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TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1841.

TNUMBER 28.

Poetry.

THE CHRISTIAN'S RACE. From the British Magazine.

He stood beside a dying bed; The lamp burnt pale and low,
And, dimly seen, an old grey head
Was battling its last foe. It was a father that lay there, That gazer was a son; I whisper'd, "There is help in prayer,"-He said, "God's will be done!

He stood amid a glittering crowd, Within the chancel wide And gracefully the ring bestow'd Upon a blooming bride.
"Rejoice, for love is round thee spread, And life is in its prime." His smile was solemn, as he said, "It is a holy time."

He stood beside a healing spring, Whence drops of mercy fell; And lovely was the new-born thing Bath'd in that holy well. It was his eldest born:—I said,
"Rejoice, my friend, rejoice!"
"I do," he cried, with stooping head, And with a trembling voice.

He stood beside an open grave-The funeral rite was done; He had return'd, to Him who gave, His lov'd, his only son! "Do not despair, my friend," I cried.
As all around were weeping;
He smil'd upon me, and replied. "He is not dead, but sleeping !"

I stood beside a dying bed-'Twas HE HIMSELF lay there; A smile of holy light o'erspread His countenance of prayer. He said—"In sorrow, faith was mine; In joy, a holy fear; Now both are lost in hope divine— Still, Saviour, thou art near!"

Such was his life! In joy and wo His heart was fix'd above; Faith was his only strength below, His only food was love. Teach me, O Lord, his life to live; Teach me his death to die; May I to Thee time's moments give-Thou me eternity.

> THE HOUR OF DEATH. BY MRS. HEMANS.

Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath, Thou hast all seasons for thine own, Oh death!

Eve for glad meetings round the joyous hearth; Night for the dreams of sleep, the voice of prayer; But all for thee, thou mightiest of the earth.

The banquet has its hour,
Its feverish hour of mirth, and song and wine; There comes a day for grief's o'erwhelming power, A time for softer tears; but all are thine.

Youth and the opening rose
May look like things too glorious to decay
And smile at thee; but thou art not of those
That wait the ripened bloom to seize their prey.

We know when moons shall wane, When summer birds from far shall cross the ses, When Autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain; But who shall teach us when to look for thee?

Is it when spring's first gale Comes forth to whisper where the violets lie?
Is it when roses in our path grow pale?

Thou art where billows foam; Thou art where music melts upon the air;
Thou art around us in our peaceful home;
And the world calls us forth,—and thou art there.

Thou art where friend meets friend,

Thou art where foe meets foe, and trumpets rend The skies, and swords beat down the princely crest. Leaves have their time to fall.

And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath; The stars to set; but all, Thou hast all seasons for thy own, Oh Death!

ON THE USE OF SCRIPTURE TERMS. From the British Magazine.

The true Christian requires no lengthened discussion to prove to him the propriety of using Scripture terms; for whatever is found in Scripture, he believes to be impressed with the characters of truth, and to possess an authority too high for man to question. By those, then, who acknowledge the Bible to be the word of God, the scriptural use of scriptural terms must not only be conceded to all, but must also be required of all who, like themselves, profess to derive their principles from the clothes herself in borrowed robes, and assumes the name sacred volume of inspiration. Nor is it to be imagined and titles of Truth; her pretensions are ever extravathat, in the present day at least, the truth of this assertion will be attempted to be impugned. There is in Holy Writ such appropriateness of expression, such Arrogance, and self-sufficiency, and intensity of lanpurity of language, united with such deep knowledge of guage are the aids by which she asserts her sway, and that from its pages even those who are unwilling to recognise its sacred origin have nevertheless not scrupled to supply themselves with sentiments and arguments to maintain their own moral systems. For the temper of ceive to be learned; and as truth must be certain, and this celestial armour is superior to all that is of merely wisdom distinct, they conclude that confidence is the human fabrication. And no wonder, therefore, if occasionally it should have been desecrated to unholy purposes, and have been used to defend principles in which men of ardent temperament, and who are also deep the subtilties of human philosophy are attempted to be thinkers, it may be so. By such men, the subject of closest attention of the mind. It is this unscriptural

But it is not such unhallowed use of Scripture language that is now to be considered. By designing ene- be an energy of language correspondent to the vigour of cred, and unsearchable, and if the hope of a future imthey never been misapplied by injudicious friends? Is they bring forth in rich profusion, and string together and reflections of the soul to entertain with becoming wilful perversion the only mode in which holy words the jewels of eternal faith, reflecting and increasing each devotion, surely there can be no license given to use the may be misquoted? Assuredly it requires but little ac- the radiance of the other. But such union of powers is sacred phrases employed for their illustration with an quaintance with the nature of human knowledge to de- rare, and vehemence of expression is, therefore, so far cide this question. There is in all men a strong disin- from being generally the proof of depth of penetration bespeak neither soundness of understanding nor reveclination to patient thought, an eagerness to seize upon and accuracy of knowledge, that it is most frequently rence of feeling. A wise man will indeed speak wisdom. the earliest-presented idea, and to cherish it with a fond- used to conceal the very contrary, as men oftentimes as- and a righteous man will speak righteousness, but it is ness of attachment due only to well-considered and de- sume a bold countenance to hide the weakness of a des- not the utterance of either wisdom or righteousness that liberately formed opinions. From this cause arises all perate cause. that indistinctness of comprehension which prevails so And, if we examine somewhat more accurately the possible "with the talents of an angel to be a fool," and universally, that it may almost be said with safety that use of the half-understood phraseology of wisdom, we it is equally possible with the tongue of a scraph and the there are scarcely any two ideas of which any two individuals entertain precisely the same notion or estimate. vient to the purposes of error, and still more often rob- Display of truth proves not its cordial reception, nor en-Nor is this dissimilarity of conception to be accounted bed of the better part of their intrinsic excellence, and comiums of virtue a guiltless breast; for assertion and

thus treated, if the deep and mysterious truths which more valuable inferences to be deduced from it. And intended to convey, either altogether unperceived, or at a second set of inferences is drawn, oftentimes establishnot have scriptural meaning attached to it.

terms and sentences aptly illustrating the same truth, and by their relative collocation confirming and explaining each other, without having acquired some considerable knowledge of the truth they inculcate. And again, no one will reverently and discreetly use the language of Holy Writ who does not implicitly and from his heart ture terms can thus obscure the brilliant splendour of believe the awful mysteries which it unfolds. A lucid eternal truth, and, casting a veil over their brightness, arrangement and appropriate comparison of inspired sentences is ample testimony of clearness of conception, and a thoughtful and reverent use of them as amply indicates a mind deeply imbued with a sense of their awful authority and divine sanction. But such testimony is not to be gathered from a familiar and indiscriminate use of sacred words. There is a distinction between unhallowed peculiarity to sewe the ends of party, and the knowledge of wisdom, and an acquaintance with the to gratify the base and maligrant passions of an invetewords of wisdom,—between the thing signified and the rate bigotry? Fatal to true rdigion as the first, in degree symbol that communicates to the eye or ear that sensible impression whose intellectual discernment and thorough comprehension is knowledge. Words may be easily pronounced, but ideas are not of such easy acquisition. Nay, farther, an idea may, with 10 great difficulty, be presented to the mind, even vivilly and brightly portrayed before it, in all the blaze of sudden and unclouded brilliancy; but such a display, however dazzling, is but little instructive, and is often illusory, because too transient of duration to permit its excellency to be examined. It is like a meteor-flash, seen and sone at once. It may leave behind a memorial indistinct and incomplete in its loveliness,—it may even have so far impressed its that while it bids the lips to pronounce the solemn words image on the mind, that whenever again presented before of life and charity and holiess, instructs the mind to it, it shall excite similar feelings and sensations, and thus read them as the well-known symbols of interested suproduce an opinion that it is thoroughly understood be- perstition, of hatred and biterness and hypocritical agcause capable of recognition. But as the mind has not grandizement. cially true in reference to religious ideas. For many derstood by inference, or are subjects of faith. To acmore attentive consideration than is requisite for other ideas; and if these latter be difficult of comprehension, subjects of familiar expression, these are repeated with an indefiniteness of meaning, an inconclusiveness of argument, and often with a perversion of truth, such as tained even to an imperfect conception of their true sig-

It is an unhappy characteristic of the human mind, that it is ever willing to receive sound for sense, positiveness for accuracy, and obstinate attachment to received opinion for genuine love of truth. The appearance of wisdom and the semblance of virtue are, to an inexperienced eye, as fair as the truth itself, and they claim not that unwearied dedication of person and intellect which the Author of truth requires ere he will bestow the boon of knowledge or salvation. And this error spreads far attributes while yet he is paying them an outward hoand wide, and becomes bold and presumptuous; she gant; and if her claims be questioned, she disclaims to wear her honour meekly, and is loud and stubborn. uman nature, and such irresistible power to convince, the arguments by which she deludes the ignorant, and persuades them to enlist under her banner. For all who will not take the trouble to learn for themselves, are very willing to adopt the opinions of those whom they conproof of truth, and that what is forcible in expression must surely be correct in perception. No doubt, with therefore profane, utterance of that which should never broad extent of its comprehensiveness; and as intensity of feeling is united to great intellectual power, there will

examination. If opinions be hastily received, they must scure, though they cannot wholly change, the meaning vindication of right a title to possession. The character since than the Council of Trent the pope endeavoured, with all derive their complexion from the ill-assorted perceptions of scripture. Inference is a process in which the mind | must support the pretensions, or they are vain. So that | his interest, to have episcopacy, except only that of the Bishop of the moment; they must be blended with those fo- especially delights,—it begets a consciousness of intel- they who with a slower hand to obey have a readier of Rome, to be declared not to be jure divino: by which no other reign ideas which are too intricately mingled up with lectual strength, which can never be contemplated with- tongue to talk, or with an inferior or even equal show of bishops could claim any other power but what they had from him. them to be readily separated, and which the mind, there- out complacency; and though of all modes of argument service can assert their claim to superior knowledge and But that council was not so quite degenerated as to suffer this fore, prefers to retain, rather than undergo the toil of un- it is most liable to lead to unwarranted conclusions, yet, nobler principle, must either be miserably deficient in to pass. tangling them. And when once an idea has been pre- by affording for each link in the chain of argument an accuracy of comprehension, or, if not the victims of sented to the mind, and the hastily formed opinion been apparently consecutive and plausible reason, whose fal- thoughtlessness and self-delusion, must be betraying a part used those same arguments against the divine right of episreceived, it is the nature of man to treasure it up in the lacy is not easy of detection, it obtains an influence over fearful degree of inconsistency, if not doing even worse memory, to be thenceforth recognised, not reconsidered; the mind so powerful that its conclusions are received | -acting the wickedest and deadliest of all human deit is no longer a theme of inquiry, but is cherished as an with implicit credence, and asserted with all the autho- ceits, the base profession of an unfelt and hypocritical acknowledged truth; no longer a subject of reflection to rity of undeniable conviction. Hence it not unfrequently homage. undergo judgment, but an established notion to be used happens that the primary meaning of a sentence is foras occasion may require. If, then, Scripture terms are gotten in the exclusive attention paid to the apparently they state are received with hasty and rudely-acquiescent thus the secondary meaning (or rather the assumed exdecision, what other result can be expected than that the istence of such a meaning) becomes the principal object. terms should be misunderstood, and the ideas they were and is soon exalted into the real signification, from which any rate but vaguely comprehended? And if there be ing principles at variance with the original sentiment. indistinctness of conception in the mind, how can there It would be easy to adduce examples, -such, for inbe perspicuity of expression in unfolding to another what stance, as the notions usually entertained of the words is not accurately known to the individual himself? It Repentance and Grace, each of which has been roughly cannot be. There may not, indeed, be wilful misrepre- handled and rudely tortured by the hands of unskilful sentation, but it will be impossible to avoid incorrectness friends or designing enemies, until the one has dwindled of doctrine. The language may be scriptural, but if it down into a mere paroxysm of passionate feeling, and have not been maturely considered, and its meaning in- the other has been mysticised into a vague and incomvestigated in long and often even painful research, it will prehensible emotion-an undefined impression of an undefinable influence, not cognizable in the time of sober Of what, then, is the use of Scripture language a meditation, but perceptible only in the hour of transcenproof? If used with reverence and propriety, it is undenthusiastic excitement. Were the real signidoubtedly proof of scriptural knowledge and scriptural fications of these and similar words to be sought out faith. For no man can connect together a number of with diligent and accurate research, how few of the prevailing errors of the day would be long maintained with that obstinate perversity of argument which the subtilty of a biassed, though perhaps not wilfully deceitful, mind

can powerfully display. But if the thoughtless and unscrutinized use of Scripsubstitute for them the flickering and illusive glare of mere earthly conceits; if plausible argument derived from misconception can thus darken counsel and conceal true wisdom, what shall be said of that still more culpable use of holy words which neglects every purpose for which they were revealed, and brings them forward with at least, must be, it still may perhaps incur only the charge of misapprehension, a at most of thoughtless perversion; but this last is acrime of a deeper dye,—it is a desecration and profanciess, that converts at once the pure words of life into a theme of contention, and arrogant debate and blasphemous presumption; that takes the hallowed fire from off the altar of God, not to enkindle holy affections, bu to light up the flames of irreligious discord; that usirps the form of truth, not that it may take the heaven't pattern to copy its bright character and impress the lineaments on the inward man, but to conceal more effectualy the deformity of error,

detained the fleeting visitor sufficiently long to learn its Yet fearful as is such perersion of the words of inform and features, and to take a copy as it were of its spiration, it cannot be concaled that in these latter symmetry of outline and its peculiar lineaments; it is, times it has become especially prevalent. Religious in fact, a guest whose character is ever taken for granted, phraseology, not to use a hasher term, is now the grand ever unexamined, and never known. This, which in the distinctive characteristic of Christian attainment. To case of most men is true concerning all ideas, is espe- talk of grace and faith, to lay down the fundamental doctrines of the gospel, to speak of the operations of the of the truths of Scripture relate to things which are not | Spirit, and of the in-dwelling love of God, and to claim perceptible by immediate sensation, but are either un- a perfect insight into all the nysteries of the scheme of redemption, interweaving amongst them the secret things quire accurate notions of such truths then, must require that belong to the Lord God Almighty, and largely dilating upon those hard and litte understood terms, reprobation, election, predestination, and the final persevemuch more must the former be. And yet these are the rance of the saints; these are the topics that form the themes of discussion of man too truly called professors of religion, the standard doctrines by whose wordy reception and declamatory defence they try the bands of must strike with amazement and horror all who have at- the faithful and assign them at once a place amongst the members of Christ's spiritual church, or at once reject them with a scorn and a cool assurance of contempt, too cool, indeed, to issue from a bosom warmed with one spark of Christian charity, too confident to spring from a mind that has dared to look into its own deficiencies, and to read there the lessons of humility and moderation which true wisdom and self-knowledge ever inculcate.

It is a fearful reflection that man possesses the power to apply even the words of wisdom and truth so as, in reference to himself, to rob them of all their excellent mage, whose showy deference may serve to elicit applause and increase reputation, though it be but the semblance of respect worn to conceal the inward indifference of the heart. And what else must be concluded of those, from whose lips the sacred words of revelation are flowing in uninterrupted course, at the very time when there is neither deadness to the world, nor integrity of principle, no, nor even common consistency of moral conduct to correspond with the sacred sanctity of their words and sentences. It is not that the use of scripture language and religious terms can be objected to, for their scriptural use is at once edifying to man and acceptable before God; but it is the thoughtless use of sacred words, the unmeaning repetition, the idle, and be pronounced without the deepest reverence and the disguised behind the assumed appearances of innocence their frequent meditation is at length seen in all the use, or rather abuse, of holy terms, against which it becomes every consistent Christian solemnly to protest. tribe. If the scheme of redemption be a mystery, solemn, samies, Scripture terms may have been abused; but have conception. From the sacred mines of inspiration will mortality be a subject too mighty for the noblest efforts irrelevancy of quotation and a familiarity of style that constitutes the wise or the righteous man. For it is shall find that the words of truth are often made subser- glittering radiance of an angel of light to be a fiend.

THE CAUSE OF EPISCOPACY BRIEFLY STATED. BY THE REVEREND CHARLES LESLEY, M. A. (Continued from No. 24.)

SECT. III. Objection from the times of popery in this kingdom, as if that did unchurch, and consequently break the succession of our bishops .- I must now account for an objection, which with some seems a nighty one, even enough to overthrow all that I have said concerning the succession of our bishops, and that is the | Church of Rome, and travel into England, in the reign of King long midnight of popery which has in old time darkened these

Well; the succession of which I have been speaking was no part of that damness, and we have, by God's blessing, recovered ourselves in a great measure from that darkness: but that darkness was such as, with some, to destroy the episcopal succession; because, as they say, such great errors, especially that of idolatry, does quite unchurch a people, and consequently must break their

?. This, by the way, is a popish argument, though they that now make it are not aware of it; for the Church of Rome argues hus, that idolatry does unchurch; and therefore, if she was idolatrous for so long a time as we charge upon her, it will follow, that for so many ages there was no visible Church, at least in these western parts of the world: and Arianism (which is idolatry) having broke in several times upon the Church, if idolatry did quite unchurch and break the succession, there would not be a Christian Church hardly left in the world; the consequence of which would be as fatal to the Church of Rome as to us; therefore let her look to that position, which she has advanced against us, that idolatry does unchurch.

2. But that it does not unchurch, I have this to offer against those papists, quakers, and others, who make the objection.

(1.) If it does quite unchurch, then could no Christian be an idolater, because by that he would ipso facto cease to be a member of the Christian Church; but the Scripture does suppose that a Christian may be an idolater, therefore idolatry does not unchurch. covetousness is called idolatry only by allusion, but that it is not | I must not digress into various subjects. formal idolatry; I know no ground for that distinction: the Scripture calls it "idolatry," and makes no distinction.

But in the first text quoted, 1 Cor. v. 11, both "covetousness' formal, or what other sort of idolatry you please to fancy.

Church in the gospel; but so does fornication, covetousness, and land. fore quite unchurch, nor throw us out of the covenant; for if it is vacated, another not; whence perpetual contention must arise. did, then would not repentance heal it, because repentance is a A man may forfeit his commission—that is, do those things

being to an iota fulfilled in the other. Matt. v. 18.

said This is thy God yet thou in thy manifold mercies for- gave their vineyard unto others. sockest them not Thou gavest thy good Spirit to instruct

phets to reprove the great wickedness and idolatry as well of their their landlord, till they shall supersede such a steward. priests as people, yet none of these holy prophets did separate | If a captain wrong and cheat his soldiers, yet are they obliged idolatrous worship, but in all other parts they joined with them, commission, or those to whom he has committed such an authoand set up no opposite priesthood to them. So little did the rity, shall cashier him. prophets think that their idolatry had either unchurched them or And thus it is in the sacerdotal commission: abuses in it do broke the succession of the priests; or that it was lawful for any, not take it away, till God, or those to whom he has committed how holy soever, to usurp upon their priesthood, and supply the such an authority, shall suspend, deprive, or degrade (as the fact deficiencies of it to the people. And apply to this what I have requires) such a bishop or a priest. before shewn in the words of St. Clement, "whose name is written And there is this higher consideration in the sacerdotal comin the book of life," that the evangelical priesthood is as surely mission than in those of civil societies, viz. that it is immediately fixed in the bishops of the Church, and its succession continued from God: as none therefore "can take this honour to himself in those ordained by them, as the Levitical priesthood was con- but he that is called of God, as was Aaron;"-so can none take firmed by the budding of Aaron's rod, and to be continued in that it away but he that is as expressly and outwardly called there-

the heinousness of their schism; and let them not think their priests. Upon this foundation I argue: crime to be nothing, because they have been taught with their nurses' milk to have the utmost abhorrence to the very name of in Scripture of obedience to government, do require our submisa bishop, though they could not tell why; let them rather consider sion to the government in being, where there is no competition seriously the misfortune of their education, which should make concerning the titles, or any that claims a better right than the them strangers to all the rest of the Christian world but them- possessor; -so where a Church once established by God, though selves in a corner, and to all the former ages of Christianity.

So have they presbyters too that is, parish priests; they have popish, if this be a good argument.

that episcopacy has none so great an enemy as the papacy, which of their priests, and before Christ came, and all his time, the would engross the whole episcopal power into the single see of Romans, as conquerors, disposed of the priesthood as they pleased, Rome, by making all other bishops absolutely dependent upon and made it annual and arbitrary, which God had appointed herefor (in most instances) except by the neglect of careful blended with sentiments of a different tenor, which ob- praise are neither belief nor practice, nor is the loudest that which only they call "the apostolical chair." And no longer ditary and unmoveable.

And the Jesuits and others who disputed there on the pope's copacy, which from them, and the popish canonists and schoolmen, have been licked up by the Presbyterians and others of our dissenters: they are the same arguments which are used by pope and presbyter against episcopacy.

When the pope could not carry his cause against episcopacy in the Council of Trent, he took another method, and that was to set up a vast number of presbyterian priests-that is, the regulars, whom he exempted from the jurisdiction of their respective bishops, and framed them into a method and discipline of their own, accountable only to superiors of his and their own contriving. which is exactly the presbyterian model.

These usurpations upon the episcopal authority made the famous Archbishop of Spalatro quit his great preferments in the James I., to seek for a more primitive and independent episcopacy. Himself, in his Consilium Profectionis, gives these same reasons for it; and that this shameful depression and prostitution of episcopacy in the Church of Rome was the cause of his leaving her.

He observed truly, that the further we search upward in antiquity, there is still more to be found of the episcopal, and less of

St. Ignatius is full in every line almost of the high authority of the bishop, next and immediately under Christ, as all the other writers in those primitive times: but there is a profound silence in them all of that supremacy in the Bishop of Rome, which is now claimed over all the other bishops of the Catholic Church; which could not be, if it had been then known in the world. This had been a short and effectual method, whereby St. Paul or St. Clement might have quieted the great schism of the Corinthians, against which they both wrote in their epistles to them, to bid them refer their differences to the infallible judge of controversy, the supreme pastor at Rome. But not a word like this; especially considering that St. Peter was one for whom some of these Corinthians strove (1 Cor. i. 12.) against those who pre-

The usurped supremacy of the later bishops of Rome over their fellow-bishops has been as fatal to episcopacy as the rebellion of our yet later presbyters against their respective bishops.

And, indeed, whoever would write the true history of presbyterianism, must begin at Rome, and not at Geneva.

So very groundless, as well as malicious, is that popular clamour The minor is proved, 1 Cor. v. 11, "If any man that is called a of episcopacy having any relation to popery. They are so utterly brother" (that is, a Christian) "be a fornicator, or covetous, or irreconcilable, that it is impossible they can stand together; for an idolater"-nay, Eph. v. 5, a covetous man is called "an idol- that moment that episcopacy were restored to its primitive indeater;" and Col. iii. 5, "covetousness is idolatry." So that, by pendency, the papacy—that is, that supremacy which does now this argument, covetousness does unchurch. If it be said that distinguish it-must ipso facto cease. But enough of this; for

I have shewn, in answer to the objection of the ages of popery in this kingdom, that all those errors, even idolatry itself, does not unchurch, nor break succession. And, secondly, I have and "idolatry" are named; so that you have both material and exemplified this from the parallel of the Jewish Church under the law. Then, applying this to our case, I have vindicated episco-I grant that in one sense idolatry does unchurch—that is, while pacy from the imputation of popery. I will now go on to re continue in it, it renders us obnoxious to the wrath of God, further reasons why the succession of our present bishops is not and forfeits our title to the promises which are made to the hurt by that deluge of popery which once covered the face of this

every other sin, till we repent and return from it. But none of 4. The end of all government, as well in the Church as state, these sins do so unchurch us as to exclude our returning to the is to preserve peace, unity, and order; and this cannot be done if sion into the Church,—neither does idolatry. Do I then put their commission, without its being recalled by those who gave idolatry upon a level with other common sins? No; far from it. such commission to them. For then, first, every man must be Every scab is not a leprosy : yet a leper is a man, and may recover | judge when such a commission is vacated; and then no man is his health. Idolatry is a fearful leprosy; but it does not there- bound to obey longer than he pleases; secondly, one may say it

great part of the covenant: and therefore since none deny repent- which give just cause to his superiors to take it from him; but ance to an idolater, it follows that he is not yet quite out of the it is not actually vacated, till it be actually recalled by those who covenant. Some of the ancients have denied repentance to apos- have lawful power to take it from him; otherwise there could tacy, yet granted it to idolatry; which shews that they did not be no peace nor certainty in the world, either in public or in ook upon idolatry to be an absolute apostacy; for every sin is an private affairs; no family could subsist, no man enjoy an estate, no society whatever could keep together. And the Church, being (2.) Let us in this disquisition follow the example before men- an outward society, must consequently subsist by those laws tioned of the apostles and most primitive fathers, to measure the which are indispensable to every society. And though idolatry Christian Church with its exact type, the Church under the law: does justly forfeit the commission of any Church in this sense, which are not two Churches, but two states of the same Church; that God's promises to her being conditional, he may justly take for it is the same Christian Church from the first promise of her commission from her, and remove her candlestick: I say, Christ, Gen. iii. 15, to the end of the world; and therefore it is though her commission be that forfeitable, yet it still continues, said, Heb. iv. 2, that the Coopel was presched note them, as well as unto us. And these two states of the Church before and after it, or take it away: for no commission is void, till it be so Christ, do answer like a pair of indentures to one another, the one declared. Thus, shough the Jews did often fall into idolatry, yet, (as before has been said) God did bear long with them, and Now we find frequent lapses to idolatry in the Church of the did not unchurch them, though they had justly forfeited. And Jews; yet did not this unchurch them, no, nor deprive them of a these wicked husbandmen, who slew those whom the Lord sent competent measure of God's Holy Spirit, as it is written, Neh. for the fruits of his vineyard, yet continued still to be the husix. 18, 20, "Yea, when they had made them a molten calf, and bandmen of the vineyard, till their lord did dispossess them, and

And natural reason does enforce this: if a steward abuse his trust, and oppresses the tenants, yet are they still obliged to pay And let it be here observed, that though God sent many pro- their rent to him, and his discharges are sufficient to them against

ommunion from the wicked priests; they would not join in their to remain under his command till the king, who gave him his

unto, as Aaron was to be a priest. For this would be to usurp 3. And here let our Korahites, of several sizes, take a view of upon God's immediate prerogative, which is to constitute his own

5. As the necessity of government, and the general commands suffering many interruptions, does continue, her governors ought They have been told that episcopacy is popery, because the to be acknowledged, where there is no better claim set up against

This was the reason why our Saviour and his apostles did withthe creed likewise, and the holy Scriptures; and all these must be out scruple acknowledge the high-priest and sanhedrim of the Jews in their time, though from the days of the Maccabees there But are they willing to be undeceived? then they must know had been great interruptions and breaches in the due succession but all submitted to him.

And our Saviour did confirm his authority, and of the sanhedrin, or inferior priests with him (Matt. xxiii 2.), "saying, The Scribes and Pharisees sit in Moses' seat: all therefore whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do." And St. Paul owned the authority of the high-priest, Acts xxiii. 5.

Many objections might have been raised against the deduction of their succession from Moses; but there being none who claimed any better right than they had, therefore their right was unco troverted, and by our Saviour's authority was confirmed.

Now suppose some interruptions had been in the succession corruptions in the doctrine and worship of our English bishops in former ages, yet (as in the case of the Scribes and Pharisees) that could have no effect to invalidate their commission and authority at the present.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1841.

The remarks which we lately offered relative to the daily walk and conversation of the real and conscientious Churchman, will not have failed of their object, if -as we rejoice to know, in some few instances at least, they have done-they have led any of our brethren in the faith to look with a more vigilant and scrutinizing eye to the evidences of their Christian profession; to search narrowly and see whether, in their intercourse with their fellow-creatures or in the devotion of their time and talents to the service of God, they manifest a derived from hearing the experience of a fillow-pilgrim, and have well nigh fainted because they yearned in vain.

Ah! truly we are far too much in bondage in this respect; cious Gospel which they affirm that they believe.

We need scarcely remind our readers, -young and old, the ignorant and the well-informed, -of the great foundation upon which the Christian superstructure must be built; that if erected upon any other basis than faith in a crucified Redeemer, it will partake of the character and must experience the fate of the "hay and the stubble," in the day of fiery trial. "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ": faith in him must be the root of all Christian virtues; and separated from faith in him, as one of our Articles expresses it, "we doubt not but they have the nature of sin." But while we appeal thus strongly to the efficacy of this, as Archbishop Ussher terms it, the "mother grace of Christianity." we must warn its professors against the possibility of self-delusion on this vital point; we must remind them of the more than chances of mistake, through the universal weakness of the human heart; we must challenge them for the practical and visible tests of its being a principle grafted and engrained in the inner man. The faith they profess may prove to be some mere theoretical thing, -- something which floats upon the mind, but makes no deeper ingress,-some speculative act of the understanding, which works no moral renovation, and evinces no evidence of its truth and influence by a change of the spirit and the man. We must not be content with a mere wordy volubility on this essential tenet; but we must turn from this specious, hollow exhibition of its influence to the evidences of its power upon the heart and life; we must look off from profession, however confidently and eloquently expressed, to the proofs of godliness in a devotion to sacred duties, in meekness of temper, in humility of soul, in the study of God's book, in the fervent exercise of prayer and praise, in real self-denial, in brotherly kindness and benevolent offices to man. We must see, in short, in the Christian professor the "image and superscription" of his heavenly Master, -something in his ordinary demeanour, both in public and in private, which stamps him the follower of Him who was "holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners."

The true Churchman is not, we grieve to say it, a common character; in other words, the portrait of that noble character is seldom realized. There are many feeble and imperfect likenesses, -here and there a lineament of the great original; but its full development it is not often our lot to witness. Sometimes we have the fire and earnestness which is a distinguishing feature of his character; but it is unaccompanied by the sober and consistent steadiness which marks submission to Apostolic order: it is but a counterfeit flame hastily raised from compustibles soon consumed, -of transient brightness and momentary warmth,-and soon leaving, as Bishop Jeremy Taylor expresses it, but "spectral ashes" to contemplate. Again, we have the characteristic of order, a becoming devotion to ritual and canon, a required adherence to the constitutional charter of the Church; but without the infusion of appropriate warmth, an apparent leaning upon the strength of privileges, the evidence of this delusion,—that a sound and orthodox persuasion of the truth needs not the adjunct of Christian practice in all its fulness and devotedness. Fain would we see a coalescing of these separated principles, each foobla when apart but powerful in union; and earnestly shall we contend, according to the strength which God may roucheafe to us, to bring into conjunction these elements of spiritual power. Earnestly shall we labour to bring about a realization of the true Churchman's portrait, -a religious clinging to that principle of union in doctrine and discipline, and government and order, which the whole history of the Church, even from the Apostolic days, reveals,-and a manifestation, by outward and undecaying evidences, that there is that within from whence is radiated the light and warmth of the Christian life.

We have spoken already of some duties, relative to the Churchman's practice, which are indispensable, and we have said that the Church herself furnishes the best and safest guidance for their performance,—that she leaves, in short, none of her children to grope their way undirected and untaught in the pursuit of godliness and in the exercise of piety. And never did any discipline less than hers favour an ascetic temper, which shrinks from intercourse with the world and keeps its fountain of duty pent closely up, nor allows its current to flow broadly forth to bless mankind. No such feeling of selfishness can actuate the real Churchman. He loves to share his spiritual enjoyments with the company of the faithful; and intercourse with them is to him a delight, a refreshing, and a strength. He loves to speak to all the "chosen in Christ" of the things which he esteems a priceless treasure, -as the "one thing needful' of his efforts and his hopes. But even here he will manifest his true humility. It will be no ostentatious display of his inward feelings, -no drama got studiously up for representation to the world's gaze, -no trick of spiritual exhibition for effect upon wondering minds around. No: the genuine member of the Church of Christ dares not thus to tempt the Lord his God; he dares not, in His solemn presence, act this part of hypocritic show: what he does not feel, he does not venture to express, while at the same time he silently asks of God the pri-

have no other. No high-priest claimed against him in possession, when they meet together, should employ a portion of world, is not without its comforts to every well-ordered their time in speaking of the things which belong to mind. It is true the din of war has been sounding loud mind. their eternal peace, is dutiful and becoming,—that they and fiercely along the coasts of that interesting land in should speak of their doubts and difficulties, and ask the sympathy and counsel of elder and more confirmed brethren, is not to be reproved; but reprove we must, though it be in all Christian gentleness, as dangerous to their spiritual humility and to the sincerity of their Christian profession, any practice which goes to make an exhibition of the heights and depths, the lights and shadows of their Christian course; which causes many a feeble disciple, shamed by the poverty of his experience, to shrink away into silence and despair; while, for sustaining a presumed eminence in spiritual acquirements, it prompts many a bolder disciple to make profession of what he never feels! In many cases, though on the whole, perhaps, pursued with the best intentions, we can fancy it, in its effects, only a modification of the abuse of auricular confession maintained in the Romish Church; not, to be sure, so baneful in principle or so fearful in its Christian confidence on the one hand, and of Christian such a person holding a distinguished place in her humility and sincerity on the other.—But we shall no counsels. longer withhold from our readers the beautiful article upon this subject in the Christian Lady': Magazine; which, though designed more especially for female readers, will apply in its benefits to all:-

"I dare say there are few of my sisters in Christ who have not bitterly mourned over their incapacity to tell what the Lord has done for their soul, and surely few there are who have not fondly sought to quaff the drip of comfort we are silent when we should be 'telling of the salvation of the Lord from day to day,' our lips are closed when from them should issue precious things out of a pure heart; and even in an advanced stage of the Christian walk, too many resemble 'the fool' who 'cannot open his mouth in the gate.' This acknowledged and lamented vacuum is, may be, remored in some degree by the system referred to above, but let us beware that in shunning one evil we do not approach a worse, as 'if a man did flee from a lion, and a bear met him; or went into the house and leaned his hand on the wall, and or went into the nouse and leaned his hand on the wall, and a serpent bit him,'—it has always appeared to me that with hearts so 'desperately deceifful' as ours, it is a point of no small peril to endeavour to describe a country so diversified, so indescribable as the mind—its hills and valleys—its storms and sunshine, or the sweeping avalanches which every now and then change its whole senect.

pression of his real state, and has hot at times sind it with the self-imposed task as an impossibility? Oh, then, who would undertake to draw this shifting scene periodically, in honest integrity, before the searching eyes of others! Would it be desirable? Would it be practicable?

"But to take another view of it. Is there not a fear of

the sweet delicate scent of grace being lost, or at least, weak-ened, by exposure to the air of scrutiny—perchance of ad-miration? I should much dread this systematic unfolding of miration? I should much dread this systematic unfolding of a plant, hardy indeed when under the eye of the skilful gardener, and fostered by his watchful care, but delicate as the soft misty bloom on the plum—a touch from a blighting influence spoils it! I should fear the thread, by being drawn out, would become attenuated and weakly; fair to the sight, but of small use for practical purposes. Also let us never forget our calling, our character, as Christians, not to weave fanciful visions, not to revel in waking drawns, but to be fanciful visions, not to revel in waking dreams, but to be warriors always in the fight: in the battle-field there is, there must be, no waste of words. Methinks we might well take for our motto the striking admonition, 'Therefore let

take for our motto the striking admonition, 'Therefore let thy words be few!'
"It is a swee; thing to dwell with those who are 'living epistles of Christ,' such as can be 'read of all men' without mistake—who stand firm, a living commentary on the word of God, not needing either much profession or expression, to give them a place. I like to associate with such: they say LITTLE, but I take much—how much—for granted; and feel that I know what is going on within far better than they could tell me. A delightful word drops from them now and then, which gives me a clue whereby I trace all the rest and I feel communion with and knowledge of them, which I in vain seek in the chattering communicative professor.
"But let us turn from what we see around us, to what we read in the 'law and the testimony.' Let us follow the poor penitent stealing into the rich man's house, creeping to her Redeemer's feet, her tears silently flowing, heedless of the surrounding guests. Not one word she breathes, not one sigh she utters. Is it a cause of reproof? Is it a blameable reserve? Hearken to her blessed Master's testimony; and the word sisters in Jesus govern this testimony; and from his position in society and the eloquent and earnest from his position in society and the eloquent and earnest oh, my beloved sisters in Jesus, covet this testimony beyond all on earth or in heaven beside, for it will make you 'one all on earth or in neaver beside, for it will make you 'one with him for ever. 'SHE LOVETH MUCH!' Again, let us attentively regard the character and conduct of her who 'pondered all these things in her heart.' How little of the deep workings of her own 'pierced' yet gladdened soul how little even of the singularly glorious revelations vouch safed her, did she disclose to others! Nor let us forget the other Mary, who 'sat at Jesus' feet, and heard his word.' What is it in them, that as we trace their characters, gives us such a perception of their loveliness? Is not their beauty, in their feminine delicacy, their shrinking timidity, still strong in faith, firm in trust, but seeking the shade? Can we, I ask, fancy any of these, a bright and favourite trio, taking a prominent place, or a place at all, in a meeting for telling aloud their experience? The sum of the matter seems to be just this-That line of conduct must be most desirable, most scriptural, which teaches us to speak of ourselves little but to look at Jesus much, 'made unto us wisdom, and right-eousness, and sanctification, and redemption.' Let us, poor and destitute, lay hold of his meekness, his purity, his humi-lity, his rich love, as displayed in his life on earth, and with trlumph embrace his finished right-cousness brought near for us, as our title to eternal life; joining in the magnificent chorus, 'I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my soul shall be joyful in my God; for he hath clothed me with the garents of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornanents, and as a bride adorneth herself with her jewels.

"I should be glad if an abler pen than mine were led to write on this subject, so as to be of service or help to those who are, like myself, earnestly inquiring after every legiti-mate means likely to foster and cherish the 'good seed' of divine grace in the soul, whilst equally dreading whatsoever would tend to the exaltation of self, or the promotion of that would tend to the exaltation of self, of the promotion of that awful 'giant Slay-good,'—spiritual pride. I trust I have written guardedly, and that weakly as it is, it may encourage some gentle feeble spirit, who, because she could not keep pace with the fluent but not more stedfast followers of Christ, has been ready in despair to sit down and weep, crying, 'My eanness, my leanness!' Peace be to all such! It is my firm persuasion that it is amongst them we should look for the choice lambs of the flock; and that they—unfit possibly to shine on earth—will yet be lucid gems in heaven, the brightest in their Redeemer's crown."

These are valuable observations, spoken in the gentle temper of Gospel affection, and we heartily concur in the view thus taken, -and approved of by the Editor of the Magazine, Charlotte Elizabeth, -of such public exhibitions either of a felt or an unfelt religion. It was not the enlarged phylactery,-not a public display of devotion at the corner of the streets, which engaged the commendation of Him who knew what was in man; but He encouraged that appeal to the fountain-head of instruction and consolation, where the importunity of the humble disciple will never plead in vain. Let there be more communing with the heart in secret,-more outpouring of the soul in private prayer,-more searching f the Scriptures,-more stedfastness and humility in the services of the sanctuary, -more earnest and regular waiting upon the ordinances of God,—and then we shall less need those deceptive excitements to which Christians, in their infirmity, are so prone to resort.

But there was then no competition: the Jews did submit to it, because they were under the subjection of the Romans, and could because they were under the subjection of the Romans, and could be accompanying intelligence of the prospect to detail of calmer days to the recent agitations of the elder transition, particularly when extreme ignorance in the worshipper, and interested design in the priest, lent their worshipper, and interested design in the priest, lent their which the Prince of peace made his entry into the world; and which induced mankind to cling to it with such pertinacity for so many ages, we must look into the human heart, bnt the victories which the Lord of Hosts hath vouchsafed to the arms of Britain and her allies, are likely to produce a speedy restoration of that tranquillity which has been interrupted by the pride and ambition of a Mahometan usurper.

The aspect of affairs in France is, at present, more erene; and if the counsels of the party now in power should for any length of time prevail, we may hope for some great moral change in the temper of its fickle and irreligious people. M. Guizot, who holds a prominent irreligious people. M. Guizot, who holds a prominent place in the new French Cabinet, is what may be termed little nobility of mind, and none of the boasted capabilities place in the new French Cabinet, is what may be termed a Christian philosopher,—fully alive to the civil as well as moral regeneration which the prevalence of vital Christianity is so admirably calculated to effect amongst any people; and though the Protestantism he professes into some other creed, or at least to medify the perfections. any people; and though the Protestantism he protesses is manifestly clouded by some erroneous views, he is a well-intentioned man, and France must be benefited by such a person holding a distinguished place in her such a person holding a distinguished place in her such as perso consequences, but leading often to results subversive of well-intentioned man, and France must be benefited by

Some of our contemporaries have expressed an apprehension that the arrival of the remains of Napoleon in France would be the signal for renewed disturbance, as the war-party would naturally seize upon so appropriate an event in endeavouring to rouse the martial spirit of the people and goad them on to conflict; but for our own part, we have little fear that it will create any such of the specious equalization promised by republican institutions. Be this as it may,-let the war-party and the Bonapartists do their worst, King Louis Philippe is a sagacious man, and has, no doubt, watched every aveand then change its whole aspect.

"Who that has ever attempted to preserve a record of his variable frames and feelings has not painfully felt the difficulty of conveying even to himself a true and faithful impression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times shrunk from the pression of his real state, and has not at times at times and has not at times at times and has not at times mies are not, like a mixed and ungoverned populace, the sport of passing excitements; but their enthusiasm is one of discipline as well as of courage.

We repeat, then, that we have little feat of any commotion in France consequent upon the removal of Napoleon's remains to Paris; and we rejoice again to express our belief that the prospects of continued peace in Europe are better and brighter than they were. How long it may please the Supreme Disposer of events to permit this improved state of things, it is not for us to inquire: we should hail with gratitude the boon that is vouchsafed, and strive to deserve that it be not removed from us, rather than brood over heoretical difficulties and be fretted by anticipated calanities.

We have received the Cultenhum Journal of the 23d November, containing the proceedings of a public meet-November, containing the proceedings of a public meeting of the Society for Pronoting Christian Knowledge, in that town, at which an excellent speech was made by Mr. Justice Hagerman. This learned gentleman, with a praise-worthy zeal for he interests of that church which, upon the spot, has ever engaged his heartiest services, is embracing every opportunity of making known amongst the affluen and the pious in the mother country, the destitution of the ministrations of the Church which prevails in these Provinces; and nothing can be more advantageous to the cause he so eloquently pleads than such explanations of statistical facts as can only be made by a persor intimately conversant with the country. This is a local knowledge which Mr. Hagerman necessarily possesses in the fullest degree, and it will be heard with the more interest and respect from his position in societyand the eloquent and earnest manner in which it will be expressed. His excellent manner in which it will be expressed. His excellent speech at Cheltenham we shall, if possible, publish next

week.

We have lately tansmitted to our brethren of the Clergy, as well as to our lay-agents, a statement of the agreement of the erregy, as wen as to the angular as also the amount owing the arrears due to this journal, as also the amount owing upon the current volume. We repeat our anxious hope, all the theorems the experimental and the expe that the statement thus communicated will engage their early and we shall add their zealous attention; more especially we trust that those who are two and even three years in arrears, will pay due regard to the prethree years in arrears, will pay due regard to the present appeal and not impose upon us again the painful necessity of reminding then of our wants and of their duty. Forgetfulness is the infirmity of all; but where remembrancers so frequent and so urgent are conveyed, we cannot think that this is an infirmity which, in the present instance, can rankly be pleaded. It should with all be a matter of conscience to pay their honest debts and vows being addressed to them; and although the present instance, can ranty be pleaded. It should with in whatsoever quarter contricted; any negligence, indeed, in this respect, which has not the justification of stern necessity, is not, we are bold to say, reconcileable with true Christian principle. We have given our editorial labour gratuitously for three years; and it can scarcely be accounted fair that to this expenditure of time and toil, which we neither grudge nor think illbestowed, there should be added a pecuniary sacrifice also which we cannot possibly afford.

We beg to remind the subscribers to the DIOCESAN PRESS, that the fourth instalment upon their DIOCESAN PRESS, that the fourth instalment upon their respective shares (which is five shillings per share) was payable upon the 11th instant. A few shares are still countrymen. Though a splendid halo has been shed around payable upon the 11th instant. A few shares are still disposable, which may be had on application to the the mythology of Greece by the muse of Homer and the Rev. H. J. Grasett, or to the Publisher, at Toronto.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have conferred, by diploma, the degree of Master of Arts on the Rev. James Ramsay, B. A., of Montreal, Minister of St. Mary's Chapel at that place, and Chaplain to the Garrison at St. Helen's.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Church.

ON THE CAUSES, EFFECTS, AND DIFFERENT KINDS OR DEGREES OF IDOLATRY AMONG MANKIND.

To determine the exact period, when Idolatry first took its rise, we must clear away the clouds, which conceal the early history of the world; and if it were possible to do this, we might still be at a loss to fix the exact date of the commencement of idol-worship, for it can scarcely be supposed, that man abruptly deserted the altars of the true God, and prostrated himself by deserted the altars of the true God, and prostrated himself by the state of the state of the true God, and prostrated himself by the state of the state of the true God, and prostrated himself by the state of the sta trated himself before the shrine of an imaginary Deity. more reasonable to conjecture, that idolatry arose by gradations; first, probably, some of the more striking features of vilege of a warmer love and stronger zeal; and what he does feel, he expresses with a calm humility,—with no temper of carnal pride or expresses with a calm humility,—with no that self-satisfied spirit which prompts this repulse to less advanced believers, "Stand off, I am holier than thou."

We are led into these observations by the perusal of short article on "Christian Lady's Magazine,—witten in reference to a practice which prevails amongst the millions who own her mild and Christian reference to a practice which prevails amongst to substituted, and when this had taken place, the transfer of substituted, and when this bad taken place is substituted.

The parameter of the great to represent the one Sovereign Lead of the worshipper, represent the one Sovereign Lead of the worshipper, represent the one Sovereign Lead of the worshippe

powerful aid to produce this fatal degradation of the human

In tracing the causes by which idolatry was produced, and we shall find there, in the natural man, so extreme a perversity and corruption, that we shall cease to wonder at any iniquity, however extravagant, having been produced in so rank a soil; we must also consider the weakness and mperfection of the human intellect, even in its most perfect

The existence of a perfectly pure, passionless, just, and holy God, was an idea that could not originate in the breast of a being so corrupt, unclean, and full of violence, as man; for both the page of history, and the present state of all the barbarous and half-civilized nations of the world fully in the light of Revelation, cannot bear to allow our reason to dwell too long on the contemplation of the mysteries of the Godhead; the intellects become confused, the mind's eye is dazzled, and we stand on the brink of either insanity or infidelity. This feeling of incapacity to reach the Almighty, seconded by the pride of our nature, which can scarcely allow any thing to be beyond the reach of human reason, led man into the absurdity of bringing God down to his own level, and of assimilating the nature of the Divinity to his own nature, as far as possible. He, in his madness, gave to

lost, except in one chosen race, idolatry took various forms, according to the respective characters of the nations, among which it flourished; and it would be curious to trace the a sagacious man, and has, no doubt, watched every avenue and guarded every point whence a dangerous insurrection might be expected to break out. The army of France will never join in any commotion which is not shared in by some great military leader: there must be some master-spirit in whose influence and valents they can confide, before they will turn their arma against tacir natural friend, the Sovereign of the country. Armoon walking in brightness: and my heart hath been different modifications which each superstition displays, as its votaries experience political revolutions and an increase or decrease of intellectual cultivation; or as they migrate or decrease or intellectual cultivation; or as they migrate or decrease or intellectual cultivation; or as they migrate or d different modifications which each superstition displays, as

> emblematic of the sun; Zendavesta, or Zoroaster, added a veneration for all the elements, although adoration was only to be paid to fire; and at the elements are often productive of destruction and injury, the Persians thence derived the notion of an evil principle, as well as a good principle, in nature; in course of time matter was considered to be this evil principle, or Aramaies; the good principle was termed evil principle, or Aramaies; the good principle was termed their patriotism based on ambition and selfish motives, their love of justice confined to their own countrymen, their courage tainted with cruelty, and their magnanimity under courage tainted with cruelty. principle, together with the eternity of matter, became a prominent feature of Oriental philosophy, and was the origin of the Gnostics among the Christians of the first

Egyptian god.
Phœnicia and Palestine had also their own peculiar gods,

the form of a graven image, which appears to have been the case sometimes during the period of the Judges, and also, at the commencement of the reign of Hezekiah, when the brazen serpent was worshipped, and the rites used in the temple seem to have been retained. This half-idolatry is not altogether dissimilar to the half-idolatry of the modern Greek and Roman Churches, though perhaps that partakes more of the nature of Polytheism: it is true that the term God, or Divinity, is never applied to the Virgin or the advocates of Popery may say, that they are only entreated to use their influence with God, yet on this plea we might acquit Virgil of Polytheism; for he represents Venus as using her influence, on behalf of Æneas, with Jupiter, and as only able of herself to assist her son in a lighter, though still supernatural manner; as the Virgin and Saints also, on being prayed to, can perform many friendly miracles in a small way for their votaries, but in particular and extreme

cases must have recourse to a higher power.

The most celebrated form of pagan worship was that of Greece, which shows in a remarkable manner how wretched is man's notion of religion, even in a land of sages and heroes, when he is unenlightened by revelation. Those illustrious men, whose deeds and whose writings will be handed down to the admiration of latest posterity, were yet the mythology of Greece by the muse of Homer and the chisel of Praxiteles, yet her religion was disgraced by the most filthy and absurd fables, and her mysteries were scenes of revolting obscenity and superstition. Rome held the faith of Greece; but in her degenerate days, under the Cæsars, she admitted all the gods of all the world into her pantheon, with a liberality of religious sentiment almost virolled by the control of the present day. Part of rivalled by some Christians in the present day. Part of Germany, Gaul, and Britain groaned under the bloody rites of the Druidical idolatry, while the north of Germany, Sarmatia, and Scythia acknowledged the warlike deities of the Scandinavian mythology, Odin and the demi-gods of Valhalla, whose ferocious votaries were reserved by an insulted God to scourge the degenerate Romans, overthrow literature and the arts, and shroud Europe in a long night

of barbarity and superstition.

There are only two other kinds of idolatry, which seem to be distinct from those which we have mentioned, and they both continue in full vigor at the present day, viz., the Budd'hist and the Brahminical; the former flourishes in Tartary, Thibet, China, Burmah, and the Malayan Peninsula, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago, as well as among the Jäins of the Peninsula of India. Although divided into many sects, Budd'hism has certain features common to all, and seems to have approached nearer to pure theism than any other idolatry. Budd'h, their great idol, appears to represent the one Sovereign Lord of the

closely resembles the Egyptian, and is the most degrading and frightful superstition that ever enslaved the human mind. The gods of the Hindoos are so numerous that no single Brahmin could enumerate them all. Brihm, the supreme god, is never worshipped, and there is no where a temple erected to him; but Vishnu and Siva, (the preserving and destroying powers), who issued from him, somewhat as Minerva from Jove, (though without the beautiful allegory of the Grecian fable), have each their votaries, and as each of them have had a variety of incarnations, and have called into existence millions of gods to assist them in fighting against each other; the poor Hindoo adores a friendly deity, against each other; the poor Hindoo adores a Health decly, or dreads and deprecates the wrath of a supernatural foe at every step which he takes; he drags along a chain of superstition, which clogs all his energies, cripples his intellect, and renders life miserable, by the constant terror of unseen We have now glanced at all the different kinds of idolatry

We have now glanced at all the different kinds of idolatry which, for so many ages, brooded over the whole earth, like the miraculous darkness of Egypt, leaving only the Goshen of Israel in the pure light of religious truth; let us proceed to view some of the effects of this idolatry on the morals and conduct of its professors. We shall find an almost universal depravity, even in ancient Greece and Rome, which are the most favorable examples of the heathen world. The wisest and best men of those celebrated patients seem to have had scarcely any fixed principles of nations seem to have had scarcely any fixed principles of virtue; the various seets of philosophers differed as widely as possible with regard to the right motives of conduct; disbelieving the superstitions of their country, in doubt with regard to the nature of the gods, and uncertain of the immortality of the soul, and future rewards and punishments; while those among them who, like Plato, could see the intrinsic loveliness of virtue, were unable to recommend its practice by any higher motive than the advantages to be derived from it in the present life, and they endeavoured to rouse men to pursue it by calling in the aid of the evil passions of pride and ambition. It cannot be doubted that Socrates, Plato, and some others, who were the glory of Athens in her "palmy days," firmly believed in the immortality of the soul, and looked forward to a future and more perfect state of existence, yet, with all their inconvitive and own part, we have little fear that it will create any such dangerous excitement. The generation has well night passed away, who had been personal sharers in Napole-on's victories, and amongst the disorganized masses of the French capital, it is not so much a chivalrous passion for war which prevails, as a sullen dissatisfaction with kingly rule, and, in the restless spirit of change, a desire of the specious equalization promised by republican into impress the practice of virtue on their countrymen, they were obliged to recommend it as the chief good, and to be followed on a utilitarian principle, for its own sake, such arguments could have but little weight with the mass of arguments could have but little weight with the mass of mankind, and could avail little to fortify the mind against the temptations of avarice, the seductions of pleasure, or the trials of misery and privation. Rome justly boasts of the wisdom and virtues of the eloquent Cicero, and his character is certainly the most perfect of any of the illustrious men that she produced, unless perhaps we except Scipio Africanus, the elder. There is a love of justice, a moderation and a clameter about Cicero, which wins upon the host of heaven; allusions are made to it in the book of Job, where he says, "If I beheld the sun, when it shined, or the moon walking in brightness: and my heart hath been secretly enticed, or my mouth hath kissed my hand; this also were an iniquity to be punished by the judge: for I should have desired the God, that is above." This form of idolatry seems to have been at one period very widely spread, for among the fanes of Egypt, and the rock temples of India, traces of it have been discovered, although blended with later and more degrading superstitions.

The religion of ancient Persia bears a close affinity to the Sabian, and the sacred fire, which the Magi worshipped, was emblematic of the sun; Zendavesta, or Zoroaster, added a veneration for all the elements, although adoration was only to be paid to fire; and at the clements, although adoration was only

evil principle, or Aramaies; the good principle was Mithra, a name said by some Orientalists to signify the sun, Mithra, a name said by some Orientalists to signify the sun, and if so, the connection with the Sabian superstition adversity often terminating in the coward's desperation, suicide. As for the mass of the people, they were either principle, together with the eternity of matter, became a principle, together with the eternity of matter, became a principle, together with the eternity of matter, became a principle, together with the eternity of matter, became a principle, together with the oriental principle. nations with wanton barbarity, and all, even many of the philosophers, stained with the most revolting debauchery.

sity for divine revelation must be evident to every impartial mind, and indeed many of the ancients themselves thought that nothing but a revelation from heaven could clear away the mists that shrouded religious truth, and drag the world out of the abyss of darkness and crime into which it had fallen-How should we then be penetrated with gratitude, when we contrast our state with that of the heathen? How sincerely ought we to return thanks to Almighty God, that we have been born in a Christian country, and received a Christian education? For us the way is clear: God has been revealed to us in his Word and through his Son. We have a code of morality to guide us, the very perfection of which at once stamps its divine origin; the humblest peasant has (thanks to the blessed Reformation) a rule of life, and a system of philosophy within his reach, that as far excels the produc tions of the most boasted schools of antiquity, as light excels darkness; we have a sure and certain hope of immortality, a pardon for sin through our Lord and Saviour, and a comforter and guide in the Holy Spirit. Can we return thanks in proportion to the blessings conferred? It is mpossible. Truly may we exclaim with the Psalmist, "What is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that Thou so regardest him."

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR ENGLISH FILES.

EFFECT OF STEAMERS IN THE RIVER THAMES.—These vessels have, by throwing out their cinders, &c. produced such an effect upon Old Father Thames on this side of Deptford, as to threaten, in a few years, the total obstruction of the river. In some places the bed of the river has been raised, and of course the depth of the water diminished, full four feet. We understand this subject will be brought under the notice of parliament early

THE LATE MRS. HENRY CAVENDISH .- The funeral of this much-lamented lady takes place on Monday next. The deceased lady was daughter of Mr. William Lambton, and sister of the late Earl of Durham and Mr. Hedworth Lambton, M. P., and married the Hon. Colonel Cavendish in June, 1819.

The state of the newspaper press in Australia may serve to give ome idea of the condition of the island. There are altogether no less than 21 journals. The Colonist, the Australian, the Sydney Herald, the Australian Chronicle, and the Sydney Gazette, out three times a week, the Commercial Journal twice, the Government Gazette once a week. Of the rest, three are published at Port Philip, two at New Zealand, six at Hobart-town, and two

We take leave to ask the British Ministry if it be cognizant of the intentions of the French Cabinet respecting the ultimate dis-posal of the Spanish Royal families? Has it heard anything of an intended compromise between the Carlists and Moderados by a marriage between the Prince of Asturias with Isabella, the eldest daughter of Christina? Is it not currently rumoured and believed, that the negociation for the marriage is to be followed by the entrance of Cabrera and the 30,000 Carlist refugees now in France, trance of Cabrera and the 30,000 Carlist refugees now in France, to put down the Exaltados? Are there not other reports that Louis Philippe projects a marriage for Queen Isabella with one of his sons, whose pretensions to the Spanish throne are to be backed by an armed intervention?—Morning Post. The parliament now stands prorogued till the 10th of December, but not to meet for the dispatch of business; so that at present

the calculation is that the session will not commence b latter end of January or the beginning of February. This time, it is supposed, will be quite sufficient for the Syrian affair to be brought almost to a close; and also for the Queen to have recovered.

1837, Mr. Sandford's number was still further reduced, he having 1837, Mr. Sandford's number was still further reduced, he have polled only 3556, while the Conservative candidate, Mr. Acland, polled 3883, being a majority of 327 over one who had reckoned his majorities by thousands. But the days of delusion are past; his majorities by thousands. But the days of delusion are past; his majorities by thousands. But the days of delusion are past; his majorities by thousands. sound political principles have placed the Conservatives in a still loftier position, the return of their two members being now secured was evacuated, and I sent forward Lieut. Col. Montgomeric, for peace rather than for a renewal of hostilities.

by an overwhelming majority. Acre was occupied upon the most auspicious anniversary in British history—upon the anniversary of the landing of King William in Torbay, which was also the birthday of our glorious deliverer from civil and religious bondage. We cannot hope that any other event will rival the Revolution of 1688 in its happy of the Conway, who had now joined them, scaled the walls by means of a ladder found amongst the buildings outside. One or two unarmed Chinese, who appeared above the gate, hung a placard over the wall, and refused by signs to admit them, but offered eard over the wall, and refused by signs to admit them, but offered to the works, and endeavour to ascertain whether the city was abandoned or not.

These officers passed the canal (the bridge over which had been broken up) by throwing spars across, and with Captain Bethane, of the Conway, who had now joined them, scaled the walls by means of a ladder found amongst the buildings outside. One or two unarmed Chinese, who appeared above the gate, hung a placard over the wall, and refused by signs to admit them, but offered to other opposition. establishment of our civil and religious liberties, the work begun on the 4th of November, 1688.—St. James's Chronicle.

The gate was found strongly barricaded within by large sacks

ANOTHER AWFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. (From the York Courant of Thursday.)

Last night great consternation was created in this city in consequence of an alarming and most dreadful accident having oc-curred on the York and North Midland Railway, by which, it was stated, some lives had been lost, and many persons seriously injured. We regret that that report is but too true. It appears that the place where the melancholy accident occurred was at the junction of the York and North Midland with the Leeds and Selby railroad at Milford, and the time about seven o'clock in the The manner in which the accident arose we understand to be as follows: A coal train from the pits in the neighbourhood of Leeds was on the London line, where it remained, for some reason or other at present unexplained, beyond its usual time; whilst it was in this position, a passenger train proceeding towards Hall came up, and the engineer not observing the waiting train, the locomotive engine was driven with great force against one of the first-class carriages of the passengers' train. Our informant states that the concussion was so violent, that the carriage was broken into fragments, and pressed together "like a sheet of paper." A person on the line who witnessed the approaching ion, called out, and immediately the engine-driver of the waiting train and the feeder, observing the imminent danger to which they were subject, jumped off the tender, and happily escap-

Unfortunately this was not the case with the passengers in the first class carriage. One unfortunate individual had his face com-pletely taken off by a portion of the broken carriage, and immediately expired. An aged lady had her hand cut off, and was so much mutilated, that death almost instantaneously followed the injury. Another female was severely maimed, and fears were en-tertained that one of her legs was broken. Others were seriously injured, but the nature and extent of their injuries we have not yet been able to ascertain.

One of the passengers in a third class carriage (a female belonging to Sherburn), observing the danger as the coal train approached, leaped out of the vehicle. She rolled down the embankment, but sustained no injury, although she was necessarily in a state of great trepidation and alarm. She afterwards walked to Sherburn. The bodies of the deceased were then removed to the station-buse at Milford, and it is probable that the Coroner's inquest will

be held at the adjoining village this day.

The fearful nature of the scene may be better imagined than described. The shricks of the wounded were truly terrific, and all the passengers were thrown into such a state of intense alarm, ost of them were unable to describe the nature of the accident, and some were even unable to state the place to which they were proceeding.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Since our Editorial article on the aspect of the intelligence brought by the Acadia was in type, the following important items of later news have been received.

From the N. Y. Albion. CHINA.

Our advices from China come down to the 4th of August. The news is of very great importance. The British flag waves over a portion of the Chinese empire for the first time! Chusan fell into the hands of the English on Sunday, the 5th of July, and one re settlement in the far East was added to the British Crown. OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF CHUSAN. Brigade Head-quarters, City of Ting-hae heen, July 18th, 1840. To His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl Auckland, G. C. B.,

Governor-General of India, &c. My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that on the 4th inst. Her Majesty's ships Wellesley, Conway and Alligator (to the former of which I had transferred brigade-head quarters, in compliance with the wishes of Sir Gordon Bremer), with the troopship Rattlesnake and two transports, arrived in the anchorage of Chusan harbour, the ships of war taking up a position is the contract of the same war as large temple or tion in front of a hill, upon which there was a large temple or

In the evening a summons was sent to the Admiral, who was

On the morning of the 5th the hill and shore were crowded with a large body of troops, and from the mastheads of the ships, the city was seen at the distance of a mile from the beach, the walls of which were also lined with troops. On Temple-hill, the landing-place or wharf, and a round tower adjacent, there were 24 guns of small calibre, independent of a number of war-junks, and from their proceedings it appears that resistance was to be offered. As both wind and tide were against the transports, and only 350 men, including marines, were in the harbour, I availed myself of the time offered to reconnoitre the beach beyond Temple-hill with a view of landing at some distance from the batteries, but which I abandoned, as if opposed there, the shipping must have opened their fire on the different batteries, and the result have been the same with respect to the loss of life as of opening on the batteries at once; besides which, it was not considered expedient to take from the ships of war, under the prospect of action, so many hands as were required to man the boats.

About 2 o'clock P. M. Her Majesty's ships Cruiser and Algerine got into position, and as the transports were then entering the harbour, the signal was given for landing in rotation, as boats

-The 18th Royal Irish, Royal Marines, two nine-

Pounders, and the 26th Regiment.
2d Division—Volunteer Corps and 49th Regiment, and a de-

tachment of Sappers and Miners.
On the 18th and Royal Marines quitting their ships for the boats, the waving of flags and beating of gongs and drums gave further intimation of the decidedly hostile intentions on the part

As previously arranged with his Excellency Sir G. Bremer, Commander-in-Chief, a gun was fired from the Wellesley, after the 18th and Royal Marines were in the boats, with a view of as-certaining whether resistance was intended. The gun was fired at the round tower most correctly, and no individual injured thereby. As the whole of the guns on shore were manned, a return fire was immediately given from them and a number of war junks, which brought a fire upon the batteries and junks from the whole of the ships of war, but of very short duration, the guns and

hills being abandoned and suburbs evacuated in a very few minutes.

The beach and wharf and Temple-hill being cleared, the troops landed without opposition, and I immediately took possession of the hill, from which a good view of the city is obtained, at the distance of about 1,500 yards. As soon as the landing of the 26th Regiment was completed, I pushed forward advanced posts from the 18th and 26th Regiments to within 500 yards of the walls of the city, which, although in a dilapidated state, are extremely formidable and difficult of access, being surrounded on

three sides with a deep canal of about 25 feet wide, and a continued flat of inundated paddy land. Having consulted with Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, C. B., of the Madras artillery, and Capt. Pearse, the senior officer of the Engineers, I decided upon breaching the walls of the city near the west gate, and throwing shells into the west angle, so that in the event of the ordnance being inadequate to breach the point already specified, the northwest angle, which I meant to attempt by escalade, might be more easily carried from the fire kept upon that point having weakened the defence. On the advance post taking up this position, a fire was opened upon them from the walls of city, and kept up at intervals till nearly midnight. shots, not exceeding eight or nine, were fired from our battery, which tended to silence their firing without doing any injury. Whilst I was visiting them several shots were fired without any

other effect than proving that the Chinese were utterly ignorant The second division, consisting of the Madras Sappers and Miners, Bengal Volunteers, and 49th Regiment, were landed without delay, and having taken up their positions, three out advanced posts to the front, the latter corps protecting the left of

Early on the morning of the 6th, I was happy to find, from the 5 1-2 howitzers, and two mortars, making a total of 10 guns, in the late engagement with Brigadier Dennie.

2766, of whom 2221 were plumpers. In the election of July, a position within four hundred yards of the walls. From the stillness of the city, I apprehended a change had taken place there and I waited for day-light before issuing orders for offensive ope-Major Mountain, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Captain Pearse, We know not whether it has been remarked, that St. Jean d' Field-Engineer, with a small escort, to reconnoitre as closely as on Khelat, for the re-capture of that fortress, and large bodies of possible the state of the works, and endeavour to ascertain whether

of grain, and by the time that a few planks had been thrown over the canal a company of the 49th, which I had sent for, took pos-session of the principal gate of the city of Ting-hae-heen, upon

which the British flag was hoisted.

A return of the ordnance captured on shore is herewith transmitted; that on board the war junks was considerable, but of which I have not a return. The loss of the Chinese is estimated at about 25 killed; the

number wounded I cannot learn, but it must be very small, from round shot having been fired. The admiral is said to be among the latter. I am happy to say Her Majesty's troops escaped with out loss of any description, and are prepared for any further ser-The city of Ting-hae-heen is extensive, the walls being about

six miles in circumference; they are built of granite and brick of inferior quality, and with the exception of a hill, where the defences are unusually high, there is a deep ditch or canal about 25 feet wide round the wall at the distance of a few yards. There are numerous bastions in the works, and, with good troops, in its the case of the Caroline. I have not deemed it proper, under the present state, the city is capable of making a good defence.

The despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by the Hon. Captain Osborne, to whom I beg to refer you for further particulars respecting the island of Chusan, and our positions here.

GEORGE BURRILL, Brigadier,

Commanding the Eastern Force.

The Ordnance captured at Chusan (on shore) by the combined naval and military force, under the command of Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer, C. B. and K. C. H., &c., and Brigadier Burrill, on 5th of July, 1840, consists of 30 iron two to three pounders, 40 iron four to six pounders, 15 iron six to eight pounders, 5 iron

nine pounders, one brass 6 1-2 pounder—total 91.

A considerable quantity of gunpowder has been found, and A considerable quantity of gunphuch in a cet many three magazines, containing an extensive supply of iron shot, jin-jals, matchlocks, swords, bows and arrows, &c., with steel helmets and uniform clothing for a large body of men, the particulars of which have not been ascertained, but of which an inventory is which have not been ascertained, but of which an inventory is the case without much further delay. being made. With the exception of the ordnance, most of the articles are packed and stored with much method, and are in very

The Chinese appear to be as untractable as ever. At Amoy, the Blonde's boat, with a flag of truce, was fired upon; and the the Blonde's boat, with a flag of truce, was fred upon; and the Blonde in return battered down the fort and destroyed the junks there. At Ningpo the letter to the Emperor was returned open to Captain Elliot, who eventually declared Ningpo and Shanglae and all the intermediate ports to Nankin in a state of blockade. It was reported that Admiral Elliot intended to proceed to Peechee-lee, in the neighbourhood of Pekin, with a part of his force. It appears by the accounts from Macao, that the blockade of Cantan had not been very rigourously enforced. In the meantime ton had not been very rigourously enforced. In the meantime Governor Lin was making very active demonstrations of hostility. - London Courier.

ALL FOREIGNERS ORDERED TO QUIT CANTON .- A fast boat from Canton has brought the intelligence that a day or two ago all the Hong merchants were sent into the city by the Governor, who expressed a wish to see all the foreigners in Canton within the city; this wish he afterwards abandoned. But the Hong merchants, when they returned from the city, described the Governor as being highly enraged at the capture of the salt junks, and recommended all the foreigners forthwith to leave Canton. - Canton

Register, July 7.

ADEN.—Strange reports are in circulation about this new possession in the India papers. The Bombay Overland Courier reports that the cruiser Elphinstone has had a tremendous engagement with a French frigate. The story is, that the Elphinstone was on a cruise to Nassawah, and found the said frigate there at anchor. Upon some of the officers of the cruiser proceeding ashore, they were hailed by the frigate and told they were not permitted to land. The commander, incensed at this, attempted to land in the gig; but he was fired upon. He then went back and a fierce action ensued. Report says that the Elphinstone was triumphant, and captured the frigate, but was left in a very disabled state her-A vessel has been sent from Aden to ascertain the truth. Bombay United & vice Gazette.

EASTERN QUESTION—SUBMISSION OF THE PASHA. Alexandria, Nov. 23.—Commodore Napier, who had arrived off the port in the Powerful on the 21st inst. sent in the steam frigate also governor of the Chusan group of islands, calling upon him to surrender the island, and soliciting him to do so that blood might not be shed in uscless opposition.

The officers bearing the summons returned with the Chinese Theoficers bearing the summons of the Packan and the Scott, the Packan and the respecting an adjustment of the grand question. The letter of Commodore Napier is stated to be rather of a friendly than of an future. although they acknowledged their incapacity to resist, they attempted by evasions and requests to obtain time, and left the ship without any satisfactory result, but perfectly understanding that if submit is submit to the venesation of the reason very dangerous position of afforce and commodore. Napier is stated to be rather of a friendly than of an official character, combining salutary advice, and even admonition, with a frank offer of his services to bring about a satisfactory if submit is a submit to the venesation of the reason very dangerous position of afforce and the reason very dangerous position of a figure and the reason very dangerous position of a figure and the reason very dangerous position of the reason very dangerous position of the reason very dangerous position. if submission was not made before daylight next day hostilities must commence. four allies to revoke his deposition and restore to him the heredit-ary Pachalic of Egypt, if he at once and forever gave up all pre-tensions to Syria, Candia, the holy cities, &c., and sent back the fleet without any further delay or effusion of blood. The hopelessness of resistance in Alexandria, after the recent events in Syria, was also plainly stated, and an appeal made to his good sense to seize the moment when he might by making the first step towards a reconciliation secure the approbation and good offices of the four great Powers. He also proposed an exchange of 60

Syrian officers, prisoners, for Egyptians.

November 24.—The reply of the Pasha (through Boghos Bey, to whom the letter of Commodore Napier was officially addressed) is, I am assured, decidedly pacific; but, at the same time, characterised by that oriental turn of thought which regards every offered negociation as a snare. It recognises the bearer, Captain Maunsell, as an old friend and a brave officer; thanks Commodore Napier for his excellent advice, and does not attempt to dispute ither that his power over Syria is virtually departed, or that he ould not hope to successfully resist the naval forces of the allies Alexandria. He declares that it never was his intention to keep the Sultan's fleet, and that if the communication made by Sami Bey had been attended to, the ships would have been estored long since. In short, he thankfully accepts the advice of Commodore Napier, and undertakes to make every concession quired, in consideration of an assurance of being guaranteed a free possession and succession of Egypt, and will cheerfully restore the fleet, as soon as the communication of his reinstatement comes to him in an official form from Constantinople, accompanied by the necessary guarantees. Till that arrives he can take no step

Alexandria, Nov. 26, 11 o'clock, A.M.—As the Oriental is starting, I have only time to say that the negociation is happily concluded; that the Pasha has consented to give up the Turkish leet, and sent an order for the prompt evacuation of Syria by sea; and in return is to be guaranteed the hereditary possess Egypt. Commodore Napier has had an audience at the Palace this morning, and is now, it is understood, arranging the only point yet to be settled, viz., the port of embarkation of Ibrahim

Pacha and his army on their return to Egypt.

Ibrahim Pacha was at Zahlé, immediately under the Lebanon amounted to about 15,000 men.

DISASTER AT ACRE. London, Dec. 7.—We have received by extraordinary express from Marseilles, accounts from Syria and the Levant, bringing dates from Acre to the 15th, Beyrout 18th, and Malta, 25th Nov.

We have the painful task of announcing that a terrible disaster coursed at Acre on the 6th November, three days after the capture of that place, by the explosion of another powder maga-zine within the fortress. The number of killed and wounded the exertion of such a power, if it existed. The transaction out amounts to 280. The sufferers are chiefly natives, including many women and children; but we regret, also, to add that there were about 20 British seamen and marines killed, and several officers and men wounded. Amongst the latter are Brigadier Sir Charles Smith, commanding the land forces; Capt. Collier, of the child states by a band of armed men from the adjacent territory of Canada, the forcible capture by them within our own waters, and the subsequent destruction, of a steam boat, the property of a Castor; Licut. Johnson and the Rev. Mr. Kitson, of the Princess

Letters from Cabul, of the 20th of September, give the particulars of a decisive victory gained over Dost Mahomed, on the 18th, at Bamean, by a small force under Brigadier Dennie, consisting of six companies of the 35th native infantry, six pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse pieces pieces of horse pieces of horse pieces pie sion of Dost Mahomed, who fled seriously wounded.

Beloochistan-Captain Brown has been enabled to make his retreat from the perilous position at Khan, where he was so long cooped up, and is now in safety at Shikarpore. The great loss sustained by the Murrees, or Hill Belooches, in their conflict in the mountain pass of Surtofs with the force of Major Clibborne, had its effect on their subsequent proceedings, for they afterwards offered no molestation to the fortress at Khan, and seemed inclined

General Holt, with a division of Bengal troops was advancing

UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS. M'LEOD AND THE CAROLINE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States. I hereby transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, in answer to their resolution of the 21st instant. M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, Dec. 28, 1840.

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 28, 1840. [This report is merely formal, covering the documents which

follow.] Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.-Extract. Legation of the United States, London, July 2, 1839.

I regret to say that no answer has yet been given to my note in circumstances, to press the subject without further instructions from your department. If it is the wish of the Government that I should do so, I pray to be informed of it and the degree of urgency I am to adopt.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Stevenson-Extract.

Department of State, Washington, 11th Sept., 1839.

With reference to the closing paragraph of your communication to this Department, dated the 2d of July last, (No. 74.) it is proto this Department, dated the 2d of July last, (No. 74.) it is proper to inform you that no instructions are at present required for wait the further orders of Her Majesty's Government, with reagain bringing forward the question of the Caroline. had frequent conversations with Mr. Fox in regard to this subject—one of very recent date—and from its tone, the President expects the British Government will answer your application in

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

SIR,-I am informed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, that Mr. Alexander Mc-Leod, a British subject, and late Deputy Sheriff of the Niagara District in Upper Canada, was arrested at Lewiston in the State of New York, on the 12th of last month, on the pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the piratical steamboat Caroline, in the month of December, 1837. After a tedious and vexatious examination, Mr. McLeod was committed for trial, and he is now imprisoned in

I feel it my duty to call upon the Government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Mr. McLeod. It is well known that the destruction of the steamboat Caroline was a public act of persons in Her Majesty's service.—
That act, therefore, according to the usages of nations, can only be the subject of discussion between the two national Governments. It cannot justly be made the ground of legal proceedings

I may add that I believe it is quite notorious that Mr. McLeod was not one of the parties engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline; and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned rests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadian outlaws and their abettors, who, unfortunately for the beace of that neighbourhood, are still permitted by the authorities of the state of New York to infest the Canadian frontier.

The question, however, of whether Mr. McLeod was or was not concerned in the destruction of the Caroline, is beside the purpose of the present communication. This act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of Her Majesty's Provinces. The national Government of the United States thought themselves called upon to remonstrate against it: and a remonstrance which the President did accordingly address to Her Majesty's government, is still, I believe, a pending subject of diplomatic discussion between Her Majesty's Government and the United States Legation in London. I feel therefore justified in expecting that the President's government will see the justice and the necessity of causing the present immediate release of Mr. the necessity of causing the present immediate release of McLeod, as well as of taking such steps as may be requisite preventing others of Her Majesty's subjects from being persecuted

my distinguished consideration.

Hon. John Forsyth, &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 26, 1840. Str.—I have the honour to acknowledge, and have had been the President, your letter of the 13th instant, touching the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, and late Deputy Sheriff of the Niagara District, in Upper Canada, on a charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the cap-ture and destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the month of December, 1837; in respect to which you state that you feel it your duty to call upon the government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Mr. McLeod, and to prevent others of the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, from being persecuted or molested in a similar

This demand, with the grounds upon which it is made, has been duly considered by the President, with a sincere desire to give it such a reply as will not only manifest a proper regard for the character and rights of the United States, but at the same

ARI

ARI time tend to preserve the amicable relations which so advantage-ously for both, subsist between this country and England. Of the reality of this disposition, and of the uniformity with which it has been evinced in the many delicate and difficult questions which have arisen between the two countries in the last few years, which have alse to convinced than yourself. It is then with unfeigned regret that the President finds himself unable to recognize the validity of a demand, a compliance with which you deem so material to the preservation of the good understanding which has been hitherto manifested between the two countries.

The jurisdiction of the several States which constitute the Ibrahim Pacha was at Zahlé, immediately under the Lebanon range. Soleyman Pacha was with him, and their united force the Federal Government. The offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged was committed within the territory and against the laws and citizens of the State of New York, and is one that comes clearly within the competency of her tribunals. It does not therefore, present an occasion where, under the constitution and laws of the Union, the interposition called for would be proper, or for which a warrant can be found in the powers with which the Federal Executive is invested. Nor would the circumstances to mounts to 280. The sufferers are chiefly natives, including of which the question arises presents the case of a most unjustificitizen of the United States, and the murder of one or more No light has been thrown on the immediate cause of American citizens. If arrested at the time, the offenders might inquestionably have been brought to justice by the judicial au-chorities of the State within whose acknowledged territory these AFFGHANISTAN-DEFEAT OF DOST MAHOMED. crimes were committed; and their subsequent voluntary entrance

pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schah's independent troops. The enemy were 10,000 strong, headed by Dost Mahomed and the Walee of Khonun in person. They left three become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two continued diligence and attention."

Sidars and 500 men dead on the field, together with their entire Manomed and the water of the person. They left three become the subject of appropriate discussion between the two Governments. These methods of redress, the legal prosecution of the offenders, and the application of their Government for satisfactory and the application of the satisfactory and the satisfacto faction, are independent to each other, and may be separately and Early on the morning of the 6th, I was happy to find, from the very great exertions of Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, that during the night he had, in addition to the two nine-pounders landed with the troops, got into position six other guns of the same size, two of Dost Mahomed, in consequence of the wounds he received in the troops, got into position six other guns of the same size, two of Dost Mahomed, in consequence of the wounds he received in the troops, got into position six other guns of the same size, two of Dost Mahomed, in consequence of the wounds he received in the troops, got into position six other guns of the same size, two of Dost Mahomed, in consequence of the wounds he received in the troops, got into position six other guns of the same size, two of the territory and law to the troops got into position six other guns of the same size, two of the territory and law to the troops got into position six other guns of the same size, two of the territory and law to the troops got into position six other guns of the same size, two of the same size is the same size that the troops got into position six other guns of the same size, two of the same size is the same size that the same size is the same violation of the territory and laws of the State of New York.

Great Britain, for the redress of an authorised outrage of the the exercise of her judicial power, the property and lives of her citizens. You have very properly regarded the alleged absence of Mr. McLeod from the scene of the offence at the time the offence was committed, as not material to the decision of the present puestion. That is a matter to be decided by legal evidence the sincere desire of the President is that it may be satisfactorily established. If the destruction of the Caroline, was a public act on Khelat, for the re-capitate of the tortress, and large boates of troops were concentrating in the Northern provinces.

A detachment under Sir R. Sale had been repulsed in an attack upon a small fort in Kohistan, near Cabul, with the loss of 12 killed and several wounded.

Of persons in the language of the communicated to the Government of the United States by a person authorized to make the admission; and it will be for the court which has taken cognizance of the offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged, to decide upon its validity when legally established before it.

The President deems this to be a proper occasion to remind the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the case of the Caroline has been long since brought to the attention of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, up to this day, has not communicated its decision thereupon. It is hoped that the Government of her Majesty will perceive the importance of no longer leaving the Government of the United States unin-formed of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, and which has led to such

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration. JOHN FORSYTH.

H. S. Fox, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, Dec. 29, 1840. SIR,-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th instant, in which, in reply to a letter which I had addressed to you on the 13th: you acquaint me that the President is not prepared to comply with my demand for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Upper Canada, now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New York, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the destruction of the piratical steamboat Caroline, on the 29th Dec. 1837.

I learn with deep regret that such is the decision of the President of the United States, for I cannot but foresee the very grave and serious consequences that must ensue, if, besides the injury inflicted upon Mr. McLeod, of a vexatious and unjust imprisonment, any further harm should be done to him in the progress of

this extraordinary proceeding.

I have lost no time in forwarding to Her Majesty's Govern I have spect to the important question which that correspondence in-

> But I feel it to be my duty not to close this communication, But I fee it to be my duty not to close this communication, without likewise testifying my vast regret and surprise at the expressions which I find repeated in your letter, with reference to the destruction of the steamboat *Caroline*. I had confidently hoped that the first erroneous impression of the character of that event, imposed upon the mind of the United States Government by partial and exaggerated representations, would long since have been efficied by a more strict and sequentee examination of the been effaced by a more strict and accurate examination of the facts. Such an investigation must even yet, I am willing to believe, lead the United States Government to the same conviction with which Her Majesty's authorities on the spot were impressed, that the act was one in the strictest sense of self-defence, rendered absolutely necessary by the circumstances of the occasion, for the safety and protection of Her Majesty's subjects, and justified by the same principles which, upon similar and well known occasions have governed the conduct of illustrious officers of the United States.
>
> The steamboat Caroline was a hostile vessel, engaged in a pira-

tical war against Her Majesty's people, hired from her owners for that purpose, and known to be so beyond the possibility of

The place where the vessel was destroyed was nominally, it is true, within the territory of a friendly power, but the friendly power had been deprived, through overbearing piratical violence, of the use of its proper authority over that portion of territory. The authorities of New York had not even been able to prevent the artillery of the State from being carried off publicly, at midday, to be used as instruments of war against Her Majesty's subts. It was under such circumstances, which it is to be hoped will never recur, that the vessel was attacked by a party of Her Majesty's people, captured, and destroyed.

A remonstrance against the act in question has been addressed

the United States to Her Majesty's Government in England. I am not authorised to pronounce the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon that remonstrance, but I have felt myself ound to record, in the mean time, the above opinion, in order to protest in the most solemn manner against the spirited and loyal conduct of a party of Her Majesty's officers and people being qualified, through an unfortunate misapprehension, as I believe, of the facts, with the appellation of outrage or of murder.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 31, 1841. ture.

Sin.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, in reply to mine of the 26th, on the future.

It appears that Mr. McLeod was arrested on the 12th ultimo;
that after the examination of witnesses he was finally committed for trial on the 18th, and placed in confinement in the jail of Locknort, awaiting the assizes, which will be held there in Feb.

Sir.—I have the nonour to acknowledge the receipt of your feet the receipt of the 25th, on the subject of the arrest and detention of Alexander McLeod, as one of the perpetuators of the outrage committed in New York, when of the perpetuators of the outrage committed in New York, when feet the receipt of the 25th, on the 25th, on the your feet th that after the examination of witnesses he was finally committed for trial on the 18th, and placed in confinement in the jail of Lockport, awaiting the assizes, which will be held there in Feb. next. As the case is naturally occasioning a great degree of excitement and indignation within the British frontier, I earnestly hope that it may be in your power to give me an early and satisfactory answer to the present representation.

I ayail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of atisfactory answer to the present representation.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of you on the facts and principles involved in the demand for reparalletization. ration on her Majesty's Government, by the United States, wo hardly have been hazarded, had you been possessed of the carefully collected testimony which has been presented to your Govern-

ment in support of the demand. I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration. JOHN FORSYTH.

The Annual Public Examination of the Pupils of the QUEBEC CLASSICAL SCHOOL took place on Monday and Tuesday last. The Prizes given to the most deserving candidates were awarded

THEOLOGY, Third form Prize-George Irvine; Second, William Sewell, Tard, Charles Sewell.

CLASSICS,—Sixth form Prize—George Irvine; Fifth, William Sewell; Fourth, Richard Peniston; Third, Cortlandt Freer;

Second, T. Fargues Symes.

MATHEMATICS.—First Prize, George Irvine; Second, William Kerr; Third, William Sewell.

HISTORY,-First Prize, George Irvine; Second, Cortlandt ARITHMETIC,-Fourth form Prize-John Auldjo, Third,

Robert Sewell, Second, George Stayner. First, William Price.
WRITING,—Third form Prize—John Auldjo, Rolla Patton,
eq: Second, Richard Peniston, William Patton, eq: First, FRENCH,-Fifth form Prize-Charles Patton; Fourth, Wil-

liam Patton; Third, Edward Phillips; Second, Lewis Penn; GERMAN,-William Kerr.

DRAWING, - William Patton. BOOK KEEPING, - First Prize, William Kerr; Second, Rolla

BEST MAP, - Jacob Mountain. Accessit, — George Irvine.
PRIZE POEM, — Jacob Mountain. ENGLISH ESSAY, Charles Patton.

General good conduct, - Matthew Irvine. Punctuality of attendance, - Robert Sewell. EGROTANT,-John Bonner, Jacob Mountain, C. J. Ogden, George Converse, Edward LeMesurier, Frederick LeMesurier, George Forsyth, Edward Felton, Matthew Irvine.

The Prizes were adjudged by the following Gentlemen: -

Those in Classics, Mathematics, History and Theo-logy, by the Hon. A. W. Cochran, D. C. L. the Rev. MESSRS. H. D. SEWELL, M. A. and George Mackie, B. A. BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, WRITING,-Mr. LOWNDES. FRENCH,-The Hon. A. W. Cochran, D. C. L. and Monieur N. AUBIN. GERMAN,-Lieutenant PERCIVAL, Coldstream Guards.

To these Gentlemen the Masters and Scholars of the School beg to tender their thanks for the great pains and trouble they The Rev. Messrs. H. D. Sewell and George Mackie having

examined the Scholars of the Quebec COMMERCIAL and PRE-PARATORY SCHOOL have addressed to the Master a letter, stating the result as follows:- "As we feel unwilling to particularize where all have acquitted themselves so much to our satisfaction, we would suggest that a small token of affection should be given to each one of the boys of the School as an encouragement to

in this branch of the Institution, their suggestion has cheerfully S. Givins; Angus Bethune, Esq., with enclosures. The Prizes were distributed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Major General Sir James McDonnell, and His Worship the Mayor of Quebec. After the distribution of the Prizes, the Prize Essay our next.

The application of the Government of the Umon to that of and Poem were recited by their respective authors; when the Principal addressed the audience as follows:—
"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I feel much honored and obliged by your attendance on this occasion. I sincerely trust that the pupils have acquitted them-selves to your satisfaction. It is not, however, at a public exam-ination like the present, that the capabilities of boys can be best ascertained. The excitement is often sufficient to make them forget that with which they are most familiar: and on boys of a nervous and anxious temperament it is often found to have an injurious tendency, at least so far as regards public display.

"All our pupils have been examined in the different branches of their studies by the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned, and to them we are possibled to the contract of their studies."

and to them we are permitted to refer those who wish to know whether the general progress of their sons is satisfactory or "Boys,-I thank you all for your generally correct and kindly

leportment during the past year,-I wish you a pleasant vacation, but you must not depart without first joining with me in singing that good old Anthem called "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

This appeal having been responded to in a spirited manner, the party broke up and the business of the year concluded.

An additional week's holidays having been granted at the request of Sir James Macdonnell, the business of the School will be resumed on Monday, the 11th of January.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. ROWSELL begs to inform his Subscribers and the public generally, that he will be prepared to re-open his Library for circulation, on Saturday, Jan. 16. An addition of nearly 1500 Volumes has been made to his former collection, and he will, as opportunity offers, increase it with any new Works by standard authors which may be published. Catalogues, price 1s. 3d., will be ready for delivery on the

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Fight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the Blst inst., was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 11th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th lay of January inclusive.

T. W. BIRCHALL.

26-tf.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. W ANTED immediately, an Assistant, qualified to teach Mathema-tics, Arithmetic, and Writing, and to make himself generally eful.

A Gentleman looking forward to the ministry might find this an adantageous opening.

Apply (if by letter post paid,) to the Rev. R. V. ROGERS.

Kingston, Dec. 30, 1840.

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

MRS. CROMBIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following.

M. C. CROMBIE.

> JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.—A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal. Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C. N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted. Dec. 29, 1840.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL, THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL.

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

There are Two vacancies as Boarders.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1840.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT GRAMMAR
SCHOOL.

WANTED, a Master qualified to take charge of the above institution.
He will be required to teach the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and the usual branches of an English Education. It will be necessary that Candidates for this School should furnish to the Trustees satisfactory testimonies of moral character and qualifications, and that they should present themselves for examination (should such be deemed necessary) in the Court House of Guelph, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday the 6th January next.

Guelph, November 5th, 1840.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Institution are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned (or where it may be more convenient, to the Editor or the Publisher of The Church), an instalment of Five per centre. upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the tenth day of January next.

H. J. GRASETT. Secretary & Treasure

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING 1841.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate for the information of the Trade and their distant Customers, that early in January they will open out a very large and general Supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hosicry, Straw Bornets, &c., imported by the last fall ships, and which possesses the attraction of having been laid in during a period of the

BUCHANAN HARRIS & Co. N. B.-B., H., & Co.'s Winter Stock of Groceries, Liquors, Leather,

c. will be found most extensive. Hamilton, U. C., 24th December, 1840. WATERLOO HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresses, Plain and Shot Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Bleached and Fancy Shirting, Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of England Black and Invisible Green Cloths. In addition to his usual business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand.

Nov. 1, 1840.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings,
No. 10, New City Buildings,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,
KING STREET.
THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next Meeting of this Association will, with the Divine per-nission, be held at Darlington, on Tuesday, the 2nd of February Members are requested to meet at the residence of the Rector

on the evening of that day at 6 o'clock, previous to Divine Service being held. Mohawk Parsonage, B. Q.,

11th January, 1841.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Richard Flood A. M., in Caradoc, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th of February next.

WHLLIAM McMURRAY, Acting Secretary, W. C. S. Dundas, January 12th, 1841.

BIRTHS. On the 10th instant, in this city, Mrs. Francis Lewis, of a At Montreal, December 27th, the lady of Deputy Commissary

General Price, of a son. At his residence, in the Township of Hamilton, on Thursday,

the 24th ult. John Burnham, Esq., aged 61 years, one of the first inhabitants of the District. In Kingston, on the evening of Friday, the 1st instant, S. H. Macaulay, Esq., Barrister, of that town.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Jan. 15th C. B. Turner Esq.; Rev. C. T. Wade (3) and parcel; Rev. W. McMurray; C. Hughes Esq. rem. in full vol. 4; T. Saunders Esq. rem.; Rev. G. R. Grout, rem.; Rev. H. Patton, rem.; Rev. B. Lindsay; Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2) rems.; A. Menzies, Esq. rem. Jas. Stanton Esq. rem.; Rev. A. Mortimer; D. Le Fevre Esq.; Rev. S. Givins, rem.

The following have been received by the Editor :cach one of the boys of the School as an encouragement to attinued diligence and attention."

Rev. C. P. Reid; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. J. G. D. McKenzie; Rev. M. Burnham, viths branch of the Institut. Ashire; Rev. C. P. Reid; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. C. P. Reid; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. C. P. Reid; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. C. P. Reid; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem.; Mr. R. Gran

> To CORRESPONDENTS .- W. F. M. is received. The Rev. R. J. C. Taylor's communication shall be inserted in

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A COUNTRY CHURCH.

One of the most striking features of that most highly favoured portion of our beautiful Province,-the Niagara District, is the sudden rise of the land, that extends across the district, at an average distance from the lake of five miles, and commonly called "the mountain."-The country gradually sloping between it and the lake has all the appearance of having once been covered with the waters of the deep and beautiful Ontario.

Back from, or southward of, this line of demarcation the land is level, such as is to be found around most bodies of water. And if we examine "the mountain" itself, we shall find here what the imagination can easily paint as a bold projecting point,-there an inlet or natural harbour-here a rocky eminence of old often buffeted by the billows of the deep blue lake-and there a "shingle," composed of sand and gravel, thrown up along the former margin of the waters. In some places as above the neat substantial church of Grimsby, "the mountain" almost overhangs the lower land, and threatens, as an avalanche, to bury all below it under its massive rocks. In other parts the front of the mountain is so broken, that you can scarcely ascertain whether you are still in the former bed of the lake, or are on what was always dry land. Midway up one of these gradual rises the traveller nowbeholds a new stone church of the Gothic order. And as it stands midway between the former bed and the former bounds of the lake, so below it you behold the cultivated lands of the industrious farmer, and above it the noble trees of our native forests. Below the eye rests upon neat houses and well-stored barns-above upon the beech and the maple, the linden and the ever beautiful pine.

But not only is this church "beautiful for situation;" but it is beautiful in itself. Its whole appearance comports with what one would wish for in a new country charch. It boasts not, indeed, the marks of by-gone ages on its walls; but it looks as if those marks might yet be there. The material is of the best description, and the workmanship has elicited this remark from one high in authority in these Provinces-"I have not seen so good a piece of work since I left England."

But it is moreover "beautiful" as a proof of what can be done when there are those, who are willing to offer of their substance for the service of the Lord. When it was just finishing, a party of military gentlemen, surprised to see a building of that kind in such a retired and rural spot, inquired of the workmen-who caused such a building as that to be erected there. The answer was prompt and ready: "A few farmers." And such was the case. Hard by stands a venerable building, commonly known as the "German Church," erected by the early settlers for the worship of Almighty God after the custom of their fathers. Here they long met as a Lutheran congregation; but about twenty years since they were visited, in their destitution, by a missionary of that society, to which the church in these colonies owes a heavy debt of gratitude, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. the blessing of God upon the unwearied labours of this devoted missionary, who ever shewed himself "willing to spend and be spent" in his master's service, a congregation of devoted, exemplary and zealous churchpeople was in time formed.

As the Lord "blessed them in their basket and their

store," they often counselled together about erecting for his worship a suitable and substantial church. And although the head of the congregation—a man, whom to know was to honour, whose memory is still venerated by the whole neighbourhood-descended to his grave, crowned with years as well as with honour, yet the Lord was not without instruments for his work. Another aged member, who, like the departed patriarch, had come to this country when yet it was a "wild howling wilderness," and who, from the small opening which his own axe had made, had seen his farm increased, by the blessing of God upon his own exertions and those of his now aged but then young and active partner, to many wide and beautiful fields-seemed to have caught the mantle of his departed friend, and became animated with the pious feeling of David, and often declared that he "could not rest till he had seen erected a temple for his God." And he did not rest. Though bent with weight of many years, he went about soliciting amongst his numerous friends subscriptions for the furtherance of the object he had so much at heart. And when he found that his utmost exertions, and that of others zealous in the same cause, could hardly raise a sum sufficient for building a good and substantial church, he, his son, and his zealous neighbour, who had so liberally given the ground, each pledged themselves to bear an equal share of what might be deficient for finishing the building in a manner becoming a temple of the Most High. Nor was he satisfied with having done so much in so good a work; but daily, during the erection of the building was he seen, leaning upon his staff and tottering under the weight of years, making his way thither. And when its beautiful tower pointed in its uprightness towards heaven, and it was fitted for divine worship, the feeling of his heart was similar to that of old Simeon: "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for now mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' But whilst we award to this zealous Simeon the meed of praise which is his due, we must not forget to mention the zeal displayed by the Annas of our Israel.

of the building in a manner to correspond with the rest. the wife of one of those already deeply pledged said within herself-" I have lately received a legacy, that I will devote to this portion of my master's temple.' And again, on another occasion, the females made a collection amongst themselves to meet what was deficient after their husbands had done their utmost. Nor must we forget to mention the munificent donation of the late beloved Bishop of Quebec; or how the worthy missionary, already noticed, allowed this zealous congregation a portion of his own straitened income to assist them in their holy undertaking. Nor how the trimmings of the church were furnished by his excellent help mate. But though furnished, this church was as yet not canonically consecrated to the holy purposes for which it had been erected. This holy office was reserved for a beautiful day in the early part of October -for that season of the year when the well filled barns of the rejoicing farmer gave them a substantial proof of the never failing kindness of their bounteous father. When the sleek cattle, as they gambolled in the pastures, appeared to partake of the general feeling; and when the yellowish leaf of the beech and the rich red of the maple, mingled with the deep green of the never fading pine, gave to the neighbouring brow of the mountain that peculiar tint which by common consent is deemed the glory of our Canadian autumns. That day the Almighty ruler of the universe smiled on the work. in which this congregation was engaged, for a more beautiful day could not have been chosen: so very different from what is so often the case when a day is appointed for some worldly pageant, or some unholv purpose. It was a sight cheering to the hearts of angels, to behold this rejoicing congregation coming together on such an holy occasion. Some in their light new fashioned carriages, some on horseback, some on foot, but more in those substantial and at the same time

comfortable wagons that mark the farmer. Nor were

When it was thought impracticable to finish a part

they alone in their joy. Friends from distant parts had come together to rejoice with them on this holy day; friends who had watched their exertions and aided their undertaking. And the priests of the Most High were not few nor uninterested on such a day. Six holy men of God, robed in the vestment of the sanctuary, and headed by one a Bishop indeed—one who, like the first of Israel's kings, carried every where the impress of his high dignity, entered the holy temple, and took possession of it in the name of the most high God. And when that venerable man supplicated, in his own peculiar manner, the Almighty God to accept that their service, and to bless it with such success as might tend nost to his own glory and the furtherance of their happiness, both temporal and spiritual,—every heart, if not very tongue, answered "amen." Nor do we believe that there was one present who did not perceive the propriety and beauty of having a place peculiarly conecrated for divine worship, and separated from all profane and common uses—a temple blessed, if I may use the expression, by the highest officer of God's church, for the holiest and best of purposes. How appropriate were the prayers then offered up, that God would ouchsafe to bless with his richest blessings all who in that place should be dedicated to him in baptism-all who in their riper years should there renew their bapismal vows and obligations-all who, in that same holy place, should receive the blessed sacrament of the body and blood of Christ-and all who there, in his holy sight and in his holy house, should be joined together in holy matrimony. And does it not seem passing strange that any should voluntarily shut themselves out as it were from the benefit of these holy prayers, by seeking the minister of God to perform in a place used for profane and common purposes, offices which peculiarly belong to the house of God-and would it not be well for all who are about to enter into the bonds of holy matrimony, or who are about to offer to God in baptism those children he has given them-would it not be well for them to consider whether or not they might look for a larger share of those blessings, which they desire, if they sought them in "that place which God has chosen to place his name there." How appropriate too was that prayer: "Affect us with an awful apprehension of thy divine Majesty, and a deep sense of our own unworthiness; that so approaching thy sanctuary with lowliness and devotion, and coming before thee with clear thoughts and pure hearts, with bodies undefiled and minds sanctified, we may always perform a service acceptable to thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." The previous service ended, an appropriate psalm was sung by the choir, aided by that of a neighbouring parish, who had come to sing the praises of the Lord with them on that joyous day. Next followed an excellent sermon by the eloquent Bishop, from -After which the sacrament of the body and blood of a crucified but now risen Saviour was administered to a never suffer his Church to fall; and the world will see goodly company of devout recipients. With this ended the services proper to the consecra-

tion. But the gratifying duties of the Bishop did not I bless Him, that he has enabled me to see the difference end here. He had introduced to him many of the numerous congregation before they separated to their several homes, each thankful for having been privileged to be present on such a day and in such a place; and diate danger was soon averted; but the extent of the amongst the rest, the architect himself, to whom, in the presence of many, his lordship said, "If it rested with me, Mr. -, you should be the architect of all the churches to be erected within my diocese." The Bishop and clergy then repaired to the hospitable mansion of the aged patriarch, to whom we owe in a great measure kind and plentiful hospitality which is ever to be found

mongst such farmers. In bringing this imperfect account of the erection and onsecration of "a Country Church" to a close, we flict, and when nature was at length exhausted, he would pray the Giver of every good and perfect gift, to closed a life of brilliant and important service, with a grant that all who worship there may worship in spirit death more happy, and not less glorious, than if he had and in truth; that all who proclaim the glad tidings of salvation there, may be attended with a blessing from above; that all who enter those courts may enter the SIR GEOFFREY PALMER, A PATTERN FOR courts of God's house in heaven; and that all, who on that joyous day rejoiced together, may rejoice for ever in the paradise of God. T. R.

LORD EXMOUTH.*

That moral elevation, not always associated with powerful talents and splendid success, which forms the most admirable part of Lord Exmouth's Character, was derived from religion. Young as he was when he first entered the service, and though such principles and feelings could not be supposed then to be very strongly fixed, yet he was guarded in his conduct, and always prompt to check any irreverent allusion to serious subects. His youth was passed in camps and ships, at a time when a coarse and profane conduct too much prevailed, now happily almost unknown; but he was never detered by a false shame from setting a proper example. On board his first frigate, the Winchelsea, the duties of the Sunday were regularly observed. He always dressed in full uniform on that day, and, having no chaplain, read the morning service to his crew, whenever the weather permitted them to be assembled. Advancing in his brilliant career, the same feelings were more and more strikingly displayed. It was his practice to have a special and general service of thangsgiving after every signal deliverance, or success. Too often is it found. that with the accession of worldly honours the man becomes more forgetful of the good Providence from which he received them. From this evil Lord Exmouth was most happily kept; and additional distinctions only the more confirmed the unaffected simplicity and benevolence of his character. Finally, after the last and greatest of his services, a battle of almost unexampled severity and duration, and fought less for his country than for the world, his gratitude to the giver of victory was expressed in a manner the most edifying and delightful.

With such principles, he might well have hoped for nappiness when he retired from public life. Religion alone can fill, and satisfy the most active and capacious mind: but that its power may be felt to calm, strengthen, and support, under whatever circumstances of endurance, as of action, it must govern the character always, and be, at all times, the supreme controlling principle. For this the position of a naval officer is not favourable. War has much, in addition to the miseries and evils it directly creates, which only necessity can excuse; and there is too little leisure for reflection amidst the anxiety of early struggles, the full career of success, or the pressure of exciting and important duties. But when exterral responsibilities had ceased to divert his attention from himself, his religious principles acquired new strength, and exercised a most powerful influence. They guided him to peace; they added dignity to his character; and blessed his declining years with a serenity, at once the best evidence of their truth, and the happiest illustration of their power.

The quiet of domestic life offers little to be recorded: and except when public or private claims might call him for a short time from home, Lord Exmouth passed the remainder of his life at Teignmouth. He had nobly done his duty; and now enjoyed in honourable repose, all that the gratitude of his Country and the affection of his family could bestow. Though he knew himself lia-

* From Osler's " Life of Admiral Viscount Exmouth."

upon that faith, whose high priviledge it is to rise above mist; and with thick darkness, so as nature seemed to be in a

No man was more free from selfish feeling. His honours and successes were valued for the sake of his with the disorder of these waters; all the poetry, and all the family. His services and life were for his country. He had a truly English heart, and served her with entire devotedness. Nothing, indeed, could be a finer commentary than his own career, upon her free and equal institutions, which, by the force of those qualities they so deepest gulfs; and to this very state of the deluge and of the ark, powerfully tend to create, had enabled him to rise from the condition of an unfriended orphan, to the dignity of have alluded in the name of the Church, Psalm, xlii. 7, Abyss the British peerage. Most painful, therefore, were his calls upon abyss at the noise of thy cataracts or water spouts; all feelings, when revolt and anarchy in neighbouring countries were held up to be admired and imitated at home, until a praiseworthy desire of improvement had become a rage for destructive innovation. In a letter written at this time, November 12th, 1831, after alluding to his own declining strength, he thus proceeds:-"I am fast approaching that end which we must all come to. My own term I feel is expiring, and happy is the man who does not live to see the destruction of his country, which discontent has brought to the verge of ruin. Hitherto thrice happy England, how art thou torn to pieces by thine own children! Strangers, who a year ago looked up to thee as a happy exception in the world, with admiration, at this moment know thee not! Fire, riot, and bloodshed, are roving through the land, and God in his displeasure visits us also with pestilence; and in fact, in one short year, we seem almost to have reached the climax of misery. One cannot sit down to put one's thoughts to paper, without feeling oppressed by public events, and with vain thought of how and when will the evils terminate. That must be left to God's mercy, for I believe man is at this moment unequal to the task."

He cherished a very strong attachment to the Church; and for more than thirty years had been a member of the doubt: but to suppose that he gave him faculties, by which he society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which he joined when the claims of the society were so little appreciated, that only principle could have prompted the step. It might therefore be expected that he would threatened. But upon this subject his mind was firm; and in one of the last letters he ever wrote, dated August | himself only about the things here presented to his view, and to 28th, 1832, he declared his confidence in the most emalludes to the cholera, then raging in his neighbourhood; kingdom; is it not reasonable to suppose, that he would afford "which," he says "I am much inclined to consider an him such instructions relative to that invisible world, as the infliction of providence, to show his power to the discontented of the world, who have long been striving against the government of man, and are commencing their attacks on our Church. But they will fail; God will that his mighty arm is not shortened, nor his power diminished. I put my trust in Him, and not in man; and between improvement and destruction."

Not many days after, he suffered a most violent attack of the illness he had long anticipated. The immedisease left not the smallest hope of recovery. He lingered until the 23rd of January, calmly awaiting the event which his gradually increasing weakness convinced him was inevitable. Sustained by the principles which had guided him so long, his death-bed became the scene of his best and noblest triumph. "Every hour of his the erection of this church, where they partook of that life is a sermon" said an officer who was often with him; ced with the confidence of a Christian to his last confallen in the hour of victory.

LAWYERS.

His wisdom and generosity were incomparable.-During all the troubles of the times he lived quiet in the Temple, a professed and known cavalier; and no temptation of fear or profit ever shook his principle.-He lived then in great business of conveyancing, and had no clerks but such as were strict cavaliers. One, I have heard, was so rigid that he could never be brought to write Oliver with a great O. And it was said the Attorney [Sir G. P. was Attorney General in the beginning of Charles II's reign] chose to purchase the manor of Charleton, because his master's name sounded in the style of it. (North's Examen., p. 510.) He had married a lady, who was a Roman Catholic, upon terms not to meddle with each other's religion, but each to enjoy their several church professions, without any mention to the contrary; and both kept parole religiously; and yet, by dint of his egregious piety and integrity, without any other arguments or eloquence, he converted her to the communion of the Church of England; and it fell out thus. One Sunday morning his lady would rise with him, which she had used not to do, and he told her she need not, for her church began later, and asked "Why she would rise so soon?" She answered, "to go to church with him;" and so she did, and continued so doing all the rest of her life. And to some of her family she declared, that she found his knowledge so great, and his course of life so truly pious and virtuous. that she concluded that he must needs be in the right,

that she coulded that he must needs be in the right, and that she could submit her judgment to his, rather than to any other human authority upon earth.—North's Lives.

Che Carnet.

Conversation with God.

The most of men are little within: either they wear out their hours in vain discourse with others, or possibly vainer discourses with themselves. Even those who are not of the first sort, and who, possibly, have their times of secret prayer, yet do not so delight to think of God, and to speak with Him, as they do to be conversant in other affairs, and companies, and discourses, in which there is a great deal of froth and emptiness. Men think, by talking of many things, to be refreshed; and yet, when they have done, find that it is nothing, and that they had much better have been alone, or have said nothing. Our thoughts and speeches in most things, run to waste, yea, are defiled, as water spilt on the ground is both lost, and cannot be gathered up again, and is polluted, mingled with dust. But no word spoken to God, from the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense of a broken heart, is lost: he receives it, and the serious sense returns it into our bosom with advantage. A soul that delights to speak to Him, will find that Healso delights to speak to it. And this communication, certainly, is the sweetest and happiest choice; to speak little with men, and much with God. One short word spoken to God in a darted thought, eases the heart more when it is afflicted, than the largest discourses and complainings to the greatest and powerfullest of men, or the kindest and most friendly. It gives not only ease, but joy, to say to God, "I have borne chastisement, I will no more offend."- Archbishop Leighton.

THE ARK IN THE DELUGE.

Thus the flood came to its height, and 'tis not easy to represent to ourselves this strange scene of things, when the deluge was in its fury and extremity; when the earth was broken and swallowed

ble to an attack which might be almost suddenly fatal, up in the abyss, whose raging waters rise higher than the mounhe dwelt on the prospect without alarm, for he rested tains, and filled the air with broken waves, with an universal present suffering, and to regard death itself as the gate second chaos; and upon this chaos rid the distressed Ark, that bore the small remains of mankind. No sea was ever so tumultous as this, nor is there anything in present nature to be compared hyperboles that are used in the description of storms and raging seas, were literally true in this, if not beneath it. The ark was really carried to the tops of the highest mountains, and into the places of the clouds, and thrown down again into the which was a type of the Church in this world, David seems to thy waves and billows have gone over me. It was no doubt an extraordinary and miraculous Providence, that could make a vessel so ill-manned, live upon such a sea; that kept it from being dashed against the hills, or overwhelmed in the deeps. That abyss which had devoured and swallowed up whole forests of woods, cities, and provinces, nay the whole earth; when it had conquered all, and triumphed over all, could not destroy this single ship. I remember in the story of the Argonautics, when Jason set out to fetch the golden fleece, the poet saith, all the gods that day looked down from heaven to see that ship, and the nymphs stood upon the mountain tops to see the noble youth of Thessaly pulling at the oars. We may with more reason suppose the good Angels to have looked down upon this ship of Noah's; and that not out of curiosity, as idle spectators, but for a passionate concern for its safety and deliverance. A ship, whose cargo was no less than a whole world; that carried the fortune and hopes of all posterity, and, if this had perished, the Earth, for anything we know, had been nothing but a desert, a great ruin, a dead heap of rubbish, from the deluge to the conflagration. But death and hell, the grave and destruction, have their bounds .- Dr. T. Burnet.

MAN A DEPENDENT BEING.

That God, when he created Man, endued him with faculties sufficient for all the purposes of his existence, it were impious to was to become independent of the Divine aid or controul, is a supposition without warrant or foundation. Nay, it is not only unsupported by authority or proof, but is contrary to what we might reasonably expect, from considering the relation that subsists feel deep anxiety, when the safety of that Church was between the creature and the Creator. Where Man, indeed. destined only for this world; then, to walk by sight, to concern be utterly regardless of what relates to the invisible world, might phatic language. After some personal observations to be, his wisdom and his duty. But if the Almighty created him the friend he was addressing, one of his old officers, he to be an heir of immortality, and a partaker of his everlasting objects here before him are incompetent to supply? Can it be imagined, that a benevolent and all-wise Creator would suffer his creature Man to remain in ignorance of the Divine will, or to fail, through want of due light and information, of attaining the great end of his being, and the most perfect happiness of which his nature is capable? From these and other considerations, we are almost necessarily led to suppose, that the Almighty would reserve, in his hands such a direct authority over us, and such means of interposing in our concerns, as should continually remind us of our subjection to Him, and convince us that we are dependent on His will for every thing we can hope for or enjoy .- Bp. Van

CONTENTMENT BETTER THAN AMBITION.

Ambition devoureth gold, and drinketh blood, and climbeth so nigh by other men's heads, that at the length, in the fall, it breaketh its own neck; therefore it is better to live in humble content, than in high care and trouble. For more precious is want with honesty, than wealth with infamy. For what are we "I have seen him great in battle, but never so great as but mere vapours, which, in a serene element, ascend high, and, on his death-bed." Full of hope and peace, he advanwithout pilots, tossed up and down upon the seas by contrary winds and tempests? But the good husbanduran thinks better of those ears of corn, which blow down, and grow crooked, than those which are straight and upright, because he is assured to find more store of grain in the one, than in the other. This all men know, yet, of this how few make use! - Earl of Strafford, 1641.

MISTAKING THE END OF KNOWLEDGE.

atest error of all the rest, is the mistaking, or ing, of the last or furthest end of knowledge: for men have entered into a desire of learning and knowledge, sometimes, upon a natura curiosity, and inquisitive appetite; sometimes, to entertain their minds with variety and delight; sometimes, for ornament and reputation; and sometimes, to enable them to victory of wit and contradiction; and most times, for lucre and profession; and seldom, sincerely to give a true account of their gift of reason, to the benefit and use of men: as if there were sought in knowledge, a couch, whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit; or a terrace, for a wandering and variable mind to walk up and down, with a fair prospect; or a tower of state, for a proud mind to raise itself upon; or a fort or commanding ground, for strife and contention; or a shop, for profit or sale; and not, a rich storehouse, for the glory of the Creator, and the relief of man's estate .-

Advertisements.

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

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

vious year; on which account he has thought it expedient to generally known, by thus giving it publicity.

Subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the Trade is sively this Fall, on account of the great bargains which were id him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS with the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the notice of the Public

CERIES, viz.: a large quantity of the best

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

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

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

THOMAS STINSON.

JUST PUBLISHED

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

BELLING BOOK,

BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

BEING an introduction to the English Language, with An Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week. For sale at the Methodist's Book Store No. 9, Wellington Buildings, and at Henry Rowsell's, Stationer and Book-seller, King Street, Toronto.

ANNUALS FOR 1841.

A FEW OF THE ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1841, and other Illustrated Works; also, a great variety of Books, suitable for School Prizes, &c., London Almanacks on Sheets or in Pocket Books; Canadian and American Almanacks, &c. &c. Also just received from London, a large assortment of VOCAL
AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

HENRY ROWSELL,

Bookseller and Stationer, King Street, Toronto

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS &c.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Henry Rowsell, at "The Church" Office,
Toronto, a new edition of THE CATECHISM OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Common Prayer Book.—
Price—one penny each, or six shillings per hundred.
Toronto, August 27, 1840.

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

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

HENRY ROWSELL. STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER, KING STREET, TORONTO,

HAS just received from London a large assortment of ACCOUNT
BOOKS AND STATIONERY, of every description. His stock
of Printed Books also is unusually extensive, and comprises a great
variety of Theological and General Literature, Hlustrated Works, the
atest volumes of the Church of England and Saturday Magazines, &c. &c.
The English Annuals, Pocket Books and Almanacs for 1841.

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PRINTING INK.

SUCH as is used in the printing of this Newspaper, imported from London, in kegs, 24 pounds each, and for sale by the keg, at 2s. 6d. per pound, by

HENRY ROWSELL, RY ROWSELL, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street, Toronto.

October 10, 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

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

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

SAMUEL SHAW.

SAMUEL SHAW,

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

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

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION, MANUFACTURER OF

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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Toronto, August 29, 1840.

A CARD.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, or SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

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

Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on short notice. BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

ers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

London, June 3, 1840. DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-ff

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. by letter, post-pai January 1st, 1840.

REWOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY,

HAVE removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110A, King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market,

Toronto, December, 1839.

VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

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

110, King Street, Toronto.

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

ALEXANDER DIXON. SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER,

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

SADDLERY GOODS,

Equal in quality to any in the first houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest Cash prices, viz:—

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.

Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.

Hunting Saddles, improved.

Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.

Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness

Furniture, latest patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver-plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

N.B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured

N.B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the rade.
Toronto, August 29, 1839.

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