how could men spend the time but in the contemplation of God's works, and in the study of Divine wisdom and philosophy, and in adoring the Great Maker of all things? unless we can imagine that God gare man such an active and busy mind to dissolve in sloth, which is so uneasy a state, that paradise itself could be no happing upon these terms; or that God designed him for an athentical philosopher, to admire the works of nature, without adering the wise Creator. Indeed it is not conceivable, that so vast and comprehensive a mind, such active and boundless passions, as God hath endowed mankind withal, should be wholly designed for no higher employment than to qualify a man to be a plough. man or a mechanic, or, to speak the greatest thing at once, to be a prince or a minister of state: such a mind as comes to near infinity as that of man, was certainly designed for nothing less than the knowledge, love, and admiration of an infair Being .- Dean Sherlock.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH A BULWARK AGAINST POPERL

It was a principle among the ancient Romans, a brave and a wise people, to give up and sacrifice their private camities and quarrels to the public good, and the safety of the commo And is it not to every considerate man as clear as the mast noonday, that nothing can maintain and support the Protestant religion amongst us, and found our Church upon a rock, so that when the rain falls, and the winds blow, and the floods beat upon it, it shall stand firm and unshaken; that nothing can be a balwark, of sufficient force to resist all the arts and attempts of Popery, but an Established National Religion, firmly united and compacted in all the parts of it? Is it not plain to every eye, that little sects and separate congregations can never do it? but will be like a foundation of sand to a weighty building, which whatever show it may make, cannot stand long, because it wants union at the foundation, and, for that reason, must necessarily want strength and firmness.—Archbishop Tilloton

Advertisements.

HEBREW AND GERMAN. MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF REIDELBERG,

WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages
Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. MEAD's Music Sale
and at Messrs. Rowselle's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet a
temperate Attention. Toronto, July 10, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO,

AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON. A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the little tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Rarness, Whips, &c. Sec. imported direct from the best flouses in Great Britais, and

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen.

51-17 NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees for the Brock District School will examine CANDIDATES, for the situation of Master of the said Institution, on Wednesday, 4th Aug. No person can be appointed without personally ungargoing the investigation of the Board, however high and satisfactory his testinguistic may be used.

monials may be.

An acquaintance with the Latin and Greek Classics, and other the Council of King's College, is indispensable.

11. C. BARWICK.

20.7

Woodstock, 11th June, 1841. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment

No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and a varying for themselves. For event of the

to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged,

SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street.

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. THIR Subscribers beg to intimate to their Correspondents, and the Trade generally, that they are now in receipt of particular the trade generally. FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS;

and by 1st proximo, they will have a very large and varied size

opened out.

These Goods have been selected with great care, and on the not advantageous terms, in the British Markets; and the Suberness advantageous terms, in the British Markets; and the Suberness are prepared to sell them at very low prices, for Cash, or for parents at short and definite periods.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Ob. Front Street, Toronto, 26th May, 1841.

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, No. 137, King Street, THIRD SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extended and well-selected stock of STATIONERY, &c.

and that early in June he will open the above premises. His said has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices. The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Cassussy CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS. HUGH SCOBIE.

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. DROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

144. King Street, Toronto.

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

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

STEAM BOAT NOTICE. THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave David for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, a principle, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Northing a Colours and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Rochester for Toront ning, calling at Cobourg both ways; co

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Pronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

Printed by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto.