"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 III.]

## COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1839.

NUMBER XVII.

## Poetry.

LINES

Suggested by seeing a child asleep, with wild Flowers grasped in its hand.

Blessed be God for flowers! For the bright, gentle, holy, thoughts that breathe From out their odorous beauty, like a wreathe Of sunshine on life's hours!

Lightly upon thine eye, Hath fallen the noontide sleep, my joyous bird; And through thy parted lips the breath, scarce heard, Comes like a summer sigh.

One rosy hand is thrown Beneath thy rosier cheek, the other holds A group of sweet field flowers, whose bloom unfolds A freshness like thy own.

With eager grasp thy little fingers close; What are the dreams that haunt thy sweet repose, What radiance greets thine eyes! For thou art smiling still: Art thou yet wandering in the quiet woods,

Around the fragrant prize,

Plucking th' expanded cups, and bursting buds, At thine unfettered will? Or does some prophet voice, ing amidst thy dreams, instinctive say-"Prize well these flowers, for thou, beyond to-day, Shalt in their spells rejoice!"

Yes! thou wilt learn their power, When cherished not as now, thou stand'st alone, Compass'd by sweetly-saddening memories, thrown Round thee by leaf or flower!

'Twill come! as seasons come, The empire of the flowers, when they shall raise Round thee once more the forms of other days,

Shapes thou no more may'st see; The household earth, the heart-enlisted prayer; All thou hast loved, and lost, and treasured there Where thy best thoughts must be!

Aye, prize them well, my child! The bright, young, blooming things that never die; Pointing our hopes to happier worlds, that lie Far o'er this earthly wild!

Prize them, that when forgot By all, their old, familiar tints shall bring Sweet thoughts of her whose dirge the deep winds sing, And whose love earth holds not!

Prize them that through all hours, Thou hold'st sweet commune with their beauty here And rich in this, through many a future year, Bless thou our God for Flowers! -Gardeners' Gazette.

#### THE LATE LAMENTED LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

BY CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH.

It was towards sunset on the evening of the 9th July, 1839, that, while crossing London Bridge, I descried amid 'the thousand masts of Thames' one with a sable ensign the sad purport of which I well knew. It was the Leith steamer, 'Royal William,' lying off St. Katherine's wharf, destined to receive a freight, the recollection of which thrilled my bosom with emotions inseparable from the subject. A long drive brought me to the Opposite extremity of the great city; and I soon found myself housed in the very spot whence, twelve months before, I had looked on the brilliant pageantry of the coronation procession; yea, standing, at the window cretly breathed that the glory of a workmanship might be manifested in the life, the reign, of the maiden Monarch, even as it was in the inimitable beauty of those exquisite flowers. The prayer is recorded on high; oh, God grant that I may yet live to render thanks for its accomplishment!

But no bright blossoms were around me now; the unoccupied hands hung listlessly down that had then so cheerily laboured through the night; and, oppressed with thoughts of grief, I held a solitary vigil, ever and anon looking forth, with a vague apprehension that the expected removal might be accomplished under the shadow of midnight. I watched until the pure full light of morning had succeeded the glare of lamps, and every closed window along the silent street suggested a strange contrast between the darkened rooms within, and the silvery brightness of early day without. Still no movement appeared, save the measured tread of the relieving guard on their march to the old palace gate. The proession was to start at three; half an hour had elapsed since St. James's clock had proclaimed the appointed ine; and I could no longer resist the impulse that prompted a movement towards the scene of sorrowful ex-Pectation. It was not difficult to induce a sympathising friend to accompany me, and we crossed the court-yard, bent our steps along the Mall, and reached the place that can well remember as that where the stately old red brick palace of Queen Charlotte looked over the length a straight canal towards the Horse Guards. All is changed since those days—the canal, the park, the palace, the court, the times—a mighty change hath passed

It was a lovely morning: freshness characterised alike the clear blue sky above us, the verdant plantation beside us, and the unfettered breeze so delicious after a hight of sorrowful watching. Groups of respectable persons were collected in front of the palace, serious, earnest, and expectant; and this I could account for. Carriages with closed windows were from time to time arriving and filing off towards Pimlico, there to take up an assigned position, and for this too I could account: a ommanding officer of dragoon guards, fully equipped, was walking his charger to and fro, while in the more istant guard-house, soldiers were seen looking out upon morning's light; and this was not strange to me, for knew the customs of a garrisoned place; but for one thing I was at a loss to assign a cause. A formidable body of the metropolitan police took their station in such as to present to those assembled a front that certainly bespoke a purpose of intimidation. As my eye tan along the extended line of this fine body of men, drawn up with military precision, and evidently prepared act with instantaneous effect, I could not but mentally ask, what prompted this idle precaution? Does any terror that mortal hand may dispel lurk around the reathless body of an innocent maiden, already pent close her narrow coffin? It was an unseemly spectacle in by eyes; but the spirit of change has passed over all

A thrill ran through the quiet assemblage; they ga-

and all eyes were fixed upon the object that slowly passed across the spacious court. It was a hearse, overtopped with sable plumes, that with almost imperceptible motion drew up before the centre door of the right wing, and there remained stationary. The infirmity of corrupt nature was strong upon me, and had thought been allowed to pursue its obvious track, dark indeed as the black plumage drooping before us would its angry complexion soon have become; but a sudden and sweet turn was given to the course of those troubled thoughts; for immediately on the hearse becoming an immoveable object, the sun attained a height that enabled him to shoot a most brilliant ray over the tree tops under which I was standing; it fell in a direct line over the sable bier; and such a dazzling glory as rested over it, while every pane of glass lost itself in the flashing blaze of that magnificent beam, I scarcely ever witnessed. The contrast was perfect: sin, sorrow, death, corruption below -salvation, light, life, glory, immortality, and everlasting joy above-my inmost heart responded to the signal. The tears then swelling, were those of bitter indignation mingled with sullen grief—the tears that presently overflowed were full of softened gladness, for well I knew she would have flown to; but far away in her native that though the body was enclosed in impenetrable darkness, the soul was enfranchised in fields of unextinguishable light.

'And was it so? Was the Lady Flora Hastings indeed a child of God? Did her path of almost unequalled looked for the continuance of all that they had hitherto sorrows really 'lead to the world where sorrow is unknown? Can you certainly tell us to think of her as a no refuge below: so she cast her burthen on the Lord, departed sister in Jesus Christ?'

Yes, God be thanked, I can: and never were the pages of a Christian Lady's Magazine more suitably occu- of a family's honour decured herself ready for the depied than with the record that is now to be engraven on these pages—facts, not collected from public documents, or from the hearsay of multiplied reporters of what others have told, but personally derived from a source the most unquestionably correct. What I am about to gentle, modest girl, shrinking even from the eye of man, state in this brief memorial I know to be strictly, literally true; and if the tale draw tears of tender sympathy in the past sufferings of our departed sister, let it also open every lip in thanksgiving to God and to the Lamb, who, by the operation of the Holy Spirit, so beautifully fitted her for her present inheritance among the saints in

The Lady Flora Hastings was, from a very early age, deeply impressed with the importance of vital religion; and so far as opportunity allowed it, she availed herself of the helps afforded in seeking far better things than cry at all unto me, I will surely hear their cry; and my rank and affluence could bestow. Witness, among others, the touching testimony given when, with dying hand, she delivered to her fond brother a little Bible, the gift of her mother, requesting him to restore it to that beloved parent with the assurance that, from the age of seven years, when she received it from her, it had been her best treasure; and, she added, her sole support under all her recent afflictions. Naturally retiring, timid, ensitive, modest, even to a painful degree, she wrapped up in her own bosom many a thought that would have gladdened pious friends to hear her utter; and the habit of deep abstraction, while thus meditating, sometimes occasioned among those who knew her not aright, a most injurious surmise-they called it pride! Her meek and quiet spirit was as far removed from worldly pride as any child of Adam's can be.

Brought up in intimate association with the highest in the land, Lady Flora formed a strong attachment to identified as the originators of this inhuman calumnyher royal mistress, the mother of her future Queen, in where I had proudly hung forth my banner—the name whose house she held an honourable appointment; and female can think of without shrinking with horror—she of Victoria wrought in living rosebuds—over which, as this attachment deepened in proportion as its value be- chose Lady Portman; and Lady Portman was an eyemy fingers pursued the delightful task, many a prayer came enhanced to its object. Many sorrows pierced witness of the insulting degradation to which they had that royal lady, and among the more recent was the earl death of Lady Mary Stopford; an event that called for redoubled attentions on the part of Lady Flora, who loved with filial affection one who never failed to manifest a maternal tenderness for her. In this we have a clue to the solution of many questions, as to why did Lady Flora, while alive to spiritual impressions, continue a partaker in pleasures wherein those who live are by Scripture declared to be dead? To her they brought no enjoyment: far rather would she have devoted herself to the Lord's service in a secluded path of usefulness; but nity she had suffered, to enable the Queen's doctor to He who giveth no account of his matters saw good to leave his dear child where a furnace was being heated for the trial of her faith, and the consummation of her

Lady Flora's happiest hours were passed in meditation on God's word, in prayer, and in efforts to promote every good work brought under her notice. Some beautiful productions of her pen I have seen which show the heavenward tending of her thoughts, and a clearness of apprehension concerning the love of God in Christ to her mental wandering, not amounting to delirium, but apoul, such as the natural heart never conceived. Still the excess of her retiring modesty shrank from every semblance of display; and while striving to perform her difficult duties in the path wherein she found herself, she walked before God in lowliness of heart, and lady.' knew no delight apart from communicating with him.

Such was Lady Flora Hastings; and such she had lating them I seek not to perpetuate the memory of such a blot on the heraldic honours of England's nobitheir gentle victim; still less would I fling reproach where every British Christian is bound by God's comnand to yield honour; but the fierceness of the fiery trial, under which the quiet sufferer sank, does so exceedingly magnify the grace of God which upheld her throughout, and overspread her wounded spirit with joy and peace in believing, that all shall be told-truly told, upon the unimpeachable authority already alluded to.

Lady Flora Hastings had always been of a strong constitution, and vigorous as any other young person in her rank of life. Of late she had felt the progress of some disease affecting the liver, but not so as to occasion great measiness. She placed herself at length under the medical treatment of Sir James Clarke, her Majesty's physician, and was by him ordered strong tonics with a very generous diet. A slight external swelling had become perceptible, of which, if any one noticed it, Sir James could satisfactorily state the cause, and explain the appearance. On one occasion, never to be forgotten, he entered the apartment of his patient, and without circumlocution addressed her in these words, - 'It is supposed

Astounded, shocked at an announcement, the grossness of which could only be paralleled by its frightful injuriousness, the noble lady warmly repelled the charge, adding that her accuser would not have ventured to address such language to a woman in the streets. The reared such a child. She follows that child's sweet ex- and inwardly digest the solemn lesson that they have assertion was however reiterated; and she was told that ample, by forgiving the low insults to which her touch-

thered closer to the railing that encloses the palace; the ladies of the court would not be satisfied without a ing appeal exposed her; and seeks a refuge at the foot

Immediately on being left alone, she had betaken sisters, to a widowed mother, to whom such an aspersion which many knew that she devoutly professed. Like a none; her mother's bosom was the earthly resting place north that dear mother abode, unconscious of her child's piercing distress: her brother was nigh, but she tremoled to arouse the spirit of a Hastings with such an appeal: her sisters-she was the elder, and to her they revered in her. No, she had no refuge, poor trembler! and with a magnanimity, before which every vaunt of female heroism shrinks into nothingness, this maintainer grading, disgusting, infa sous outrage which she was in-

ormed must be submitted to on the following day. Mothers! I would appeal to you; but what mother's heart could brook the bareidea, as she looks on her own and pictures such a proceeding, enforced far from her sheltering arm, among strangers and enemies; ay, and with that very person appointed to officiate, whose coarse address had so wantonly harrowed the feelings, while it aimed a mortal stab at the fair fame of the maiden! No, I will make no appeal; but there is an awful declaration in God's own word-may those who have exposed themselves to its menace, by timely repentance, avert the impending blow! 'Ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child. If thou afflict them in any wise, and they wrath shall wax hot, and I will kill you with the sword, and your wives shall be widows, and your children fa-

Lady Flora passed, as she afterwards declared, the whole of the interesting time in prayer to her covenant God. The terrible hour approached; and who do my readers think was chosen by her to be present as a female companion? Did she ask to lay her agonised head on the kind bosom of her maternal friend, the royal Duchess? Did she seek the comforting and soothing presence of her dear brother's wife-of a married sister of her own-or of any among the hundreds of noble British Matrons who would at a word have flown to supply the place of the absent mother? No, this consistent lady, receiving strength from on high to offer up self in every shape on the altar of duty, selected as a witness one of the two ladies of the Queen's court, who were already one of the ladies who had expressly demanded what no took her out of many waters. The religious world ong them doomed the innocent Lady Flora.

Another titled physician of the same name was associated with Sir James Clarke, who strongly protested against carrying the test beyond verbal inquiry, and who was deeply affected and agitated throughout the scene which followed. This was the death-blow: all the bursts of public sympathy, respect, and warm approval that greeted Lady Flora from that day forward, were agony to her delicate mind; she secretly connected them, as perhaps no other did, with the barbarous indigcertify to her Majesty, that the Lady Flora Hastings was not, nor ever had been, enciente.' And so the wellmeant acclamations that burst from manly hearts and onest lips served evermore to open afresh the wound her modesty had sustained. A most heart-rending proof was given towards the close of the tragedy, how deeply this had wrankled within, though in words she never had alluded to it until then. For two days before her departure, Lady Flora suffered under a degree of proaching it: while in this state she saw the medical men who anxiously attended her dying bed enter the room; and in a hurried, alarmed manner, exclaimed, 'Here come the doctors to see whether I am a married

She is married now, and the heavenly Bridegroom reioices over the rescued soul. There never was a tale so long been at the time when the storm fell upon her. I calculated to burn out the blushes of modest shame with know every particular of that fearful storm, and in re- the far deeper blushes of indignation. There never was wrongs which were fully and unreservedly forgiven by lity since England's nobles emblazoned a crest, as must ever cleave to the escutcheons of those who perpetrated this fearful deed. Who they were it belongs not for me to decide: Lady Flora forgave them all, on the occasion of her receiving the sacrament from the Bishop of London. She authorised that excellent prelate to declare how fully and freely she forgave them, even as God for Christ's sake had forgiven her: and we, too, must look compassionately on the offenders, while we loathe the offence. Most pitiable, indeed, are they! From her happy mind every cloud was dispelled; she had glorified God in the fires, and on a retrospection she yielded him rial cruelty of the Dominican. They who demanded redoubled thanksgiving for the humbling, purifying effect of the furnace. She observed that, had it been the divine pleasure to prolong her life, she had hoped, by an open unreserved devotion of herself to his service, to honour her heavenly Father before men; adding, 'His will be done: it is better to depart, and to be with Christ.' When life was fast ebbing away, she stretched out her hand, saying, 'Lord, I am coming;' but the latest breath that left her lips was fashioned into the tender word-'Mother.'

Well, the bereaved mother has strewn flowers over her darling's bier, and has seen her lain in the lowly rest-

medical examination. Leaving this shaft to rankle in of the cross whereto her daughter clung. And if a the bosom of the victim, the messenger departed; and a thought of sorrowing pride will wander to the bastion of communication was forthwith made to the Duchess of St. John, under the shadow of which her gallant husband Kent, in the name of the Sovereign, forbidding the ap- moulders in the far-off island of Malta, while the heart pearance of Lady Flora Hastings in public until the step asks, "Is this the recompense for all his toils and alluded to should have been taken. The Duchess achievements?" a calming recollection will raise her warmly vindicated her young friend, and protested that eye from the things and creatures of an hour, to that tality, that young and gentle victim, borne from the no such degradation should be inflicted on her; but eternal throne where the King of kings dispenses equal this objection was overruled by the Lady Flora herself. justice, by giving to each believer the reward of Christ's perfect obedience, and where her Flora is now singing herself to most fervent prayer; and while humbled be- the praises of Him who loved her, and redeemed her to fore God, had reviewed the position in which her own God by his blood. She never pleaded either merit or reputation was placed, together with the solemn duty suffering of her own; she openly acknowledged, in all when towards evening I went to fix a farewell gaze upon which she owed to a noble brother, to a family of beloved the afflictions that terminated in the body's death, a gracious dispensation to keep her humble under the geneon her child would be a death-blow, and to the memory rous temptation to self-applause that lurked in the unreof a father whose gallant deeds had given him a claim of served approval of her countrymen. Such was indeed no common magnitude on England, and on England's her horror of even appearing to take pleasure in those monarch; and above all to the honour of that name demonstrations, that when on the race-ground at Ascot, whither her official duty compelled her to accompany frightened dove she looked around for shelter, but found her royal lady, the acclamations of the people made the air resound, and "One cheer more for Lady Flora" was repeated again and again by the vast assemblage, she described its effect, implying too as it did a cutting rebuke where she never wished rebuke to fall, as having brought on the last alarming symptoms of her fatal illness.

What torments did that finely-constituted mind undergo! One of the little instances that touches me most, was that of her having attempted to calculate in how many months 'her time would be up'-that is to say, how long a space must elapse before the infamous slander riod should come, she was chained to the court, by the resolution she had so fixedly formed to disprove even thus what none-no not even its assertors-had ever was at hand, she put the seal of her consistency, by have known in modern days. She realised, in a very little space, the fulness of meaning contained in those emphatic words-'In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer-I have overcome the world.' She, too, overcame it, by the exercise of that living faith which enabled her, in the Lord's strength, to do all things. In the bitterest inflictions that human cruelty could practice, she recognised the directing hand of fatherly chastisement; and never was she heard to breathe one resentful word against those who through naliciousness, volunteered to be the scourge. They were the subjects of her intercessory prayers, the objects of her tender compassion. Full well she knew, and so did they, that the chief and only provocation given on her part had been found in the profession of Christian faith, the example of Christian practice, which, despite the difficulties of her situation, could not but be manifest, like Paul's, 'to all in the palace.' Like Paul, too, she was there in bonds which she could not break, and that retirement for which her heart panted could not be attained but at the sacrifice of personal and family character. The Lord, who knows how to deliver the godly out of temptation, sent down from above and might disclaim her, because she could not yet openly have come out and be separate from what she knew to be in enmity against God; the irreligious world might hate her, because they discerned in her many fruits of the Spirit abhorrent to the carnal mind; but it was a small matter to her to be judged of them, or of man's judgment. She was cleaving with full purpose of heart to one who never yet broke the bruised reed, nor quenched the smoking flax: and he claimed his child, and took her out of the iron furnace, and has wiped away for ever all tears from her eyes.

In the eyes of those who knew her not, it may have eemed that the course pursued by Lady Flora Hastings, under the dreadful circumstances of her unprecedented persecution, was dictated by the pride of birth, of station, or of female character, apart from any higher or holier, principle. It was not so; her disposition was such that any measure of undeserved reproach would have been preferable in her sight to the endurance of a far less terrible ordeal, whether in its private or public nature. From notoriety in any shape she always shrunk; and such a notoriety as the evil machinations of others forced upon her, was torture inexpressible—it killed her. Yet she felt herself placed in the gap, called upon to fight a battle, the result of which the matrons and the maidens of England may have cause to bless even through far distant years. Had court profligacy been permitted to triumph, in driving forth with reproach a character of female purity and honour from the precincts of the court, on the strength of an infamous fabrication, how rapidly might the plague-spot, first manifesting itself in high quarters, have overspread the land! Evil communications corrupting good manners, would have tainted society downwards, from the palace to the cottage, and have issued in such fearful consequences as when, during the universal licentiousness that demoralized England under our second Charles, the enemy of our faith and nation so practised and prospered as to acquire in the succeeding reign power to excite a sanguipary civil war in the attack on and defence of our liberties and our Protestantism. The plot against Lady Flora Hastings, and, in her person, against female character in general, had nothing English in its aspect. It wears a look utterly foreign; it savours rankly, alike of the subtilty of the Jesuit and the arbitrary inquisitothat this innocent lady should submit to the torturing question' might fairly calculate, from their knowledge her spotless fame, more particularly as they also knew that she would enjoy the strong support of conscious integrity, under the vain branding of their guilty tongues. They were deceived; they had a character to deal with, upon the depths of which they could not enter. Lady Flora Hastings was, it is true, a most modest, delicate, sensitive British maiden; but then Lady Flora Hastings was also a Christian patriot, and of the component ing-place of a spot rendered doubly sacred by having parts of such a character what could they know? They been a shelter to the Covenanters of other days—and have seen it in its glorious fruits, and may God give the mother blesses God for the privilege of having them all whosoever they be, grace, to read, mark, learn,

When, with an overflowing heart, I hastened from St. James' Park, and resumed my station at the window in time to see the slow procession pass by along the sun-shiny but perfectly silent and deserted street, where one so dissimilar in appearance had wound its gorgeous way through acclaiming thousands just one year bescene of he cruel conflict towards the sepulchre of her fathers, unnoticed by a single toll from any bell, and precluded from those of respectful love and sympathy with which, at any other hour the people of England whould have honoured her obsequies-and the vessel that contained her mortal remains, as it lay on the unruffled surface of England's royal river; I could only deprecate, on my country's behalf, the wrathful visitation of Him in whom, while the fatherless findeth mercy, the oppressors of the fatherless are warned to look for swift and terrible judgment. May her prayers and ours be answered in the repentance and conversion of all who did her wrong!

## THE ATONEMENT.

The doctrine of the atonement is not a mere speculative doctrine, one which we may embrace or not, as we please, and the rejection of which is to be classed among involuntary errors : if it be true, and if we believe it to be true (for God made the application of it to ourselves to depend upon our own faith,) then we shall rise again to everlasting life; but if there be no such docwould be for ever crushed, by her having remained in trine, then we have no promise, and we can have no certain hope the daily view of her calumniators, beyond the latest that we shall rise again at all. Let a man reject the Scriptures point for justifying their foul aspersions. Until that pe- altogether, let him deay that in Adam all die, and then he may not see the necessity or the fitness of Christ's atonement. But will he be a gainer by this miserable unbelief? He may not believe that death is the lot of all men in consequence of one man's sin, really believed: and when she found deliverance from but, for some cause or other, knows that he himself shall die; the strife of tongues, and from every other trouble that and how does he know, without the light of Christianity, that from that death he shall ever rise again? Will abstract reasoning enjoining that her innocent remains should be mangled lead him to this conclusion? Let him look to the sages of Greece to the uttermost, and the result of such investigation and Rome, and he will see them, as wise perhaps, or wiser than made most public. So short, so terrible a combat, so himself, lost in the ocean of perplexity, or wrecked on the shoals speedy and perfect a victory, few of God's children of athesim. Does he think that his own virtues will raise his body from the grave; and that these are sufficient to insure the happiness of heaven? This is, in fact, the creed of those unhappy persons who reject the atonement of Christ. They may not like to speak of the sufficiency of human merit, or of claiming heaven as a right; but if they do not look for redemption from sin and its punishment through the righteousness and the death of Christ, they must trust to themselves; they must think, that what they have done will atone for what they have done amiss; and let every one look into his own heart, and see whether this is a belief which will open to him the happiness of heaven. There may be difficulties in the doctrine of the atonement; the very notion of it is fraught with mystery : but God has revealed enough to make faith an anchor of our souls, both sure and stedfast. That Christ, having the divine nature added to the human, should be perfectly free from sin is not difficult to be believed-that, having taken our human nature, he should be subject to death is also a point which we might expect—that his divine nature should enable him to rise again from the dead is agreeable to our notions of divinity: so that in these three propositions, viewed separately and distinctly, human reason would find nothing which it might not readily adopt. That God should accept the death of Christ as an atonement for the death of all men is undoubtedly an article of faith; it is one which, if God had not revealed it, we could never have discovered; the pride of reason may reject it, and the coldness of philosophy may reduce it to a ame; but we have not so learned Christ; we know that it is an pointed unto all men once to die, and after death the judgment; and who is there amongst us that looks into his own heart, that sces there a consciousness of sins for which he will hereafter be judged, that hears the comfortable assurance that these sins may be washed away in the blood of Christ,-who will not say with a thankful, though a fearful heart, "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief."-Professor Burton.

## THE VISIBLE CHURCH.

When we read of any duty which the Church of God is bound anto, the Church whom this doth concern is a sensible known company. And this visible Church in like sort is but one, continued from the first beginning of the world unto the last end; which company being divided into two moieties, the one before, the other since the coming of Christ, that part which since the coming of Christ partly had embraced, and partly shall hereafter embrace the Christian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the Church of Christ. And therefore the apostle affirmeth plainly of all men Christian, that be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all incorporated into one company, they all make but one body (Eph. ii. 16.) The unity of which visible body and Church of Christ consisteth in that uniformity which all several persons thereunto belonging have, by reason of that one Lord whose servants they all profess themselves; that one faith, which they all acknowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are all initiated. The visible Church of Jesus Christ is therefore one in outward profession of those things which supernaturally appertain to the very essence of Christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular Christian man. . . . Howbeit, of the visible body and Church of Christ, those may be and oftentimes are, in respect of the main parts of their outward profession, who, in egard of their inward disposition of mind, yea, of external conersation, yea, even of some parts of their very profession, are nost worthily both hateful in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the sounder part of the visible Church most execrable. Our Saviour, therefore, compareth the kingdom of heaven to a net, whereunto all which cometh neither is nor seemeth fish; his Church he compareth unto a field, where tares manifestly known and seen by all men do grow, intermingled with good corn, and even so shall continue till the final consummation of the world (Matt. xiii. 24, 48.) God hath had ever, and ever shall have, some Church visible upon earth. When the people of God worshipped the calf in the wildernes; when they adored the braof her shrinking delicacy, that she would prefer to its | zen scrpent; when they served the gods of the nations; when infliction the ignominy with which they longed to brand | they bowed their knees to Baal; when they burnt incense, and offered sacrifice unto idols; true it is, the wrath of God was most fiercely inflamed against them; their prophets justly condemned them as an adulterous seed, and a wicked generation of miscreants, which had forsaken the living God, and of him were likewise forsaken, in respect of that singular mercy wherewith he kindly and lovingly embraceth his faithful children. Howbeit retaining the law of God, and the holy seal of his covenant, the sheep of his visible flock they continued, even in the depth of their disobedience and rebellion. . . . For lack of diligent observing the difference, first between the Church of God mystical and visible, then between the visible sound and corrupt, sometimes more, sometimes less, the oversights are neither few nor light that have been committed.-Hooker.

THE BURIAL SERVICE.

"Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." How well and how wisely does our Church appropriate this striking declaration of the Saviour, when she places it at the opening of the burial service! When you are called to follow to the grave the remains of some dear friend, your mind filled with committing the departed to its kindred clay; your recollection dwelling with painful intensity upon the last solemn scene, upon the perishing nature of all wordly relationships, every sight and every sound connected with this sad ceremony tending only to increase your grief and sink you deeper in the dust,-you are met at the very entrance of the abodes of death by this encouraging declaration, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord." The very first words which greet you here are well calculated to banish despondency, and to reanimate hope; they are worthy of the house of God and of the gate of heaven; they speak no more of death and of the sepulchre, but of life and the resurrection; they call back your wandering affections from the poor helpless tenement before you, the mere wreck of what you once have loved, and carry them forward to the scene where, if he have died a child of God, he is now arrayed in light, partaking of all the unutterable happiness of the blessed. Nay, they do more; they carry you from the thoughts of death and its fearful ravages to Him who has robbed it of its sting, and the grave of its victory; they transport you at once to the side of that Saviour who is "the resurrection and "the life," who, when your own heart and flesh shall fail you, will be "the strength of your heart, and your portion for ever." "Believest thou this?" saith our Lord to his sorrowing disciple: "she saith unto him, Yea, Lord, I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God, which should come into the world." Here was the perfecting of her faith: not Peter himself, in the hour when he received that great and blessed commendation which marked his confession of faith as the rock on which the Saviour should build his imperishable Church, evinced a stronger or a more accurate belief in Jesus of Nazareth than was manifested in that brief sentence .- Rev. H. Blunt.

### THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

In the persecutions in the primitive Church, the martyrs, who were hurried to tumultuary executions, and could not be heard for the noise, in excusing themselves of treason and sedition, and crimes imputed to them to make their cause odious, did use, in the sight of the people, (who might see a gesture, though they could not hear a protestation,) to sign themselves with the sign of the Cross, to let them know for what profession they died. So that the sign of the Cross was, in that time, an abridgment and a catechism of the whole Christian religion .- Dr. Donne.

## THE CHURCES.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1839.

The intelligence of the week most interesting probably to the great body of our readers, is the arrival at Quebec of the new Governor General of British North America. This is the first instance, we believe, in which this high office has been held by any other than a titled civilian, or a person of distinguished military rank; not that any titular honour or hereditary privilege can add in the least to the inherent qualifications for that important post, but the principle seemed to have been recognized at home, and it was respected here,—that the Representative of royalty in this extensive and valuable portion of Her Majesty's dominions should bear some affinity to royalty itself in hereditary and inalienable rank. We cannot say that a departure from this wholesome rule, -useful and important as serving to maintain in her Majesty's Colonial subjects a reverence for the hereditary honours and privileges which are so wisely recognized in our admirable constitution,-is owing to any compliance with that levelling spirit which is unfortunately a characteristic of the times; but taken in connexion with other acts of the present Ministry, it is not likely to receive a construction favourable to their respect for the prerogatives of the Crown or the privileges of the aristocracy. Mr. Poulett Thompson, we repeat, may not prove the worse Governor because he is not dignified with a title; and possibly he may evince in the management of his difficult trust a wisdom and impartiality of which his previous reputation certainly does not justify the expectation. Be this as it may, as the representative of our gracious Sovereign, he is entitled at the hands of the loyalists to a respectful reception and a fair trial.

When upon the recall of the Earl of Gosford, it was announced that Lord Durham was to be his successor, the Conservatives of these Provinces naturally received the intelligence with distrust and alarm. His Lordship bore no character for distinguished talent, much less for tact and prudence, in his native land: as a statesman, he was below mediocrity; and his radical propensities gave him notoriety rather than fame. Still the loyalists of either Province,-those brave and sound-hearted men who had just returned to their homes from the suppression of rebellion and the repulse of "sympathy,"-felt it their duty to respect the Representative of Majesty, and to afford him every co-operation consistent with their principles in carrying out what all believed to be his well-meant views for the amelioration of our political condition. They had hopes too, that the political principles which may possess the same designation in England and America, would be found to have little in common when brought to bear upon the respective elements of society in these different hemispheres; and they believed that the cause of loyalty and good order shewed forth its merits, and rebellion its deformities, so manifestly to the world, that with any honest or right-minded man there could be no ultimate mistake as to the means to be pursued for preserving the one and permanently subduing the other. On this ground it was that Lord Durham was so honourably received and so nobly supported by the Conservatives of Canada: on this account it was, and that no embarrassment might be experienced by him in any stage of his duties, that a reluctant silence at least official circle was surrounded; nor was it until | Clergymen were present; and their deliberations,the language of indignation was hurled back by the loyalists upon their reviler and betrayer.

This arrogant and shallow nobleman will only be remembered by future generations in Canada for the mischief he has done; and now, as if in envy of our comparative good fortune, Sir John Colborne-the beloved and trusted of the loyalists and the feared of rebelsno grounds for confidence, and whom the other, in the recklessness of despair, will regard as their advocate and exertions by requesting the publication in "The Church" friend!

Canadas. Firmness and consistency, while they will naturally induce their authors to comply. conciliate the regards of the true-hearted, will frustrate the machinations already plotted by the rebellious in the expectation of countenance, at least of indulgence our readers last week, it ought to have been mentioned from a "liberal." We pity the bearer of this name that the Rev. M. Willoughby is appointed Visiting Miswhen, from a suspicious laxity of political principle, it is sionary in the island of Montreal,—making, we believe,

voluntarily assumed and exulted in. But we shall hope | the limits of that District. for the best; and it is the duty of every loyal subject, until facts give the lie to their hopes, to receive with respect and to aid with their honest energy the individual to whom our gracious Queen has delegated the honour North America.

But we must not delude ourselves, nor shall we attempt to deceive others, by expressing confidence in promises or resting our dependence upon hopes which, in the very nature of things, must be hollow and evanescent. No permanent good, -whatever may be the speciousness of the momentary promise,—can result from a system which is based upon falsehood and infidelity, and which is not rooted and grounded in the fear of God. Such is the system, we grieve to say it, of the Whig Radicals who now unhappily control the destinies of our beloved country; and we dare not be so blind to the dealings of Providence or to the warnings of Scripture, as to believe that any permanent good can result from a system so ungodly and unchristian. Instead of guarding, with the might and fearlessness of truth, the Church and the Throne, they are fostering, rewarding and pampering those who are labouring to upheave them both from their foundations. Not only is this conspiracy against the Altar and the Throne viewed without any effort at counteraction; but its unhallowed agents are, even by those who should be the foremost defenders of both, furnished with weapons for their destruction.

But we shall not despair. There are others who watch their secret machinations, and will put forth their might, in the coming day of trial, to frustrate their attempts. We are not left without seven thousand in our Israel who refuse to bow the knee to the Baal of infidelity and to the idols of Popery: we are not without a great and increasing band who stand firm and true to the principles of our Protestant Constitution against this current of anarchy and blasphemy; and we believe that—a few years of further purification in this fiery ordeal, perchance a few months having passed—they will, with the blessing of Providence, have the honour of redeeming our country from its present degradation, and rendering the reign of Victoria as bright upon the historic page as that of Elizabeth.

We have no hesitation in giving insertion to the letter of Mr. Slight, which appears in our succeeding columns, -much as we would avoid even the appearance of affording any encouragement to controversy. But the conductor of the Christian Guardian has manifested so much unfairness in his treatment of this correspondent, that we cannot deny him the justice which has been refused him in the quarter where he might naturally have expected its most cordial exercise.

This acting Editor, with no abatement of the virulence which has characterized the previous management of that journal, does by no means possess that amount of aspire to the very questionable honour-which, in his predecessor, could sometimes, to the weak and inexperienced at least, make "the worse appear the better reason." It is lamentable that any professed Christian should be chargeable with the serious fault of putting upon the words and motives of an adversary a construction which it must be perfectly apparent they were never intended to bear; nor does the reason for this perversion of the truth diminish its sinfulness,-namely, that unmortified pride which would persist in obliquity rather than acknowledge an error, -which would distort the language of an opponent rather than admit the correctness of his facts or the soundness of his reasoning. It is a sorry and distressing characteristic to attach to those who profess to adopt as their rule of life that Gospel system which so prominently inculcates in its adherents the simplicity of the babe and the harmlessness of the dove. The spectator of these incongruities will naturally regard them as an evidence that this profession of purity is hollow and fruitless, and that there lurks a revolting unsoundness behind this show of sanctity.

In the Christian Guardian we have been too much accustomed to this species of double-dealing to wonder at its appearance even towards one whom its conductors are bound more especially to cherish as a brother. We lament the degradation; the more so, because we believe | liam Hepburn, Esquire, Registrar of the Court of Chanthe offence to be deeply-seated, and that it requires more | cery; and James Hopkirk, Esq. than the interposition of human friendship to reach the seat of the disorder and correct its malignity. We are not concerned to notice all the distortions of facts and vituperations of individuals, which abound in that much mis-named journal: we can view without a feeling its imputation even of falsehood to a Bishop of the Church, against whom the breath of calumny has never heretofore been raised: we were content with a simple explanation-with a simple detail of facts; and if these must be tortured by a professedly Christian writer into a libellous aspersion of a character which has never been sullied, we grieve for the degradation of our common Christianity by those who should be the foremost in vindicating its honour and sustaining its purity.

If in these efforts to cloud the truth and pervert common sense, the Editor of the Guardian is likely to infect a single one of his readers with his own obliquity of vision, there is more of weakness or of prejudice amongst them than we had anticipated. If, indeed, they can impartially scan the general temper and tendency of that paper, without grief for its faults and prayer for its improvement, we must infer that more than a "blindness in part' has happened to that people. It is time-we hope that they themselves begin to discern it—that they ould be fed with wholesome and not with noxious food; that something tasteful and edifying in selection should take the place of its sorry gleanings against the Established Church; that something should be presented in its columns which will uphold the dignity of Christianity and foster the loyalty of the people.

THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION held a very interesting session on Wednesday and Thursday the 16th | dle in any matter which does not concern you; but I do conjecture was kept by the conductors of the leading Press upon and 17th instant, at the residence of the Rev. J. Grier, that you will be disposed to further the cause of justice, although the atmosphere of impurity with which his household or the respected Rector of the Carrying Place. Eleven a person indifferent to you is concerned in it. having left the country under an impulse begotten by which included a critical review of various passages. in pride and selfishness alone, he threw amongst us as his the Word of God, with a consideration of many points parting legacy another torch to our civil discords, that of practical and ministerial duty, -were animated and the feelings of disappointed confidence broke forth, and edifying. The weather was most auspicious; and the congregations attending the services with which the business of each day was closed, were numerous and attentive. The Sermon on the first day was preached by the Rev. A. N. Bethune on the Eighteenth Article of the Church; and on the second day an equally numerous congregation was much pleased and edified by a valuable discourse on the Service for the Churching of Women, must be superseded by one in whom the first can have by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright. The assembled brethren were very kindly pleased to express their sense of these of both the sermons delivered at this meeting; -a re-We trust, however, that both the one and the other quest with which, waiving all feelings of personal relucwill be disappointed in the new Governor General of the tance, a sentiment of respect for those who made it will

In the Ecclesiastical Intelligence communicated to

We understand that Mr. W. M. Godfrey, who came

with letters Dimissory from the Archdeacon of Halifax, in the absence of the Bishop of that Diocese, was ordained Deacon by the Lord Bishop of Montreal on Sunof being her representative in the British Provinces of day the 13th instant; and on the same day, we underthedral Church.

> Our readers will be gratified by the perusal of the Speeches, in a succeeding column, in behalf of the Spiritual wants of the British North American Provinces .-Cordially as the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia will be welcomed back by his attached and faithful clergy, the impression we know is strong in every mind that he is labouring indefatigably in our maternal land for the welfare of his Diocese and of the Colonial Church at large. The powerful eloquence of the Chief Justice of Upper is not our intention to reply at all to it: we insert it, and let it Canada, it will be seen, has gained that admiration in England which it has always elicited here; and very delightful it is to contemplate these rare gifts employed to the honour of the gracious Being who bestows them.-The friends of the Church, and of the Constitutional cause in general, may congratulate themselves that they have an advocate of their interests so highly gifted and earnest as Chief Justice Robinson, in a quarter where his patriotic exertions are likely to be attended with the how far the course I have adopted is "judicious," and I fear not most important results.

In a late Gospel Messenger is contained a very pleasing account of the first Annual Convention of the Diocese of Western New York, which was held in Rochester on the 3d instant and following day. Amongst the numerous topics which presented themselves for discussion, our excellent contemporary remarks that there was not one which elicited a harsh expression or provoked to the slightest unkindness of feeling. We participate warmly in the joy of our esteemed brethren at this auspicious commencement of their Diocesan proceedings; and the prayers of none will be heartier than our own for the spread and prosperity of our Zion's principles in Western New York. To this Diocese there now belong 82 clergymen and 96 parishes, with the prospect of an early increase; and as an earnest of the zeal of the new Bishop, as well as of the success which has attended his labours, we are informed that, since his consecration in May last, he has visited 64 organized congregations besides other places; preached 82 times; confirmed 480 persons; and in the performance of official duties, travelled 3500 miles.

We have to offer our thanks to those of our brethren and agents who have so pronptly responded to our late appeal on the subject of the subscriptions due to this paper. We trust that our friendly intimation of the pecuniary demands of our journal will meet with a general and early attention; for although the amount of our liabili- of the sentiments contained in the publication; not upon the bare sophistical tact and cunning—ambitiously as he seems to ties has been considerably diminished by late remittan- act of writing. Now, I am not aware of any law, or usage, Dices, our disbursements still largely exceed the sum that has been received.

> A commission for inquiring into and reporting upon vince, has just been issued by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. It consists of the following gentlemen; who are to report whether any change may be made in the system of conducting the public business in the respective Departments, which would be to the ad- ter: and so I believe will judge every thinking man. I shall us vantage of her Majesty's subjects in this Province, viz .-

The hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan; the hon. William Allan; the hon. Augustus Baldwin; the hon. William Henry Draper; the hon, Richard Alexander Tucker; the body to which I belong. If anything I may write transgress the hon. Robert Sympson Jameson, Vice Chancellor; the hon. John Henry Dunn; the hon. John Macaulay, anything treasonable, then I must account for it at the tribunal of Inspector General; the hon John Simcoe Macaulay; the hon. Levius Peters Sherwood; the hon. James Buchannan Macaulay; the hon. Jonas Jones, the hon. ference. Archibald McLean, Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench; Christopher Alexander Hagerman, Esq., Attorney General; Charles Chichester, Esq., Colonel; Henry Sherwood, Esq.; the Rev. John McCaul, Principal of Upper Canada College; the Rev. Henry J. Grasett; Samuel B. Harrison, Esq., Civil Secretary; Wil-

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church. Credit, October 14, 1839.

REV. SIR, -Some time ago I thought it right to address a con nunication to you, on a few matters which I conceived needed corection, both in the Christian Guardian and your own journal,viz. a parallelism between Dr. Bunting and the Guardian, Mr. Wesley's connexion with the Church of England, and the position of the Methodists to the Church. I endeavoured to do this without any bitterness or bad feeling to either side, and in doing so I opposed no proceedings of the body to which I belong.

This letter called forth a rude attack from the acting editor of that paper (had the editor himself been present I verily believe it would have been otherwise.)-I supposed the remarks were so ungenerous, and uncalled for, and at the same time so different to what truly correct feeling could sanction, that the public in general would expect me to reply to them. This I attempted, and altho' evere in some remarks, which he occasion really required, the public will judge whether it indicates anything like smarting "under our necessary and just rebuke," or whether it manifests any thing like "choler" or "excitement." As the attack was made in the Guardian, I supposed the reply ought to appear the re also.-The acting editor, however, has thought good to refuse it an insertion; but yet, after keeping it upwards of a week, has published an article, animadverting upon its contents, and adding to the injustice of his former attack. It strikes me that such a course is very unusual, and cannot have the sanction of any good man.

Under these circumstances I have taken the liberty of sending my letter to you, begging an insertion in your able columns. do not, for a moment, suppose that you feel any inclination to med-I am, Reverend Sir,

Yours respectfully,

BENJ. SLIGHT.

CREDIT, Sept. 30, 1839.

To the Acting Editor of the Christian Guardian. REV. SIR,-In opening the Christian Guardian of the 25th of September, my eye was attracted by a certain prominent heading, including my name in capital letters, which called my attention to a republication of a letter, I lately thought it my duty to address to "the Church newspaper," together with your remarks there-

upon. Upon reading it, I did not, with yourself, conceive myself

under any optical delusion, but did feel greatly surprised.

It has been said that the desire of self preservation is a fundamental law of nature; but I think, if we give it a little further consideration, we shall find even this feeling of our nature has an originating cause, viz. self-love,—I mean self-love distinct from selfishness. From this there will naturally follow sociableness,which Puffendorf\* calls a fundamental law of nature. In the same rank is also self-defence. Now while I possess this which I call the first principle of our nature, in common with universal man, so I trust I have ever, "as far as in me lies (endeavoured) to promote

\* Laws of Nature and Nations, Book 2, ch. 3, s. 14 and 15.

bestowed by others; we pity him much more, if it is the third clergyman now engaged in that capacity within and preserve a peaceful sociableness with others, agreeable to the out of the Church"; and then represent it as inconsistent with ercise of its kindred branch, - self-defence. This, I am confident, is all the apology this letter needs with all reasonable men.

The very heading itself, which you gave to your insertion, occaioned surprise, "Letter of the Rev. Benjamin Slight-against the stand that 169 young persons were confirmed in the Ca- Christian Guardian." It is true that letter corrects an error or two of the Christian Guardian, but is it therefore AGAINST it? Again, it may be opposed to certain views of the Guardian; but is it because of that to be considered antagonist to the Guardian, viewed as a connexional paper? Besides, not half of that letter had any reference to the Christian Guardian at all! How then could it with justice be headed, "against the Christian Guardian? You are fond of Virgil, and therefore he shall admonish you: "Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos."

There are many other things in your remarks which occasioned ome surprise; some of which I shall name. You say, " Now it speak for itself." Notwithstanding this solemn assertion, what is the fact? Why you have denominated my letter a "long" one, and your reply is nearly two thirds the length of it. Please just refer back again to the maxim of Virgil given above. Thus while you profess to let it alone, your strange "silence" speaks a great deal either for or against it, -evidently intended to be against; but I think candour will decide it to be for it. And only let candour sit on the judgment seat, and decide on my "consistency," and the result.

You denominate the step I took a "strange course:" But why? Is it strange that a man should state his opinion to the public or atters which have been publicly mooted? I can see nothing trange in it. I said with Elihu, "I will also shew mine opinion. And I had reasons similar to those of Elihu. But is it strange that I should object to some things in the Guardian? Because one man thinks in a certain course, is another obliged to think so too? Were your sentiments never strongly opposed to those of the Guardian, and to those of the present editor of it? Besides, suposing I had addressed it to the Guardian, could I suppose it would have been attended to?-From past experience I was convinced not. You may perhaps say, I might have addressed it privately to you as a friend. You are aware, I have tried this method, and that I only excited your ire, and you angrily said, you should not have cared so much if I had done it publicly. And having declined grappling with any particular, or noticing the tendency of the observations, you go on with general assertions, which may apply equally well to the subject in hand or to a hundred others. I confess this is a much easier way than calmly weighing arguments, or considering their consequences.

To strip your language of all figure, and to consider it in its plain eaning, I am reminded that a member of the Conference was censured and almost excluded for similar acts. This is your way of epresenting things :- to hit upon the thing, or something resembling it. I ask, was that member of Conference censured for similar acts? I deny it. Trial for the act of writing was objected to; it was waived altogether: the trial proceeded upon the ground vine or human, that I have broken in stating my sentiments to the public. I believe no man could innocently sanction such a law .-For instance, the Guardian might contain treason, infidelity or blasphemy; and would it not then become the duty of every man the state of the several Public Departments in this Pro- to oppose it? And even if I had opposed it in matters not of that character, but in those in which I conscientiously differed, I might judge it my duty to do so. I should be very sorry to belong to any body of people which attempted to prohibit such an act. And if it really were the case, the sooner such a connection ceased the betmy birth-right as a Briton, and shall ask no man's consent what I shall write, or where I shall make it public. Of course, I am amenable, first to the laws of my country, and then to the laws of those laws, then I must submit to the penalty; i. e. if I publish my country; if anything against the doctrines, or discipline of Methodism, I must account for it at the bar of the assembled con-

In language reduced to its plain import, I am told I shall be nsured and condemned at the next Conference! Was there ever mything like this in all the tomes of jurisprudence! Condemned! not simply arraigned, but before accusation is even alleged in a tangible form, or evidence taken, I am told I shall be condemned !-Thank you: I know your mind. But who authorised you to give your "veto" on this subject? Although you have ascended the editorial chair, you have not yet mounted the judgment seat! But condemned for what? The "House of mercy"-the Inquisit -never went so far as yet. When a person is suspected of having published heresy, propositions are deduced from his writings, which are pronounced to be heretical, and on these he is tried. But out of my "long" letter not anything is attempted to be put in the tangible form of a proposition worthy of denunciation; and I am not apprehensive that even inquisitorial ingenuity could screw anything into that shape. According to my own apprehension of what I have written, it is only of the same nature with what has been written by hundreds of Methodist preachers before me; men who are numbered amongst the excellent of the earth. And if, after having been myself a methodist preacher for nearly a quarter of the century just expiring, I am to be excluded for doing what they have done, be it so; I am still classed with good company.

But who is there who, on reading your remarks, can regard it in any other light than that of intimidation? Intimidation indeed! do you not know that he who once with a warm heart called himself your friend, and who shewed himself friendly, would "scorn to tread upon a worm, or sneak to an Emperor." I can assure you you will fail in your object.

But then in addition to intimidation, you use a little innoce and pointless bantering and ridicule. Here you will fail again! It is so unnatural that it does not apply. It retorts upon yourself, and casts ridicule upon your own attempt. Upon unduly sensitive minds it might have an effect, but it will pass over my head without resting upon me. A man cannot be made to appear ridiculous without he really is so. I would only remind you, your attempt is ill-judged. The subject is grave, and your duties responsible; and every body will perceive that such an effort does not stand in the place of an argument. And, further, you mistake the point materially. I do not affect fine writing: I express plain truth in plain words; and generally, in the judgments of those on whom I more depend than on that of yours, succeed to render myself understood. That there is such a thing as beauty, as the object of our intellectual faculties, I allow; but can you give me a definition of beauty? It often depends on circumstances, or even on mere caprice. The idea of it at one time, and in one place is different, to what it is at another time and in another place. Suppose then you, or some one else, were to think some of your attempted rhetorial flourishes were fine : I might think them ridiculous, and by the same rule, I might be acquitted where you condemn.

But it might excite laughter if I saw a person affect the sublime, when it was only bombast. And I did laugh when I read your representation of my sentiments as "novel, lamentable, and laughable!" I always had thought that lamentations and laughter had different sources; and if so, how can one thing be at the same time novel, lamentable and laughable! That my sentiments are not novel, you might-you ought to know, for they are in accordance with the most eminent Methodist preachers, especially with those contained in a pamphlet by the Rev. T. Jackson; and if they are lamentable, then they are not laughable, and vice versa: if they are either one or the other, then so also are those of Mr. Jackson.

You direct your readers to that part of my letter wherein I say n reference to your want of precision, "that Mr. W. never was

† Laws of Nature and Nations, Book 2, ch. 3, s. 15.

† Do. Book 2, ch. 5., s. 1. § See Dr. H. More's Philosophical Writings. Antidote against Atheism, Bk. 2, ch. 5, s. 4, &c. Spectator, No. 412.

main end and disposition of the human race in general."† But what I say in another place, that "necessity was laid upon Mr. W. without any violation of this feeling, I am now driven to the ex- in his irregularities." Now, is, or is not Mr. W. to be believed when he says repeatedly that he never was out of the Church? And how can you, or I, or any one else show him to be consistent in any other way, than on the consideration that "necessity was laid upon him." I know a little of Mr. W's writings, and I know that he never attempted to vindicate himself on any other ground: this forms the ground-work of all his reasoning when he is defending himself against his opponents, in consideration of establishing field-preaching, lay-preaching, &c. &c.; and this is the sum and substance of my remarks in my letter. Notwithstanding these "irregularities" Mr. W. did, to his dying day, reckon himself, whether consistent or not, to be in the Church; and there the business ends, so far as I am concerned in it.

St. Pet

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You are mistaken again concerning my views of the final arrangements of Providence in reference to the destiny of Methodism. I had said after Watson, Jackson, and others, that we did not see it our duty as yet to amalgamate with the Church; but that if God should so continue to bless the Church of England as to make her such an agent as was still needed in converting the British Empire, and the world, that in that case I would not even hazard a conjecture what the Great Head of the Church would do with us, or with the Church of England itself. And this I said on the consideration of what I and others have always viewed the providential calling of Methodism ;-that we were raised up, as our venerable founder always said, for a special purpose. And is not the arrangement of the Church universal in the hands of Jesus Christ, and what great changes he may yet make I eannot tell; but I do believe things will not go on as at present, Judah vexing Ephraim, and Ephraim vexing Judah. Now mark you, I have said, I would not hazard a conjecture on this subject ; -you represent me as intimating that Methodism will some time or other be a forlorn, useless orphan, and lost beyond the possibility of being found! Did you think the intelligent reader would not see the nature of such a representation? I sincerely lament such derelictions; whether they are wilful, or from want of penetration, I will not take upon me to say. But how could you mistake the sense of the "Church's" re-

marks on my letter. You say "the most ludicrous part of the whole affair" is that the Editor of "the Church" and myself are standing opposite each other as enemies." I would wish to avoid saying that here is a wilful perversion. There is nothing in the common sense meaning of the passage to make you think so; and I have evidence to the contrary which you can know nothing of. I say, Mr. S. did not of course believe that the Editor of the Church would entirely coincide in his views; but he sent it to him, believing that he is a gentleman and a christian, and that ho would not expect a Encere Wesleyan to entirely coincide with him in every respect. Hence he says that although he agrees with my letter as a whole, yet, "we cannot retract any of our observations on which he touches with so gentle and christian a hand." That is, he still maintains Mr. W. as a Churchman was inconsistent; he cannot admit the force of my argument for the providential arrangement of Methodism. Mr. W. knew, and I firmly believe, he could not be vindicated on any other ground than that of a special call. On the ground that he had such & call, the Rev. Editor of the Church and I differ, and the difference is stated in a friendly, and even affectionate manner; and yet you absurdly say we are enemies: that if you were to write half a dozen columns it would not be as conclusive as this (possibly not!!) and then to render yourself as ridiculous as possible you pretend to mingle your mock sympathies for my having received such a castigation. The sensible reader could never swallow this. Do not suppose that your pen, however "eloquent," has the power of a magic wand, so as to change the natural order and appearances

Indeed, I could not say, even if I were disposed, that you have made a wilful perversion. I have several times reflected on your remarks, and have tried to find out whether you really did understand the "Church" so or not. I have often thought you can reason very well, when you happen to hit upon the right premises. But it is well known you often miss.

As to your remarks about "Bishop Strachan"-" the rectory, gown, and bands,"-let them pass for what they are worth. But why did you make them, if you believe, as you say you do, that I hope to remain a Methodist preacher. I have had occasion to onsider this point many years ago. I expect to see you in posession of these things as soon as myself. A man who can be warpt one way, may another way: he who has swerved in one point may in another; while, on the other hand, he who has stood firm at one time, may be reckoned as likely to do so again. May you and I always be found in the way of Providence. And still I beg to be considered as, yours truly,

BENJ. SLIGHT.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

The following gentlemen have recently received appointments s missionaries from the above society:—
For Van Diemen's Land.—The Rev. Gregory Bateman, M. A. Trinity College Cambridge.

For Upper Canada.—The Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, B. A., Tri-

nity College, Dublin; Rev. John Radeliff.

For Newfoundland.—The Rev. W. Bowman, Perpetual Curate of Queenborough; Mr. Johnstone Vicars; Mr. Thomas

For Jamaica.—Mr. Robert Robinson, B. A., Queen's College,

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN Foreign Parts.—The friends of this venerable society will be gratified to hear that the mission of the Rev. S. Wilberforce, on behalf of this society, has been attended, hitherto, with a greater measure of success than its most sanguine supporters could have anticipated. Additional subscriptions and donations have, we understand, been received by the Rev. R. Luney, the local secretary here, almost daily, since our anniversary meeting. Similar results have also followed the meetings which have been held in other parts of the diocese-at Liskeard, Callington, Lifton, Tavistock, Milton, Bodmin, and many other places. At the Liskeard meeting, the bishop, in the course of a very forcible address, stated it to be his earnest wish and desire, that every clergyman in his diocese should form his own flock into a parochial association, for the support of this venerable society - Plumouth

BEDFORD SEPT. 10 .- A most satisfactory meeting of the county of Bedford was held this day (after a sermon in St. Paul's Church, by the Bishop of Ely,) for the benefit of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The collection after the sermon and meeting amounted to nearly £100, independent of annual subscriptions, equal almost to another hundred. The resolutions, approving of the objects of the society, and pledging the district of Bedford to further exertions in its behalf, were moved by Lord Charles Russell, Baron Parke, Rev. Dr. Russell, Rev. H. Hayne, Rev. J. H. Brooke Mountain, &c. The sermon was thoroughly orthodox, and the speeches were exceedingly eloquent, particularly those of Dr. Russell (Reetor of Bishopsgate,) and the Rev. J. H. B. Mountain. The speech of Lord Charles Russell was extremely good, and everybody present regretted that he was not a Conservative.

BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. -On Saturday last the Bishop of Winchester held an ordination at St. Helier's, Jersey, when Mr. Samuel Wright was admitted to priest's orders. On the same day, being the anniversary of the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, when 70,000 French Protestants were ruthlessly mas sacred in cold blood by the Roman Catholics by order of Charles IX., the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Dean of Jersey, preached an eloquent sermon, specially relating to that fearful outrage on humanity, when priestcraft stained the altars of a God of love with heca" tombs of his creatures, who could not subscribe to the mockery of transubstantiation. On Monday the bishop confirmed several hundred of the youths of both sexes in the parochial church of St. Helier and in All Saints Chapel. On Tuesday the same ceremony was performed at St. Lawrence, for the parishioners of St. Lawrence, and St. Mary's; and at St. Peter's, for those of

mation was held at St. Martin's, for that parish, and the parishes of Grouville and Trinity. On Thursday his lordship preached at 8t. James's Chapel, in favour of the children's school. - Guernsey

DROCESE OF RIPON.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have directed £10,000. to be appropriated from the funds at their disposal for the erection of an episcopal residence for the bishop.

THE GRASPING CLERGY AGAIN.—The Rev. Commissa Law, during his visit to this and the neighbouring districts, has subscribed to the erection, the repair, or the improvement of churches, out of his own pocket, no less a sum than eight hundred pounds! In fact, go whither we may, we hear of the diserested munificence of this excellent man. Zealous in his calling, he never hesitates to point out deficiencies, but he is also the first to put his hand into his pocket and subscribe liberally to the means of supplying them.—Lancaster Gazette.

Another Instance of Clerical Rapacity .- In addition to his annual donations to the Sunday-school, the church ringers, and for fuel to the poor, the Rev. Thomas Lewis Jones, Vicar of the little parish at Bury, near Ramsey, recently sent, without solicitation, to the churchwardens of that parish £10 towards the reparation of the church. Such acts of liberality deserve to recorded .- Cambridge Chronicle.

A severe contest has been going on at Honiton, within the last few days, between the Churchmen and the Dissenters, respecting three propositions made by the former, viz., £5 for repairing the organ, the organist's salary, and the levying of 3d. in the Pound for a new church-rate. The latter exhibited their strongest virulence against the Church and all connected with it, and mustered in great numbers on the occasion; the show of hands was of course in favour of the Dissenters. The churchwardens immediately demanded a poll; and the result was, that the oppohents to the Church were beaten upon each proposition—the first by a majority of 106, the second by a majority of 109, and the third by a majority of 95.

CHURCH BUILDING COMMISSION.—The 19th annual Report of the Commissioners for Building New Churches has been just lssued. At the time of printing their report, the comm state that 225 churches and chapels had been completed, in which commodation had been provided for 297,912 persons, including 164,595 free seats, appropriated to the use of the poor. Since that time, the report that 18 churches have been completed, affording accommodation for 16,000 persons, including 9,775, free seats for the poor, making in the whole 243 churches and chapels, afferding accommodation for 314,412 persons, including 174,270 free scats for the poor. In addition to these, 18 other new churches are now building, and in a very forward state. The number to be accommodated in pews is 7207, and in free seats 9,949: total 17,156. Plans for eight other churches have been approved of, and it is in contemplation to build eight others, at various places. Conditional grants of money have been made to 38 parishes, townships, or places, in aid of building churches and chapels; as also for providing sites for churches and chapels, in 46 other different places, interspersedly throughout England. Applications for further church accommodation have been made by the inhabitants of 47 districts, situate respectively either in England or Wales. London, long heretofore designated "the city of churches," will soon, it is to be hoped, better deserve that name, for as yet the wants in this respect of its immense po-Pulation are but half supplied. It is most gratifying to observe, that so large a portion of the new buildings is set apart for the use of the poor. The more constrained habits of the people of his country do not permit of the same description of accommo dation being provided for all; we are not sure that, under regulations, it would not be better if it were otherwise, though unoubtedly the preservation of order and decency in the conduct of Divine Service is much more effectually secured by our system. Those who have been in the Popish churches, on the Continent, where the distinction of pews is not generally adopted, cannot fail to have observed, that on this account, as well as others, the serlee is much less reverently conducted than with us, and surely there is no place in which the strictest order and quiet are so imperatively required. There, at certain parts of the service, particularly upon the feast of the saints, nearly every one in the church is in motion, and it presents more the appearance of an exhibition room than that of a place of public worship. Still, im-Portant as it is to maintain a becoming order, as little distinction as possible should be made, amounting, it seems to us, to no more lan giving a proper place and room to every one. Nothing more conduces to soothe the minds of the poor, to wean them from ontent, than to let them perceive that here, at least, they are cared for, and that every suitable accommodation is afforded them in a place where, for the time, there is no inequality. It is sing that, till within these few years, this momentous point should have been so much overlooked. An observer, to be convinced of this great error of the National Establishment has only to enter some of the old churches in London, in which he will see the old body of the church choked up with pews, and the seats for the poor stuck in nooks and corners, or huddled together most paringly and uncomfortably in the main aisle. The same ertoneous arrangement prevails in very many of the older country thurches, and it behoves every minister of the Establishment to be strenuous in appropriating, in every place of worship belonging oit, as large a portion as possible for the accommodation of the humbler classes. There is no fear that they will not avail thembelves of it. It is observable, that in all the churches and chabels, where this object has been kept in view, the seats of the loor are even crowded at every service, while in the older churchbods. hodions position of the places set apart for them, they are com-Paratively abandoned. We rejoice to see that this untoward and hjarious error has been fully redeemed by the commissioners, and that as the poor form the majority in the community, the largest Part of every new church and chapel is freely devoted to them. Most heartily do we invoke success upon such a course of acting; it must and will come to good. The expenses of the commission. from the 25th of March, 1838, to the 25th of March, 1839, are;—Salaries, £2,565 10s. 6d; for rent and taxes, £910 14s. 8d.; total, £3,476 5s. 2d.; the sum of £111 11s. 4d. part thereof being paid by the Charity Commissioners for rent, taxes, &c., being in joint occupation of the premises, leaving the expenses of the Church-building Commission £3,364 13s. 10d,— Country Paper.

OF THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA AND CHIEF JUSTICE RO EINSON, AT A MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL, HELD AT READING, BERKSHIRE.

The BISHOP of NOVA SCOTIA said that it was with great pleahe addressed so respectable a meeting in behalf of the cause in which he felt a deep interest. The early portion of the society's abours were limited both by the amount of its means and by the calls upon its exertions. In the report that had been read, the atraordinary claims which were now pressing for relief were adterted to, but as yet the assistance given was most inadequate. In addition to the vast increase of North America by emigration, shat an amazing field did India present—where more than 100 millions of our fellow-subjects, and under the government of this oured land, were deplorably in want of religious instruction-The convict colonies also claimed our especial regard, there were the that more strongly appealed to this country for help. Those happy persons had been expelled from hence, that we might enecurity our properties and lives, and if it was found that, eren here, where spiritual instruction was provided in every village, all the Powerful restraints of society were insufficient to enforce conduct, and we were compelled to call on the severest risours of the law, what must it be in distant settlements where the hame of God was unknown, and the sabbath was blotted out of the calendar. Those who, like himself, had witnessed the spiritual lity of exercising charity, and a consequent loss of influence over Those who, like himself, had withessed the christian pub-

forests of America. Great as they were, he had known them cheerfully borne and patiently surmounted by hundreds, and the best instructed among the settlers thought them light as compared with the evils of spiritual destitution. He had been followed for miles, day after day, by aged inhabitants, imploring with the most earnest importunities, even with tears-not for any temporal assistance, but that he would give them some provision for the religious instruction of those distant settlements. He had not failed to make such representations to this venerable society, ever willing to afford such assistance as was in its power, but the funds were most inadequate to meet these multiplied demands. The society had therefore revived the custom of sending deputations to inform the Christian public more generally of the religious wants of the colonies. Could it be believed that a superintending Providence had given to this country the means of communication with every nation under heaven, that our ships were freighted to every part of the globe by commercial enterprise, without intending that these were the means by which the glad tidings of the gospel should be conveyed to the whole earth. The right rev. prelate here drew an affecting picture of the consequences of a want of religious ordinances, in the gradual loss of pious habits, and in the following generation growing up either in indifference to religion, or seduced into Romanism or wild fanaticism. Whole settlements of persons who were once protestants have thus become Romanists. To prove the value the settlers attached to religious instruction he would relate an instance where a small body were subject to great privations every year, owing to the cessation of employment at a particular period of the spring-so that they were almost on the verge of famine. They had been offered great temporal advantages and abundant employment if they would remove to a distant settlement, but they all-to the number of one hundred families-resolved to remain amidst privations, because there they had religious instruction, which they could not have at the place to which they were invited to remove. He had once gone to visit some ruins where a church had been suffered to go to decay, and was surprised to find his visit had been expected; a number of persons were assembled, many anxious for confirmation, and a few pious communicants, who for twenty years had not heard the sound of the gospel. He suggested to them the propriety of repairing the church, and, poor as they were, they raised £100. with which in the course of the year they repaired it. He would mention another anecdote of a place which was visited by the late monarch in his youth, when he was in the navy. Anxious to present the inhabitants with a token of his esteem, he was surprised to learn from them that nothing would be so acceptable as a service of communion plate. The prince wrote to his royal mother, and the plate was sent, from which he (the Bishop) administered the sacrament. In Canada 120 additional clergymen were needed, in his own diocese more than half that number; but the income of the society must be increased tenfold to become adequate to meet the demands on it. There was no part of those colonies where the people were not willing to rear houses to worship God. and he could mention very many instances where the most engaging encouragement was offered; and were not such cases deserving of the best assistance of churchmen? No people were more devoted to the ordinances of the church, to partake in which they would travel distances that would stagger belief in England. He knew one case, where a delicate female made a voyage of 50 miles in a small boat to obtain confirmation. Buffeted by the winds and waves she arrived at the place a day after the rite had been performed. Not discouraged, she enquired where the next confirmation was to be held, and to reach it she travelled 20 miles by night, across a rocky path, that she might arrive in time, and never did he observe more apparent devotion, or witness more ani mated thankfulness than from this individual. The rev. prelate observed that it was a common mistake to suppose that the church meant only the clergy; the laity, both rich and poor, were equally responsible, and equally called on to assist in proportion to their means. They must not be startled when he told them that £100,000 a year were wanted by the society, and that the claims would increase rather than diminish. It had been calculated that if every church family would give half-a-crown yearly, the amount would be raised. He had lately attended a parochial meeting in a small parish, containing one church and one chapel, where the inhabitants had nobly come forward and agreed to support one missionary, and upwards of 80 annual subscribers enrolled themselves. After dwelling with much christian eloquence on the duty of all to spread the knowledge of the truth they valued, and on the blessing which would hallow the poor man's mite, the right rev. prelate concluded one of the most interesting, affecting, and beautiful addresses ever heard in that hall, by urging on the laity to give their exertions and their prayers to the promulgation of the great and saving truths of the gospel, through the instrumentality of this society. His lordship sat down amidst every demon-

easy by the eloquent address they had just heard from the right rev. prelate. He knew and would bear testimony to the operations of the Society, and he had been for years one of its members, in the colony where he had resided from his birth. The hon. gentleman here dwelt on the loyalty of the colonists of North America, and the probability that their connexion with the mother country will be permanent, so that aiding them would be alike the duty and the interest of Englishmen. He mentioned the only prospectively valuable. The colonists had increased within the memory of man from 10 or 15,000 to 430,000, but although at an earlier period much good was effected, as towns and villages arose no provision was made for spiritual instruction, and only at gospel. There was nothing more interesting than to watch the public point of view. He had seen the colonists' decided and devoted loyalty manifested against foreign enemies 25 years ago, openly and unblushingly avowed by her Majesty's miniswhen they showed such attachment to their sovereign in the midst ters and their adherents. of uncommon dangers, which they braved with a fortitude that only religion could inspire. They had relieved the distresses of their fellow-countrymen-some had even set apart a tenth of their income for those who had left widows and orphans-and down to later years they had contributed to the relief of the thousands of poor emigrants who had landed on their shores. He would proceed to speak of the encouragement afforded to the society. In Upper Canada there was the greatest desire and willingness in the people to avail themselves of religious instruction .-Although endeavours had been made to prejudice the Canadians against the ministers of the church, he could not call to mind a single instance where their services were not gladly received .-During 40 years this venerable society had been extending benefits to Upper Canada, and had increased the number of missionaries from two or three to 66. These were stationed in various parts of the country, and dispersed over a tract as large as this island. How inadequate to the task must such a number be. And now, unfortunately, when the society feels the necessity for enlarged exertions, the annual grant of money has been suddenly withdrawn. What could the society do in such circumstances? The painful intelligence was immediately communicated to the missionaries that they were compelled to reduce the small pittance of £200 a-year to £125. The missionaries must have felt most deeply this deprivation. Many of them were of a class as deserving as they were unfortunate. Driven from Ireland by persecution, upon finding that they could no longer in safety exercise their sacred calling-or that if they could, they were deprived of the reward of their labours-they found themselves suddenly called on to provide for exigencies with £125 which the stipend of £200 was barely adequate to meet. The learned speaker went on

stration of respect and admiration.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, of Upper Canada, rose to second

the resolution. He was casually a visitor in the neighbourhood,

and had not intended to take any part in the proceedings, but be-

ing invited to do so, he could not avoid it. His task was made

St. Peter's, St. Ouen, and St. Brelade. On Wednesday confir- lic acquainted with some of its details. Those who had not had paramount to all others. He then proceeded to animadvert on his opportunities would hardly believe the struggles and priva- the conduct of government in not providing permanent means of tions, the hardships and the difficulties, endured by settlers in the religious instruction for our colonial fellow-subjects, and on the cruelty of not only reducing the pittance of the clergy, but of making their annuities cease at their death, without securing any continuance of religious duties. And all these evils were inflicted to save a paltry sum of £16,000. He was certain that Parliament would not have refused the grant if it had been applied for, for 15 years ago he heard the resolution moved in the House of Commons, and the then leader of the opposition cordially supported the grant, and declared that even if larger in amount it would not be biected to. The hon. gentleman proceeded at great length to develope the history of the colonies, of the clergy reserves, and of the great mistake of the government in not making efficient provision. He compared this with the conduct of the French monarch in the province of Quebec, where, previous to the conquest, the Romish church was settled and provided for by tithes and reserved lands. When the colony was transferred, that monarch stipulated that the priesthood should retain their possessions, and though the English government would not bind itself to that condition, they had not disturbed the arrangement. The priests were now receiving incomes of £200 to £800 per annum, and even more, from this very source. He then made a highly eloquent appeal (of which we cannot find space even for a brief outine) to the meeting on the advantages enjoyed by them, and the deplorable destitution of their fellow subjects, concluding a speech occupying considerably more than an hour, and delivered with a fluency rarely witnessed, by calling on his hearers for their support and assistance. Chief Justice Robinson sat down amid en-

## Cibil Entelligence.

DON CARLOS.

From the St. James's Chronicle. The code of morals on which most of the measures, whether foreign or domestic, of Lord Melbourne's Government are based, is a very peculiar one. If we understand the doctrine recently broached by the Morning Chronicle and Globe aright, MURDER is comparatively venial, and TREACHERY of the foulest description a crime worthy of all honour, if they happen to have contributed to the success of the ministerial policy either at home or abroad. The treason of Marotto, purchased by British gold, and negociated for, like an ordinary article of commerce, by British officers, is, we are told by one of Lord Palmerston's organs, a perfectly proper and justifiable act, because he affected to believe "that the eventual success of his master's cause had become exceedingly improbable, if not hopeless;" and a subject of congratulation to the British nation, because it has rendered any further contribution from the public purse in support of the Christino cause unnecessary! There are other grounds of excuse, we are told, hardly less convincing: Marotto was, from the beginning of the war, a traitor, or, to employ the fastidious phraseology of the Morning Chronicle, a transactionist. He had meditated the treason of which he has since been convicted from the first; the British government did not therefore make him a traitor. They only employed his services in accomplishing the destruction of Don Carlos, after he had become one! He had, to be sure, proved himself a sanguinary murderer, and had visited his fellow chiefs with "appalling vengeance;" but this "only indicated the apprehension he entertained for his own personal safety, and the necessity he felt of striking terror into others who might cherish similar designs." The English of all this is, that he murdered several of Don Carlos's most faithful generals, lest, in the excess of their fidelity, they should be induced to visit his own treachery with the punishment it so richly merited! To avert the fate which his enormous perfidy had provoked, "Marotto (says the Morning Chronicle) took the most savage and nwarrantable means of annihilating" (our contemporay's delicacy revolts from the adoption of the word murdering") "his enemies." For all these atrocities (treason and murder among others), he has, we are told, ATONED by the dexterity with which his latest act of treason has been consummated. "Marotto," says the Globe of Tuesday evening, "has, indeed ATONED for much previous misconduct and crime by his PATRIOTIC CONDUCT upon the late occasion." Such is the morality openly avowed by the organs of her Majesty's Government; such the defence set up by a faithless and profligate administration and its creatures for murders which hey admit to have been "horrible, savage, and unwar-The miscreant has, to be sure, atoned for his such, at least, he acknowledged him to be) into the hands of his enemies. His "horrible conduct (says the Chronicle) "we had always condemned; but was it a sufficient ground to prevent Lord John Hay from mediating" (another polite phrase for subornation of treason) "between 'him and Espartero?" Unquestionably it was, even had the negociation dictated by the British Government been of a character less dishonourable to the country and disgraceful to the agents in the affair, than they have turned out to be. No agreement that was not addressed to the cupidity of this sanguinary ruffian could have been of the slightest avail. To treat successfully with traitors it is absolutely necessary to become participators clergy reserves as inadequate to support the missionaries, and as in their treachery. To enter into negociations with assassins is virtually to become apologists for their crimes. That Marotto is a traitor and a murderer of the blackest dye, it is not attempted to dispute; whilst it is vaunted that officers bearing her Majesty's commission have been wide intervals were there spots illuminated with the light of the directed by the British Government to enter into negociations with him on its behalf, for the purpose of indufruits of the religious connexion with the parent country from a cing him to increase the catalogue of his crimes by still more atrocious treachery! Such is the code of morality

## NEW POSTAGE BILL. From the St. James's Chronicle.

We have heard that ministers are so completely "at sea" as to how they are to carry the postage clap-trap into effect, that they are about to offer a premium of £200 for the best plan for bringare about to offer a premium of £200 for the best plan for bringing it into operation. One of the points on which they are unable to agree is, as to whether or not the postage shall be required to be paid in advance, and if so, whether by stamped writing paper, or stamped covers. If, however, it be true that they propose to give a premium at all for the best plan on the subject, they might as well offer one a little more worthy of attention; as a practically useful suggestion on the subject would be worth double the amount traceified. The Postmaster General and several of his dependants The Postmaster General and several of his dependants specified. The restrict General and several of his dependance are, we perceive, enjoying themselves at the moors or elsewhere, so that the mechanical preparations for the new bill have hitherto made but little progress. It is, however, time they began to look

A greater delusion than the much-vaunted Naval and Military Commission cannot be conceived. After a year of Laborious trif-ing nothing has been done, nor is any thing of the slightest imporang nothing has been result of its deliberations, The army and navy have been amused from time to time by accounts of the reguhavy have been many the anxiety of its members to do justice to those branches of the service which they professed to represent.—
The parturient mountain seems doomed to bring forth only a ridi-The partition in the rumours abound to this culous mouse. In fact, if we are to place any faith in the rumours which have transpired from time to time on the subject, the commission would seem to have been formed, less with the view of conceding tardy justice to the army at large, than to get rid of the conceding tarry justice of the army at large, than to get ha in claims of the Royal Marine corps after parliament had declared in their favour. The report was, we have reason to believe, comple ted before the termination of the session, but will not be promulgated before the termination of the session, but will not be promulgated before the early part of next year. Why the feelings of the United Service should be thus trifled with, and the anxiety which s so generally felt upon the subject so cruelly disregarded, it is difchanges (however trifling it may be) which they have recommendlity of exercising charity, and a consequent loss of influence over the poor. The claims of that class ought in strict justice to be place too soon.—United Service Gazette.

#### COLONIAL.

JAMAICA.

We regret to notice that accounts from Jamaica warrant nothing but the most gloomy anticipations. The Revenue has fallen off woefully; £1,316,510 in one year; the blacks are lazy and refractory; and the return of produce extremely deficient As a fitting sequel to this, it would appear that the Haytien Government is endeavouring to foment disaffection among the Blacks. It is reported that arms have been landed by Haytien vessels at different points, and that a great sensation has be occasioned by this circumstance, among the Colonists. hope that these same Haytiens will hear from Old England and bye, in a voice of--but no the spirit of England is gone !- Pictou Observer.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

In reviewing the accounts of the Treasurer of the Colony, of the items contained in it. The following extract from the speech of Mr. Nugent, one of the late delegates from the House to England for a redress of grievances, will afford a fair sample of the sort of reasoning and eloquence for which the enlightened representatives of the people of Newfound-

"But the most extraordinary item of all in the account his hand, was the charge for rent of the Pew in which His Excellency said his prayers in Church? He (Mr. Nugent) would tell His Excellency that the people of Newfoundland had no right to pay for his prayers—he (Mr. N.) would tell His Excellency that the people cared not a rush about his prayers, or if he never prayed—if His Excellency gave them good government—if he gave them justice, they did not want for it! Does His Excellency go into Church and fall down before his Maker, and put up his orisons before the throne of God, whilst his hands were in the pockets of the country? He (Mr. N.) would repeat, if such a charge as that of Pew Rent was put upon the Journals of the House, it would be a asting disgrace to the Government and to the country .-What! could not His Excellency pay for his pew out of his salary of £3,000? Must be call upon the country and the people to pay for his prayers."—Montreal Gazette.

#### LOWER CANADA.

(From the Quebec Mercury, of Saturday.)

This day at a little after one, the steamboat British America, aving on board His Excellency Sir John Colborne, was announced om the Telegraph and a Guard of Honour immediately marched to the Queen's Wharf to receive His Excellency on landing. At two o'clock, all preparations being made, His Excellency came on shore, under a Salute from the Citadel and was received by the Guard of Honour with the compliments due to his rank; he then mounted his horse and proceeded to Payne's Hotel, where apartnents have been prepared for his reception during his stay in Que-ec. Sir John Colborne was attended by a numerous Staff, by the the heads of the Military Departments from Montreal, and by the Field Officers of the Garrison, with the Officers of Staff and De-

artments here.

His Excellency was loudly cheered on landing, and repeatedly aring his passage through the streets, to the Hotel, and again on

At 3 o'clock His Excellency the Right Hon'ble C. Poulett Thomson disembarked from the Pique, the yards of the ship being manned and salutes fired from the ship and citadel. He was accompanied by the Commander of the Forces, Sir J. D. Jackson, and attended by the Officers of his Suite and those of the General's personal Staff; carriages were in waiting, in which the whole party proceeded to the Castle, and Sir John Colborne having shortly rived, the ceremony of swearing in the new Governor took place the Commissions being read as usual. So far as we could ascertain they are essentially the same as those held by the Earl of Durham, but the room was so crowded that it was not an easy

matter to catch the exact tenor of each sentence.

After the ceremony was over the Magistrates waited upon His Excellency with their Address of welcome on his arrival. They were received with great courtesy, and the answer was in all repects satisfactory. The Magistrates were y's request, severally introduced to him. The Magistrates were then, at His Excellen

The Governor General after the ceremony, proceeded to Schleup's Hotel, in St. Lewis Street, where His Excellency remains to-night, and in the evening will entertain His Excellency Sir John Col-

borne and a large party at dinner.

From the Official Gazette of Saturday. C. POULETT THOMSON.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES POULETT Тномson, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE QUEEN having been graciously pleased to appoint me to be Governor General of British North America, I have this day assumed the Administration of that office. In the exercise of this high trust, it will be my desire po less than my duty to promote to the utmost of my power the welfare of all classes of Her Majesty's Subjects. To reconcile existing differences-to apply a remedy to proved grievances-to extend and protect the trade, and enlarge the resources of the Colonies entrusted to my charge—above all, to promote whatever may bind them to their Mother Country most anxious endeavor. In the pursuit of these objects 1 diabolical crimes by finally delivering his Sovereign (for whilst I shall unhesitatingly exercise the powers confided to me to repress disorder-to uphold the law-and to maintain

The suspension of the Constitution in Lower Canada places in the hands of the Executive Government, powers of an extraordinary nature, the necessity for which is deeply to be deplored, and which can be justified only by the circumstances of the Province. One principal object of my mission will be to determine in what manner and at what time this state of things may most safely be brought to a close, and the full benefits of British Institutions be restored to Her Majesty's Lower Canadian Subjects.

In Upper Canada the loyalty and courage of the Inhabitants have preserved her Constitution, and maintained the powers of the Law through difficulties of the most trying nature. Their exertions during the last two years have been viewed by Her Masety with the highest satisfaction, and have commanded the apuse and admiration of all classes in the Mother Country. rould appear however that in that Province causes of embar ment are not wanting. Her trade is said to be cramped—Her finances deranged and the developement of Her resources impeded. To devise measures by which these evils may be removed, in a manner satisfactory to the Inhabitants, will be one of the objects to engage my earliest attention, and I shall rely upon the patriotism of the people and the wisdom of the Legislature to aid me in

Animated by the most anxious desire to promote the welfare of these important Provinces—to uphold the rights of the Crown, by whose confidence I have been honored, and to advance the true interests of the people to whom I am sent, I confidently call on all those to whom the prosperity of British North America is dear, to unite with me in the work whic I have undertaken, and laying aside all minor considerations, to afford me that assistance and co-operation which can alone enable me to bring my task to a successful issue.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Louis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the Nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thous hundred and thirty-nine, and in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, T. W. C. MURDOCH,

# UPPER CANADA.

From the Toronto Commercial Herald.

GREAT MEETING OF THE HOME DISTRICT. On Tuesday, as had been previously announced, a public meeting took place at Davis' Tavern, about 9 miles from Toronto, on Yonge Street, for the purpose of discussing the merits and demerits of Lord Durham's Report and the scheme for the Union of the Canadas. An attempt of the same kind was made some time since: a requisition was sent to the Sheriff to call a meeting, and counter requisition was also made to call no meeting, on the ground that in the present excited state of society it might lead to breaches of the peace, and many evils might result therefrom.—
The Sheriff entertained the latter requisition, because it was more aumerously signed, and because it was the most prudent and welladvised measure; but this did not suit the views of the agitatorsthey determined that there should be a meeting, in spite of the Sheriff and the peaceably disposed inhabitants, and this was the

day they had appointed for the purpose.

That such a meeting should take place and be attended only by their own partizans, would have been deemed a triumph of Dur-hamism, and inflated accounts of it would have been trumpeted through every part of the United Kingdom, and have given a false impression of the opinions of the people of Canada to our fellow subjects in Great Britain. To prevent this, it was deemed necessary that the loyalists should be present at the meeting, and on the | "two sons" read "true sons.

morning, about 9 o'clock, the city was a scene of unusual activity, About thirty waggons filled with citizens, many carriages and a great number on horseback, left the market square in a body, with about thirty British flags of various descriptions. At the appointed place they were met by others from all parts of the district. They arrived there at about 11 o'clock, and the Sheriff having ascend the platform, addressed the meeting on the subject of choosing a chairman, but it was agreed by both parties that they should wait until twelve o'clock, as they expected many more of their friends. Then Capt. Stewart moved, and Benjamin Thorne Esq. seconded, on the part of the conservatives, that Francis Boyd Esq. of Yongs street should take the chair, the Durhamite nomination being Lt. Steele, R.N. A division then took place, which was decided in

Steer, R.N. A division that took place, which was declared favor of Mr. Boyd, the majority being, as we are informed by the best judges, about three to two in his favour.

This, however, did not satisfy the Durhamites, and they insisted on Dr. Baldwin taking the chair, but finding that the meeting would not allow it, they proceeded to erect a platform on a waggon immediately opposite. This gave umbrage to some of the conservative party, and they proceeded to take the platform down and turn over the waggon on which it had been placed. At this instant they were assailed by a shower of sticks and stones, and a fight commenced—the assailed, finding themselves unprepared, tore down a fence about twenty rods long and furnished themselves with sticks, with which they drove the belligerent party of Durhamites from the field, pursuing them for two miles, some accounts say a longer distance. While this was going on among those blessed with a large portion of the house of control themselves are those where the control themselves are the control to the two control to the large portion of the house of control to the two control to the two controls are the controls as the control to the two controls are the controls as the control to the two controls are the controls as the control to the two controls are the control to the two controls are the controls as the control to the two controls are the control are the controls are the controls are the control are t longer distance. While this was going on among those who were with a large portion of the bump of combativeness, those who were content with warring with their tongues crowded round the huscontent with warring with their tongues crowded round the huscontent with warring with their tongues crowded round the huscontent with warring with their tongues crowded round the huscontent with warring with their tongues crowded round the huscontent with warring with their tongues crowded round the huscontent with the same and the s

tings. The following resolutions were then put and carried:
1st. Moved by Henry Fry Esq. of East Gwillimbury, and sc-

conded by Richard Gapper, Esq. of Markham.

Resolved,—That it is with the deepest concern that the loyal subjects of her Majesty in this district have observed the attempts making by a particular class of persons, to renew political discussions on questions that have heretofore produced the most disa trous consequences to the peace and prosperity of the whole Province: and which, if successful, must, in the opinion of this meeting, eventually lead to dissensions that can be followed by no other consequences than the revival of past disagreements, which it should be the earnest desire of every good man to bury in obli-

2d. Moved by W. B. Robinson, Esq., M. P. P. for the County of Simcoe, and seconded by John Barwick Esq. of Vaughan, (L. Richardson being the only dissentient.)

Resolved, -That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Report on the state of this province promulgated by the Earl of Dur-ham, is inaccurate in its details and unsound in its conclusions, that it abounds with misrepresentations of the opinions and condition of the loyal people of this colony, that it is calculated to produce the most erroneous impressions of their political and social condition, and that its recommendation of changes in its constitution, and the system by which its government is to be conducted, is wholly repugnant and contrary to the wishes of those who desire to perpetuate the connection with the parent state, they being well convinced that should the recommendations of his Lordship be adopted and acted upon, the dissolution of that connexion at no distant day is inevitable.

3d. Moved by Col. Dewson, of West Gwillimbury, seconded

by Thomas Kinnear Esq. of Richmond Hill.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting, the bill proposed to the Imperial Parliament at its last session for the union of the Provinces, and the future government thereof, contains provisions that never can receive the approbation or concurrence of the people to be affected by them, and that the loyal inhabitants of the ny be earnestly advised to use their utmost efforts to procure

the rejection of a measure so hostile to their future interest 4th. Moved by Larrat Smith Esq., of Vaughan, seconded by John Dawson Esq. of West Gwillimbury.

Resolved,—That a petition to her Majesty, embodying the opin-

ions expressed in the foregoing resolutions, be drafted, and circulated for signatures throughout the district, and that the same be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with a desire that he will transmit the same to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the request that it be laid at the foot of the Throne; and that a similar petition be circulated for signatures, to e presented to the different branches of the Provincial Legisla-

be presented to the different branches of the Provincial Legislature, at the next session; and that W. B. Robinson, J. W. Gamble, Henry Fry and Thomas Kinnear, Esqrs, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis and Capt. Stewart, be a committee for that purpose.

5th. Moved by Arthur Carthew Esq. of Whitchurch, seconded by T. Henderson Esq., of East Gwillimbury.

Resolved,—That it is with deep concern and regret that the loyal people of this district have learned that His Excellency Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, a man endeared to them by his public services, as well as private worth, is to be relieved from the government of these Colonies; and that in their opinion the removal of ment of these Colonies; and that in their opinion the removal of that distinguished officer at this crisis in the affairs of the country, is as unwise as regards the interests of the Crown, as it is contrary to the wishes of the people (Signed)

FRANCIS BOYD, ARAD SMALLEY,

As might be expected, many on both sides went home cooler than they came, some with broken heads and some with bruizes.—
One man had his jaw broken by a stone from the hand of a gentle Durhamite; another whom we saw had a swelling on his back as big as our two fists, also caused by a stone; Mr. Wm. Robinson, M.P.P., was struck by a Durhamite on the head with a large stick and his wound bled profasely; and more melancholy still, one responsible gentleman got a blow which made him fall from his waggon, and the horses immediately after starting off, his own waggon went over his neck. He was taken to Finch's Tavern, but it is

Thus has this Durham meeting terminated—we forbear in pity om exposing the ridic lous antics of several of the deluding wretches who figured on this day. We had formed our opinion before, and this occasion has only tended to confirm itthat those persons who are now talking so loudly about reform, want no reform, but are seeking to plunge us into greater and

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION .- We extract the following from the Woodstock Times of the 12th inst.
Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, we understand,

have concluded their exploration, and have proceeded to Que-bec. The party attached to the expedition have returned. The Commissioners are expected in a short time on their return. Nothing of course has transpired that can be fully depended upon as the result of their investigation. We have been informed however that no highlands corresponding to the terms of the treaty, have been discovered only at the source of the Penobscot, and there we have been informed they are

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make To be Secretary to the General Government-T. W. Clinton

Murdoch, Esq.

To be Military Secretary and Principal Aide-de-Camp—Major George D. Hall.

BIRTHS. On the 12th inst, the lady of the Rev. R. V. Rogers of a At Guelph, on the 19th ultimo, Mrs. Alfred Turner of a

At Stamford, by the Rev. William Leeming, Oliver T. Macklem Esq. to Julia Ann, daughter of Samuel Street Esq. At the same place, on the same day, by the same, Andrew Roraback Esq., Lt. Col. of the 2d regiment of Lincoln Mili-

tia, Stamford, to Mrs. Brown, of Queenston. DIED. At Cornwall, of bilious fever, on the 7th inst., in the nine-teenth year of his age, Mr. John Phillpotts, of the Commis-sariat Staff, second son of Lieut. Col. Phillpotts, Royal En-

gineers, deeply regretted by all who knew him. At Toronto, on Tuesday the 22d inst., Agnes Ann, youngest daughter of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, aged 16 years and 11 months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of "Claud Halcro" will be given in our S. D. N. is received; and his wishes shall be attended to, to the best of our power.

We regret to be unable to supply new subscribers with the num-bers of the present volume farther back than No. 14, the comcement of the current quarter.

LETTERS received to Friday, 25th Oct.:-Letters received to Friday, 25th Oct.:—
Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.; T.
A. Turner Esq. add. subs, and rem.; S. Fry Esq. add. sub.; C.
Mortimer Esq.; Rev. J. Grier, rem.; Rev. J. Cochran, rem.;
Rev. J. Deacon, rem.; Rev. F. G. Elliott, rem.; A. C. Gen.
Trew, rem.; Rev. Wm. Dawes, rem.; Rev. Dr. Bethune, rem.;
T. S. Shortt Esq. add. subs.; Rev. W. Anderson, add. subs.;
Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. J. Flanaghan; H. Rowsell Esq.;
Mr. W. P. Street, with papers; J. Breakenridge Esq.; J. Somerville Esq. add. sub.; Rev. E. Denroche; C. Hughes Esq. rem.;
Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. J. Torrance, add. subs.; Rev. M. Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. J. Torrance, add. subs.; Rev. M. Burnham, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. R. Blakey, rem.; Capt. Strachan; Rev. A. Palmer, add. subs.: C. Scadding Esq. add. subs.; Rev. S. Givins, rem.

In "Horæ Liturgicæ" in the Church of last week, line 3, for

For the Church. "BEWARE LEST THOU FORGET THE LORD."

Forget Thee, Lord! and can it be That I should ever cease to know, That Thou, and Thou alone, art He To whom my life-my all I owe!

Forget Thee, Lord! and can it be That Thou shouldst ever be forgot!

How shall I from Thy presence flee,

And whither turn, where Thou art not?

And yet, I do forget-and need Each hour some warning voice to tell, That Thou art still a God indeed, And that Thou orderest all things well.

What though by angel choirs is sung Thy name, in highest heav'n adored, What though all earth has found a tongue, To join in concert—" Know the Lord!"

In vain the songs of praise resound, The hymn of triumph swells in vain; My ear is dull to catch the sound, And slow its burthen to retain.

Such wondrous knowledge can impart, Until in characters of love Thyself shalt stamp it on my heart.

Not all in earth, or heaven above,

Then oh! thy presence thus reveal,
And thus Thy saving power declare!
And I shall never cease to feel,
That Thou, my God, art everywhere.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

October 27.—Twenty Second Sunday after Trinity. 18.—St. Simon and St. Jude. Nov. 1 .- All Saints. 3.—Twenty third Sunday after Trinity.

10.—Twenty fourth Sunday after Trinity.

17 .- Twenty fifth Sunday after Trinity.

SCENES IN OTHER LANDS. No. XLIV.

JOURNEY FROM BALLYCASTLE TO BELFAST; VOYAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

Ballycastle is beautifully situated close to an inlet of the sea, and in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills. Much intercourse is kept up with the neighbouring islanders of Rathlin,-a people of great simplicity, and still living under a species of patriarchal government.-They seem to be neither Irish nor Scotch, but a distinct race partaking of the characteristics of both the neighbouring countries; and so strong is the partiality for their own little island, that, as we were told, nothing so readily quiets the insubordinate amongst them as to threaten them with banishment to the neighbouring coast of Ireland. The passage between Ballycastle and Rathlin is generally a stormy and dangerous one, -subject to sudden gusts of wind, which frequently overturn the light craft that ply between them, and the influence of wind and tide in so narrow a strait will very suddenly raise up a heavy and dangerous sea. On the very night that we left Ballycastle, a small vessel was driven ashore at the entrance of the bay, and the crew very narrowly escaped from perishing.

After dining at Ballycastle, we proceeded in a car to Cushendall, about 12 Irish miles distant. On the way, about four miles from the former place, is the majestic promontory of Fair Head, or Benmore, rising up close to the margin of the raging sea to the height of 535 feet. Its base is composed of huge masses of rock strewed about in the wildest confusion, upon which there rises a succession of perpendicular columns to the height of 250 feet; but the awful grandeur of the spot is much increased by the precipices and caves which the traveller may there contemplate. One wild chasm of 200 feet in depth, seems to divide the promontory in two; and there are places where you may gaze down giddy precipices of more than that height, and look into gloomy caverns which the fabled architects of the Causeway might have chosen

for their retreat.

The drive to Cushendall was generally over a mountainous and barren country; and as the evening became loudy and chill, and occasionally dispersing a shower, we were glad to reach that town about eleven o'clock at night, and avail ourselves of the comforts of its excellent inn. It was late on the following morning before we rose, and we stopped long enough to observe the extraordinary beauty of the place. The romantic associations of this charming spot are much heightened by the traditions of the neighbourhood, -said to be the scene of many of the wild songs of the Scottish Ossian; and when we gazed upon the magnificent scenery around, and you take not the cow or upmost cloth from your pathrew back our thoughts to the time when their wildness was complete from the utter absence of cultivation,when we viewed the mountains with their misty summits almost entirely encircling us, and the angry sea before us, on the opposite side of which were dimly discernible the wildest regions of Scotland,-it was easy to fancy ourselves amongst the very scenes where the poet sung his war-breathing rhapsodies.

A little beyond Cushendall, which we did not leave until mid-day, the road ran at the foot of a perpendicular cliff, in which are several inhabited caves; one of which has, for several years, been occupied by a fish woman, and another is used as a blacksmith's forge. The road proceeded along beautiful, winding bays, and sometimes across lofty promontories; the whole scene diversified by hill and valley, wood and water, in most agreeable interchange. We passed through the pretty village of Cairnlough; above which a mountain frowns with a dark, dismal summit, contrasting strongly with the neat and quiet villas which lie at its base, sloping gently towards the sea. We next drove to Glenarm, a little village delightfully situated on a mountain stream, and nearly encircled by high ridges,—the sea in front, nigh to which are the remains of a Franciscan Friary founded in 1465. While our car was preparing for the next stage, we took the opportunity of walking through the demesne of Mr. McDonnell, at that time the proprietor of Glenarm Castle. The mansion house is a noble building of modern construction, and the park well repays for a walk through

Soon after leaving this village, we ascend an eminence, the summit of which is nearly 1500 feet above the level of the sea, and the view afforded from so great an elevation was grand and beautiful. Just at the moment, too, the sun burst through the mists with which it had been shrouded all the morning, and lit up the varied and extensive prospect with a glorious splendour. Mountains, woods, valleys, villages, and the sea,-the cheerful sea, sparkling and dancing in the sunbeams, -were before us: and the spirits experienced from the freshness and beauty of the scene a sudden renovation. About 5 o'clock in tuated on a narrow inlet of the sea, and containing one of the best harbours on the north eastern coast of Ire- upper hand. land. Like the other towns on this route, already described, it is surrounded by the most romantic scenery.

Island, properly a peninsula; on which is to be seen a druidical Cromlech, and a Rocking Stone called the Giant's Cradle. A little to the north of Magee is a cluster of rocky islands called the Maidens, with a lighthouse to warn the approaching mariner.

We remained all night at Larne, and started at 6 on the following morning in the public coach for Belfast .-The first part of the drive was very hilly, and on one occasion so steep was the ascent that the passengers were obliged to dismount and walk. Our view from the eminence was much interrupted by the mistiness of the morning; but descending towards the Lough of Belfast, we drove close to the water's edge almost the whole way to that city. The town of Carrickfergus lies about midway between Larne and Belfast,-a place beautifully situated, and possessing many historical associations .-It was taken by Robert Bruce in 1316; in 1568 it was surrendered under O'Neil, the Irish chief, to Sir H. Sydney; in 1689 it yielded to the Duke of Schomberg; in 1770 the French under Thurot made a descent here and surprised the castle; and in 1778, Carrickfergus Bay was visited by the celebrated Paul Jones. The castle situated on a rocky point of the Bay, is a commanding object as well as a venerable structure; and the traveller will be repaid in visiting the tree-embosomed mansion, called Castle Dobbs, as well as the old and new edifices of Bellahill.

Having arrived in Belfast and intending to spend a portion of two days in that city, I visited many of the public edifices which a traveller ought to inspect, as well as walked through a great portion of the town. The Commercial Buildings, where strangers are permitted to read for eight days without charge, are naturally an attraction to the wanderer; the Linen Hall, with its area and garden, the Academical Institution, the Custom House, &c., will also engage attention. The Churches and Hospitals are numerous; and the House of Correction, with an appropriate motto visible to every passer by, is a conspicuous object with its front of 236 feet. The quays are well worthy of inspection; and the Bridge over which you cross the Lough at its connection with the river, is 2560 feet in length, and supported by twenty

About noon on the following day we embarked in the Steam Packet Chieftain for Liverpool, and were favoured with fine weather and a tranquil sea. In passing through the Lough, the channel is rather intricate, and in one place there is merely room for two vessels to pass. Just at this spot we chanced to meet the Steamer from Liverpool, and it required very dexterous management in so narrow a passage to prevent the vessels coming in contact. In proceeding downwards we had an excellent view of the country on either side, embellished with all its variety of mountain and valley, fields, trees, villages and country seats. Soon after our egress from the Loch, we passed the town of Donaghadee, from whence a steam packet plies regularly with the mail to Port Patrick, the nearest point of Scotland, and only 16 miles distant .-For some time in the progress of our voyage, we had a clear view both of the Scottish and Irish coast; and towards sunset we made the Calf of Man, along the shores of which were fishing boats in countless multitudes. It was the herring season, and a favourable day, -so that the opportunity was seized by hundreds of the Manxmen .-I would fain have landed on this interesting spot; but the Steamer rapidly pursued her way over the tranquil sea, and the Isle of Man was soon lost to sight in the gathering shadows of night. On the following morning, about 5 o'clock, we came to anchor about four miles from Liverpool, the tide being out; but engaging a small boat, we soon accomplished the remainder of our voyage, and were safely landed at one of the stupendous quays for which Liverpool is so famous.

# THE VICAR OF DOLLAR.

Dean Thomas Forrest, vicar of Dollar, preached every Sunday to his parishioners the epistle or gospel as it fell for the time, which then was a great novelty in Scotland to see any man preach except a black friar or a grey friar; therefore the friars envied him, and accused him to the Bishop of Dunkeld, in whose diocese he remained, as an heretic, and one that showed the mysteries of the Christ. Instead of taking pleasure in wickedness, he strives Scriptures to the vulgar people in English, to make the against temptation. If he happens to be hurried into sin, he is clergy detestable in the sight of the people. The Bishop, moved by the Friar's instigation, called the said careful for the future. Above all, no sin with him is a small sin. Dean Thomas and said to him, "My joy, Dean Thomas, It is enough for him that God has forbidden it. What God has I love you well, and therefore must give you my counsel how you shall rule and guide yourself." To whom Thomas said, "I thank your lordship heartily." Then the Bishop began his counsel on this manner :- " My joy, Dean Thomas, I am informed that ye preach the epistle or gospel every Sunday to your parishioners, and that rishioners, which is very prejudicial to the Churchmen; and therefore, my joy, Thomas, I would you took your cow and upmost cloth as other Churchmen do, or else it s too much to preach every Sunday, for in so doing ye may make the people think that we should preach likevise. But it is enough for you when ye find any good epistle or any good gospel that setteth forth the liberty of the holy Church, to preach that, and let the rest be." Thomas answered, "My lord, I think that none of my parishioners will complain that I take not the cow nor the uppermost cloth, but will gladly give me the same, together with any other thing they have; and I will give and communicate with them any thing that I have; and so, my lord, we agree right well, and there is no discord amongst us. And where your lordship saith it is too much to preach every Sunday, indeed I think it is too little, and also would wish that your lordship did the like." "Nay, nay, dear Thomas," said my lord, "let that be, for we are not ordained to preach." Then said Thomas. Where your lordship biddeth me preach when I find any good epistle or a good gospel, truly, my lord, I have read the New Testament and the Old, and all the epistles and gospels, and among them I could never find an evil epistle, or an evil gospel; but if your lordship will shew me the good epistle and the good gospel, and the evil epistle and the evil gospel, then I shall preach the good, and omit the evil." Then spake my lord stoutly, and said, "I thank God that I never knew what the Old and New Testament were! Therefore, Dean Thomas, I will know nothing but my Mass-book, or Breviary, and Pontifical!" Of these words arose a proverb, which is common in Scotland, "Ye are like the Bishop of Dunkeld, that knew neither the New nor the Old Law." "Go your way," said my lord, "and let be all these phantasies, for if ye persevere in these erroneous opinions, ye will repent when ye may not mend it!" Thomas said, I trust my cause be just in the presence of God, and therefore I care not much what do follow thereupon!"-So my lord and he departed at that time.

He was divers times summoned before the Bishops of St. Andrew's and Dunkeld to give account of his docthe afternoon we came to Larne, a considerable town siescaped, till that cruel Cardinal, David Beaton, got the

Arbuckle biddeth him follow him. "Say, I believe in the rod of the sons of men. To suffer much, and not to be at all

Edward Bruce landed in 1315 with the design of conquer- lieve in God and in our Lady." "Cease," said he, ing Ireland. From this point there is a ferry to Magee "tempt me not, I know what I should say as well as you, thanks be to God!" So he left him and tempted the rest after the like manner. In the mean time, while he was saying to the people, "I never ministered the sacrament but I said, as the breath entereth into your mouth, so shall Christ dwell by lively faith into your hearts!" 'Away! away!" said one standing beside, with his jack on him, "we will have no preaching here!" Another, taking the New Testament out of his bosom, holdeth it up before the people and crieth, "Heresy! heresy!"-Then the people cried, "Burn him! burn him!" He cried with a loud voice, first in Latin, then in English, 'Lord Jesus receive my spirit!" After that, as his manner was to end with some Psalms in his prayer, he began at the 51st Psalm in Latin, "Miserere mei, Deus, secundum magnam tuam misoricordiam," &c. and so conso strangled him and afterwards burnt him.—Popish Persecution and infliction of Martyrdom.

#### THE PROPHETIC DEW-DROP.

A delicate child, pale and prematurely wise, was

complaining on a hot morning, that the poor dew-drops had been too hastily snatched away, and not allowed to glitter on the flowers like other happier dew-drops that live the whole night through, and sparkle in the moonlight and through the morning onwards to noon-day.-'The sun," said the child, "has chased them away with his heat, or swallowed them up in his wrath." after came rain, and a rainbow: whereupon his father pointed upwards: "See," said he, "there stand the dewdrops gloriously re-set-a glittering jewellery-in the heavens; and the clownish foot tramples on them no more. By this, my child, thou art taught that what withers upon earth blooms again in heaven." Thus the father spoke, and knew not that he spoke prefiguring words; for soon after the delicate child, with the morning brightness of his early wisdom, was exhaled, like a dew-drop, into heaven.

# The Garner.

SPIRITUAL ASSURANCE

When we are enabled to resist and to triumph over our natural rruption, we are justified in attributing our success to the grace and strength which we have derived from above. And whenever we feel our weakness too great, and our corruption too strong for as to struggle with temptation,—and when is it that we do not find this ?-then we shall do well to repair to the giver of all grace for succour and for strength. And although we may not be able to explain how we have received the assistance, nor in what way the strength was communicated, yet that cannot diminish the certainty, nor take from the advantage of the victory. Some, indeed, there are, who think they can positively discern the working of the Spirit in their hearts, that they can actually perceive its diect operation; but such a notion is not supported by Scripture. When our Lord compares the operations of the Spirit to the mo tion of the air, he says, The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou earest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth. So is every one that is born of the Spirit. (John iii. 8.) And when he compares them to the springing up of a well within us, we may also say, that it is equally impossible for us to tell, when or how that living water mingles with the current of our houghts. We can discern the change when it is wrought, but we cannot point out the junction, nor trace the course of those healing waters. We can discern that the stream has become purer and clearer, but the eye cannot detect the parts which have mingled together. We cannot say, thus much is to be attributed to nature, and thus much to grace. For, as that grace was given us to change and amend our nature, it blends so intimately with it, that the working is not to be perceived. We do, indeed, feel that God's Spirit dwelleth in us; but it is only as we see him in the works of nature, by his effects. In both cases the work is manifest; but the Author and his operations are hidden from our view. "Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?" (Job xi. 7.)-Rev. Geo. Tomlinson.

A TRUE CHRISTIAN.

A true christian may be known from a heathen by his practice, and from a Jew by his faith. Instead of walking without God in the world, be feels that God is his King and Father. Instead of serving sin and Satan, he makes it his chief aim and wish to serve forbidden, he dares not do. In all these points the true Christian may easily be known from the heathen.

Moreover, as he is distinguished from the heathen by his practice, so is he distinguished from the Jew by his faith. Instead of expecting to be saved by his works, he puts his trust in Christ alone. He knows that in Christ Jesus, neither baptism nor coming to Church, nor any other form or ceremony, can avail any thing of itself, but a new creature. He feels that to become a new creature is a task beyond his power, that he cannot make himself over again. Therefore, he prays for the Spirit of God to create him anew after his heavenly Father's image, in righteousness and true holiness. Again, instead of being satisfied with himself, and thinking he can earn God's favour by leading a virtuous life, he knows that if he lived the best life that ever mortal man lived, he should still be an unprofitable servant. He is conscious, too, how far his own life falls short of that text. Therefore, instead of being satisfied with himself, and thinking he has done enough, he is anxious to grow better, and to push forward. And all this he does humbly and thankfully: thankfully, because he feels how much he owes to Jesus, his Maker and only Saviour; humbly, because he knows that, whatever progress he may make, it is not by his own strength, but by the Spirit of God working in him .- Rev. A. W. Hare.

MAN'S WEAKNESS GOD'S STRENGTH. The man, whom we see brisk and lively to-day, so that we admire, and perhaps envy his health, within a few days hence we may hear sad news of, that he is either sick, or dying, or dead; and from being the object of admiration and envy, become on a sudden the object of our pity, grief and sorrow. And it is a comm observation, that many valetudinarians, many sickly persons, that scarce ever in their lives knew what health was, have yet outlived and trod upon the graves of those who have enjoyed it in the greatest perfection. These very frequently, either by a fever suddenly kindled in their blood or spirits, or by a surfeit taken in confidence of their strength to bear strong drink, or to digest the greatest load of meat: or by a fall, or some surprising accident, posting to the gates of death; to which the other march by the slow and leisurely paces of a long and lingering infirmity. Indeed God himself delights to show his strength in man's weakness, and his strength against man's strength; to teach us that we should not despond in the former, nor depend and trust in the latter .-Bishop Bull.

SORROW WITHOUT REPENTANCE.

To keep our sins, and hold them fast, even when God's judgments are upon us for them—this is with Copronymus, to pollute affliction, to profane the holy fires of God's furnace, and to pass through the fire to Moloch, to some reigning and domineering sin, ome tyrant lust, or mistress-passion. Correction without instruc-When he was brought to the place of execution, friar tion, this is the scourge of asses, not the discipline of men, nor At the extremity of the peninsula which forms the north side of the harbour, are the ruins of Olderseet Castle, "And in our Lady," saith the friar. "I believe as our can befal us in this world, if not the foreboding and prognostic of a

built in the reign of Henry III.; and here it was that Lady believeth," said he. "Say (said the friar), I be- far sadder yet to come, the very beginnings of hell here, the foretastes of that cup of bitterness, of which the damned suck out the dregs.—Archbishop Sancroft.

GRAVITY.

Gravity is the ballast of the soul, which keeps the mind steady. It expresseth itself in gait, gesture, apparel, and speech.—" Vox edam est animi, corporis motus."

Natural dulness and heaviness of temper is sometimes mistaken or true gravity, in such men in whose constitutions one of the retrarch elements, fire, may seem to be omitted. These sometime not only cover their defects, but get praise. They do wisely to counterfeit a reservedness, and to keep their chests always locked, not for fear any should steal treasure thence, but lest some should look in, and see that there is nothing within them.

God alone is the giver of true gravity. No man wants so much any grace as he hath to spare; and a constant impression of God's omnipresence is an excellent way to fix men's souls. Let tinued till they pulled the stool from under his feet, and us constantly apprehend God's being in presence, and this will fright us into staid behaviour .- Fuller.

#### Advertisements.

RATES.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 712 each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line, each subsequent insertion. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post paid,) inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of "The Church," in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, and other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, it will be found a profitable medium for the advertising of Real Estate, &c The space allotted to advertisements will be limited to three

CHINA, CUT GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they daily expect from the first Manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Cut Glass, and Earthenware, which they will sell low for

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, 18th October, 1839. 17-6w

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, recently arrived in this country, is desirous of obtaing employment as a Teacher in a school, or as a Tutor in a private family. He is a young man of good family, and was educated at one of the first public schools in England. Reference may be made to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto.

October 10th, 1839. 16-6w

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COMMITTEE of this Institution, have just received a large supply of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and other Books and Tracts, which they offer for sale, at reduced prices, at their Depository, at Messrs. Graveley & Jackson's,

The Books of the Society will also be found for sale at Mr. Charles Hughes', Druggist, Port Hope;—and may be procured at Peterboro' on application to the Rev. C. T. Wade; in Cavan, from the Rev. S. Armour, and in Darlington, from the Rev. T. S. Kennedy.

Cobourg, July 16, 1839.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN begs respectfully to acquaint her friends and the public, that she has removed from her former residence to that large and commodious house in the town of Cobourg, formerly occupied by the Bank of Upper Canada; where the business of her school will be conducted as usual, and two additional boarders can be accommodated.

The usual branches of a complete English education will be taught; and the accomplishments, where required, of French, Music, and Dancing.

Terms for Boarders, comprehending the ordinary pranches of education, £40 per annum, exclusive of washing. Bedding and towels to be furnished by the pupils. Terms for Day Scholars, in the ordinary branches of an English Education, - - £1 5 0 pr. Qr.

do. to pupils learning music, 1 0 0 do. e, with use of piano, extra, 1 15 0 do. - - 1 5 0 do. - - 1 5 0 do. French, extra, Dancing, extra, -As the number of the boarders will be limited to six, an early application is requested.

The present vacation will terminate on the 24th July, inst. Cobourg, July 6, 1839.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THIS Institution is now in successful operation. Ar additional number of in-door pupils can be conreniently received and comfortably accommodated. TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &c.

For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do.

Cards of particulars may be had on application to the Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid]. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal.

Toronto, May 24, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. July 24th. A few boarders in addition to the of which they have always on hand, consisting of present number can be received. The terms are £30 per annum, always payable quarterly in advance. Theological Pupils, £50 per annum. Each Boarder is to provide his own Washing, Bed and Bedding, Towels and Silver Spoon. For particulars apply to the Principal, he Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. IN NIAGARA.

THE Subscriber has just received from England, a general assortment of excellent Stationery. He is usually supplied with popular SCHOOL BOOKS; and he has generally on hand, a pretty large collection of Literary, Religious, and Miscellaneous Works. ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Post Office, Niagara, 29th June, 1839. 15-4w

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N. B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

THE Subscriber having taken out letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Robert Craig, late of the Township of Cramahe, in the Newcastle District, the fountain that should wash us, to defile the salutary waters of hereby requires all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment to Charles Short, Esq., of Presque Isle, who is empowered to grant receipts for the sameand all persons to whom the Estate is indebted will please present their claims.

DAVID JOHN SMITH.

ADMINISTRATOR. Kingston, 30th Sept. 1839. 13w14 FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got to hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the largest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which having been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices. The following comprises a part of their Stock, and Country Merchants would do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

o examine it before purchasing elsewhere:-Broad Cloths, all colours and prices; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chints;

Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills; Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs;

Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets and Rugs;
Grey and Bleached Cottons;
Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks;
Turkey Stripes, Derrys and Druggets;
A great variety of Tartans, Plaid Shawls, and Handkerchick;
Twill Sacking and Russia Sheeting;
Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and
Huckabacks;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Linens and Lawns;

Linens and Lawns; Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets;

Hosiery and Gloves; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c. Writing and Wrapping paper; 3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos; Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslinde Laines; Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians; Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils; Black and Colored Silk Velvets;
Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings;
Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs;

Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas; White and Colored Stays; Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.—Also Striped and Checked Muslin Capes and Collars.

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

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto.

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

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. Ladies' Fancy Draues of every account Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.
Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whiph

Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harnes Furniture, latest Patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. N. B.—Every description of single and double harness

nanufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected them. forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of:

Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tasses; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors: Penknives; Scissors: Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing. Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cut-lery. Military Goods and Suprague 1 ery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner su perior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if

not superior to any imported from Europe.

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

SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CC. TORONTO.

HAVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock of Shell Goods suitable to the country trade, which they will sell with the country trade, which they will sell the country trade. Wholesale for CASH, or approved three months Paper, their usual low prices. They have also a large Stock of CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES made at the Factory originally built by the late Harre Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly pro ferred before any others in the Province, it is only necessi to state that Champion's are made by the same workmen and from the very best material, to insure for them the same continued preference.

C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trade) THE Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Tuesday Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stoo

Cooking Stoves, Six Plate do. Parlour do. Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, July, 1838.

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The Church WILL for the present be published at the Star Office Cobourg, every Saturday. TERMS.

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SECRETARY and Treasurer the Rev. H. J. Grasett, to whom all communications relating to the Press are to be addressed.

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]