"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

STAND YE IN THE WAYS, AND SEE, AND ASK FOR THE OLD PATHS, WHERE IS THE GOOD WAY, AND WALK THEREIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS.—JEREMIAH VI. 16.

VOLUME IV.7

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SELL,

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1840.

INUMBER 20.

Poetry.

THE HOLLY-TREE.

O reader! hast thou ever stood to see The holly-tree? The holly-tree?
The eye that contemplates it well perceives
Its glossy leaves,
Order'd by an intelligence so wise
As might confound the atheist's sophistries.

Below, a circling fence, its leaves are seen Wrinkled and keen: No grazing cattle, through their prickly round, Can reach to wound; But as they grow where nothing is to fear, Smooth and unarmed the pointless leaves appear.

I love to view these things with curious eyes, And moralise;
And in this wisdom of the holly tree Can emblems see Wherewith, perchance, to make a pleasant rhyme, One which may profit in the after-time.

Thus, though abroad perchance I might appear Harsh and austere;
To those who on my leisure would intrude,
Reserv'd and rude:
Gentle at home amid my friends I'd be,
Like the high leaves upon the holly-tree.

And should my youth, as youth is apt, I know, All vain asperities I day by day
Would wear away;
Till the smooth temper of my age should be
Like the high leaves upon the holly-tree.

And as, when all the summer-trees are seen So bright and green, The holly-leaves their fadeless hues display Less bright than they; But when the bare and wintry woods we see, What then so cheerful as the holly-tree?

So serious should my youth appear among The thoughtless throng; So would I seem amid the young and gay More grave than they; That in my age as cheerful I might be

As the green winter of the holly-tree.

IMITATION OF FITZ EUSTACE'S SONG IN MARMION.

> Where shall the saint repose, He the believer? Who 'mid life's joys or woes Spurned the deceiver. Who in the mortal strife, On Christ relying, Clung to his faith through life, ung to his fatter the Bless'd it when dying;
> Hallelujah, &c.

Far from this lowly sod, Angels receive him— Pure in the sight of God, Earth's trials leave him; Basking in glory's rays, Now the saint never Ceases his hyms of praise, Singing forever,

Hallelujah, &c. Where shall the traitor rest; He the blasphemer Who piere'd anew the breast Of the Redeemer. His lamp of life grows dim,

Failing forever; Heaven's portals ope to him; Never-oh! never .-Miserere, &c.

The shades of death's dreary path Lie all before him: Darkly hang o'er him. Hell's lord who won his heart Holds him forever, Never again to part,

Colonial Churchman.

COMMON PRAYER.* PART II .- ON THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

From what has been said, it will be concluded that we cannot do justice to the Liturgy, without first considering the character and pretensions of the Church from which it emanates, not as a national institution, but as a witness of Christian truth. We must come to the question as Churchmen, with our minds made up on a variety of other matters. Yet as it is the first characteristic which greets the unsettled religionist, when he turns his eyes towards the Church, placing it in direct contrast to every scheme of social worship in which it is not professedly adopted, as it creates a first intelligible sign, that the ministers of Christ neither cessor to the Apostles, and at an interval which amply admitted impression, by which the entire system is not unfrequently judged, it may be useful to take a rapid view of It may be remarked further, that the use of the surplice its leading features, as an appendix to my former dis-

courses, and an introduction to those which follow. Let us suppose the case of an intelligent person, Possessed of a general acquaintance with the subject, who should enter, for the first time, a Church of the Establishment, during divine service. Or rather let us make the case our own. Let us endeavour to recall those first emotions, which early habit has, in fact, anticipated, but which we may reproduce in ourselves by an effort of the imagination; and having thus regained that susceptibility of feeling, without which the surest observation is uncertain, dim, and partial, let us follow out the train of thought suggested by the circumstances. The building itself, both externally and internally, has already struck us as peculiar. We can hardly mistake the character of the place: so marked is the distinction which it exhibits to all other edifices, even to those dedicated, under a different sanction, to the purposes of religion. Comparing it with every other Church which we have seen, of whatever age, or country, we recognise a general uniformity of plan, dating from the most ancient times, and communicating an air of solemnity, liberty from the subject, and education from the poor. alike indescribable, and inimitable.

If we analyze our feelings, we shall be at no loss as to the cause of this impression. We still discern the operation of a common will, raised above the control, not only of individual men, but of a particular age .-We perceive a sameness, which no diversity of circumstances, no variety of modification, has been able to disturb. It has evidently not resulted from the prevalence of fashion, because it has come down in independent lines. These we naturally seek to trace to a common origin; and although at length we lose sight of them,

*From "The Scriptural character of the Church," by the Rev.

conveyance, and the point to which they seem to con- differing from his neighbour in himself and in his cirduct us, is the centre of Christianity itself. Yet the cumstances, but as Christians exclusively, Christians by agency of man must have been every where employed. profession, and in fact, not in respect of their personal used to inform us of his conversation with John, and of that with unsearchable riches of Christ. (A. D. 177.) The good work, agency of mad into new convention has existed from the beginSay that a tacit convention has existed from the beginsincerity, but of their actual position. They take no the rest of those who had seen the Lord; and how he used to rehowever, in which he was engaged, was not suffered to go on very ning on this point. How did it arise? How has it cognizance of the worshipper in his private character; late from memory their sayings, and what those things were which long without a severe check from the worker of evil. The annual been preserved? How has it maintained itself against they contain no allusion to his relative merits or demerits. he had heard from them concerning his festival had come round at Lyons, with the usual shows of the amthe caprices of individuals, the opposing interests of They speak but one language, which every Christian miracles and his teaching, how Polycarp, having received his inthe caprices of individuals, the opposing interests of the warying humour of the times? Churchman—every Christian man, not actually with- formation from the eye-witnesses of the Word of Life, used to re- now fatal. A riot was raised against them by the populace, who, Will not the idea of a vast incorporation be suggested drawn from Church membership—may adopt with equal port all in consonance with the Scriptures. These things, at that to the reflecting mind, pervaded by an invisible spirit, propriety, on the ground of a common humanity, and a time too, I heard with all diligence, on account of the grace of resort, proceeded to dreadful outrages upon their persons, beating upheld by a superior power, revealed to the senses, and common faith. in this way represented to the understanding, as by many other symbols of permanence and communion, appreciable only by the initiate, so by the very form and same fears, breathe the same charitable desires, avow and again in all their genuineness. And I can testify before God, themselves Christians; and thereupon were sent to prison to await general appearance of its sacred buildings, which stand the same holy assurance, are cheered with the same that had that blessed and apostolic elder heard any thing like it, the arrival of the governor. This, which ought to have brought as beacons and signals to the world without?

This idea, or the dim sentiment in which it is comservice itself. There is the same sort of solemnity, arising from the same source. The same character of in the scene, as we see it acted before us, a holy pre- tians. sence, both visible, and otherwise sensible, which human piety could not have produced, and which human infir- and again, stricken by conscience, self-condemned, seekmity cannot destroy. No accident can vitiate the act ing reconciliation win an offended God. We speak as of worship, though performed in common, and in the those who are swayed by natural affection, stimulated by midst of many imperfections. Pure and holy in itself, natural desires, subject to natural wants; as liable to vaindividual for himself, and yet it is no solitary offering, gether by domestic ties, and social obligations. no self-originating effusion. It tells of the faith, not a living principle. In the extemporaneous prayers of a of God. sectarian ministry, we may have discerned much piety, man, may exceed or fall short of a given standard of services of the English Church. a value, which he can neither enhance nor diminish.

objectionable. The peculiar vestment of the officiating pared to pass that holy threshold? clergyman thus acquires a meaning of some importance sador more regarded than his message. Properly conz its truth. sidered, this is an idolatry, more insinuating in its nature, evous in its tendency, and incomparably more ripe, and germinant in these times, than that which arises from the undue veneration of a thing. It was comparatively easy to pronounce the brazen serpent of Moses, Nehushtan, and to break it to pieces. But when the people of Lycaonia would have paid divine honours to Paul and Barnabas, "they rent their clothes" in grief one step lower from the upper chamber of that glorious company and horror. Here was a case of gross ignorance; but we have to quit entirely the sight of them, and to hear them no a similar feeling soon displayed itself in more specious longer in their ewn words. Much of our interest arising from this forms. Thus the Corinthians are taxed with saying, communion is of course vanished, but still there remains enough "I am of Paul, and I am of Apollos, and I of Cephas, to carry us forward with a strong desire of knowing further. The and I of Christ." How did these schisms arise, except first succession had, indeed all but seen Christ; and similarly, the from a confusion of the personal with the official char- second had all but seen his Apostles. The Revelation of St. John acter of those who ruled over them in the Lord? Hence preceded but by a few years the course of events which belongs to the earnest question, "Were ye baptized in the name of the generation of Ireneus. We may still, therefore, bless the eyes in the Church, still continues one of the most frequent: | church of those days. The sun, indeed, bad set; but his beams and this misplaced homage is the more to be apprehended were still reflected from the sky; and though not with warmth, from the amiable feelings with which it is often linked, yet with exceeding beauty. The hull of the vessel had indeed disand out of which it appears to arise. Any correction appeared; but the pennonwith the cross upon it was still peering to this dangerous tendency cannot but be desirable: above the horizon. The eference to the fountain-head, though and in the decent uniformity of ecclesiastical vestments, not immediate, was through a stream whose course was equally worn from age to age by the same functionaries, on the short and pure. No one who chose to seek might not find. The same sacred occasions, we are admonished as by an most unlearned knew that in their Bishop they had a certain sucofficiate "in their own name," nor in their own strength. of the utmost purity in the transmission of their doctrine. patible with a deep and solemn earnestness, the more from his very cradle, for not a scar does he shew of pagan bondage affecting, because it is subdued. This again is another of personal pretension, the presence of an official importance. Contrast with this the characteristic manner of those by whom the surplice is rejected, or despised. It is thought to indicate greater heartiness. That it is denied. But it is a personal, not an official fitness, which it symbolizes: and is an effort on the part of the minister to claim for himself, what the Church restrains to his function. What if a gross caricature have resulted in the Romish Church, from the misapplication of this principle, or rather from an extravagance in the practice, apart from, and in opposition to, the principle? Let us not argue from the abuse, against the use, lest we place a terrible weapon in the hands of our adversary. It is thus that the Bible was withholden from the laity,

But to speak of the Liturgy itself. If the sacred edifices, in which we offer up "common prayer," remind their general structure and appearance, they bear the Church's impress; the same character is much more distinctly visible in the forms themselves. We perceive the same impression left by the same seal. Assume that they emanate from such a society-admit that they are addressed to its members as such—and we discern at once both the consistency of the parts, and the meaning of the whole. On every other supposition they are unintelligible. They are offered up in the name of the

monly enveloped, will be powerfully confirmed by the judged by its own showing, if the assembled worshippers reserved me, that I should endure this language?' and would have rible calumnies with which the Christians were charged. Marcus (however this fact is to be explained,) then I repeat, the heard such language." steadfastness, union, and association, reigns throughout. method adopted in our Common Prayer, is precisely We discern still clearer and more numerous indications that by which the greatest extent of edification may be of a wide spread and permanent order, variously modi- attained, the most serious inconveniences avoided.— the human talent, which he had received in company with such | Christians to be put to death, and such as denied to be set at libfied, but still exhibiting a determinate identity, cognizable What language shall be put into the mouth of congreunder every disguise, and pointing, as in the former case, gated members, which shall not convict some of insinbut with more explicit evidence, to a common and a cerity, and many of presumption, which shall not say too sacred source. Throughout the celebration we are much or too little, which shall be fitly applied to every struck with the absence of every thing casual, arbitrary, state, and adequately expressive of every feeling, if it is and dependent. Of the individual worshippers, some to be uttered by everyman in his individual, and not in appear serious and fervent, some cold and formal, some, his corporate capacity! As it is, we are addressed in perhaps, wholly indifferent and abstracted: but there is our common character, first as men, secondly as chris-

As men, we are cortemplated as sinful, frail, erring; it waits to be realized, and as it were asserted, by every rious sorrows, to pain, disease, and death; as bound to-

As Christians, we believe, we hope, we rejoice: we merely of other men, and other days, but is a fixed partake of sacraments, we are baptised, we communicate; exponent of that faith which is now and always, here we are confirmed, edified, blessed; we are children of and every where, one, not as an abstract notion, but as God, members of Christ, and inheritors of the Kingdom

In these two characters, both in one, and both in fact; much acquired or natural ability: we may have believed | in a word as members of that universal body, to which I them animated in some cases, more or less, by the spirit have so often alluded, however we may as individuals of God. But here there is neither more nor less, neither have forgotten our privileges, broken our covenant, and failure nor special abundance. The Clergyman, as a fallen upon condemnation, we appear in the liturgical

ministerial devotion. We are not the sport of such a I have shown on what supposition the Church servicewhich his personal piety, his learning, and his intelli- is to say, so far as man can judge, by any congregation of duty, in which his acts are not his own, and possess that is above"; and where, on this side the grave, shall parts a propriety to many peculiarities in the Church perfect communion? Not one against whom the gates of service, which might else appear trivial, and perhaps Paradise will be finally closed, or who is not now pre-

I have also pointed out some circumstances, by which and removed as far as possible from superstition. It is the corresponding fact may, as I think, be suggested to a silent rebuke to that homage so commonly paid to a thoughtful and unprejudiced mind, more, however, as particular men, in respect of their special gifts, by which a mode of introducing the subject, and in the hope of the person is more honoured than the office, the ambas- stimulating reflection, than as demonstrative evidence of

(To be Concluded)

LIVES OF THE FATHERS.* NO. THI. -- IRENÆUS.

Having closed the list of those who are included in the period of the first succession after the Apostles, we have now to descend This scandal, one of the earliest which arose that saw, and the ears that heard the sights and sounds of the

Irenæus is the star o this happy generation; whose birth, is generally accompanied by a sobriety of manner, in without arriving at certainty, we may be content with placing in the performance of divine service, which to some may the second quarter of the second century, and its place at Smyrna. appear a defect of animation, though it is quite com- He appears to have been brought up in the knowledge of Christ through any one expression in all his extant writings. His name working of the same principle. It marks the absence denoting peaceful, was well conferred on one who had never been tossed about like Justin Martyr, on the restless sea of philosophy, but had ever reposed on the Gospel of peace. Thus happy in his very cradle, he was more appy still in having such a teacher as Polycarp. Under him hegrew up in grace and knowledge of the sincere and genuine, need not, and ought not, to be Lord Jesus Christ; and lke all pupils that have put to good account the instruction which they have received, mentioned his master ever after in terms of deep gratitude and affection. Of this he has left on record . beautiful instance in his letter to Florinus,† an acquaintance f his early days, who had fallen away from the truth, and gone eyond even the errors of the Gnostics. The melancholy note in which he deplores the apostacy of the companion of his boyish days, and speaks of the lively recollection which he had of them, vill go to the heart of every reader .-"These doctrines, Florinis, are not (to speak gently) those of a sound judgment. These doctrines are not in unison with the Church, involving, as they do, those who are led by them, in the greatest impiety. These loctrines not even the heretics, who are without the pale of the Church, have ever ventured to declare. us of a great society, mysteriously holden together, and
These doctrines they who vere our seniors, and had conversed with variously manifesting its existence and power; if, in the Apostles, did not deliver to you. For I saw you, when I was yet a boy, in Lower Asia, with the famous Polycarp, enjoying a brilliant rank in the Impelial Court, and endeavouring to win his good opinion. For I remember facts of those days better than what have happened lately; inasmuch as what we learn from a child grows up with the mind, and becomes one with it; so that I can tell the very place in which the blessed Polycarp used to sit

> *Abridged from the Rev. R. W. Evans. + Preserved in Eusbius, Eccl. Hist. v. 20.

God which was upon me, taking note of them not on paper, but them, dragging them, and stoning them. The municipal officers Thus all are addressed with the same exhortation, on the tablet of my heart; and moreover, because of the grace of abetted this violence, and carrying them into the forum, there receive the same absolution, express the same hopes, the God, I now am continually turning them over in my mind again questioned them publicly on their profession. They confessed heavenly comfort. And this, which has appeared to he would have cried out, and stopped his ears, and said, according relief to the innocent, only aggravated their sufferings. Most cruel so many a grave objection to the English Liturgy, if to his usual phrase, 'O glorious God! for what times hast thou tortures were applied, to extort confessions of the truth of the horbe verily regarded as numbers of a universal Church, fled from the place where he had been sitting or standing when he Aurelius the emperor, who could shed tears over the affected let-

> to neglect to feel to the utmost account either the divine grace or tree be known by its fruits, we are certified of the unwearied diligence of Irenæus. He quenched not the spirit by listlessness or ashes of which were swept by the winds into the waters of the unprofitable waste, but obtained the blessing of God upon his la- Rhone. bours by faithful perseverance. Nor did he confine himself to In the midst of this suffering, a case was referred to Pothinus sacred learning. The necessities of the Church, which he dili- and the brethren from their fellow-christians in Asia, which, forgently kept in view, demanded that he should extend his range. getful of the rack and the dungeon, they earnestly considered. He had risen up from his first lowly condition to the level of the | This was the claim to prophetic inspiration set up by Montanus wells of all the turbid streams of human learning. It was necesfirst appearances and sudden impulse, was unable and often unwil- charged, with a noble testimony to his zeal in the cause of Christ, ling to de. Thus the philosophical studies of some of the Fathers, and he departed on his errand in the early part of the persecution which have been a favourite topic of declamation with some peo- at Lyons. ple, were necessary; and they would not have deserved the title of Fathers without them. They had not only to instruct those that were within, but also to confute those that were without. swallowed up all religion, if it had gone unrefuted! And unrehe had done it under the blessing of God.

The superior success of the Church in those times shews that she understood much better than we do now the requisites for missionary duty. She was not so foolishly regardless of the accomcontingency. In his official character, he represents an appears to me to acquire an intelligible, and consistent plishments of the missionary, as to suppose that mere zeal, seimmutable ordinance, over which chance has no power. meaning throughout; and in which alone, it can be fully conded by a respectable fund of Scriptural knowledge, was suffi-He stands to us, indeed, in many other relations, in adopted, by what is called "a mixed congregation", that cient. For the missionary, even among rude tribes, should be a man of no common information. He should know not only the gence, have an ample field: but he has a certain range whatever. It is clearly not intended for "Jerusalem Gospel, but the human heart and understanding also. It was on

The connexion between Gaul and Asia had commenced early. ring to introduce the Gospel of life, and it was a truly christian- grene of such a heresy eat among such a people. amid the tortures of persecution, in the land whither they were be driven again by new champions. now going. The Mediterranean was crossed, the mouth of the From the distant banks of the Rhone came a voice which was cess of his mission. The mouth of the Arar, or Soane, was the

It was named Lugdunum, and was the parent of the modern Lyons, a heart warmed by God's Holy Spirit, can effect a service in the The Romans founded here a colony, which shortly became so flour- | Church which shall never be forgotten. ishing as to attract the notice of Caligula, who instituted prizes Henceforward the name of Irenæus was celebrated throughout for Greek and Roman eloquence. Its situation was no less opportune for the Gospel; and the same rivers which conveyed into existence of which, late as it was, would be unknown to parts of the centre of Gaul, and into the heart of the Alps, the merchan- Christendom, he was heard with reverence even by the occupants dize of Asia and the Mediterranean, would convey to the same he was of the beauty and riches of his own incomparable language, name which he already bore.

in the most remote antiquity, we have ascertained their congregation, considered not as individuals, every one and discourse, and his going forth and his coming in, and the to regard with contempt the other dialects of mankind. Under ter of the sophist Aristides on the earthquake of Smyrna, was in-The man who could speak thus of his early years was not likely capable of being moved by the sufferings of the Christians. On being appealed to, he sent orders for such as confessed themselves rare opportunities of employing both to the greatest effect. If a erty. On this the cruelties recommenced, and the violence on

ducated ranks, and the consequence was an influx into her pure and his followers,-upon which Pothinus and his fellow-martyrs wrote letters to their brethren in Phrygia and Asia, and also to sary to detect the mixture, which the multitude, ever led away by | Eleutherius, bishop of Rome. With these letters Irenæus was

During the faithful prosecution of his important mission, he received the afflicting news that the aged Pothinus, after enduring much cruel treatment, had expired in prison; and, therefore, his Every age of the Church has its controversy with error, and that own presence was required by the Church to supply the vacant error to be refuted must be known. How soon would infidelity have | chair. He returned accordingly, and took his post of superior anxiety and danger. Sad must have been this revisit. He found futed it would have been, if the sons of the Church had not ac- the flock deprived of its teacher, and saw many and wide gaps in quainted themselves with that human learning on which it relied. the ranks of his friends. But our only lasting country is the To such studies Irenæus betook himself, and the event proved that | Church of God, and our only lasting friends are its indwellers. Here Irenæus had ever made his home, and therefore amid all the outward destitution he was comforted. The persecution, the fury of which had now past away, left him a charge much lightened: the Church had been relieved from its unsound members; and he wrought with all the cheerful hopes of a sower, whose ground has been well cleared from weeds, well dug, and well watered. The traces of the late ravages growing daily fainter, the Church would resume her former order and beauty under his care.

But all is in continual progress from one extreme to another in such principles that the primitive Church, when she sent a misthe citizens of that heavenly city meet together, without | sionary to India, selected the philosopher Pantaenus, and among | time won from the struggle of persecution a period of essential dan-This distinction is kept in view throughout, and im- a single alien to desecrate their assembly, or mar their the preachers whom she was now sending to Gaul, included Iremore irremediable than that of the sword. The Gnostic heresy, which seemed to surround the Church like water, ready to take Seven hundred years before this time, the Phoceans, fleeing from advantage of every flaw in the vessel, was the enemy against which before the conquering Cyrus, founded their celebrated colony of the anxiety of Irenæus was now directed. Fostered by the schools Marseilles, which even now retained the language and literature of Greek and Roman eloquence which had been established at of the mother-country in such purity, as to supply a place of education to such of the Roman youth as could not afford a more ex- shape. It was the system of Marcus, which Irenæus has detailed, pensive residence at Athens or in Asia. But Asia had then sent as dealing in seductions of magic and bodily impurity, which now into Gaul philosophy and its vain deceits. She was now prepa-

like return for the devastating colony of warriors which Gaul had (A. D. 190.) Irenœus now began to reap the harvest of his sent and settled in her very heart four hundred and fifty years ago. former studies. He knew his enemy, to his inward thoughts, as But these warriors, since their conquest by the Romans, had be- well as to the utmost resources of his arms, and could expose to come peaceable peasants and citizens, and by no people was the the misguided of his flock the real nature of what appeared under Anostle of the Gentiles received more heartily than by the Gala- so alluring a shape. Happy indeed was Gaul in such a bishop. tians. They were, perhaps, the original movers of the present | His gravity and purity of character, his reputation for learning, mission,—a mission especially interesting, as presenting the first his well-known converse with Polycarp and other disciples of the nstance of a body of preachers being sent forth. The Church of Apostles, gave him an authority which few bishops of his day, not Antioch had sent but Paul and Barnabus, superior indeed in gifts excepting him of Rome, could exercise. In condemnation of this to whole bodies, but the Churches of Asia sent out an organized heresy, he put forth his famous work, entitled "A Refutation and Church, with Pothinus, a man of years and grave character, at its | Subversion of Knowledge falsely so called." As a record not only head as hishop. Irenœus might have been his deacon. (A. D. of the opinions of the heretics, but also of the Church at that day, 170.) In such company, and on such an occasion, Irenæus left this work is invaluable. We find there the maintenance of the his native shore. Perhaps the thought might occur to him, among cardinal doctrines of our faith, as the perfect godhead of the Son, the many in which he would endeavor to lose sight of sorrowful justification through a faith productive of works, the atonement, reflections, how formerly a whole city had embarked from these the resurrection of the body, the personality, gifts and graces of shores for Gaul, under a solemn oath never to return; and with the Holy Spirit; and he gives us, moreover, a summary of the this he might compare the departure of the spiritual city, of which faith of the Catholic Church of his time. He declares, too, the he was a member, to the same country. But he and his fellow- sufficiency of the Scripture for all doctrine, and shews the necessity citizens needed no oath to bind them. The infirmity of their flesh of an Apostolic succession of bishops, for the vindication both of was supported by no human artifice, but by the help of the Lord. | the genuineness of the books, and of the purity of the text. With-Where could they be strangers, who, if asked, "Who are you?" out denying that, like every uninspired work, it contains errors, could, in the answer of the single word "Christian," give the name | the present production of Irenæus has the merit of having fully of themselves, of their profession, of their rank, of their family, of accomplished its purpose. He put a weapon into the hands of all their country. Accordingly not one, whose name has been re- his brethren, which they employed with sure effect; and from his corded, returned to lay his bones with his father. We hear of no quiver the opposite ranks were continually assailed, until they Demas among them; but, on the contrary, they gave up the ghost were forced to quit the field, and take up other ground, thence to

Rhone was gained, and Irenæus, as he sailed up its stream, would answered to with joy by the Church throughout Christendom. It gaze with a curious eye upon his adopted country. The river then marks, indeed, a memorable era for the West. It was the first flowed through a spiritual solitude, and the only Church of Christ | time that literature received any contribution from this side of the t possessed was floating upon its waters. He past in succession Alps; so that it is, in this sense, the forerunner of all those noble the barbarous spots where at this day the spires and towers of works which have since adorned the Gallican and Anglican Arles, Nismes, Avignon, Valence, and Vienne, proclaim the suc- Churches; and there is something very interesting in taking off our view from this champion of the truth to rest it upon such as limit of their voyage; and here they fixed the centre of their Hooker, who fought against enemies not so extravagaat indeed in imagination, but quite as perverse in understanding. Irenœus has At this point so opportune for commerce, a town had been built, | well proved, to the encouragement of all his successors, how learnwhich under Roman auspices grew into the capital of the Province. | ing, long sought with a single eye directed upon the truth, and by

the Churches. From his remote and obscure diocese, the very of the chair of the Apostles at Rome, and Antioch, and Jerusalem. quarters that which was above all price, and yet could be brought | The weight of his character was now destined to be tried by a reby those who had no money. The effects of the Gospel of peace markable occurrence which took place within the Church. The were shortly exhibited in a striking example. A virulent hatred, Paschal controversy, of which the first symptoms are to be diswhich had proceeded even to mutual slaughter, had prevailed be- cerned in the conversation of Polycarp with Anicetus, now broke tween the towns of Lyons and Vienne. But the churches which out into an open quarrel, through the intemperance of Victor, the were now founded in them were united in the strictest bonds of Roman Bishop. Irenæus, although siding with Victor in his way love, which were not consumed by the fiery trials which shortly of observing Easter, and thus opposed to his own native Church, came upon them. Here Irenæus ministered to Pothinus before | would not allow the imperious and uncharitable spirit of the Rothe Lord, and received from his hands the order of presbyter. And man to go unchecked or unchastised. He stepped forward with a as a personal communication with the rude inhabitants could only letter of mild but firm expostulation with Victor, which at once be obtained through a knowledge of their language, Irenaus devo- restored peace among the parties: and if Irenaus had been honted himself to the task of acquiring it. The Gospel of Christ had oured, like the Roman worthies, with a title expressive of his serlong ago quelled that temper, which would cause him, sensible as vice, they could not have given him one more expressive than the tained such influence as to be enabled to compose the troubles of latter not annulling, but fulfilling the former,—a lesson Christendom. Smyrna might, indeed, be proud in her son, and both from the Old Testament and the New is always Asia and Phrygia might acknowledge, without a blush, their daughters of Lyons and Vienne, which had given so bright a testimony of their faith. Irenæus did not allow them to lose sight Testimony;" and the listeners are required to sit, while of him; but together with the diligent direction of his own Church, this word of exhortation from God's own revelations is looked out to the general welfare, keeping his eye in all watchfulness on God's golden opportunities. While he maintained himself in full view of the Church by his writings, he was not less diligent versing with each other, or disregarding them: but in his oral instructions. Like his master Polycarp, he bestowed should reverently attend to what is read, considering that great care on the rising generation, and the fruits of his labours it is the Word of God, which is the rule of their duty, were enjoyed by the ancient Church in such an eminent writer as Hippolytus, though time has denied them to us.

The remoteness of the spot where he laboured during the far greater part of his life, conceals from us very much of his history; and he is one of that numerous class of men who are famous for their writings, but little known as to the occurrences of their lives. We know them well in the spirit, but scarcely at all in the body. Irenæus vanishes from our eyes like a spirit, and the time and manner of his translation from this world to the next, are alike unknown. All that we can safely suppose is, that he breathed his last in a barbarous land, far away from his native shores and early connexions. He had forsaken all for his Master's sake. Although an accomplished scholar, he did not hesitate to leave a region where scholarship was well appreciated,-when the literature of his country had first dawned, and had never ceased to shine,and was content to dwell in a barbarous land; to exchange friends, companions and patrons, for rude unlettered men; deference to his learning and talent, for ignorant insolence and ridicule upon his peaceful acquirements; and the instruction of well-informed disciples for the teaching of mere elements. Such a life needed not the crown of martyrdom. To an ambitious mind it would have been far more dreadful than martyrdom: it would have been a daily martyrdom, repeated with increasing agony through many long and weary years. But Irenæus was not a son of this world; he looked not to worldly fame, but pointed all his exertions towards the attainment of an incorruptible crown from an unerring

THE BOILD ROLL.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1840.

In renewing our observations upon the Rubbics of THE CHURCH, we repeat the remark that, in acts of praise, standing is the most appropriate posture,-and in adopting this, we follow the example of the early Christian Church, and even employ the practice which had prevailed in the Jewish. Nor, while it is sanctioned by such precedents, is it less proper in itself. "In praises," observes a distinguished divine, "every member of the congregation is not barely passive, but also active and employed: therefore such a posture becomes them, as betokens their being concerned in that part of worship. And it is notorious, that their standing up together looks as if they had something to do themselves, and that they were not merely attending to others."

When the words "said or sung" are introduced, as is the case in the Rubric preceding the Venite Exultemus, or the Ninety-fifth Psalm, we are uniformly to understand that the acts of praise thus designated, are to be performed by the Minister and the people; in other words, that they are to be used by them responsively.-The hymn last mentioned is employed on all ordinary occasions of Morning Service, Easter-Day excepted; on which joyful festival, verses from Scripture to be read in alternation by the minister and people, and directly referring to our Lord's glorious resurrection, are appointed as a substitute.

On some occasions also, it will happen that the Ninety-fifth Psalm will occur in the regular psalms of the day; in which case, the Rubric provides that it be omitted in this place, and read in its usual course as one of the ordinary psalms. It is with some a custom always to read it, as ordinarily directed; and on the nineteenth day of the month, when it occurs in the regular course, to commence the psalms of the day with the Ninety-sixth. This may perhaps,-without any violation of the spirit of the rubric, -be the more judicious custom in cases where that Hymn is chaunted, in accompaniment with the organ, and where the ordinary

It is to be remarked that the Gloria Patri, -on which some observations were made on a previous occasion,is appointed to be always used at the conclusion of each Psalm; an act of special praise to the Triune Deity appropriate after such animated portions of the Divine word, and peculiarly so from its recognition of a doctrine so prominent in the belief of Christians as that of the Trinity. "Our ascribing this glory," says Archbishop King, "expressly to the three persons, in whose name we are baptized, is not any real addition to the Psalms, but is a necessary expedient for turning the Jewish psalms into Christian hymns, and so fitting them for the use of the Church now, as they were before for the use of the synagogue." Moreover, as there is no direct connexion between the different Psalms, -as those read on one day and at one service embrace different subjects, acts, for instance, of penitence or thanksgiving, or a narrative of God's gracious dealings with his people, or prophetic allusions to Him in whom "all the families of the earth should be blessed," the concluding each Psalm with the doxology effects a line of separation between them,-a separation the more marked and striking, when, as is often the case, it is chaunted or sung.

The observation of some diversity of practice in the case, induces us to offer it as our opinion that the spirit of the Rubric requires that each psalm should be commenced by the clergyman; that is to say, if it prove to be his turn to repeat the second or closing part of the Gloria Patri, the people ought not to take up the psalm which follows, but allow the minister to commence it,contenting themselves with the usual response of Amen at the conclusion of the Doxology. A contrary practice would, we conceive, imply that connexion in the Psalms which does not exist, and the absence of which is certainly more distinctly marked by the elergyman's entering always upon a new psalm, as upon a new theme.

We shall conclude this portion of our rubrical expositions with observing, how great an advantage and how peculiar an excellence it is in our service that the Psalms should be made to constitute so regular and so prominent a portion of it. To the sick and the afflicted, there is no part of the Word of God more soothing, none more frequently in their hands or upon their lips; and labouring, as we all are, under the disease of sin and the burden of sorrow which sin induces, the public recitation of the psalms thus statedly and largely, must prove as edifying as it is consolatory. They have ever been the delight of good men: the excellent Bishop Horne, in concluding his beautiful commentary upon them, says that the only one which gave him pain was the last, because then he grieved that his work was done; and certainly it must prove their highest recommendation that they were so often on the lips of our blessed Saviour, and that even upon the cross his breath was in the Church of England, from the exercise of which yielded up in the words of one of David's psalms, "Into thy hand I commend my spirit."

regarded as complete or appropriate, which contains not upon which he founds his easy belief, viz. a "Seceding a provision for the reading of the Holy Scriptures. Our Clergyman;" in the causes for whose secession there is Church, - without vaunting, we may add, our Apostolic always an alternative side of the story which we should Church,—makes a full provision for the public reading be glad to be in possession of, before quite making up recommendation from intrinsic merit, might be found, of the Word of God; and that the Law and the Gospel our minds as to his perfect credibility as a witness.

The Bishop of an obscure diocese in the remote West had at- may be set in their appropriate juxta-position,—the appointed to be read. The minister is directed to stund, while he makes this direct appeal to the "Law and the promulgated. And "whilst the Scriptures are reading," observes Dr. Bennet, "the people should not be conand by which they shall be judged at the last day. And whensoever any thing applies to their own case, whether it be instruction or correction, comfort or reproof, let them take particular care thereof, and treasure it up in honest hearts, and endeavour to conduct themselves Thus the public reading of God's word will become truly ncrease their condemnation.'

We consider that it would very much assist the attention, in hearing the Word of God thus publicly furnish themselves with a Bible on such occasions, and ment of the real strength of our cause,—that "the to a very considerable extent already followed; but weenthusiasm with which the early Christians would have of the Scriptures, through the agency of printing, afforded them the means, as extensively as they are now possessed, of appealing on all occasions for themselves to these holy records. Let the warm and earnest zeal of advantages: and, above all, let the threatenings of God's warn those cold and heedless believers who are content contemptible thing!

A rich provision, as we have observed, is made in the ritual of the Church for the public reading of the Word; and many a poor and unlearned individual enjoys in this, we know, his only opportunity of hearing the truths and consolations of that blessed book. Very meet then it is, that as soon as the sacred lesson is concluded, both priest and people should with alacrity rise, and tell out their grateful feelings by an appropriate song of praise. This, too, the Church provides, and she expects it to be oined in with the ardour of those who hope hereafter to unite in the song of the redeemed in heaven,-in that eternal and universal chaunt of which these hymns on earth are the feeble but appropriate prelude. It is, as t were, tuning of the harp to notes of everlasting praise.

The hymn which succeeds the first lesson at Morning Service, is called the Te Deum Laudamus; and although doctrine and language, that all admire it as much for its spiritual soundness as for its devotional beauty. It is appointed, like the Psalms, to be repeated by the minister and people conjointly. The Canticle Benedicite, which s appointed as a substitute for the Te Deum, at the Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, -while in the burncommand of Nebuchadnezzar; and although there is pared with the Te Deum for beauty of composition and resistance against the attacks of the British.' chastised fervency of devotion, and on that account martyrdom of those persons is narrated in the first to our fond and filial gaze by the Christian historian of Lesson for the day.

Before concluding our remarks upon this portion of the Service, we must allude briefly to the Rubric, which requires that the Minister in reading the Lessons should turn himself, as he may best be heard of all such as are present:" that is, as Bishop Sparrow remarks, "towards the people; whence it appears that before the Lesson he ooked from the people. This," he continues, "was the ancient custom of the Church of England, that the them, as in the Absolution, the Benediction, the reading of the Lessons, and of the holy Commandments. But n those parts of the office, which were directed to God immediately, as prayers, hymns, lauds, confessions of faith or of sins, he turned from the people: and for that purpose, in many parish churches of late, the reading pew had one desk for the Bible, looking towards the people to the body of the church; another for the Prayer-book, looking towards the east or upper end of the church." Many writers upon what we may term the peculiarities of the Church, are labouring with great zeal and assiduity to restore an universal conformity to its primitive order and discipline; and if, in this laudable and pious effort, they shall be careful to steer clear of nnovation upon the pure doctrines of Scripture, not only shall we wish them abundant success, but be free to say that they will be entitled to the gratitude of the Church of God. Much of the laxity of the present times,—the scepticism, the infidelity, the democracy, the rebellion, which are so common,-is, we are persuaded, to be ascribed to the diminished influence of the authority of the Church; and that influence the Church herself has allowed to pass away in relaxing from the rules and requirements, and therefore from the spirit and the power of her inestimable Liturgy. Let this be obeyed, in the wide and truly Catholic sense in which our fathers meant that it should be obeyed, and we shall have less of the Canaanite spirit of Dissent to deplore.

In the Baptist Advocate, of the 7th instant,-a paper published in New York, and devoted, as its name imports, to the interests of the Baptist denomination,-the Editor is pleased to touch, in no very considerate style, upon what he deems the crying sins of the Church of England. There is an old adage, "Look at Home,"-upon which, by the way, a very excellent little Tract is published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, one of the orthodox pillars of the said Church of England,that, in the incipient stage of any controversy with our Baptist contemporary on the merits of our venerated Church, we might quote with great propriety, and perhaps with some practical effect. The first subject Montreal. of our contemporary's attack is the system of patronage he affirms that many "revolting details" are to be gleaned. It is true that he is candid enough, at the It will be conceded by all that no service can be same time, to announce the very disinterested authority Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, to extend its circu-

We shall not deny that some evils are found to result fore to counteract the influence of the moral and political Bracher, the appointed minister, and an admirable sermon from the system to which he refers, for where is the poison which is so often diffused throughout these system which, from the fallibility of the agents who are Provinces under the popular caption of Almanacs. The to work out its details, does not exhibit, in some of its "Brockville Almanac for 1841," published by W. Buell, results, traces of man's imperfection, yes, of man's is not, for its general contents, liable to this heavy depravity? But we must inform our contemporary, charge; but the loyal portion of the community will put upon a testimony, too, which multitudes of his own per- no favourable construction upon the introduction of the suasion are ready to substantiate, that the evils upon reminiscence contained at the end of the following which he animadverts are but exceptions,—few and sentence, which appears on its title-page: "Being the straggling exceptions, we venture to affirm,—to the first year after Bissextile or Leap Year; and until the soundness of the general rule. Nor are we prepared to 21st June, the 4th year of the Reign of Queen Victoria; believe, that the abuses arising from the investiture of a also, until the 4th of July, the 65th year of the indepensingle individual with Church patronage are, as a general dence of the United States." rule, greater than those which attend its exercise by the irresponsible multitude. We could advance, indeed, not a few examples to shew that, in the direction of this spiritual authority, the "vultus instantis tyranni" has India Company, with a munificence worthy of a better according to it in the whole course of their conversation. not proved more influential for evil than the "ardor age and indicative of more cheering times, have concivium prava jubentium,"—that the solitary despotism tributed the sum of £40,000 in aid of the projected profitable, and they will have reason to return God of prince or prelate is even preferable to the galling rule Cathedral at Calcutta. The only condition annexed to special thanks for every opportunity of hearing it: of the "rabble rout," whom the spirit of democracy and this noble grant, is that accommodation be provided in whereas otherwise it will only aggravate their sins, and its natural child, the Voluntary Principle, transform into this new religious edifice for 1000, or at the least for shepherds of the people and overseers of the Church! Having disposed of this assertion against our venerable

Establishment, we proceed to another assertion contained read, if the members of congregations should always in the same paper and obviously introduced in disparagefollow the minister as he reads. This is a useful practice | members of the Established Church do not constitute one half of the population of England." This assertion restrained. It is easy to imagine the eagerness and the pleased to throw some doubts upon the character for aries, the means and services of our religion. veracity which the British House of Commons might be availed themselves of this privilege, had the circulation | thought to possess; and to temper this insinuation with a little shew of impartiality, he bistows a passing rebuke Indian Government, when he confidently appeals to them upon his own House of Representatives for a similar for a supply of at least twenty-eight new chaplains, in indifference to the exactitude of tuth. We are far from being unqualified defenders of the moral purity of our Their recent large donation in aid of the cause his our fathers in the faith shame the present generation of House of Commons; but there must be some cogent Lordship has so much at heart, viewed in connexion Christians into a better appreciation of their multiplied reasons, derived from painful observation of the infirmities of his own legislative assembles, and into the merits | the apprehension that the now inquiring people of those prophets and apostles, yes, and of his own blessed Son, of which we cannot enter, to irduce any scepticism as to the accuracy of statements which are furnished upon to treat the pearl of inestimable price as a valueless or statistical returns. When, therefore, it is stated in the House of Commons that, two years ago, out of £600,000 advanced for Church-rates, £570,000 was paid by Churchmen, our contemporary may feel assured that Our contemporary, too, should unders and that, whatever may be the natural inference from the fact in question, there are other proofs than this, not only that "the members of the Established Church de constitute one half," but that they constitute an overwhelming majority "of the population of England." In the manufacturing towns and districts,-from the want of Church accommodation and the inadequate supply of religious instructors,—the Dissenters may equal the numbers of the Church, and in some few instances may possibly surpass them,—but the rural population, numerically and morally the strongest in the kingdom, possesses a majority in of human composition, is so interwoven with Scriptural favour of the Church over the Dissenters in the ratio

frequently of 50 to 1. The Church of England is by no means so weak and unstable a fabric as our contemporary would make his readers to believe it; nor, we can assure him, is the State so feeble as to be paculiarly endangered in its discretion of the Minister, is not often used. It is foreign enterprises by the fact which the Baptist Advocate thought to be the "Song of the three Children,"—or of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego,—while in the burn
American sea-captains have entered the service of the ing flery furnace, into which they were thrown by Chinese government in the present war,"-and that he "suspects that with one year's preparation and training no other than traditional authority for this supposition, under European and American officers, the Chinese it is at least a harmless fancy. Though not to be com- army and navy might be rendered capable of effective Johnson.

Our contemporary has endeavoured to exhibit some seldom receiving a preference over it, this Canticle might of the darker hues of the glorious and hallowed instituvery appropriately be introduced on the occasion in tions of our father-land: let us, then, refresh our which [viz. on the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity] the readers with some of their brighter colourings, revealed the charge of Chatham, in the Western District, for the French Revolution, Mr. Alison:-

"The Established Church is peculiarly 'the Church of the oor man.' Was there ever a truth more undeniable than this, or one more pregnant with vast and awful consequences The parish church is open to the whole community. The humblest inhabitant of this wide realm, the most destitute pauper that knows not where else to seek a resting-place, enters therein with a spirit, humble indeed, as befits him, towards his Maker, but towards man, erect in conscious equality of brotherhood with the wealthiest and noblest of his fellow-creatures. Shut, then, the door of this house of officiating minister in all those parts of the service, which were directed to the people, turned himself towards them, as in the Absolution, the Benediction, the reading comfortable, the competent, the tradesman, the artisan in competent employment, all who have wherewith to feed and clothe their families, and to pay something towards the maintenance of a church, and the support of its minister all such can by money obtain a right of admission, and can hear the Word of God without impediment; but what comes of him who has no money, who can contribute nothing, who has not bought his way into the list of the congregation? What does the voluntary principle do for him? Let him try a meeting-hous of political dissenters— let him try any place of worshipraised, and its minister maintained, by subscription, or by noney contribution under any form, and see what will be the access of his application to the porter or functionary who keps the gate. For the very poor who cannot afford to pas there is no help in the 'voluntary principle.' But in the Etablished Church, those who pay not a farthing are entitld, as their indefeasible birthright, to receive all which canbe there supplied to the worn-down spirit and the broken hart—the solemn prayer —the inspired word—the holy sacmment—that peace and blessing which the world cannot give, but of which our charitable advocates for 'religious liberty' would, in their beneficence, despoil the children o' affliction—the chosen Yes, the Established Church of England is emphatically the 'poor man's churci,' and cursed be he who would destroy it. The Establishe Clergy are the poor man's ministers: they are bound toyield him, when called upon, and they do yield him, spirital instruction and conolation, as ordained by the law under which he lives; and cursed again, we say, is he who would rob the poor man of cursed again, we say, is the win what the this his inalienable possession hee—this passport to his immortal inheritance in a better wold."

> Our best thanks are due to the friend who has lately forwarded to us so acceptable a pesent as the "Church Almanac for 1841;" a compiation which, while it reminds us of the flight of time, mproves that common warning by many a lesson of exlortation gleaned from the stores, old and new, of our pias and learned Church divines. To the work is appended what to Canadian readers must prove so interesting an alphabetical list of all the Colonial clergy, in whatsoever part of the world, pertaining to Great Britain, as well as the residences of each. These, we believe, are iccurate in the main; though in case of its leading to any confusion, we should state that the residence of the Bishop of Montreal is at Quebec, and not, as is there incorrectly stated, at

A very considerable number of copies of this useful little work would, we believe, be readily disposed of if placed on sale at the office of our Publisher at Toronto, should it subserve the interests of its originators, the lation; for some time must elapse before we can undertake the publication of a similar manual at our own Diocesan Establishment. The work before us, besides

From the Ecclesiastical Gazette for October, we learn the gratifying intelligence that the Honourable the East 800 persons. In his letter of acknowledgment, the from 900 to 1200 sittings, or, in a case of emergency,

It is highly satisfactory to observe in that rich and influential Company so anxious a concern for the eternal should by all means recommend its general adoption.— is made in order to weaken, if possible, the credibility of interests of those to whom their superintendence extends; Many a vacant or irreverent gaze, during this solemn a statement made in the House of Commons, that but it is even more gratifying to witness from that body rehearsal of the Scriptures of truth, would thus be nineteen-twentieths of the Church-rates of the kingdom the acknowledgment that "it is the duty of Government avoided, and many a wandering or secular thought are paid by Churchmen. Our Baptist contemporary is adequately to provide for its civil and military function-

> His Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta cannot erroneously calculate upon the further Christian liberality of the order to meet the urgent necessities of his vast Diocese. with the spirit which so obviously prompted it, forbids immense and benighted territories will be suffered to "perish for lack of knowledge."

In a late number, we furnished some extracts from our recent English files in reference to the opposition started in London to the election of Alderman Harmer there is no guessing in the transaction, but that the as Lord Mayor of that great metropolis. The objection whole is the result of patient and impartial investigation. to this individual was not, it will be recollected, on any personal or even political grounds; but in the maintenance of a high moral and religious principle by which, it is to be hoped, Englishmen will ever continue to be influenced,-Alderman Harmer, it appears, is a shareholder in an infamous London periodical, called the Weekly Dispatch, in which thrones and dignities-not sparing the throne of England-are evil spoken of, Christianity ridiculed, and its ministers coarsely vilified. The Liverymen of London could not brook this insult to the monarchy, and, above all, to the Christianity of the land; and it was no extenuation of the alleged guilt of Alderman Harmer, that he was but a stock-holder in the establishment, and had no composition of the guilty articles which it disseminates. It is enough for honest men, that he accepts the "wages of iniquity," and thrives upon the profits of sedition and blasphemy.

The constituents of London rose, on this occasion, in the might of their moral power, and despite all the influence which wealth and station could command, the obnoxious alderman was signally defeated. The vote at the close of the election stood thus:-Aldermen Pirie, 2741; Johnson, 2713; Harmer, 2264. The Lord Mayor was consequently chosen from the two first, and the choice of the Court of Aldermen fell upon Mr.

It our notice last week of recent Clerical changes in this Diocese, we omitted to mention that the Rev. C.O. Wiggins, late of New Brunswick, had been appointed to some months vacant in consequence of the removal of the Rev. T. B. Fuller to Stamford, in the Niagara

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a Confirmation on Sunday last, at the Cathedral Church in this city, when 89 candidates received the sacred ordinance. At the close of the ceremony His Lordship delivered a most impressive address to the youthful members of the Church who had come forward to ratify the solemn vow made for them at Baptism.

A sermon, appropriate for the occasion, was preached by the Rev. H. Scadding.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHRIST CHURCH (CHELSEA) BOYS' NATIONAL SCHOOL-The establishment of a national school in the district assigned to Christ Church had been considered as highly desirable ever since the erection of that sacred edifice. The subject had frequently been brought under the consideration of the Rev. W. H. Howard and a committee of gentlemen residing in the district, whose efforts for the accomplishment of this desirable object had been much stimulated by the anxious solicitude evinced by the parents of the poor children for daily instruction. But the funds for building a school-house on the site adjoining the church, munificently granted by Earl Cadogan (lord of the manor of Chelsea, and patron of the school) having hitherto been insufficient to induce the committee to commence the erection of a permanent edifice, the present school-room, situated in Queen street, nearly facing the road leading to the church, has been therefore fitted up, and is calculated to hold about 70 or 80 boys. intended as a temporary substitute for the larger edifice pro-posed to be hereafter erected by means of a public subscription. On Monday morning, October 12, pursuant to public notice, a most respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen met at the new school-room, together with many of the poorer inhabitants, to be present at the opening of the school by the Rev. W. H. Howard, the much-respected Incumbent of Christ Church, to whose zealous and indefatigable exertions the establishment of the school is to be mainly ascribed. At nine o'clock Mr. Howard commenced an impressive and lucid address, explanatory of the intended system of instruction to be pursued in this school by Mr. Hardingham, the master. The former part of this discourse was addressed to the parents in a most feeling and kind manner, and the latter part applied to the children who had been brought by their parents to be admitted to the school. The whole ceremony was concluded with an appropriate prayer and hymn. The number of children admitted amounted to nearly 50 a fact sufficiently proving the urgent necessity of a national school in this poor and densely-populated district.

NEW CHURCH AT WEST STOWER, DORSET .- On Thursday this new church was re-opened for Divine Service. The neat and convenient edifice has been rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel, and enlarged to accommodate 180 persons in a population of 220. The church was crowded in every part. The services were performed by the Rev. H. Deane, Vicar, and the Rev. J. Lawes, Curate; and a most forcible. forcible and impressive sermon was preached by the Venerable Archdeacon of Dorset, from Mark xi. 28; after which a collection was made amounting to 26l. 16s. 3d. There was a large attendance of the gentry and clergy of the neighbour-hood. After the service a collation was provided in the new school-room, near the church—and in the afternoon upwards of 120 children of the East and West Stower schools were entertained with tea and cake.—Dorset Chronicle.

CONSECRATION OF BURTLE CHURCH.—The new church at Burtle, in the hamlet of Edington, in the parish of Moor-linch, was consecrated on Friday last by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the presence of a very large assemblage of the clergy, gentry, and inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The clergy, on meeting the bishop, were headed by the Rev. R. J. Luscombe, jun., Incumbent of Chilton and Edington. The work also contains about 200 original drawings or vignettes by Louther-bushombe, jun., Incumbent of Chilton and Edington. The work also contains about 200 original drawings or vignettes by Louther-bushombe, jun., Incumbent of Chilton and Edington. The prints and etchings include the works of Raffaelle, when the contains a contains about 200 original drawings or vignettes by Louther-bushombe, jun., Incumbent of Chilton and Edington. The prints and etchings include the works of Raffaelle, when the contains about 200 original drawings or vignettes by Louther-bushombe, jun., Incumbent of Chilton and Edington. recommendation from intrinsic merit, might be found, too, in a great degree to supersede the use, and theretoo, in a great degree to supersede the use, and there-

preached by the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, D. D., from Isaiah Ivi. 7. After the sermon a collection was

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made amounting to upwards of 901., which is to be appropriated to the building of a school-room.—Somersetshire Paper.

New Church at Hereford.—The foundation stone of the parish church of St. Martin's was laid, on Thursday week, by Lady Emily Foley. The proceedings of the day commenced with a sermon, preached in All Saints Church, by the Rev. F. Close, M. A., Incumbent of Cheltenham, from Exodus xxxvi. 5, and three following verses. A more eloquent, masterly, or appropriate discourse has seldom been given on a similar occasion; the delivery occupied three quarters of an hour, and a collection amounting to 54l. was made after the sermon. The day was beautiful, and the procession from the church to the ground was preceded by a band of music. Upwards of 40 clergymen were upon the ground, and almost a countless number of spectators, including most of the leading personages of the neighbourhood. Lady Emily Foley having laid the stone with the utmost grace, the Rev. F. Close delivered a beautiful address, in the course of which he stated "that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to confirm the original grant of Lord Goderich and the subsequent governments, and to order 1000l, to be advanced from the money voted for special services, in aid of and for the completion of the building, whenever the sum of 2500l. to be raised by subscription, shall be certified to the Treasury as forthcoming." The children of the several schools, in number exceeding 200, were by direction of Bishop of Calcutta promises an enlargement of the proposed dimensions of the Cathedral, which will ensure the worthy and benevolent Vicar, Dr. Symons, ranged on proposed dimensions of the Cathedral, which will ensure nal, gave several rounds of hearty huzzas, when they proceeded to their respective schools, to partake of tea and bread and-butter. The workmen were also regaled with a hearty supper. The laying of the first stone of St. Martin's Church is the more interesting, from the circumstance of the origina church having been destroyed during the siege of Hereford, by the parliamentary forces in the year 1645; since which period this extensive parish and numerous population have been without a place of worship connected with the Established Church, and without a place of sepulture. Too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. Dr Symons, for his unwearied and persevering efforts for very many years to obtain that justice for the parish of St. Martin's, which their ancestors' devoted loyalty to their Sovereign so richly merited; and we heartily congratulate the Rev. Dr. Symons on the now assured prospect of success.

CAMBRIDGE, OCT. 16.—The election of Chancellor for this University, in the room of the late Marquis Camden, will take place on Wednesday next. It is not expected that there will be any opposition to the return of the Duke of North-

The following is a list of the gentlemen appointed Uni-

The following is a list of the gentlemen appointed University Officers, at the congregation on Saturday last:—

Proctors.—Rev. C. H. Maturin, M. A., King's College;
Rev. J. E. Dalton, M. A., Queen's College.

Moderators.—Senior Moderator to be appointed at a future congregation; Rev. E. Stevenson, M. A., Corpus Christi.

Scrutators.—Rev. J. Burdakin, M. A., Clare Hall; Rev. H. Arlett, M. A., Pembroke.

Taxors.-Rev. A. Thurtell, M. A., Caius; J. Pulling, Esq., B. A., Corpus Christi.

Auditors of Accounts.—Rev. W. Hodgson, D. D., St. Peter's; Rev. J. Shaw, M. A., Christ; W. N. Griffin, M. A.,

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

The following information, collected with much trouble by the

mittee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, is extremely important:-260,000,000 Christians, ... Jews, ... Mahometans, ... 4,000,000

Idolaters of all sorts, ... 500,000,000 Total population of the world, 860,000,000

Country.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Clergy of the Church of England.
England and Wales	58,000	15,000,000	15,000
Lower Canada	200,000	650,000	54
Upper Canada		450,000	85
New Brunswick		160,000	30
Nova Scotia	15,000	170,000	37
Newfoundland	36,000	74,000	13
West India Islands	15,000	800,000	165
British Guiana	100,000	90,000	19
Cape of Good Hope	110,000	150,000	10
British India	1,100,000	100,000,000	136
Australia	The second secon	100,000	44
Van Diemen's Land		50,000	16

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE

DEVONPORT, October 14. LATE FIRE AT DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE ACCOUNTED FOR.—I believe, and I speak upon very good, although not official, authority, that the origin of the fire has at last been satisfactorily accounted for. Admiral Warren, who honoured me this morning with an interview, expressed himself perfectly satisfied that the fire was not caused by design; and said he was fully convinced that the foreigners who have so long been sought after, whatever their character and abjects were, never been sought after, whatever their character and objects were, never contemplated the destruction of the arsenal. If the fire was not from spontaneous combustion; and to ascertain from which of these it arose, became the object of the dockyard authorities, and that it was from the latter I believe there can now be no doubt. The Admiral and Mr. Eastlake both refused to confirm the information which I had obtained before I saw them, but they did not deny its correctness, and both said that the investigation would, in all probability, be concluded in a day or two. I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that I have been accurately informed,
or in stating decidedly, that it has now been satisfactorily established that the fire resulted from spontaneous combustion. The

information I have received is as follows:—
It appears that what is called a "bin" had been placed under the shed which covered the Talavera. This "bin" is an erection of wood made for the purpose of containing the offal collected from the neighboring parts of the yard till it can be conveniently remo-ved from the arsenal, and the one constructed under the shed over the Talavera was of the extent of about 400 square feet. It was placed on the south side of the ship, and at the distance of about 30 feet from her. The refuse from all the neighbouring works and offices had been thrown into it, and it contained, as I am informed, a large mass of filth composed of oakum, tallow, waste of paint, old canvass, sawdust, chips, &c. This mass generated a high degree of heat, and spontaneous combustion was the result. The fire thus originating communicated with the shed over the Talavera; for it is now proved, I am told, that the shed, not the ship, was first on fire. From the shed the Talavera was kindled, and the coal tar with which that vessel was impregnated to saturation, generating gas in large quantities by the heat of the burning shed operating upon it, an easy medium for communicating the flames from one part to another, was thus provided, and the rapidity with which they spread from stem to stern is in this manner accounted for. This solution of the mystery appears to me perfectly satisfactory. The contents of the bin are exactly such as would give rise to spontaneous flame, and this is not the only instance of spontaneous combustion in the arsenal. The Rear-Admiral mentioned the following facts to me this morning:

Some time since a quantity of vegetable oil having been drawn off from a cask, a portion of it was spilt upon the floor. Sawdust was thrown upon it in order to dry it up, and when this object was accomplished, it was then swept into a mass, and placed in a small cart in a position where it was exposed to the sun. The day was extremely warm, and not long after it had been exposed in this manner a report, as if a musket had exploded, was heard, and imnediately afterwards the wood near which the cart stood was found to be on fire, as well as the mass itself which the cart contained The Admiral also mentioned that a quantity of rope-yarn had once been laid untarred in a heap, and the heat which it soon generated was so great, that it raised the thermometer to 180.-These facts, which the gallant gentleman mentioned solely to show that spontaneous combustion was very possible, and not with the view of explaining the origin of the recent fire, for he refused, although with much politeness, to give me any information on that subject, taken in conjunction with the facts that a bin was placed under the shed which covered the Talavera, and that it contained such materials as I have stated, satisfy my mind that the information I now convey to you relative to the breaking out of the fire is correct.—Correspondent of the Times.

CURIOUS BIBLE.—There is at present in the possession of Mrs. Parkes, of Golden-square, a copy of Macklin's Bible, in 45 large

ters, consisting of representations of nearly every fact, circumstance, and object mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. There are, moreover, designs of trees, plants, flowers, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, and insects, such, besides fossils, as have been adduced in proof of an universal deluge. The most authentic Scripture atlasses are bound up with the volumes. This Bible was the property of the late Mr. Bowyer, the publisher, who collected and arranged the engravings, etchings, and drawings, at great expense and labour; and he is said to have been engaged upwards of 30 years in rendering it perfect. It was insured in the Albion Office for £3000.

scription of the state of feeling in the Channel Islands, contained in a letter noticed some days ago, has led to some observations to the effect that the loyalty of the inhabitants of Guernsey and Jersey is unquestionable. Great stress is laid on the disposition which the inhabitants of Jersey and Guernsey have hitherto displayed, on their Protestantism, their lasting allegiance to the British Crown, the offer during the last war, by Guernley to the British Crown, the offer during the last war, by Generals Doyle and Den, to defend them with the island militia alone, and their readiness to serve in our fleets and armies. This view of the inhabitants of the Channel Islands is highly gratifying, though it has been stated from a misunderstanding respecting the tenour of the letter previously noticed, in which there was not a hint against the loyalty of the inhabitants of Jersey themselves; but the dangerous persons were represented to be the French, who held subordinate situations in the island. As these observations have come from rather a distinguished quarter, they have a sort of claim to notice, though it is impossible to help feeling surprise that such notions could have prevailed on such grounds in the quarter referred to .- Times.

Assumption of the Sovereignty of New Zealand .-The Gazette of Friday contains the official proclamations of Captain Hobson, R.N., the Governor of New Zealand, by which the sovereignty of Great Britain over both the islands, generally designated by the common name of New Zealand, is asserted. From he text of the proclamations it would seem that the sovereignty over the northern and more important part of these territories wa assumed by a convention with a body of the native chiefs, acting in combination; which convention was further ratified by the accession of the independent chiefs, who acceded to it individually. We are left in doubt as to whether the southern island was dis posed of by any compact with the native authorities; but the dominion of Great Britain is, by the proclamation, made to comprehend it also. The French have laid claim to an extensive district, and, to show that their colonisation is not intended to be temporary, they have appointed a bishop to look after the spiritual interests of the French emigrants. They have also made the harmonic temporary in the spiritual interests of the French emigrants. bour of New Zealand a place of rendezvous for French whalers, much to the inconvenience of the English fisheries. The proclamation of the British governor will check the influx of escaped convicts, and desperadoes of all descriptions, which has for some years been the curse of New Zealand. Upon the whole, the policy of the measure conventionable

lies of the measure seems unquestionable.

The following statement, which may be depended on, of the force furnished from India for service in China, may prove of interest to our readers. It is, it will be seen, smaller than is generally. rally supposed :-

European troops from the three Presidencies Native soldiers and sailors from ditto Camp followers from ditto 1080 9921 This, with the force from England, will probably amount to

Major General Sir John Jones, Bart., of the Royal Engineers, has been ordered by the Master General of the Ordnance to embark forthwith for Gibraltar, to inspect the fortifications at that station. Sir John was staying with his family at Cheltenham, when he was unexpectedly ordered on foreign service.

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

"We, William, by the grace of God King of the Netherlands,
Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, &c.
"Penetrated with the most reverential gratitude for the aid,
acouragement, and support which the Almighty Ruler of Naons never has ceased to afford us in the high relations to which
the called a second of the second of He called us, we may look back with satisfaction on the period of hearly 27 years, during which we have exercised the highest Power in our native land, and our Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and have, to the best of our ability, endeavoured, in accordan with the rules and precepts of the constitution, to promote the happiness and prosperity of our beloved subjects, and the safety of the country with which our ancestors were bound by so many

close ties, and to which we are also so intimately united.

"Manifold are the blessings wherewith the Most High has distinguished our government, even under the pressure of the political events of these latter years, wherein we experienced the injurious influence which great and unceasing care and affliction have exercised upon us.

"The anxieties and difficulties of the high administration have The anxieties and difficulties of the high administration have weighed heavily upon us. We feel this daily more and more, in consequence of the increase of our years, and the perception of the duty imposed on us, henceforth to follow in the conduct of the affairs of the kingdom some other rules than those which before the modifications and additions recently introduced into the constitution were by it established and prescribed.

"By our proclamation of the 4th of September last, we gave

full confirmation to these changes and supplements, and their

operation is now about to commence. After the most serious reflection we have considered this the most fitting period for carrying into execution our long-contemplated purpose of passing the remaining days which God may please to grant us in repose and freedom fre

e Prince of Orange, who is the lawful inheritor of our Royal, Grand Ducal, and Ducal Crowns.

"We thank our beloved subjects for the multiplied proofs of confidence and attachment which we have, during our reign, in

"Finally, we charge and order that our present proclamation, h which we close our reign, shall be promulgated in a solemn dic judicial session of the High Council of the Netherlands, of the Provincial Courts of Justice, of the Criminal Tribunal of Amsterdam, and of the District Courts, as well as at the fronts of the Council Chambers of the chief towns of provinces and districts, where it shall, moreover, be posted at all customary places, and lastly, that it shall be inserted in the Staatsblad.

"Done at the Loo, this day, October the 7th, 1840. "By the King's command, "Van Doorn."

SPEECH OF MR. JUSTICE HAGERMAN BEFORE THE UPPER CANADA CLERGY SOCIETY.

From the Cheltenham Chronicle. MR. JUSTICE HAGERMAN, late Attorney General for Upper Canada and member of the House of Assembly, in rising to address the Meeting, observed that he felt grateful to the Society what they had done for his native country. It was not me by that they were diffusing religious instruction among those who were destitute of it, but by bringing all those together who were Separated by distance, they were the means of instilling one common feeling of brotherhood and affection amongst them. In the front townships, generally speaking, the Clergymen were very well settled, and the Gospel was preached there, but in the back townships it was not so,—there the value of a minister was great. In going to a new country, the emigrants had to clear away the trees from the forests before they could cultivate the ground; and their first care was to support their families from starvation; they had therefore little or no means of supporting a Clergyman. It is among them that the Christian minister is most valuable; and when he appears among them, he is received with delight. Living so far as they do from the nearest settlement, the religious ordinances, such as baptism, marriage, and the sacrament, are frequently neglected, and if the Missionaries do not perform them, they must go without; so that unless they are visited by a Cleractive must go without; gyman they must go without the solemn ordinances of religion. In the back townships there are many hundred persons who are not baptized, and who are wholly ignorant of the first principles of the Christian religion; and being ignorant, as a natural consequence, they attach themselves to all description of teachers; so that the Church of England possesses but very little influence among them. Nothing can be more painful to the mind of a sincere Christian than to see the manner in which the Sabbath was kent al.

state of ignorance. The Bishop had been applied to for at least one hundred Clergymen for the back downships; and they cannot be supplied unless they labour without payment. The townships are divided into districts of about twelve miles square. The roads throughout the country are generally very bad, and in the summer months they are almost impassible from the immense quantities of multiplicated by some persons, that the contributions had not of multiplicated been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the contributions had not been remarked by some persons, that the country during a period of more than six years, the Officers, Staff and Regimental, for the zeal and attention they have endifficulties which he would himself experience in any subsequent effort to repress or even moderate its excitements. We do not think so ill of M. Thiers. Party rivalry and an ambition to strengthen himself at the expense of their tention they have edition that, during a period of more than six years, the Officers, Staff and Regimental, for the country to which his official duties called him, he travelled on the country to which his official duties called him, he travelled on the fearful difficulties which he would himself experience.

The fear flock together in great numbers, bringing their children to be christened. Mariages are generally made in the winter season. It is a matter of great importance that religion should not be supported by voluntary contributions, but by the State; and he thanked God that it was a part of the Constitution of England that reed God that it was a part of the Constitution England that re-ligion should be supported. That most pious and best of mon-archs that ever swayed the sceptre of England, George the Third, ligion should be supported. That most plous and best of monarchs that ever swayed the sceptre of England, George the Third, made a provision for the Protestant Clergy, by reserving one seventh portion of the whole land for their maintenance, and for the purpose of making rectories and parsonages, into which it was intended to divide the whole country; but this wise and provident measure was delayed so long, that it at last became a question as measure was delayed so long, that it at last became a question as measure was delayed so long, that it at last became a question as measure was delayed so long, that it at last became a question as measure was delayed so long, that it at last became a question as measure was delayed so long, that it at last became a question as measure was delayed so long, that it at last became a question as to what was really meant by the term *Protestant Clergy*; and some parties endeavoured to shew that it meant all Protestant denominations! In the measure passed during the late Session, it was clear that the Government did not appropriate the Clergy Reserves as they should have done; nor with that justice to which the Church of England was entitled. Sir John Colborne endowed fifty seven rectories with those lands, and so great was the clamour raised against him in this country; in fact (he believed) express orders were given that nothing more should be done with those lands. That measure, however, had a good effect; it made the people of that country apply to the Home Government to determine what measure they would adopt; the result of which was the passing of the Bill which he then held in his hand. Although it has allotted to the Church a very small and unfair proportion; yet it is the distinguishing characteristic of the members of the Church of England in any part of the world, that they submit to the law of the land; and whether world, that they submit to the law of the land; and whether they approve, or disapprove of the measure adopted by the Government, they bow in submission to it. (Loud cheers). That the land allotted to the Church is insufficient to support it, even if all of it could be turned into money, is evident; the deficiency must therefore be made up by private subscriptions. In Upper Canada there were 10,000 persons, whom the Rev. Chairman had described as being refugees, but in fact they were loyalists who preferring to give up their property and possessions in the United States, rather than break their allegiance to their Sovereign, had left the States, and came and settled in Canada under the protection of the British Crown. In the year 1812, when war was determined Caracter British by the Luited States the roundation clared against Great Britain, by the United States, the population of Upper Canada was only 75,000. They held fast their attachment to their Sovereign, and united with the few troops then in the country, and were successful in repelling the American invaders. This country being then engaged in wars in almost every part of Europe, had not the means of giving more than 5000 men to defend a country of 15,000 miles in extent; and had it not been for the co-operation of the militia with the troops, Canada must inevitably have been conquered. The great portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada were of their own blood and kindred, and therefore by their contributions they would be supporting their own families, and not strangers. These men would not have left their friends and their houses to seek a living in a distant land, but for necessity. If they had remained here they would have been a burden to this country; but the Canadians were always glad to receive every person, whether Englishman or Irishman, who came out. Every emigrant, if he possessed prudence, would soon become independent. What would have been their condisoon become independent. What would have been their condition if they had remained in this country? They would have been a burden to their friends or to the parish. to undergo the hardships and difficulties that had been represented; it was only at their first settling that they had to struggle with difficulties; but in the course of four or five years they would have their lands cultivated, and their yards stocked with cattle.— However discontented the inhabitants of England might be with the institutions of this country, yet when they got to Canada they became attached to them, and to their Sovereign. They see before them the little democracy of America boasting of their liberty, while a great part of their population are in slavery. (Cheers.) But there was no slavery in Canada—there every one was free—and from the peer to the peasant all enjoyed perfect liberty. (Cheers.) Though Canada enjoyed liberty, yet there was one thing missing—the spires of the village Church, which, like precious gems, stud the hills and vallies of England. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) When these shall be raised among them, and the Gospel faith fully preached, they will begin to think themselves at home. What is the condition of the Backwoodsmen, situated as they are in a remote part of the country, many miles distant from the nearest settlement where the Gospel is preached? Though thus separated from the means of grace, yet there is something which causes them to seek after the pleasures of religion; and if they cannot find a Clergyman of the Church of England, they will go, though reluctantly, to a Roman Catholic, or Dissenting Minister. It is therefore highly desirable to give to the emigrants a Clergyman whom they would choose. Is it not worth while to do so? Surely it is. Then let the Missionary Societies increase their exertions, and they will have their reward in saving souls; they will diffuse many blessings of a social character among them, which, under the blessings of God, make up the sum of human happiness. In 1791 there were only twelve clergymen: there are now one hundred. There are likewise more than ten times that number of Dissenters, especially Wesleyans, whose system of Church government is a system of itinerancy. He did not wish ment, under the grateful recollection of all the benefits that his to undervalue their labours, for they had done much amongst the kindness and wisdom have conferred upon us.

"A firm, vigorous, manly, and more youthful hand, free from the weight of old age, and unembarrassed by antecedent recollection."

The population of Canada amounted to 500,000 souls with the ment of the conferred upon us.

The population of Canada amounted to 500,000 souls with the conferred upon us.

The population of Canada amounted to 500,000 souls with the conferred upon us. Backwoodsmen; yet, notwithstanding all that these persons had be required for the administration of the romotion of its happiness and welfare; and when the last census was taken by authority of Government—of kingdom, and the promotion of its happiness and welfare; and under our full impression and conviction that the burden of the government would henceforth oppress us, and incapacitate us during the remaining years of our life from devoting due and vigilant attention. ing the remaining years of our life from devoting that attention to the interests of our beloved subjects, we have, and in one district there were not see that attention to the interests of our own entire free-will, this day after mature deliberation, out of our own entire free-will, this day this assertion (he believed), in consequence of the unhappy district there were not see that the unhappy district the unhappy district there were not see that the unhappy district the our Royal, Grand Ducal, and Ducal authority, to our beloved son, the Prince of Orange, who is the lawful inheritor of our Royal, would be obliged to pay tithes. This was one of the base subterfuges to which the enemies of the Church had recourse; these designing persons circulating a report that when the rectories should be established, tithe would be enforced, keeping out of st measure experienced on their part, and we are conview that it was impossible to enforce tithe in Canada, and that the fullest measure experienced on their part, and we are convinced that they will receive with love and respect their new King, to whom the country is already so greatly indebted, and who, with a lieart profoundly moved, but with manly courage, in humble dependence on the aid and support of God Almighty, has accepted from our hands the crowns of the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Limburg, to be from this day forward possessed by him burg, and Limburg, to be from this day forward possessed by him burg, and Limburg, to be from this day forward possessed by him burg, and Limburg, to be from this day forward possessed by him burg, and Limburg, to be from this day forward possessed by him day to the total support of the solemn act of and his legitimate successors, in consequence of the solemn act of our voluntary resignation and transfer, which is, through our care, deposited in the archives of the kingdom and the Grand Duchy, there to be laid up and preserved.

"Finally, we charge and order that our present proclamation, with which we charge and order that our present proclamation, with which we charge and order that our present proclamation, with which we charge and order that our present proclamation, with which we charge and order that our present proclamation, with which we charge and order that our present proclamation, and that the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the view that it was impossible to enforce tithe in Canada, and that the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to law. The Bill which the very act would be contrary to be and the very act would be contrary to be the House of Commons sent up to the House of Commons sent up to the House of Commons sent up to the House of Commons there are a great number of different opinions, there must of necessity be a vast number of Christians who have no settled noof religion, and whose creed extended no further than a general belief in Christ. No man knew the extent of influ which would be gained by sending Clergymen of the Church of England among them; they would be brought back to the bosom There is not a single part of the provinces which month, and year after year, they are making efforts to have a stationary Clergyman among them: in the first place, the wants of those who proclaim themselves to be members of the Church of England, would be supplied; and in the second place, they would bring back those who had once been enlightened in the faith. He would mention a fact deserving of observation, that there were not ten persons, members of the Church of England, who united with the rebels in the recent rebellion. (Cheers.) In the district where Mr. Osler was settled, there were a great number of English and Irish emigrants, and he would assert, with confidence, that not one English member of Mr. Osler's congregation united with the rebels; and not only was it so in that district, but it was universal throughout the country one member of the Church of England was a rebel. (Loud (Loud cheerone member of the Carlot and the card it stated that Upper Canada was indisposed to a Church establishment. An pinion more dangerous to the stability of the constitution of opinion more dangerous to the constitution of that country, could not be broached; and he was prepared to give it a most flat and distinct denial. (Hear, hear.) It is a principle with every good member of the Church of England, that he ple with every good member of the date of England, that he loves his King, as he loves his God. (Hear.) The people of Upper Canada desire to live under the government of England, and, above all, they desire to have the benefit of her religious interest for this they would have

with the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada, who are aliens in

plood, and foreigners, haring no ever to that heartless republic,

ernment; or they would be storing to the slavery in its heart—
(Deafening Cheers)—to that country which boasts of its free-

(Deafening Cheers)—to that country which boasts of its freedom, while it is subject to the slavery of popular opinion, which is more intolerable than the chains of corporal slavery. (Renewed and protracted Cheering.) In Upper Canada they have perfect liberty: and heartless and worthless will that government.

is: they would find in time that it was one of the means of up-

blood, and foreigners, having no attachment to the British gov-

ten miles from this place, containing a population of 500,000, were destitute of the Gospel; he had not the slightest doubt that the people of Cheltenham, when applied to for assistance, would cheerfully contribute not only hundreds but thousands towards sending the Gospel to them. This was precisely the state of their empire. In the last 10 or 20 years, 30 new Churches have been erected by private contributions. The people were doing all that was in their power towards supporting the Ministers of the Gospel, and they were doing as much as poor people could. It might be thought, perhaps, that 150/L a-year, in that country, might be considered a very large sum; but when it was also considered that they must have horses. (For the latest described with the considered the considered that they must have horses. sidered that they must have horses, (for they could not do their duty without,) and carriages, (for they could not travel without, them.) it would be clear that the sum was small enough. He would mention a remarkable instance of perseverance. A Parish Church was erected at a cost of 7000*l*, in the midst of a population of 15,000 souls. It was burnt to the ground in the month of January; and before the end of the next year another Church, better and more capacious; was erected. It was ascertained that the poorer classes could not find sittings in that Church, -and be fore he (the learned Judge) left Canada, it was determined that another Church should be erected for them; and which would be filled the moment it was completed. At Kingston, and several other towns, new Churches were being erected. [We regret that we are obliged, by want of space, to draw our notice of this admirable and interesting speech, full of valuable statistic information, to a close. The learned Judge resumed his seat amidst shouts of applause.]

FRANCE AND ENGLAND. From the Times.

To those who have watched the progress and direction of the war frenzy among the desperadoes across the Channel (we gladly except the wiser and better part of the French nation), nothing can be more nanifest than that it has just as much to do with any question at issue between the Porte and Mehemet Ali-aye, or between France and the Allied Powers, arising out of or connected with the adjustment of such difference—as it has with the event of any speculative

collision between a comet and a planet in our solar system.

Were both Mahometan powers annihilated to-morrow, the materials of violence on the part of a certain portion of the French people against some one or more of their neighbours—it scarcely matters against whom—would be not less the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects and vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects are vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects are vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects are vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects are vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the defects are vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the vices of the despatch of M. Thiers, which the vices of the v

The French revolutionists are alike wearied of peace with oreign states and with internal tranquility, both which conforeign states and with internal tranquility, both which conrelieved from the army of occupation, some 20 years ago,

The two watchwords of those disturbers are "liberty and glory"—"French liberty," which means the absence or impotence of law—"French glory," which imports the unbridled xercise of rapine and oppression over every other people.

At present the disturbance in the east of Europe, and in contiguous parts of Africa, is the accident which has served to accompany rather than occasion this frightful tempest from north to south of France.

But the description given of the reigning malady by those most familiar with its symptoms leads to no such expectations, as that if the Turkish question were ever so formally settled, or ever so favourably for the ostensible views of France, the agitated mind of that country would subside into tranquility, and leave surrounding states without cause of anxiety and alarm.

anxiety and alarm.

If a sense of injustice or disparagement to France, involved in the Turkish question, and limited to that purpose, were the real motive to all the paroxysms of rage that we have witnessed, the expression of the current feeling would point specifically to that one subject, and be satisfied without

travelling beyond it.

But so it is? We do not precisely concur with M. Thiers in his assimilation of the present treaty between the powers of Europe, to which France was carnestly invited to accede, for the enforcement of a principle, too, which she had confessedly recognised and approved of—in his assimilation, we say, of such a treaty to a coalition of the same powers half a say, of such a treaty to a continuous the same powers had a century ago for purposes avowedly of resistance to French schemes of universal aggression—we see, once more, on the part of the allied governments, no such resemblance, although the subtlety of M. Thiers, in extracting the fancied likeness, might raise odd suspicions that there did exist, on the side

But sure we are, that there is in the apparent state of France every conceivable feature of the closest analogy between the France of 1790 and her of 1840, with reference to the passions which have wrought within her, and overflowed upon other countries at both those periods, separated by an interval of almost two entire generations. Turn first to the annals of French history, as presented by Alison, by Thiers himself, and by a thousand contemporary records. Then take notice of the following passages from the graphic pages of the Journal des Debats of last Monday, and answer were we not right in asserting, that the question of the East is but a hollow pretext for violence in every quarter; that there is indeed a faction at work, which will force both King and Chambers into foreign war, into "universal war," on pain of death; but that it is not so much a war faction as a levelling and revolutionary faction, which seeks the whirlwind of universal war abroad as an instrument only for the overthrow of all domestic institutions, of King and Chambers,

and law, and constitutional liberty. Read but the Journal des Debats, an organ of enlightened opinion (we wish there were many such) in Paris—a paper with which the King of the French need not disdain to acknowledge a community of sentiment, and you will there find it asked, with every mart of astonishment at the convulsive fury of the democratic journals, whether there are still in France "either laws, or charter, or monarchy, or government of any description, or are we at this instant under the full sway of anarchy?" You will see it affirmed by that, the first of French journals, "there is on every side the most furious excitement to insurrection, the most incredible outbreak of unbridled passions; that already whoever is suspected of being favourable to peace is denounced as a traitor, a coward, an enemy to France; and that they as a traitor, a cowain, are the journals of the ministers themselves which circulate this shameful scandal. As for the laws?—they are openly set at defiance. The charter?—the ministerial democrats is sufficiently opulent to support a Clergyman, but month after month, and year after year, they are making efforts to have a out measure or remorse. The Chambers they threaten, and show them in perspective the rengeance of the people. On show them in perspective and sides the independence of the legislature is attacked.—
The revolutionary faction speaks as the universal master. No man is permitted to have an opinion of his own. who is not for immediate war—universal war—is a partisan Thus by violence of speech do they preof foreign powers. Thus by violence of speech do they pre-pare for violence of action. Our long experience shows us the meaning of such symptons, and we should have re-proached ourselves with a failure of our duty had we not roached durserves them to the King's government and to

were we not justified, then, we ask once more, in appealing to public opinion, and denanding what cares a revolu-tionary band like this for the right or wrong, the just or unjust, in an Eastern, or any foreign question? All the world sees that they dream not of reasoning upon it. They declaim, they denounce, they abuse, they slander, they threaten, they arm, they will have war, war abroad, for the sake of volution at home, the overturn of all forms of constitution

but one, and that one, the recognised despotism of democracy.

It is not what the King of the French may wish or do that It is not what the tanger to be French may be distrust—he is a man of honour, and a bold man; nor is and, above an, see it not for this they would have united themselves it the Chambers, for they have a stake in the public welfare, and are friends by necessity to order and to peace; but it is and are friends by the faction above referred to, from whom we hope for nothing, who have no interest in peace or order, and who may, though God forfend it, prove too strong for King and Chambers—a faction, the daily mouthpieces of whose violence are the same newspapers, two of which are averred to be under the direct influence and control of the very minister with whom the allied governments are actually negociating a peace in Europe, and at whose feet the British Cabinet is ernment be which will cast off such a country as Upper Canada deprecating the displeasure of the Paris revolutionists.

Now, we have stated this case in behalf of King Louis

The peace implies terms. What are they to be? The allied governments are pledged to a given and well-defined point—the liberation of Syria from the usurper, and its restoration to the Sultan, of whose other dominions it is the key; and who, while its continues out of his possession, is left without any territorial guarantee for any remnant of his em-

The Sultan has the pledge of his four allies in his pocket. If they make a peace at variance with the provisions of the treaty, and less favourable to the rights of the Porte, they tors to the Sultan.

But Russia likewise has a specific and recognised interest in the full maintenance of this same treaty, of which the de-fence by Lord Palmerston is, that he signed it as a satisfaction and indemnity to Russia for relinquishing measures which she was understood to meditate, with a view to the prosecution of her own individual policy. One requisite of any solid peace therefore is, that it should fulfil the common engagements to Turkey.

Another is, that it should satisfy the just expectation of Russia, as pointed out by the several diplomatic notes and engagements which preceded the formal execution of the treaty. It was not necessary to the full maintenance of the treaty, that Mehemet Ali should be prematurely declared an outlaw and deposed from Egypt by the silly presumption of Lord Ponsonby alone, without the concurrence of any one of the other ministers—an act of violence for which we say ace more that he ought to be recalled.

But it is necessary that the peace should be such as to support the honour and dignity of the Crown and people of Great Britain. We state this, because we have ourselves all along asserted the inestimable value of any and every peace which did not compromise the character of the country, and thus encourage rival powers to future encroachments on our presumed tameness and timidity.

But having observed the movements of Lord Palmerston, of the French faction in the Cabinet, and of the press of both parties throughout, it is obvious to us that preparations have been in progress within the last two days to back out bodily se demands which had before been insisted on as essential to a peace attended either with honour or security, or which should be in any reasonable manner consistent

with the stipulations of the treaty.

It was on Tuesday night that a paper, a notorious tool of

abundant than they are at this moment, and the eagerness of the multitude to employ them would be not a whit less furi- was but yesterday that a Cabinet Council, with the path to submission thus smoothed for it, sat to decide upon the re-

ditions of society have pressed upon them with the weight and irksomeness of handcuffs, almost ever since France was sonal preference of a certain other nobleman to Lord Palmerston actuates several of its members; but this is a branch of the subject which does not at present require any promi-

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Woolwich, October 14.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—In confirmation of my anticipation that more detachments of the Royal Artillery would be required abroad, rders have been received at head-quarters here to form a company of 60 men of those who are willing to volunteer, or by drafts for immediate service, and to proceed to Syria direct. Major Colquhoun, the gallant officer who recently returned from Spain, has been appointed to the command of this company, with the brevet rank of Lieut. Colonel. Several of the gunners and drivers who served with him in Spain, have already offered their services on this occasion, as they consider him an excellent officer and one who will be obeyed, but is truly the soldier's friend, and ready to serve them when he has an opportunity of doing so. First Lieutenant Ross, son of the Colonel Commandant of the garrison, Sir Henry D. Ross, Deputy Adjutant General, will join the company, and it is expected the whole will leave Woolwich on Monday next, and proceed by railway to Southampton, for a passage to the Mediterranean.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Avon steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander R. D. Pritchard, will leave Woolwich to-morrow for Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth. The Salamander steam-ship, Commander Hastings Reginald Henry, is expected to arrive at Woolwich on Friday, from Ports-

The Fearless steam-vessel, Mr. Brehaut, master, left Woolwich between twelve and one o k, with a schooner in t with ordnance stores for the Howe, 120 guns, Captain W. O. Pell, under orders to proceed immediately to the Mediterranean. The schooner was a hired one; and to show the activity displayed, she was only brought alongside of the Royal Arsenal last night, and was on her way to-day with 400 barrels of ball cartridges, containing 500 rounds each, and 250 boxes of arms, containing 20 in each, making in all 5000 muskets, with bayonets, for the purpose of being distributed to the Syrians or the allies of England, as the British troops take their own arms with them. I have reason to believe this is only a drop in the bucket compared with the quan tity which it is anticipated will be required.

The Locust steam-vessel is ordered to be commissioned at Wool

wich, and the following have been appointed to her :- Lieutenant, John Lunn; second master, Mr. W. C. Triphook; clerk in charge, Mr. R. C. Crispin.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, by her Order in Council, to establish the following regulations in respect to the promotion of flag-officers :-1. That so much of the Order in Council of the 30th of June,

1827, as relates to the promotion of captains to be flag-officers be

2. That in all flag promotions every captain whose seniority rings him in turn for advancement, shall be placed on the list of flag officers, provided he has served, or offered to serve, as captain and shall not have declined service at any time when called upon, and that there be nothing against his character as an officer and a gentleman; but that the half-pay of those flag officers who have not commanded one or more of her Majesty's rated ships four complete years during war, or six complete years during peace, or five nplete years of peace and war combined, shall not be increased beyond that of rear admiral, unless they shall have rendered, flag officers, sea service of equal length to complete the period above mentioned of which they were deficient as captains.

3. That in any future promotion which would include a captain of Greenwich Hospital, such captain may, if he prefer it, be placed on a retired list of captains.

4. That those captains who are not considered eligible to be romoted shall be removed from the list of officers of the Royal Vavy, and receive a civil pension equal to their half-pay; and that widows shall be considered eligible to pensions as captains' widows, according to such regulations as are now in force, or may ereafter be established.

Her Majesty has been pleased to command that mates in the Royal Navy shall wear the same uniform and appointments as lieutenants, but without the epaulette and strap, or gold lace on the trousers; the lace on the coat to be three quarters of an inch

The undress uniform of mates is to be the same as that of lieutenants, without the epaulette and strap.

EAST INDIES .- A considerable number of mortars, of eight and en inches in bore, have been recently removed from the Royal Arsenal in barges, to be put on board the Company's vessels in the docks, for conveyance to Bengal. Sixteen were removed to-day, and there have been four previous shipments.

Papers from Buenos Ayres to the 11th have been received. ebate in the House of Representatives is given, in which the French blockade is strongly reprehended. One of the members, in the first place, denies the injuries complained of by the French; and, in the second, asserts that the guarantees required by the French agents are offered, resting his argument on the statement that reparation for injury and a want of guarantee are the only points on which the French justify the blockade.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, Oct. 7. GENERAL ORDERS.

Halifax, 3rd October, 1840. that the Church of England possesses but very little influence among them. Nothing can be more painful to the mind of a sincer Christian than to see the manner in which the Sabbath was kept there. In a country so poor as Upper Canada is, it is impossible to support a Missionary; and if the Christians in this Country do not give them the means, they must remain in that the Church of England, and which this case in behalf of King Louis is; they would find in time that a case in behalf of King Louis and of the people of Europe generally, on the authority of the Journal des Debats, the flower of the periodical property of the Journal des Debats, the flower of the periodical property of the Journal des Debats, the flower of the periodical property of the Journal des Debats, the flower of the periodical property of the Journal des Debats, the flower of the periodical property of the Journal des Debats, the flower of the Journal des Debats and the Louis des Indiana in the Character of the Journal des Debats and the Louis des Indiana in the Character of the Journal des Debats and the Louis des Indiana in the Character of the Journal des Debats and the Louis des Indiana in the Character of the Journal des Debats and the Louis des Indiana

General Commanding desires also to express his high approbation of their general good conduct, qualified only by a feeling of deep regret for the proneness that has at times prevailed among them, to desert the Standards of their country—a crime at once disgraceful to them as Men, as Soldiers, and as Christians. This, with a disposition to indulge too freely in the use of spirituous liquors, to which most other irregularities may be traced, are the only serious crimes which the Lieutenant General has had to notice and repress during his command,—and he now, at parting, earnestly and solemnly entreats the Troops to subdue propensities, which, while they destroy character, happiness and health, have thrown a shade over the bright and noble qualities for which the British

The Lieutenant General now bids an affectionate farewell to the Troops under his command, and assures them collectively and individually, that they will ever have his best wishes for their welfare and prosperity.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, (6th October, 1840.

Major General Sir John Harvey invites the serious attention of the troops to the advice so forcibly and affectionately given to them by His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, and earnestly hopes that nothing may occur to weaken the strength of the compliment to the general excellence of their conduct, with which that advice is accompanied; it will be the Major General's anxious endeavour to do all that may be in his power to promote their comfort, and he looks to no other return than a continuance of their general meritorious conduct, and an abandonment of these propensities alike injurious to themselves and detrimental to the Queen's service, to which his predecessor has so feelingly adverted. S. TRYON,

His Excellency Lord Viscount Falkland and suite, returned to town on Wednesday last. His Excellency's tour through the eastern section of the province has proved highly agreeable. At Truro he was received by a body of the most influential residents, who greeted him with a congratulatory address, which he handsomely acknowledged, and at Pictou he met with a similar reception. -Recorder.

BISHOP OF NEW-BRUNSWICK .- The St. John's Herald of the 14th inst. states "upon good authority, that the Rev. Dr. Jacob, President of King's College, Fredericton, is to be the Bishop of New-Brunswick." He took passage in the steamer Britannia at

Her Majesty's steamer Spitfire arrived to-day from Jamaica It was on Tuesday night that a paper, a notorious tool of one department of the ministry, gave the public coolly to understand that half of Syria, or the whole of Syria, was not that the formulation of the strength of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the remainder of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the strength of the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the corps, we learn, may be shortly expected the corps. lumbia.-Halifax Royal Gazette, Oct. 21.

LOWER CANADA.

H. M. S. Athol, with the head quarters of the 66th Regiment, under Lieut. Colonel Johnson, sailed yesterday morning about nine o'clock. The weather has since been hazy and the wind from the east; she has, therefore probably, not proceeded beyond the anchorage at Patrick's Hole.—Quebec Mercury,

We observe by the Sherbrocke Gazette that Mr. Robert Armour, jr., is mentioned as a candidate to represent that town in the United House of Assembly. Mr. A. possesses every requisite to make a good and efficient member, as his loyalty is undoubted, his knowledge of the country and of the character of its inhabitants is equal to what is possessed by any person, his acquaintance with Parliamentary forms and usages extensive, while he at the same time is a fluent and sometimes an eloquent speaker .- Mon-

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in the premises recently occupied by Mr. F. C. CAPEGOL, (No. 144, King Street, directly opposite Messrs, A. Ogilvie & Co.), which have been considerably enlarged and improved. He is now prepared to transact any business with which he may be entrusted by Country Merchants, or others, either for the purchase or disposal of Merchandize or Country Produce. He has on hand the following GOODS, viz:—

Port Wine, in hhds. and qr. casks, 1st and 2d quality,

Port Wine, in hhds. and gr. casks, as an and a Sherry " " "

Best English Vinegar, in hhds.
London Bottled Stout, in casks, 4 doz. each,
Cherry Brandy, in pint bottles,
English Printing Ink, in kegs.

Also, an assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of—
Beaver Cloths, new style,
Pilot Cloths,
Flushings,
Superfine West of England and Yorkshire Broad Cloths,
Tweeds, Buckskins, and Kerseys,
Plaid Shawls,
Canadian Kerseys,
Threads, Braces, Paddings, Flannels, Britannias,
And a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. The whole of which will be disposed of on the most favourable terms.

FRANCIS LEWIS,
Commission Merchant, 144, King Sreet.

Toronto, 19th November, 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 guariety of Theological and General Literature, Illustrated Works, latest volumes of the Church of England and Saturday Magazines, &c. The English Annuals, Pocket Books and Almanacs for 1841.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1840.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE. THREE SQUARE PIANO-FORTES by STODART, London, just arrived. For Price, &c. enquire of FRANCIS LEWIS, Commission Merchant, 144, King Street, or of HENRY ROWSHIL.

CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY.

WALTON'S CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY AND REGISTER, with AL-MANAC, &c., for 1841, will be published on the 1st of January. Toronto, Nov. 5, 1840. BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassineres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest

tyle. Naval and Military uniforms. Toronto, Nov. 13, 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. W. M. WESTMACOTT.

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

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-tf

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from he most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris ashlons, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate. King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

BIRTH. On the 10th instant, at Oakland Cottage, Newmarket, the lady of William Sibbald, Esq., of a son.

DIED.
On the 4th instant, of decline, Anne, wife of Edward Davy, of Malahide, Esq., aged 35 years. With christian fortitude she bore a long and painful sickness; she surrendered up her spirit with full hope of a glorious resurrection through our Lord Jesus Christ, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintances At the residence of her brother, near Cobourg, on the 15th nstant, after a short but severe illness, Clarissa, second daughter of the late Barnabas McKyes, Esq., aged 38 years.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Nov. 20:-Jas. Holden, Esq; Rev. B. Lindsay, add. sub. and rem; S. W. Baker, Esq; J. W. Kerr, Esq; Rev. A. N. Bethune, (4) add. subs. and rem; Rev. T. B. Fuller, (2) rem; Rev. H. Patton,

The following have been received by the Editor:-Lord Bishop of Toronto; J. S. Doyle, Esq., (2); J. Kent, Esq., [Oct. 16], with packets; Rev. C. T. Wade, [omitted to be acknowledged last week]; Rev. S. S. Wood, rem.; Rev. R. D.

ERRATUM.-In the leading editorial of last week, 2nd column,

CHARLES LESLEY.

educated in Trinity College, Dublin. He was ordained granted a license, that they might take in mortmain in 1680, and became Chancellor of the Cathedral of Connor in 1687. He acted also as a justice of the that sum himself, and inserting it with his own hand peace; about which time he rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the Papists, by opposing the measures scarcely strength to guide the pen. 'Lord God,' said of James II. for their advancement. The following he, 'I yield thee most hearty thanks, that thou hast anecdote, considering the present state of affairs in given me life thus long, to finish this work to the glory Ireland, will be read with interest:-"The see of of thy name!' That innocent and most exemplary life Clogher having become vacant in 1687, Patrick Tyrrel, was drawing rapidly to its close, and in a few days he a Roman Catholic, was appointed by the king [James | rendered up his spirit to his Creator, praying God to II.] to succeed, and had the episcopal revenues assigned | defend the realm from Papistry." to him. He set up a convent of friars in Monaghan, and fixing his habitation there, held a public visitation | the Church, where ample justice is done to the exquisite | from the pulpit. "Another means of grace is to be found of his clergy with great solemnity. Some subtle logi- moral beauty of young Edward's character, who, at the cians attended him in this visitation, and he challenged time of his coronation, was not ten years old, nor at his the Protestant clergy to a public disputation. Mr. death sixteen. But the deep root of these fair outward Lesley undertook the task, which he performed to the blossoms was fixed beyond the sight of mortal man.satisfaction of the Protestants; though each party, as is Edward was spiritually-minded in a high degree: his generally the case, claimed the victory. He afterwards | Protestantism was drawn from the Bible, which he loved; held another disputation with two celebrated popish nourished by a life of faith and prayer; and continually divines in the church of Tynan, in the diocese of stretching forth to overshadow the kingdom committed Armagh, before a very numerous assembly of persons of to his youthful charge. both religions; the issue of which was, that Mr. John | We have before us, at this moment, a fine original Stewart, a popish gentleman, solemnly renounced the likeness of Edward, for which he sat to Holbein, and errors of the Church of Rome. The appointment of a never did canvass more eloquently pourtray the linea-Roman Catholic bishop was followed by that of a high- ments of a countenance speakingly corroborative of what magistrate, went to consult him at his house, where he that, even without a suspicion of its representing a would be illegal for them to permit the sheriff to act, as hastily withdrawn from contemplating it. The small it would be for the sheriff to attempt it; and upon their velvet cap, with its diamond loop, and short curled are yet ready to exclaim, with the persons mentioned in pressing him to attend in person at the approaching ostrich plume, placed negligently on one side of the quarter-sessions, and promising to second his measures, head, increase the evident resemblance of his father; he was carried there in great pain, and with much while the softened beauty of every feature, disclaims difficulty. The pretended sheriff being asked whether participation in the ruder traits of Henry's vicious he was legally qualified, made answer, 'that he was of character. There is a placid majesty in the finely the king's own religion, and it was his Majesty's will that arched brow, and a contemplative meaning in the full, he should be sheriff.' Mr. Lesley replied, 'that they dark blue eye, scarcely bearing the stamp of that which acting as a proper officer; that the law was the king's there is a palpable fading away, a decaying of the outwill, and nothing else to be deemed such; that his ward man, that tells of a near approach to things unseen, subjects had no other way of knowing his will but as it and eternal. This picture yields as full a testimony as is revealed to them in his laws; and it must always be portraiture can give, to the fond description of his thought to continue so until the contrary is notified to attached attendant, "The beautifullest, the wittiest, the them in the same authentic manner.' Upon this the most amiable, and the gentlest thing of all the world.' bench unanimously agreed to commit the pretended sheriff for his intrusion and arrogant contempt of the court. Mr. Lesley also committed some officers of that tumultuous army which the lord Tyrconnel raised for robbing the country. He is even said to have proceeded still farther in avowing his opposition to the ruling party, and to have spoken of James as no longer 'defender of the faith' or 'head of the Church;' and the people were so animated by his speeches that they attacked the friends of the monarch, and the contest was stained by the blood of the opponents. Notwithstanding the opposition which he thus offered to the papists, Mr. Lesley was a staunch supporter of the exiled family at the Revolution in 1688, and refused to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary. He was in consequence deprived of his preferments; and was esteemed the head, or at least a man of the greatest abilities. among the Nonjurors. In 1689, when troubles began to arise in Ireland, he withdrew with his family into England. Though Mr. Lesley was thus opposed to the existing government, he continued a zealous supporter of the Church of England, as to all her doctrines

After suffering much persecution for his unflinching Toryism, Mr. Lesley died at Glaslough, in the county of Monaghan, April 13, 1722. So highly is he esteemed as a sound and orthodox divine, that in the year 1832 his works were collected and published by the University of Oxford, and a brief memoir prefixed to them, from which this notice has been chiefly taken .- Voice of the

EDWARD VI.

"At his coronation, when the three swords, for the three kingdoms, were brought to be carried before him, he observed, that there was one yet wanting, and called for the Bible. 'That,' said he, 'is the sword of the Spirit, and ought in all right to govern us, who use these for the people's safety, by God's appointment. Without that sword we are nothing; we can do nothing. From that we are what we are this day; we receive whatsoever it is that we at this present do assume. Under that we ought to live, to fight, to govern the people, and to perform all our affairs. From that alone we obtain all power, virtue, grace, salvation, and whatsoever we have of divine strength.' Child as he was, so well had he been trained, and so excellent was his moral and intelelectual nature, that he was capable of thus thinking, and thus expressing himself. One, who was about his person, says of him, 'If ye knew the towardness of that young prince, your hearts would melt to hear him named: the beautifullest creature that liveth under the was promoted to the chair through perjury. Sergius III. it is also called the old leaven, because it has infected the whole sun; the wittiest, the most amiable, and the gentlest caused his predecessor's body to be dug out of the grave, race of mankind; as also flesh, and the body of sin, which are thing of all the world.' 'No pen,' says Fuller, 'passeth its head cut off, and then flung into the Tiber. Boni- different terms for the same thing, even the principle of corruption by him without praising him, though none praising him face deposed, imprisoned, and then plucked out the eyes which is in our nature. This, as I said, lives and reigns in the to his full deserts.

"There is a beautiful anecdote of this excellent in moral feeling, to have advanced the farthest beyond his age. Ridley had preached before him, and with that faithfulness which his preachers were encouraged to use, Popes, though always assuming a new name, yet never we cannot possibly resist by our own strength. It is too hard for till he had spoken with him; and calling for him into a nocent IV. Petrus Caraf became Paul V. Sergius III.'s and prohibitions; in vain does she display her rewards and punishgallery, where no other person was present, made him Christian name was also Peter. This practice looks ments. These all serve only to shew us our guilt and danger, but there sit down, and he covered, and gave him hearty like conscious guilt. They fear the name of Peter would thanks for his sermon, and his exhortation concerning but too plainly show their apostacy from the Apostle the poor. 'My Lord,' said he, 'ye willed such as are Peter's virtues; and men would be apt to exclaim, "how and take her old courses. We are still the same men, and all our good order for their relief; wherein I think you mean me, for I am in highest place, and, therefore, am the first that must make answer unto God for my negligence, if I should not be careful therein.' Declaring then, that he was, before all things, most willing to travail that way, he asked Ridley to direct him as to what measures might best be taken. Ridley, though well acquainted with the king's virtuous disposition, was, nevertheless, surprised, as well as affected, by the earnestness and many others, can show too many examples of such laxity sincere desire of doing his duty, which he now expressed. He advised him to direct letters to the lord mayor, requiring him, with such assistants as he should think meet, to consult on the matter. Edward would not let him depart till the letter was written, and then charged and industrious, they were excellent parents, and the knowledge of the Divine counsels, or clearer information respecthim to deliver it himself, and signify his special request and express commandment, that no time might be lost The loss of one they had to lament, but a short time bein proposing what was convenient, and apprising him of fore their own departure: and it appeared to me, that, the subject, as may enable us to repel any surmises injurious to their proceedings. The work was zealously undertaken, though they could not but weep for the death of one so the Divine honour, though not to satisfy irreverent curiosity,— Ridley himself engaging in it; and the result was, that, dear to them, they regarded their loss with pious resigby their advice, he founded Christ's Hospital, for the nation as his eternal gain, and by divine grace they were who, being doomed for his own offences, to the lowest depths of education of poor children; St. Thomas's and St. enabled to say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath ta- misery and despair, is become the instigator of sin and wickedness Bartholomew's, for the relief of the sick; and Bridewell, ken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." The poor in others: that he was permitted, even in Paradise, for the trial of

lands, to the yearly value of four thousand marks, fixing when he signed the patent, at a time when he had

sheriff for the county of Monaghan of the same religion. history has recorded of an individual. At once noble This proceeding alarmed the gentlemen of the county, and delicate, thoughtful and earnest, gentle and decided, who, depending much on Mr. Lesley's knowledge as a it bears an impression of character so touchingly fine, was then confined by the gout. He told them that it person of known celebrity, no observant eye can be were not inquiring into his Majesty's religion, but "is of the earth, earthy:" and, indeed, allowing for the whether he had qualified himself according to law for action of nearly three hundred years upon the tints, -Christian Lady's Mag.

SUNSET IN INDIA.

This evening we had a most beautiful sunset, the most remarkable recollected by any of the officers or passengers, and, I think, the most magnificent spectacle I ever saw. Besides the usual beautiful tints of crimson flame colour, &c., all which the clouds displayed, and which were strongly contrasted with the deep blue of the sea, and the lighter but equally beautiful blue of the sky, there were, in the immediate neighbourhood of the sinking sun, and for some time after his disk had disappeared, large tracts of a pale translucent green, such as I had never seen before, except in a prism, and surpassing every effect of paint, or glass, or gem. Every body on board was touched and awed by the glory of the scene; and many observed that such a spectacle alone was worth the whole voyage from England. One circumstance in the scene struck me as different from all which I had been led to expect in a tropical sunset; I nor did the duration of the tints on the horizon appear materially less than on similar occasions in England .-Major Sackville, who replied, he had been convinced to be buried. I then look abroad into the world, and which it is our distinguishing felicity to have received from our tunity of verifying, to a certain extent, Major Sackville's | Sent by a Correspondent. observations on a tropical sunrise. I had no watch, but to my perceptions his account was accurate.—Bishop Heber's Journal.

THE INFALLIBLE HEADS OF THE INFAL-LIBLE CHURCH.

Benedict XIII., were all Popes and infallible heads of natural state, unreformed by Divine Grace; this lives, this reigns the church at the same time; and the council of Con- in our mortal bodies. Why is this man a drunkard, that malistance cashiered the whole of them as illegitimate. The cious, a third unjust in his dealings? the reason is, because the heresy. Pope Marcellinus actually sacrificed to idols. renewed, and the Old Man of sin is yet unmortified. That corrupt Pope Liberius was an Arian, and subscribed to that creed. nature which we received from Adam is still active and vigorous; Anastasius was excommunicated as a heretic by his own the nature, I say, which we receved from Adam, which therefore clergy. Silvester II. sacrificed to the devil. Formosus is called the Old Adam, bearing lis name from whom it is derived; male. In a word, many of the Popes have been atheists, aught we can do to hinder it, if Jesus Christ did not interpose, and prince, who, of all men that history has recorded, seems, rebels, murderers, conjurors, adulterers, and sodomites. by the virtue of his sufferings and death, communicate to believers Papal Rome has far exceeded in crime her Pagan prede- such powers of grace as are sufficient to destroy this root of evil dwelt upon the pitiable condition of the poor, and the take the name of Peter. It is a curious fact that they our most serious purposes; it bears down our feeble resolutions duty of those who were in authority to provide effectual always shun it. Those who have received that name at like a torrent, and renders all our opposition fruitless and ineffecmeans for their relief. As soon as the service was over, the font have always changed it when they reached the tual. In vain does the law encounter it with her impotent the king sent him a message, desiring him not to depart | chair. Petrus de Tarantasia changed his name to In- | discipline; in vain does she set before us her vigorous commands in authority to be careful thereof, and to devise some unlike is Peter the Pope to Peter the Apostle."-Stephen's "Spirit of the Church of Rome."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The ministers of the Church have too often to deplore the want of religious attention, and consequently a remissness in moral obligations, amongst their parishioners. for the correction and amendment of the vagabond and mother, for many years deprived of her sight, and weighed our first Parents' integrity and obedience, to tempt them to rebel

housekeeper should receive weekly parochial relief .- blow. To the latest moment, however, both these good put the faith and virtue of their descendants to continual proof, Charles Lesley was born in the year 1650, and was The king endowed these hospitals, and, moreover, old people, to the utmost of their power, "yea and above and to pursue, though not without restraint, his insidious their strength," walked a distance of more than three machinations for their ruin:-but that all this is ordained by the miles to attend the public service of God in the parish Almighty, for the purpose of displaying hereafter, in a more Church. Beneath those walls, which they reverenced conspicuous and convincing manner, his wisdom, power, and so much, they now lie in peace; "they were lovely in goodness; since he will not fail so to over-rule the malice and their lives, and in death they were not long divided." subtlety of the Evil One, as eventually to rescue the faithful from Of their surviving children, two have long been in most his tyranny, and to effect the final destruction of this, their relentrespectable situations, esteemed and valued by the familess enemy. Thus the Scriptures afford the solution of a difficulty lies in which they have lived. One pious and virtuous not to be unravelled by human reason; teaching us to shut up all daughter, with unwearied attention, ministered to the further inquiry into this mysterious subject, in a full persuasion wants of her parents whilst living, and soothed their dy- that the time will come, when God shall "gather out of his ing beds. It was in allusion to the death of the father kingdom all things that offend, and the righteous shall shine forth The foregoing is extracted from Southey's Book of of this family, that I made the following observations as the sun in the kingdom of their Father."—Bishop Van Mildert. in an attention to the ordinances of our religion, and in a regular attendance on the house of God on the Sabbath-day. It is only a due tribute of respect to departed worth, and an incentive to others, to 'go and do likewise,' to mention here the example and custom of one, who has very lately departed from the world, and who as a fellowparishioner was well known to most persons who now hear me. It will not be forgotten how regular and constant was the attendance of the family of which he was the father at the house of God, every Sabbath-day. Be the weather what it might, there was that Christian family in their place, and seeming to think, with the Psalmist, 'I was glad when they said unto me, we will go to the house of God." This indeed was their never-failing practice, till absolute and lamented inability prevented them, a silent, but severe reproof to some who are happy to seize any plea as an excuse for neglecting the homage due to their Almighty Benefactor, and to others, who, though they may be present in His house of prayer, the eighth chapter of the book of the prophet Amos, and the fifth verse, 'Oh when will the Sabbath be gone that we may set forth wheat?' Does any one suppose that an acquaintance with God to be obtained by such means is unproductive of good? Oh far! very far from the truth is such a supposition. True are the words, 'Acquaint thyself with God, and be at peace, thereby good shall come unto thee.' (Job xxii. 21.)-The religious family is sure to be the happiest, even in the world. Religion makes parents happy, contented and thankful,-it makes children dutiful and obedient. To the former, in the loss of a dear child, it offers this comfort, that they have surrendered one who has been a blessing to his earthly parents, to a Heavenly Father, who will recompense him with joys, which this life cannot aford; to the latter, when they mourn for the death of the loved authors of their existence-and great indeed must be such a sorrow-there is always a balm in the consoling reflection, that they have observed that commandment on the keeping of which the first blessing was promised by the God of Israel; they look not indeed for length of days in this vale of mingled misery and happiness as their best reward, but through the merits of their Saviour, they hope for an eternity of joy together with their friends, who have departed hence in the Lord, in that blessed "land which the Lord their God shall give them." - Cottager's Monthly Visitor.

MAKING A RIGHT USE OF OUR EYES.

There was a good old Bishop who lived many years ago, and who was noted for his patience under all provocations, and his cheerful contentment in the midst of difficulties. An intimate friend of his one day asked him stated. The dip of the sun did not seem more rapid, self further. "Most willingly," returned the Bishop.

The Garner.

ADAM AND CHRIST. our nature to the commission of sin, it is a part or member of the and the Lamb.—Bishop Dehon. John XXII. was a heretic, and denied the immor- Old Man; it is the hereditary distemper of our souls, derived from tality of the soul. John XXIII., Gregory XII., and Adam, the corrupt source of our race. While we are yet in our council of Basil convicted Pope Eugenius of schism and resurrection of Christ has not had its due effect; the mind is not of his predecessor. And Pope Joan was a profligate fe- hearts of unregenerate men; and would for ever reign there, for cessor. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the in their souls. I say, that this corruption of our nature is such as cannot work our deliverance. The rod of Moses cannot so expel nature, but that she will still recur, she will still return upon us, struggles after virtue are like the motion of a door upon its hinges, still fixed to the same place .- Heylyn.

THE ORIGIN OF EVIL.

The fact that evil does exist is indisputable. All that we are able to discover, or rather to conjecture, on this point, without the light of Revelation, is, that the very existence of evil seems to The parish, of which I am the rector, I am afraid, like indicate some personal agent of a malignant nature, by whom it is occasioned; while it appears no less certain, that a Being of of principle and conduct; but recently I have had to infinite perfections would not sufer this to take place, but for the deplore the loss of a good old man and his wife, persons sake of producing such ultimate good as could not otherwise be so who in their humble line of life have set a beautiful pat- effectually obtained. To judge of the necessity or expediency of tern to persons in every condition. They were honest this dispensation is not possible for man, without an intimate consequence was they had good and dutiful children. ing the facts with which it is connected, than the light of nature

lewd: provision also being made, that the decayed down with other infirmities, did not long survive this against their Maker; and that since the fall, he is still suffered to

THE AGENCY OF GOD IN HUMAN AFFAIRS. Coeval with the first pulsation, when the fibres quiver, and the organs quicken into vitality, is the germ of death. Before our members are fashioned, is the narrow grave dug in which they are to be entombed. Imperfect as our glimpses of knowledge may be, they all convince us that no more oil could have been poured into the lamp, than would nourish the flame until the pre-ordained hour of its extinction. The youth expires apparently in his prime. Are his weeping kindred tempted and agonized by the thought, that fatigue brought on the catastrophe, or that care might have averted the danger? Develop the frail vessels, and it is proved that their coherence could not have possibly sustained the pressure of the purple tide beyond the age when the vigour of adolescence was attained. Do we term the departure premature? Premature!-the word belongs not to the vocabulary of faith. It has no place in the mind of the believer. Ask not why the pale babe, mysteriously brought to the confines of this vale of tears,-heir to our transgressions, and yet spared from participating in their bitterness, who never looked upon the light of day, and whose voice never sounded in the mother's ear, -is carried away as in a sleep,-parent and child separated until they shall both awaken and stand before the throne. Ask not why the span of fourscore years is given to him who is gathered to his fathers, after passing through the full length of his weary pilgrimage. But be thankfully assured, that under every individual dispensation, comprehended from and through all eternity, in the unity of the divine design, the tares are not rooted up, until they can no longer be rescued from the flery furnace, nor the good corn gathered, until it is ripe for the garners of the sky .- Sir Francis Palgrave.

SOCIAL CHARACTER OF THE COMMON PRAYER. It is not only in the house in which you assemble, that in all its parts it is socially performed. The same prayers and praises, in the same words, are offered, perhaps at the same hour, with the same faith, by ten thousand tongues, to the same God and Father of all. From all Christian parts of the globe, the Amen resounds which you here utter; and the doxology is raised, in which you are here called to bear a part. It is not in this age only, in which you live, that this service conveys the devotions of Christians to heaven. In some of the ejaculations it contains, the first disciples breathed their praises and their wishes to the Most High. Its collects have, many of them, for many hundreds of years, been the vehicles of the public devotions of the Church. And upon some of its apostrophes has the last breath of distinguished martyrs trembled, whose piety, during their lives, was refreshed with its hymns and its psalms. It is not under the Gospel dispensation alone, that some parts of this service have been used, to express the common devotion of the faithful. There are hymns in it which were sung by the Saints under the Mosaic dispensation; and in the use of the Psalms particularly, the Church of the New Testament is found in society with the Church of the Old: for in the sacred compositions, not the emotions of David's heart only were vented, but much of the worship of God's ancient people did what was his secret for being always easy, whatever happened. "My secret is a very simple one," replied the good this service, in some of its parts, is used. We have borrowed mean that its progress from light to darkness was much old man, -"it is nothing more than making a right use from the Church Triumphant in heaven, their gratulatory anthem more gradual than most travellers and philosophers have of my eyes." His friend begged he would explain him- and their perpetual hymn, and have reason to believe that their voices are in concert with ours, when they sing the Song of the "In whatsoever state I am, I first of all look up to Hea- Redeemed. How sublime is this view of the communion and ven, and I remember that my chief business here is to fellowship of the Church, under the Mosaic and Christian dispen-Neither did I perceive any striking difference in the get there. I then look down upon the earth, and recol- sations, in different ages and in distant nations, on earth and in continuance of the twilight. I pointed out the fact to | lect how small a space I shall occupy in it, when I come | heaven, in the use of some part or other of that holy liturgy, that the supposed rapidity of sunrise and sunset in India observe what multitudes there are, who are in all res- Fathers! Who would not wish, in the temple, to bear upon his had been exaggerated; that he had always found a good | pects more unhappy than I am. Thus I learn where | lips those psalms and prayers in which "the glorious company of hour between dawn and sunrise, and little less between true happiness is to be found, where all earthly care the Apostles, the goodly fellowship of the Prophets, and the noble sunset and total darkness. Sept. 19th.—I wakened must end, and how very little reason I have to murmur army of Martyrs," have uttered their devotions to God! How before dawn this morning, and had therefore an oppor- or complain." — (From the Christian Remembrancer.) — | dead must be be to the finest associations which can affect the mind, who is not animated to a devout and fervent performance of his part of the sanctuary, by the consideration, that upon this same censer, which the Church holds out to him, incense hath been put by those hands which are now extended before the throne of the Almighty; and that, as its smoke ascended, those eyes were lifted In general we are to know, that whatever tendency there is in up to heaven which are now fixed upon the visible glory of God

ENTHUSIASM.

Here we have the true spirit, and very essence of enthusiasm, that ungrounded pretence to inspiration, which of course makes men peremptory and pertinacious, sets them above carnal reasonngs, and all conviction of plain Scripture, and obligeth them upon their own principles to assume an infallibility. This is what the whole tribe of Fanatics have caught hold of, as the most specious engine to delude the credulous, simple, and unwary, and what is necessary for carrying on their enterprises in the most dexterous and sure manner. For though enthusiasm may sometimes, or usually, set out with an innocent and well-meaning heart, yet such a simplicity is of no long continuance; projects increase, and opposition ariseth, and then it quickly takes to its assistance the several artifices of management and craft.—Bishop Lavington.

Advertisements.

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

Toronto, Upper Canada, 30th September, 1840.

THE undersigned begs to return thanks to his friends, and the public THE undersigned begs to return thanks to his brieflus, and the James generally, for the favors conferred upon him while in the firm of Westmacort & Lewis, and to inform them that (having withdrawn from that firm) he is now about commencing business as a COMMISSION AGENT, and he flatters himself that, from the long experience he has had in business generally in the colonies, he will be enabled to afford satisfaction to those with whom he may have any transactions.

FRANCIS LEWIS.

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Toronto, 1st October, 1840.

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

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, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street, Toronto. October 10, 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.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY Henry Rowsell, Toronto, CAMERON'S DIGEST, of cases.

Term, 10th George IV, to Hilary Term, 3d Victoria. Price—10s.

Toronto, August 27, 1840.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

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

NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES. MBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present condition of EGYPT and PALESTINE.

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

Bookseller and Stationer, King Street, Toront

PAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY
IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. James Thompson, Agent for the
British and Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories
in Montreal & Toronto, and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravely & Jackson.
These prayers are recommended by various Ministers, whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS.

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

me day,
Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils.
M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S. Toronto, August 11, 1840.

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

follows:—

Male Department—Tuesday, August 18th.
Female Department—Saturday, August 22d.
Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville.
August 1, 1740.

NOTICE. THE STEAMBOAT ST. GEORGE,

THE STEAMBOAT ST. GEORGE,

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

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

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, 120, King-Street. 15-tf

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

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

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

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

Toronto, September 17, 1840.

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

Toronto, 26th September, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will be ome payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the First 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 ate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by a Local Boards.

he Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth ay of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

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

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-47

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymonr. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 26 o which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg f by letter, post-paid.

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

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

29-tf
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, 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, ingreat variety.

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whipsgreat variety.
Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double HarnessFurniture, latest patterns.
Horse and Carriage Brushes.
Needham's Silver-plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.
Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.
Breaking Briddles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.
N.B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the trade.

trade.
Toronto, August 29, 1839. 51-t

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

The Church

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