"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME IV.]

11'8,

Half be-the eral

the l by

use

1-tf

TED

E.

King

47-tf

ELL,

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1840.

TNUMBER 14.

Poetry.

GUIDO'S HEAD OF CHRIST.

Look on the pale and bleeding brow— On the faint, upturned eyes; The Son of God, enrobed in woe And human agonies.

Look on the quivering lips whence sprang The holy words of life; Now pallid with the mortal pang, The fierce and deadly strife.

Behold where crimson blood drops roll, From the broad forehead spilt; Forced by its burden from his soul, The burden of our guilt.

Methinks, fair picture, were thou mine, Thy power would be a spell,
To raise the soul to things divine,
The troubled heart to quell.

If placed within the festal hall, That look of suffering earth, Holding his holy soul in thrall, Would check unseemly mirth.

If placed beside the couch of pain, When the feverish pulses thrill, This thought my spirit would sustain-His pangs were greater still.

If seen when passion's tide roll'd high, Stirring the inner war, That sad, but uncomplaining eye, Would be a guiding star.

Vain thought, that beauty and that wee Could have but little power To bid the spirit's tides beat low In their tumultuous hour.

To raise the heart from dark despair, Its passions to command,
A holier image must be there, Drawn by no painter's hand.

Shetches in the Manchester Gallery.

SAFETY OF THE CHURCH.

All things shall pass away! The glorious earth, Studded with lofty mountains, must dissolve And melt into oblivion:-its towers, Its lofty palaces, and battlements, Its shining temples,—all must feel the shock Of the last trumpet's blast, and at the sound

The ever-restless, wide, unbounded sea,
Rolling in awful majesty its waves,
Its sparkling coral caves—the tomb
Of many a shipwrecked mariner. Its spoils
Of treasure, sucked into its greedy depths—
Shall be no more—when the dread oath is sworn,
"Time now must end!"

The glorious firmament above-the sun, The moon,—the hosts of glittering stars, Which sang enraptured at creation's dawn The praises of their king,—obedient still
To His Almighty Word, fall from their spheres. ! from the East appears a brighter light,

Earth, sea, and sky must perish; -but God's Church Shall never see destruction. CHRIST appears
Her Pilot in the storm. Guided by Him,
Though on creation the last tempest beat,
Safely she holds her course,—and in the sea
Of fiery glass, spreading before God's throne, Milway. Rests peacefully.

THE SCRIPTURAL RULE FOR THE GOVERN-MENT OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

BY BISHOP BEVERIDGE.

time down to our own, we shall find no period at which necessarily to be observed by all. the Catholic Church has not been molested, either by to be choked with tares,—the true Gospel-doctrine to strictly to observe such common ceremonies. be overborne by heresy, or Gospel discipline by schism.

branch of his universal Church. more stubborn are the enemies she has among menadversaries on either side, who set themselves entirely against her, and if they cannot destroy her life, endeavour at least to disturb her peace. On the one side the Petty annoyance, or public agitation, to thrust upon us faith, by tradition from the Apostles? their new doctrines and ceremonies, and either utterly

corrupt her integrity of faith and discipline.

adversaries may be at once confuted.

ing at any particular time, but of all that have at any Church, not instituted by councils, but always retained, or know whether he consecrates; and when have finished their course and attained to eternal glory. always common to the universal Church in this sense, authority.

ought now also to be observed by every particular

arguments in confirmation of it.

I. First, the words of the Apostle in the text prefixed certain persons endeavoured to introduce a ceremony into this provincial Church, namely, for men to pray in means be admitted by that Church. And, after using final one, taken from the custom of the universal Church, that all the other Churches had no such custom, but one

the other Churches, ought not to be received by the in Asia contended that it should be held, with the Jews, keep off diseases. Moreover, every Pope, in the first that multitudes in all past ages have sought the same Corinthian Church;

But this is contrary to the custom of all other Churches;

Therefore it ought not to be received by the Corinthian Church.

Now it is beyond doubt that the Apostle's argument must be true and fairly drawn. He was moved to set it down by the Spirit of God; and could not, either in the matter or in the manner of his argument, deceive or be deceived. It is plain, therefore, and the Word of God, very reason," all the fathers assembled in the synod, which is the highest reason, requires that every provin- judged it right and just that the Asiatic Church should cial Church, such as was the Corinthian, must accurately celebrate it on the same day; as the Emperor Constanobserve the customs of all other Churches, or of the universal Church. God himself dictated this argument to his Apostle; it is therefore the Will of God, both that every provincial Church should be conformed to the model of the universal, and also, that we should always against the Corinthian Church, namely, the custom of make use of this mode of argument, which he first taught, to determine the controversies of the Church.

2. Next, it is evident from the very nature and notion of the Church, that every provincial Church, to heretics of his time. be rightly constituted, must observe the discipline and ceremonies of the universal Church. For the Church, taking the word in its general sense, is one great society, consisting of all those men in every part of the world who profess the faith of Christ; and of this community or society the separate provincial Churches are parts or branches. But in all societies of this kind, every part ought to harmonise with the whole, and every lesser can be nothing more necessary to the right constitution Churches of God." part to hold agreement with the greater. Reason, of any Church, than that it should rightly worship God; natural law, and common consent, have determined this and, therefore, that it should scrupulously retain all the to be necessary. So that whatever is appointed by the rites of the Catholic Church in his worship. So much greater part, much more what is appointed by the large majority of the whole society, is binding upon the remaining part, on penalty of otherwise ceasing to be a were commonly maintained as such by all ancient Chrisbranch and to enjoy the privileges of the society. If tians, and by the practice and judgment of the primitive this holds good in all societies of whatever kind, it must much more hold good in the Church, which ought to be the best regulated of all.

Besides, the Head of this great body, the universal to the Ephesians, and elsewhere. And the Spirit of objecting to the small number of our ceremonies, the in its place. Christ, being thus shed abroad among all the members others, on the contrary, to the superfluous multitude: For where, in the whole world, before the present age but we are not surprised, since we are well assured that has been of such universal practice must consequently nor the Churches of God." this has been the constant and continued lot of the true now also require to be observed by the separate branches

Further, whatever separate Church it is which does But this we also see in the records of the past, that such fore is not a true and sound branch of it. For all allow towards his Church, that he has never suffered the wheat and for this reason it must needs be requisite for it Church, that she scarcely deserves the name of a Chris-

And, therefore, we have no reason to fear but that our the fact, that all those ceremonies which have been in common with the Catholic Church, nothing with all the model of Church government established by the of England. But, indeed, the more pure, the more sound, the more Apostles, is that by which each Church in these days acceptable to God our Church is, so much the more and also should be formed and regulated. But the ceremonies observed by the universal Church through so many ages could only be instituted by the Apostles. For how can any one suppose it possible for all the Churches, scattered far and wide throughout the world, to have and reliques, but also the bread used in the Eucharist, Papists, on the other the Sectarians, are trying all their agreed in observing the same rites and ceremonies every and even the wooden crucifix. arts, whether by saying or doing, by combined assault, where, unless they had received them, together with the

to undermine the foundations of our Church, or to almost all the countries in their time known to be inhabited; it is beyond dispute, that they were led by We, in the mean time, trusting in the protection of the same Spirit; it is beyond dispute, that they aimed God, appeal to the universal Church; and against all at uniformity in all Churches: and therefore, so far from the darts of our adversaries, be they what they may, hold its being strange that they should have instituted the the custom of all other Churches, and consequently of forth only this shield of the holy Apostle, "We have no same ceremonies every where, it would rather be strange the Catholic Church! In the administration of baptism such custom, neither the Churches of God." There is if they had done otherwise. However, if such general they use balm, salt, and spittle, and not only these, but no need of any thing more to maintain our cause: for ceremonies were not instituted by the Apostles themthis is the prime argument, by which all the Church's selves, what other source is there from which they could spirit. In the sacrament of the nystical body and blood Catholic faith together with our mother's milk; we have see nothing in the changes which every day now proclaims, but The argument stated generally, is this: Any Church, is the only remaining source that can be assigned: they to be rightly constituted, and so to remain a true and sound must have been instituted either by the Apostles or by branch of the Catholic Church, must conform itself in all general councils; as St. Augustin observes, in his epistle things, as far as possible, to the Catholic or Universal to Januarius: "Those observances which we keep as Church, and religiously receive her discipline and ceremomies, as well as her doctrines. It is not in the power of list a comely order, which all the Clurches of the western, southern, and religiously receive her discipline and ceremomies, as well as her doctrines. It is not in the power of list a comely order, which all the Clurches of the western, southern, and religiously receive her discipline and ceremomies, as well as her doctrines. It is not in the power of list a comely order, which all the Clurches of the western, southern, and religiously receive her discipline and ceremomies, as well as her doctrines. It is not in the power of list a comely order, which all the Clurches of the western, southern, and religiously receive her discipline and ceremomies, as well as her doctrines. It is not in the power of list as comely order, which all the Clurches of the western, southern, and religiously receive her discipline and ceremomies, as well as her doctrines. It is not in the power of list as comely order, which all the Clurches of the western, southern, and religiously receive her discipline and ceremomies, as well as her doctrines. It is not in the power of list as comely order, which all the Clurches of the western, southern, and religiously receive her discipline and ceremomies, as well as her doctrines. It is not in the power of list as comely order, which all the Clurches of the western, southern, and religiously receive her discipline and ceremomies, as well as her doctrines. It is not in the power of list as comely order, which all the Clurches of the western, southern, and religiously receive her discipline and ceremomies, as well as her doctrines. any particular Church either to reject the ceremonies understood to be retained as commended to us and and northern parts of the world believe, and some also of those in any particular Church either to reject the ceremonies which are observed by the universal Church, or to observe such as she rejects: the Church which does either the one or the other is guilty of schism, separating in the city of Rome, in all Italy, Africa, Egypt, Spain, France, Britain, all itself from Christ's body. And when we speak of the ceremonies which were observed by the universal Church Greece, and in the Asiatic digeses of Pontus and Cilicia."

thing, the greatest part of them: we are to estimate institution, according to the well-known rule of the same

Since, therefore, to the right constitution of any the ceremonies of the universal Church were instituted not break, but puts them whole, not into their hands, let them look to it themselves. to this essay. They are addressed to the Church of by the Apostles,—no one can doubt but that to the but into their mouths. Corinth, a provincial Church. Now, it appears that right constitution of any provincial Church, it is also necessary that it should observe these ceremonies.

And this is not my opinion only, but it is, and has Instances of this may be found every where in Church public places with great pomp in processions? history; but to avoid being tedious, I shall content the primitive Church was long troubled with the contest other Churches used to cease from fasting, and observe the feast only on the day of the Lorl's resurrection.-Nice, where, on proof being adduced that all the other Churches, except that of the Lesser Asia, were accus

But I should never make an end, if I were to point out all the councils and fathers by whom this argument has been used. It is an argument constantly used by Catholic Church alone, as Lactantius long since well for this third argument, namely, that the ceremonies of the universal Church are of Apostolic institution, and

II. And I have dwelt at more length upon this argu-

loving kindness of our Almighty and merciful God be a true and sound branch of the Church universal; monies, either rejected or unknown by the universal tian Church, unless it be the most corrupt in the world, 3. In the third place, the argument is confirmed by much less the name of Catholic. For she has nothing

> All other Churches offer religious worship to God alone, the Father Almighty, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. But the Roman Church invokes, adores, and venerates, with the same honour as she pays to God himself, not only all the saints, and even their images

All other Churches make it their practice to celebrate their public prayers in a language understood by the language not only strange to the laity, but also scarcely tuted of all Churches now existing in the world. understood even by the priests.

Further, with what a load of ceremonies do the Papists overlay the sacraments instituted by our Lord, against

* This letter is preserved in Eusebus, Life of Constantine, b. iii, and in Theodoret, Eccl. Hist., b., c. 10. The words alluded to are these: "Our Saviour willed that his Catholic Church being he one, and delivered to me. should be one, and delivered to us one day for our deliverance Universal Church, we mean all those provincial Churches which have been founded in the whole world from the time of our Saviour's passion, or, which is the same ceremonies which were observed by the universal Church before general councils began to be held, and which have been founded in the whole world from the therefore could not be instituted by them. It remains, therefore, that they can only be attributed to Apostolic before general council, as we know that there were the Synod of Arles, called together by Constantine eleven years before.

Why need I speak of the solitary masses daily celebrated by them, in which nobody but the mass-monger | him lies, aim to defend and rescue it from the malevolent communicates? Or how the priest, who celebrates the adversaries by whom it is on both sides attacked .the congregation with their heads veiled, but women with always been, the common opinion of all Christians, communion, drinks off the sacred cup alone, distributing Those who would be equal to such a service must not the congregation with their heads vened, but women with theirs exposed. The Apostle, being informed of this especially the ancients. Of old, if any controversy had to none of the communicants? Or how, with them, spare themselves trouble: to be well accomplished for it, theirs exposed. The Apostie, being informed of this fact, argues at some length in this part of the epistle arisen about any Church history, the against that ceremony, and proves that it can by no particular Church, it was the regular practice to inquire a price? Or, lastly, how some portions of the Euchawhat was the usage and custom of the universal Church rist are always kept by them in the pix, that at certain from them we may be able to prove the antiquity as well means be admitted by that Church. And, after using on that point, and to pronounce judgment accordingly. set times they may be carried round the streets and on that point, and to pronounce judgment accordingly. set times they may be carried round the streets and as the purity of our Church. We have, I confess, proof

that all the other Churches had no such custom, but one plainly to the contrary. His argument, stated in full, is myself with selecting one only. It is well known that things, besides the sacraments, for strange uses. They days, when nothing will go down but what is new. But consecrate salt, to be a means of health to those who since we must all be aware that we are not the first or That which is contrary to the custom, received by all about the time of celebrating Easter. For the Churches take it; water, to purify the air, expel foul fiends, and only Christians that have ever been in the world, but on the fourteenth day of the Jewish month, on whatever and also in the seventh year of his pontificate, consecrates blessing which we seek, by the same religion which we holyday of the holy week it might fall. But all the certain figures of wax, called Agnus Dei's, which are of profess; whatever there is new in the Christian religion such virtue that at the mere touch or even sight of them, at this day must be, on that very ground, either false, or rain and storms, violent winds, and all kinds of tempes- at least vain and superfluous. So that if we can prove The controversy was kept up for many years, till at tuous weather are turned aside, the rage of the elements (and we can abundantly prove) that our Church is length it was brought before the general council, held at is hushed, the threatening thunder dies away, and all agreeable to the form and doctrine of the Primitive and malignant demons tremble and are afraid.

But time would fail me, if I were to attempt to against it may be very easily refuted. number all the ceremonies of this kind used by the Papists at this day. Indeed, they have grown to such a made effectual by good works, without which it will profit number, that not even the most skilful priest among nothing. It is my prayer and exhortation, that all who them, not the most eminent cardinal, nor he who is engage in this service, as they hope for the favor of tine, by whom the synod was convened, expressly states called the chief pontiff himself, can recount them half .- immortal God, and their Saviour Jesus Christ, as they in his letter to the Churches.* Hence it is clear that But as to those which have been enumerated, and many desire the welfare of the Catholic Church, should live as the fathers at Nice opposed the Asiatic Church with others of the same stock, which are at this day observed becomes the sons of so holy a mother. Let the adverthe same argument as that which the Apostle used by the Church of Rome, we may boldly pronounce that saries see and admire the excellent holiness of the they are new, and by their very character betray their Anglican Church, in the holiness of life in the men whom all the other Churches. It is the same argument which recent origin, having been invented not many years since. she brings up. And thus shall we obtain the favour, St. Cyprian used against Novatian, and St Augustin Some began to be used in the tenth century, some after not only of men, but of God, who first built up the against the Donatists, and Epiphanius against all the the twelfth, and some scarcely before the fourteenth, Church, and has restored it when it was fallen; who can after the birth of Christ; there is neither precept nor defend it from the madness of fanatics, from the deceit precedent for them in any other Churches, nor in the of Papists, from the fury of evil spirits, and from the Church of Rome. - So that we most clearly may infer | cunning Jesuits themselves, and preserve it to ages yet that they ought to be abolished, and that the Church of unborn. the Catholic Church, and it takes for granted that all Rome, which uses them at this day, is the worst constiher ceremonies must be everywhere retained. It is the tuted of all Churches; and for this conclusion we may rest upon this sole argument of the Apostle, that we, the observed, which retains the true worship of God. There true Catholics, "have no such customs, neither the

2. But if there is so much difference between the Catholic and the Roman Church, which has usurped the name of Catholic, what are we to think of those other adversaries of our Church, whom I have already included under the general name of Sectarians? They are classes of men whose very names were never heard of in the universal Church for 1500 years; and for that reason alone they are scarcely worthy of mention in an argument like this. But as to their new inventions, although ment, because we are thus furnished with a rule and they dissent as much from one another as from us, yet method of the plainest import for checking all adversaries in this all sects agree, namely, in rejecting utterly the Church, is Christ himself, who sheds his Spirit equally of whatever kind, by whom our English Church is at this discipline of the Catholic Church, and contending for a abroad on all its branches; according to the idea or day impugned. They may, for the most part, be reduced new discipline, and one new discipline after another, notion of the Church given by the Apostle in the epistle to two classes, the Papists and the Sectarians; the one every one according to his own fancy, to be substituted

customs, neither the Churches of God."

Church, and how diligently to watch that we may always | stately centuries. emain firm and constant in our attachment to her .-We can never sufficiently adore the loving-kindness of our Creator, for our birth and education in the bosom of contentions of public life to other men, they can but look upward, a Church so holy, so Apostolic, so truly Christian. For and in the name of their people lay the scroll, written with the exsufflations and strange exordsms to expel the evil by this means we have, as I may say, sucked in the bitter and insolent menaces of the enemy, on the altar. They have proceeded? Was it from general councils? This of Christ, they make use of hin small portions of lived thus far happy and secure under the discipline of the shallow pretence or impotent effort to heal grievances which Christ himself; we have had all things necessary for no one feels, by remedies for which no one will be the better; noour salvation as individuals, delivered and taught to our thing in the demand but a wild spirit of innovation; nothing in ears and understandings from our very cradles. So that the compliance but a gratuitous slavery to clamour; nothing in there can be no doubt but that we may attain to the the consequences but perils infinite to the rights, religion, and exthe faith and discipline of the Church of which we are riage—the simple contract, the contract bound by law, and the

Let others, then, make their boast of their new-devised ther during mutual will. The second is more binding, yet, not inventions, and aim at heaven by a private and untried being a matter of conscience, it will be a matter of evasion when way. We must stand upon the old and well-worn way, the parties desire to separate. It is open to repeal with the re-

* Bishop Beveridge alludes to the Genevan practice of sitting

unleavened bread, which the priest consecrates, but with by which our forefathers, by which the primitive fathers this Church, not as consisting of all the Churches exist- learned father: "An observance held by the whole such a low voice, that none of the by-standers can hear of the Church, the Apostles, and all true Christians, time existed. Those ceremonies which have been is rightly considered to be a tradition of Apostolic the host, as they call it, is thus consecrated, he lifts it up And this way the English Church has disclosed and aloft, that the people at the sound of a hand-bell may clearly displayed to us. If in all things we follow this, adore it on their knees. And again, the priest breaks turning aside neither to the right hand nor to the left, Church. To prove this, I shall bring forward three particular Church, it is necessary that it should retain one host into three parts, all of which he himself takes; we shall proceed right onward to the celestial paradise. the ceremonies instituted by the Apostles; and since all but those which he gives to the communicants he does The end of others is a question which concerns not us:

Further, since our Church, as now reformed, is so rightly constituted, we must all, and each, as far as in enough how ill such studies of ecclesiastical antiquity To these I might add their consecrating many other are relished, and how little they suit the temper of these Catholic Church, all the objections of the adversaries

But let our labour bestowed upon the Church be

MARRIAGE.*

If they consecrated marriage as the great bond of society; if, to declare their sense of its religious obligation, they surrounded it with sacred solemnities, where is the wisdom of suffering it to be degraded into a mere rude and hurried acknowledgment of consent? Will marriage be less pure, less binding, or less blest, for its being recorded by faithful hearts in the name of their Father and their God? Will the hut, the obscure haunt of some fanaticism almost too crude to have found a name, and which, as it has been, may be turned to the most vulgar uses, be fitter for that record than the roof which for ages has echoed to piety and prayer? Will the honour of the wife or the happiness of the husband be less amply insured by the religious bond, to be one through all vicissitudes, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health; if that bond is scaled in presence of the altar where they were baptized, where they shall yet bring their children to the font, and where the prayer of faith and hope will yet hallow their grave? But is it possible to regard those struggles against the virtues,

solemnities, and obligations of marriage only as the solitary sughis body, the provincial Churches, guiding and the one charging it as a defect that we do not observe and the preceding, has there ever been a Church constidirecting them, whatever is done by all these members, their lately-invented ceremonies, the others not scrupling tuted without a bishop to preside over the elders or low ambition? Are we not to regard them as parts of a vast plan without exception, may be justly ascribed to the influence to accuse of superstition those which we do observe.— presbyters of that Church? Where in the world have 1 Cor. xi, 16.—"But if any man seem to be contentious, we have of the Holy Spirit. For although the separate members But both agree, in that they are both adversaries of the Church, been civilized state, begins its attack upon the holiest of the most cior branches may suffer somewhat from the effect of Catholic Church, as well as of the English Church; managed by the order of presbyters? What Church is vilized? Who can longer doubt that the corruption of the public How many and how great are the controversies with error, natural to man, yet that which all have practised and that both have invented ceremonies, which are either there—what Church has there ever been, which has morals is one of the most settled preliminaries to that league of the which the English Church in these days is harassed, conjointly, and at all times, can only have proceeded rejected or at least unheard of by the universal Church. and how powerful and how bitter are the enemies by from the common first principle of them all, the Spirit For which reason we may apply these words of the whom she is surrounded, we all see and painfully feel; of God, by whom they are all influenced. That which Apostle to them all, that "we have no such customs, drinking to excess? What Church has ever had the superstitions? Or, if we are to remain contemptuous of the fiery custom of administering the sacrament of baptism with- signs around us, are we to be deaf to the echoes of the whole 1. First, as to the Papists, they do, I confess, call out sponsors; and the other sacrament of our salvation, circle of Europe? Every Romish pulpit of the world at this mo-Church of Christ, wherever she has been situated. In or provincial Churches: for whatever proceeds from the themselves Catholic, and like to be called so by others. without any outward sign of a humble and thankful ment rings with the approaching fall of the Church of England. the whole course of Church histories, from the Apostles' Holy Spirit is, for that very reason, holy itself, and But they are the most unwortly of all men to be called disposition towards God?* Search all the records of If the assault is not yet made by more direct force, it is that, like by that glorious title. They only were anciently called | Christian antiquity, look into every corner of the Chris- an army drawn up to storm, they await the work of the mine Catholics, and alone can duly be called so now, who tian world, even in these days, and find, if you can, the within to wrap the citadel in flame and offer them entrance withheretics or schismatics, or by both at once. For in the not observe such common ceremonies of the universal piously keep and holily observe the faith and discipline Church which has no certain and prescribed form of out a blow. Since the first days of the Reformation, Rome was field of the Lord tares have been sown together with the Church, it betrays itself by this proof, that it is not led of the Church universal. But truly that Roman Church, public prayers;—which permits every blockhead, rashly never so intriguing, so powerful, so exulting, and so determined to wheat, and both will grow together till the harvest.— by the same Spirit as the Church universal, and there- whose faith and manners so many Papists have sworn to and offhand, to blunder out before Almighty God make her triumph over the last people of Protestantism memorable maintain, has invented so many new doctrines, and has whatever comes uppermost. These are the mere imagi- and eternal. The cause of pure religion was never so utterly reis the love of our Lord towards this field, such the that a provincial Church, to be rightly constituted, must of late instituted and now requires so many new cere— nations of the fanatics of our time; "we have no such duced to one single energy. The Protestantism of the Continent has all but perished in vulgar apathy or querulous schism. Still III. The sam of what has been said is this. I have our cause is the most illustrious that ever elevated the heart, or shown that, in order to the right constitution of any rewarded the blood of man. If true to herself, the Church of Church, the discipline and ceremonies of the universal | England may yet laugh her assailants to scorn. Her history is Church must be retained. I have shown that neither but one long pledge, of living realization of the promise, that Church will abide against the attacks of so many adverobserved by the universal Church were originally of other Churches, but every thing different and contrary, the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observed by the universal Church were originally of other Churches, but every thing different and contrary, the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observed by the universal Church were originally of other Churches, but every thing different and contrary, the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Papists nor the Sectarians do observe the ceremonies of the Sectarians do observe the ceremoni saries, sustained by Almighty God, as a pure and sound Apostolic institution. All Christians are agreed that except those points on which she agrees with the Church of the universal Church, but, on the contrary, such as they have themselves lately invented; and that therefore | full of facts and memories of immortal encouragements. Like the Church in their communities, if they have any hold the beleaguered prophet she has seen herself surrounded with hosupon it at all, is not rightly, but ill and faultily, tility, only to see the antagonist power of heaven marshalled on constituted. But our own Church, on the contrary, is her side, and the horses and chariots of fire sending their witherso suited to the model of the universal Church, that she ing splendour on her enemies. Nobler visitings may yet be the admits nothing as doctrine, but what has been every where, reward of darker inflictions; and the solitary witness for the truth always, and by all believed; nothing for discipline, but in the days of infidelity and idolatry, she may be urged, in the what has been every where, always, and by all observed; spirit of Elijah, into the wilderness, only to see the glories of the or, at least, by far the greatest number of Churches .- angelic presence, and hear the nearer voice of heaven. But she For which reason the Anglican Church is justly and must exhibit the faculties of her cause; the fearlessness, holy It is beyond dispute, that the Apostles traversed people. But the Roman Church performs hers in a deservedly to be considered as the most rightly constiradiance and loftiness of character that makes the apostolical age Hence it is clear how highly we ought to esteem our still shine as a temple on a mount above the ruins of so many The clergy have no weapons, and desire to have none, but re-

monstrance. Wishing, entirely wishing, to leave the personal

To recapitulate: there can be but three kinds of bond in marreligious contract. The first is but a mere bargain to live toge-

* From a Sermon called "The Reformation a direct gift of Divine Providence." By the Rev. George Croly.

depends on a repealable law, will foster the temptation to evade, ourage domestic differences, and, when a sufficient strength of the popular voice shall be raised against it, will extinguish the law, and with it the bond. But the religious contract, being pledged before heaven, and actually joined by God, is made for life. As its origin was independent of society, so is its continued. ance. Once joined, if all the human laws of marriage were abrogated, it would not be the less binding on the heart of a Christian. Even if divorce, instead of being permitted, were commanded by the law, the bond would not be enfeebled in the slightest degree. In submission to force, or in obedience to authority, the husband and wife might live apart, but they would be husband and wife still, and totally incapable of marriage with others. These, however, are arbitrary violences, which seem scarcely possible. The more imminent hazard is an encouragement to fickleness, selfishness, and libertinism, by degrading the religious ceremonial and denying the religious nature of marriage. If society is to exist, it must be by honouring the great principle of society. Marriage must be held indissoluble; and it is indissoluble, for it is DIVINE.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1840.

We observe in some of our contemporaries certain animadversions, which are designed to be peculiarly weighty and severe, upon the Bishop of EXETER, for the part he thought proper to take in the late discussion upon the Clergy Reserve Bill in the House of Lords. The learned prelate desired the introduction of a clause which should definitely convey the sense of the House, that, however wide might be the door left open, by a recent decision, to claimants of this property under the comprehensive name of "Protestant," there was not, at least, the shadow of a pretence for including amongst them the Roman Catholics of this Colony. His Lordship wished it to be understood, by a positive decision of the peers of the realm, that not one inch of this territory and not one shilling of this revenue should be sequestrated from Protestant uses to the maintenance of a religion which is positively excluded by the terms of the Act, and which the very spirit of our Christian Constitution pronounces to be corrupt and incompatible with the liberty of the subject or the safety of the soul. The proposition of his Lordship was, however, rejected; but not without some signs of equivocation on the part of those who opposed him, and an occasional shifting of the ground of argument which would betoken that not a little uneasiness was felt in defeating an amendment of the Bill so proper and so constitutional as that which was offered by the Bishop of Exeter. We can well understand that the House of Lords very reluctantly opposed this becoming and honest amendment; and we can believe that the majority were induced to contribute their influence to its defeat, because they knew that small in itself as the proposed alteration might appear, it was enough to awaken such an opposition in the other House as would destroy the Bill. The meagre majority of Ministers in the Commons is created solely, as all know, by the adhesion of the Romish members of Ireland led on by Mr. Daniel O'Connell: to propose, therefore, to them an amendment which they would account so derogatory to their professed principles, would be to ensure an opposition which, on religious questions, Ministers would not run the risk of encountering.

It was, no doubt, in the apprehension of this result that the House of Lords conceived it most prudent to reject the amendment of the Bishop of Exeter; and as the portion of the Reserves assumed by Government to be disposed of at the discretion of the local Executive, might be considered as a virtual alienation of these lands from their original destination, their Lordships might think that to support this amendment was to combat for a detail while they surrendered a principle!

We are solicitous to avoid any further notice of this long vexed question, even upon collateral points; but the Bishop of Exeter has, throughout its whole discussion, sustained too noble and patriotic a part, and proved too warm a friend of the real interests of the Colonies, to allow his name to be branded with offensive epithets without a word in his defence. For none can doubt that his Lordship, in principle, was right; and every Protestant should thank him for the effort to put it out this good opportunity of expressing my sentiments upon it. of the power of the local Government to advance that influence which the Union of the Provinces must now render so strong, by any pecuniary contribution from those funds which by their royal Donor were designed expressly and exclusively to strengthen the foundations of the truth, and to counteract the delusions of error.

The Bishop of Exeter expressed himself with calmness and propriety, and with even less severity than is contained in the terms of an oath which perhaps has been more than once uttered by the very persons who venture to stigmatize the honest expression of his conscientious opinion with the harsh name of bigotry, -we mean the Oath of Abjuration. We know not that we ought to congratulate ourselves upon what the elegant Annalist of the declining days of Rome called

"rara temporum felicitas, ubi sentire quæ velis, et quæ

but it is a singular happiness of which the advocate of truth has surely as much right to avail bimself as the leveller in politics and the sceptic in religion. And if the Bishop of Exeter is to be blamed for his use of a freedom which all assume, and which, by a sort of prescriptive right, is conceded to all; and if they who blame and revile him for its use are justified in their condemnation, we should not wonder if at some future Coronation of our Sovereigns, some voice should boldly proclaim, amongst the gathered thousands, its dissent from the Protestant denunciations against the Romish heresy, both direct and implied, which the monarch at

that moment is so solemnly called upon to express! But there is a more serious aspect in which to view this Romish bias under the garb of professed Protestantism. There is too widely discernible in the professors of a purer creed, a disposition to foster the tenets and promote the dissemination of a faith which the Word of God contradicts, and which the best and wisest of our martyred fathers pronounced to be inconsistent with civil liberty and with the soul's safety. Protestant Britain is too extensively admitting the spot of that spiritual plague. Like a gangrene it appears to be spreading, and unless it be cut away with an unsparing hand from the polluted body of the nation, -no gentle tampering with the immedicable sore will serve, -like a gangrene it will eat into the very vitals of our civil and religious polity, and induce ere long a civil and spiritual ruin. For who can be blind to the machinations of the Papal foe in these days of her vaunted advance and expected triumph? One example, for some time before us, we do not recollect as yet to have furnished to our readers:-

"POPE GREGORY XVI. "To our beloved son, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, President of the Catholic Institute of Great Britain.

"Beloved son, health and apostolic benediction. Whilst filled with sorrow on account of the ever increasing calamities of the Church of Christ, we have received such abundant cause of gladness, as has not only relieved us in the bitterness wherewith we were afflicted, but has excited in us more than ordinary joy, for we have been informed that by the care of yourself, and other noble and pious men, the Catholic Institute was, two years ago, established in Great Britain, with the design especially of protecting the followers of our Divine faith in freedom and security, and, by the

peal of the law itself; and the simple knowledge that its repeal publication of works, of vindicating the spouse of the immaculate Lamb from the calumnies of the heterodox. Since, therefore, these purposes tend in the highest degree to the advancement of the English nation, you can easily under-We are encouraged to entertain the hope that the light of Divine faith will again shine with the same brightness as of old upon the minds of the British people. We desire nothing with greater earnestness than to embrace once more with paternal exultation the English nation, adorned with so many and such excellent qualities, and to receive back the long lost sheep into the fold of Christ. Wherefore, beloved son, we cannot refrain from strenuously exhorting you and all the members of the pious association over which you preside, to offer up fervent prayers with us to the Father of mercies, that he would propitiously remove the lamentable darkness which still covers the minds of so many dwelling unhappily in error, and in His clemency bring the children of the church, who have wandered from her, back to the

bosom of the mother whom they have left.

"Meanwhile, to you and to all your countrymen who belong in any way to the Catholic Institute, we most defong in any way to the Catholic Institute, we have affectionately impart our apostolical benediction.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 19th day of February, 1840, the tenth of our pontificate.

"Gregory P.P. xvi."

Another specimen of the hopes entertained, and of end,—the subjugation of England to the Papal dominion, is afforded in the following extract from a speech of the Hon. and Rev.-George Spencer, brother of Earl Spencer, and not many years ago a convert from the

Church of England to Popery:-"I had no idea when I went to Paris, in what the two weeks of my stay there were to be employed. This was determined by the conversation which took place when, on the first evening of my arrival, I was presented to the archishop. While I was with him, the conversation turned, as might be expected, on the state of religion in England; and I said, what I always say, that the prayers of the faithful are what we mainly must depend on for success, and that it would be of immense benefit if the Catholics of France would mite in praying for my I spoke thus not to the would unite in praying for us. I spoke thus, not to the would unite in praying for us. I spoke thus, not to the archbishop himself, but to the grand vicar, and without an idea of making a distinct proposal for such an association as was afterwards established. The grand vicar, however, at once made me speak to the archbishop, who took up the suggestion with an earnestness and charity which surprised and delighted me. He was to receive, two days after, an and delighted me. He was to receive, two days after, an address from sixty or eighty of the clergy of Paris. He appointed me to meet him in their presence. After the affair for which they were assembled was concluded, he presented me to them, explaining the cause of my appearance, and concluded by himself requesting that they should undertake to pray for the conversion of England, and that the Thursday of every week should be the day peculiarly assigned for this object. They all accepted the proposal with great alacrity. A few days after, I was told by a priest whom I met, that though not present at this meeting, he had heard of the archbishop's wish, and that he and twelve other priests who lived together in community in one house, had all offered mass for this purpose on the first Thursday which had occurred. You may conceive how this encouraged me had occurred. You may conceive how this encouraged me in my proceedings. I accordingly obtained from the grand vicar a circular of introduction to the superiors of religious houses in Paris, and visited about twenty of the principal.— They all undertook to make the conversion of England the rhey an undertook to make the conversion of England the special object of their prayers every Thursday; and to recommend the same practice to all their sister houses through France. The general of the order of Lazarists, the provincial of the Jesuits, undertook to recommend it to all their brethren. I met, besides, several other distinguished prelates in Paris, who all hailed with extreme joy the thought of England returning to the faith, and promise to recommend the holy work of praying for her to all their subjects. I was every where assured that I should have all France united with us. Do you think, said they, we can refuse our prayers for that country which once was the island of saints, and we trust will be so soon again? You would be delighted to hear me read to you the letters which would be defighted to hear me read to you the letters which I have received from several quarters, in answer to my subsequent applications. I cannot refuse myself the pleasure of giving you an extract from that written to me by the Bishop of Amiens: 'Sir,' he says, 'I associate myself, with my whole heart, to your holy enterprise. Bossuet used every day to implore of God, that this island of saints, this nighly-gifted England, might return to the faith of St. Augustine, her first apostle. So many holy martyrs as that Church has produced, so many holy and noble families as have in that country kept the faith at the cost of their olitical existence—so many holy French priests as have here found such generous hospitality,—the prayers of former days, the prayers now recently inspired by religious gratitude, all make me believe that this great and noble nation will once more find the road in which her fathers this good opportunity of expressing my sentiments upon it.

Like these were the terms of ardent charity in which all
those holy people spoke of our country. And now I must
tell you with what honour I was received, as the agent of
this undertaking, on my return to Dieppe, where my friend
Mr. Phillips and I had established ourselves for the two
months we were to spend together in France. It does not become me to rejoice in receiving honours, or to speak of them myself; but these honours I delight in, as tokens of the warm-hearted attachment of those good people to this great cause. The same day that I had related my proceedings to the priest of the principal church in the town, he spoke in our behalf most eloquently to his flock, and the ext Sunday he requested me to give a solemn benediction n the church, and to preach in French to the congregation, who, though I spoke with the accent and expression of a foreigner, received my address with extraordinary kindness.
To shew you farther the interest which this object has excited in France, I have to tell you that the archbishop of Paris, and the rest who had supported it, saw fit that six thousand copies of this discourse, which I had submitted to their judgment, should be printed and distributed through France, so that every bishop and priest of the kingdom should be thus distinctly solicited to enter the association; and the work will not be confined to France. I saw enough while there to convince me that ere long all the nations of Europe will be joined in one great society of prayers for the

These, it will be said, are peaceful and legitimate means for the attainment of an object which, in the beief that there is no salvation out of the pale of Rome, it is not unnatural that the followers of that creed should have earnestly at heart. But it is not to be thought that the hierarchy of Rome will be content with these another Indian settlement, about ten miles lower down, innoxious weapons for the downfall of Protestantism, if on the banks of the Grand River. the opportunity should be offered of employing harsher means to bend the stubborn necks, and extirpate the pestilent belief of heretics! The wars that convulsed Europe in the sixteenth century,—the Inquisition in Spain,-the Smithfield fires in England,-and the atrocities which marked the several rebellions in Ireland. forbid us to cherish so delusive a hope. Even now indeed the hint is thrown out, that the sword which France is expected to draw, in the excess of her chivalrous sympathy for a Mahometan usurper, shall be made to pierce the sides of Protestantism, and advance the conquests of Papal Rome. And who can doubt that if England great spirit and pathos. Among the congregation, as should become embroiled in a Continental war, and a struggle should be hers again hard as it was in the days of Napoleon, that the machinations of the Papal Hierarchy would be employed to rouse the blind followers of that power in Ireland against the hated Protestants? Who can doubt that, in every appendage of the British Empire, the votaries of that benighting creed would join in the common warfare against the principles of the Reformation, and the truth of God? In such a scene of confusion and calamity, we should but witness the struggle to which so many impressive and startling predictions in the recorded revelations of heaven direct the mind,—a convulsion which may shake the foundations of the truth, but from which we are strong in the hope that the genuine followers of God and the Lamb will escape, purified and improved, to regenerate the world struck with the peculiar impressiveness of their custom and hasten on the millennial joys which are to precede the final coming of the Saviour and the Judge.

conversion of this kingdom.

in the more zealous devotion of the whole man to the

We concluded our remarks last week upon the visitation tour of the Lord Bishop of TORONTO, with a brief account of his visit to Paris.-From Paris, his Lordship proceeded to Brantford, a town of considerable size on the Grand River, and surrounded by a very beautiful O'Brien, who occupied a prominent position in the dethe restoration of concord and unanimity which, it is an absorbing interest in Canada, and which circumcheering to see, are fast gaining ground, will, we trust, stances that have recently transpired have brought more soon tell with a prosperous effect upon Brantford as well forcibly than before under our notice. It is well calcuerection of another religious edifice at Mount Pleasant, the efforts in progress, for the accomplishment of this about five miles distant, is, we understand, in contemunction with Brantford, by the respected incumbent, the Rev. J. C. Usher; and the prospects of the Church in the neighbourhood are stated in general to be encouraging. Divine Service was performed in the forenoon of Monday the 14th September at Brantford, and twenty-

His Lordship, in the afternoon of the same day, repaired to the Mohawk Church, about two miles distant from Brantford, and standing in a beautiful and quiet seclusion, surrounded by many cottages of industrious and well-conducted Indians. This Church is, we believe, the oldest but one in the Province; and in the interior, surmounting the principal entrance, are the royal arms of England,-a lively remembrancer of the loyalty which glows, we are assured, with unadulterated warmth

in the bosoms of that simple people. A large congregation was present on this occasion, and the services were joined in with great earnestness and devotion. The Prayers were read in the Mohawk tongue by the Rev. A. Nelles, the Missionary on the spot, and the Lessons in English by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, who arrived but a few hours before. A short but very impressive address was then made by the Bishop to the candidates assembled round the altar for Confirmation, who were nineteen in number, -a very intelligent interpreter translating his Lordship's words,

sentence by sentence, into the Mohawk language After Divine Service, one of the Schools attached to the Mission and contiguous to the Church, was visited by the Bishop and other clergy. A large number of very promising Indian children are here taught the rudiments of a common education, carefully blended with religious instruction; and highly favourable specimens of their proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic were exhibited. It was most gratifying to observe so many of the rising generation of this interesting people receiving instruction which qualifies them to read the Holy Scriptures in the English tongue, and fits them to impart the same knowledge to others. A great moral effect must necessarily be produced from a course of teaching thus sedulously pursued. Annexed to the School is an Institute for the instruction of Indian youth in various useful mechanical arts: after receiving the rudiments of a common education, such as evince a taste and desire for the mechanical arts are transferred to the Institute; and many, we understand, are prosperously pursuing in the neighbourhood around the trades which they learned at this benevolent establishment.

All these institutions are supported by the bounty of the New England Society in London, with a liberality which does them much credit; and the salary of the Missionary both here and at the neighbouring village of Tuscarora is also defraved by them. It must be highly gratifying to this Association to know how abundant a harvest has already resilted from the culture which, through their bounty, is here bestowed; and they cannot but be encouraged by these evidences of success, to prosecute and extend their exertions for the cultivation of

in these Provinces. Before the separation of the congregation, an Address was delivered to his Lordship by the assembled chiefs of the tribe, - spoken in their own language and translated, by sentences, into English by an interpreter .-They expressed their congratulations upon this visit of a Father of the Church, for which they said they felt a strong attachment; they declared their thankfulness for all that had been done, and was still doing, for themselves and their children; and concluded with a well-merited commendation of the valuable services of their faithful Missionary. His Lordship made them a short but touching reply,-alluded to the gallantry of their nation, and rejoiced that they had exchanged the weapons of war and the roving habits of hunters, for the implements of husbandry and the tranquil pursuit of the social arts of a civilized and Christian life. He exhorted them to a faithful use of their religious privileges, and commending them to the blessing of God, took each severally

by the hand and bade them farewell. His Lordship remained that night at the very substantial and comfortable Parsonage annexed to the Mission,—for which the incumbent is indebted in a good degree to the liberality of the New England Society,and on the following morning he proceeded to Tuscarora,

This mission is under the charge of the Rev. Adam Elliott, and exhibits abundant evidences of the zeal and success with which, by the Divine blessing, his labours have been pursued. The Church, which had just been enlarged,-having been found too small for the increasing congregation, -was well filled with a body of worshippers reclaimed, for the most part, from paganism.-The Prayers were read in the Indian language by the Missionary, the Rev. A Elliott, and the Lessons by the Rev. A. N. Bethune: the responsive parts of the service were well joined in, and the singing was conducted with well as amongst the persons confirmed, we discovered several coloured people, both male and female; who, we understand, are connected with and live on terms of great amity with the Indians. Twenty-five persons were confirmed in all; and amongst the number, meekly kneeling by the side of Africans and Indians, was the wife of the faithful Missonary. His Lordship addressed the candidates as on the preceding day; and at the conclusion of the service, h was addressed by the chiefs of the Seneca tribe in a friendly and complimentary strain, and returned to them a cordial and appropriate reply.

In the course of the aftertoon, there was occasion for the performance of the Funeni service, and nothing can exceed the solemnity with which it was conducted .-The ritual of the Church of curse is used; but we were of singing a funeral hymn during the progress from the Church to the grave. Every voice seemed to unite in Against such a struggle it surely becomes us to be it, and its plaintive melodies were borne far away over

His Lordship remained at the Tuscarora Parsonage kingdom of God and his righteousness. It is not surely during the residue of the day, intending to proceed on a time to assume a neutral position, and cast away our the following morning to the village of Seneca, some strong armour, when the foe is at the threshold. But distance further down the river. Our own engagements, it is a time for watchfulness and prayer, that when the however, were such that we were compelled, at this hour of peril and of combat arrives, we may, both in point, reluctantly to separate from his Lordship,—not understanding and in heart, be ready "EARNESTLY TO without a hope, however, that the residue of his labo-CONTEND FOR THE FAITH ONCE DELIVERED UNTO THE rious and useful tour will be better described by some other brother privileged to accompany him on the interesting route.

We have been kindly favoured by a friend with a copy of the able speech delivered, on the subject of emigration, before the House of Commons, by Mr. Smith and fertile country. This place, we understand, has bate introduced by his motion. We have been induced experienced a full share of the unfortunate influence of to make several extracts, one of which will be found in the late mad attempt to overturn the Government of a succeeding column, on account of the ability with the country; but the return of public confidence, and which it treats of the important theme which possesses as upon the Province at large. A handsome church has lated to disperse the erroneous opinions, too prevalent been completed at a considerable expence; and the in Great Britain, adverse to the cause it advocates, and, as such, must be acceptable to all who are interested in the advancement of the colonies, and the prosperity of plation. Service is regularly performed there, in con- the whole empire. The portion we have inserted this week alludes to the lamentable destitution existing among the lower ranks of society in the mother country, which-irrespective of other arguments equally cogent -shows the necessity of adopting effective measures for the alleviation of an evil so fearfully distressing in its nature, and so productive of consequences inimical to religion, and to the preservation of peace and happiness.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the excellent communication of our correspondent Z, on the late separation between the British and Canadian Wesleyan Methodists.

We are directed to state that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with the Divine permission, to hold an Ordination at Toronto on Sunday he 25th of October next, and that all Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to present themselves for examination not later than the morning of the Wednesday preceding. Deacons of a year's standing, we are directed to say, will be eligible for the Holy Order of Priest, if otherwise approved; and candidates for either of these degrees in the ministry will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Siquis attested in the ordinary

We are further authorized to state, that His Lordship intends to hold a Confirmation in St. James's Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday the 8th of November next, and that candidates for this rite are requested to give in their names to the Rev. H. J. Grasett without

COMMUNICATION.

BRITISH WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE. To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—I am induced to address a few lines to you on a subject which I think cannot be uninteresting to a large

portion of your Christian readers. Every one is aware of the recent severance of the union between the British Conference and the branch of that Church in Canada: it is needless here to comment in detail on the reasons of that separation, or the conduct of those by whom it has been effected. Suffice it to say that it was a step which under all circumstances could hardly have been delayed, nor could a cordial junction have possibly been perpetuated between materials so discordant as the genuine British Methodists, the true inheritors of the virtues and precepts of John Wesley, and certain professors of the same

Every sincere Christian was pleased at the announcement of the arrival here of the Rev. M. Richey as a delegate from the British Conference, for the purpose of re-organizing the Wesleyans, and gathering them back to the ancient fold.

Every member of the Church of England who has resided

any time in the British Isles, must be fully cognizant of the hearty good feeling, and in most cases, brotherly love, which prevails between the followers of their faith and the true Wesleyans; that at the annual meetings of the latter ministers of the former meet, and sometimes take an active part in the proceedings; that in some instances the Church of England Ritual is used in Wesleyan chapels; and that the secute and extend their exertions for the cultivation of a still larger portion of the spiritual soil which lies waste blished Religion of the land, and the genuine followers of

the venerated Wesley. Feeling deeply interested in the success of Mr. Richey's mission, I attended the opening of the chapel in George St. last Sabbath. I rejoiced to behold it filled by a large majority of the respectability and intelligence of the Toronto Wesleyans. The building is small, and quite inadequate to the reception of the numbers that flocked to it.

As a member of the Church of England, and I trust not an insincere one, I confess myself much pleased with the spirit that seemed to guide both the prayers and the eloquent discourse of Mr. Richey. I was struck with the delicacy and propriety with which he alluded to the unhappy difference that had occurred, and also with the deep expression of love and veneration for the Rulers and Institutions of the Empire, which in a congregation of Britons assembled for worship should never be forgotten.

Should success attend the labors of the Missionaries of

the British Conference (and every thing seems to predict it), we may look forward with great pleasure to the rapid disappearance of every thing bordering on hostility or ill will between our Church and that respected body. Once freed from the trammels of sophistry and political agitation, those poisons of true religion, the descendants and friends of true Wesleyanism may live on in that harmony and affection with the Church which the founder of their system lost no opportunity of inculcating, and in pursuing which they will best fulfil his earnest wishes and desires, as evidenced by the exhortations of his long and remarkable life, and nctioned by the memory of his latest words on earth, when a affirmed that he "died in the bosom and in the faith of the Church of England."

I remain Sir, Your obdt. Servant, Toronto, Oct. 8, 1840.

Civil Intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. GREAT BRITAIN. From the London Courier, Sep. 11, (evening.)

CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK .- We understand that a packet is off verpool, with advices one day later from New York.

Our accounts from the continent are of a more pacific tenor s morning, and especially those from Belgium, which express a confident opinion in the maintenance of peace, and cite in support of the view taken, the fact of orders having been issued from headquarters to allow of the prolongation of the leaves of absence ranted to different officers and privates, where such is desired, or

The recent news from China does not appear to have operated njuriously on the tea market, the public sales now in progress oing off steadily, and at prices fully equal to those realized at the

From the Manchester Guardian, Sep. 9. Since Friday last much excitement has been caused upon our

Exchange, by the occurrence of three failures, one of which caused great surprise as well as alarm amongst all classes of persons, the party being generally considered a man of considerable property, and having maintained his credit in the market unimpaired down o the very day when he stopped payment.

Owing to these fullures it was fully expected that the market

yesterday would have exhibited a very serious falling off in demand, and in prices, as compared with that of the preceding week. We are happy, however, to state that, although the influence of these f business in the afternoon was decidedly better than might have been reasonably expected, and upon the whole a fair business was done at previous prices—a fact which under the circumstances just mentioned shows great elasticity in the market.

We think it right to state (with the view of correcting some very erroneous statements, which have been made in the Lo ers and elsewhere) that the extent of the principal failure, that of Mr. Forth, has been greatly exaggerated; instead of £400,000 or £250,000, both of which sums have been mentioned as the amount of his engagements, we are assured on the very best authority, that they will certainly not amount to £60,000,

and will most probably not exceed £50,000.

The effect of this failure on the London Stock market (as we perceive in three London newspapers) has been great, to an extent which would be ridiculous were it not attended with severe loss to

many parties.

With respect to the other two failures that have occurred, they are of minor consequence; the debts of one concern are said to amount to £25,000, and of the other to £5,000, but neither of them is likely to be productive of any serious consequences in the eighbourhood. We think it right to add that several reports of further failures

circulated yesterday, (and amongst them that of a foreign house here,) were altogether destitute of foundation."

Mr. Forth is a cloth-dealer and agent. One of the other failures alluded to, is that of Mr. Lavino. His balance sheet shows the sum of £11,000 in his favour. His creditors expect that they will receive the full amount of their claims.

FRANCE.

We had by the British Queen intelligence of popular commotions in Paris—more, however, in the nature of strikes for wages than of political movements—and these appear to have continued and augmented until they assumed a character somewhat alarming The trades chiefly engaged were the tailors, carpenters and smiths, who all struck work at the same time, and appeared in masses on the boulevards and public streets. On the morning of September 2nd, an ordinance was published, prohibiting such meetings, and other precautions against disturbance were adopted. The ordinance appeared just in time to prevent a meeting of twenty thousand on the plains of Monceau, for which arrangements were in progress, and which would probably have been attended with grave

Subsequently the strike was joined by the masons, and became almost universal. The garrison was under arms in the barracks on the 2d and 3rd, and the garde municipale had orders to compel obedience to the ordinance against assembling, if necessary, at the payent

point of the bayonet.

Reports of all kinds were in circulation in the French capital According to one account, a plot was formed for delivering Louis Napoleon from the Conciergerie; another said that Russian agents were distributing gold for the purpose of creating a revolution; and a third declared that LORD PALMERSTON was engaged in the same landship agence. in the same laudable purpose, with the hope of embarrassing the Government, and turning its attention from the east. At one moment serious apprehensions were excited, as the stone masons and bakers struck, and large gangs carried off by force the men from the factories of the different railroads, but these alarms were subdued, as it was seen that the workmen were not armed, and that they passed the time in lounging and talking with each other Troops were brought from the environs of Paris by steamers, and

Troops were brought from the environs of Paris by steamers, and cavalry was called from the camp at Fontainebleau. Strong detachments were constantly paraded in the streets, the posts were all doubled, and so much military demonstration made, as proved that the Government was determined not to be trifled with.

On the 7th appearances were quite formidable. Several thousand workmen assembled in the plain of Ville Juive and Chatillon, and a large body occupied the Faubourg St. Antoine, where they attempted to form barricades, but were quickly dispersed by a squadron of the municipal guard. The national guard beat to arms, and the troops of the line were paraded on the boulevards. A regiment of cavalry and another of infantry were stationed near A regiment of cavalry and another of infantry were stationed near A regiment of cavalry and another of infantry were stationed with the Tuilleries, and pieces of cannon were planted on the quays.—
The workmen assembled in the Faubourg St. Antoine had no weapons, not even sticks. No riot occurred, and by 8 o'clock in the evening, the crowds had peaceably dispersed. The following is the official account of the day's proceedings, from the Moniteur Parisin :—

"This day, Monday, a day ordinarily assigned to pleasure by the Parisian operatives, the cessation of work continues; some streets of the Faubourg St. Antoine and of the Faubourg St. Marceau, were filled with masses of idle labourers, the meeting of whom excited the uneasiness of the population. Toward 1 o'clock it was said that a barricade had just been erected in the Faubourg St. Antoine; for a moment there was reason to believe that a collision was imminent. Immediately, on the orders of Marshal Gerard, and according to a previously-arranged plan, the city of Paris was covered with national guard, troops of the line, &c., the Paris was covered with national guard, troops of the line, &c., the distribution of whom, carefully calculated, rendered any émeute impossible; or, at least, to insure its immediate suppression. No serious disorder has taken place. The barricades were destroyed without opposition. The Government has reason to believe that order will not be disturbed. The groupe which attempted to raise the barricade, and which did not seem to belong to the operatives, took the direction, after having been dispersed, of St. Marde and Vincennes. Strong detachments of military followed them."

At the date of the latest advices the assemblages of workmen had ceased, and tranquillity was restored. The movements do not

had ceased, and tranquillity was restored. The movements do not appear to have had any political motive or tendency. Many of the workmen had returned to their duty.

SPAIN.

Intelligence was received at Paris on the 5th of September, that an insurrection had broken out at Madrid, consequent upon the ormation of a new ministry, as follows:

M. Cortazar, Minister of Justice and President of the Council;

General Xavier Aspiroz, Minister of War; Antonio Y. Zayas, Foreign Affairs: Firmin Artela, Minister of the In Minister of Marine; Secaides, Minister of Finance ad interim

On the arrival at Madrid of the royal decree constituting this ministry, the municipality declared itself in permanence, and the national militia took up arms. The captain-general, Aldama, was fired at, his horse killed and his aid wounded. He took up a position at the Retire, with two hotselfs. position at the Retiro, with two battalions, a squadron and some pieces of artillery. This was on the 1st instant.

On the 7th the telegraph announced at Paris that two regiments of the line had some was to the

of the line had gone over to the national guard.

It was expected that the Queen Regent would leave Valencia

for the capital on the 5th instant, accompanied by two strong divisions under O'Donnell and Diego Leon.

The municipal government of Madrid was in open rebellion against the royal authority. The municipality of Barcelona had joined that of Madrid. The captain-general Aldama left Madrid on the 2nd, for Alcala. The Queen had appointed Diego Leon to succeed him. The provisional government had for its president Ferrer, one of the ministry, and Rodil for its captain general. All was tranquil at the capital on the 4th, the provisional government was tranquil at the capital on the 4th, the provisional government maintaining its authority.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon of August 31st state that another émeute, r attempt at insurrection, had broken out at Castello Branco, where the 6th regiment of infantry have revolted and proclaimed the constitution of 1822. Troops that could be depended on were immediately despatched to the place. It was reported that the 9th and 13th regiments also had revolted, and that disaffection prevailed among the troops generally.

The treaty of commerce between Portugal and the United States

had at length been officially concluded, but was yet to be laid before the Cortes.

CHINA AND INDIA.

CHINA AND INDIA.

The overland mail from India reached London on the 8th inst.
The Bombay dates are to July 23d—Canton May 12.

Sixteen transports, with the Wellesley, Cruiser, Algerine and the steamer Atlanta, left Singapore on the 30th of May, and were soon after followed by the Conway and three more transports. Up to the 9th of June, the admiral had not arrived at Singapore, and it was believed that he was proceeding direct for Canton, where he expected to arrive about the 10th of July.

he expected to arrive about the 10th of July.

The Bombay correspondent of the London Herald says

Of the plan of operations nothing is definitely known. It is the general opinion amongst those whose opportunities and experience eminently qualify them to judge correctly, that, under the most favourable circumstances at all of the contract of the contr most favourable circumstances, at least one year more must elapse before there is any chance of the renewal of the trade, and this from no apprehension of our expedition suffering any defeat, but from the very nature of the service—the peculiar genius of the Chinese Government and people; as even the battering down of Canton, the occupation of any of the islands on the coast, or the destruction of saveral of the service. destruction of several of the seaboard cities, would have no influence whatever on the course of ence whatever on the emperor. It is only by entering directly on negotiations at Pekin that any good can be expected to result; and this even supported to the support of t and this, even supposing every thing were to go on as prosperously as could be desired, must be the work of time; meanwhile the protracted interruption of trade must be productive of the most injurious effects both to India and England. Already is the market of Canton swept of all its teas, which were being bought up at most exorbitant prices, and the defalcation in the English revenue from the short supply of the present, and the entire stop-page of the next year, will be severely felt in England.

page of the next year, will be severely felt in England.

Our protégé, the Shah Soojah, continues his career of low, beastly, sensual indulgence, undeterred by the estrangement or contempt of his own subjects—unpersuaded by the hints of the English residents. The time in fact seems fast approaching when the exactions he extorts from the people to be wasted in sensual or in childish extravagancies will be borne by them no longer; and already the question becomes an areast case of how far we should intoward events was felt to some extent in the morning, the state of business in the afternoon was decidedly better than might have in supporting or countenancing a headstrong despot, with whom a moment's connection exposes our characters to native scorn from

REFUSAL OF MEHEMET ALT. From the St. James's Chronicle.

The Moniteur Parisien of Sunday night contains the fol-

"The news received from Alexandria by the government states that the Viceroy of Egypt has answered by a refusal the notifica-tions which Rifast Bey was charged to make him. He declared that he would repel force by force; but that he would rest on the defensive, and not commit any act of aggression."

This announcement can cause no surprise. The Pacha had obviously made up his mind long since, and the kind of support given to him by the French ministry must have encouraged him to adhere to his first resolution. The fate of the barbarian is, therefore, decided—he will encounter the destiny of all barbarians who miscalculate their power and resources. He will fall like Hussein Pacha. We this prediction without in the least pretending to foresee the immediate direction in which the process of ruin may advance; we look only to the end, and the end we know to be the destruction of Mehemet Ali—not merely his expulsion from Syria, but his utter destruction. The issue which Mehemet has challenged is a trial of strength between his "basest of kingdoms" on the one side, and the whole civilised world, reinforced by the half-civilised empire of his former Sovereign on the other. We say the whole civilised world; for though France seems now to stand aloof, she cannot long do so. Her people will not permanently consent to the monstrous degradation of the Egyptian alliance; and if such a thing were possible, and that France should succeed in protecting the Pacha for a time from the other European powers, she would protect him only to absorb his ninions into her own empire. This, however, is not probable. We trust to the intelligence and justice of the French people, to see that her ministers have placed her in a false position, in separating her from the other Powers of Europe. In any case, however, Mehemet Ali has signed his own death warrant, and sealed the fate of Egypt.

EMIGRATION.

From Mr. W. S. O'Brien's Speech before the House of Commons, Tuesday, 2d June, 1840.

In bringing forward the motion of which I have given notice, I feel that I can advance no claim to the attention of the House, founded upon my own ability to do adequate justice to the subject which I have undertaken to submit for its consideration, but I confidently ask for that attention, on account of the intrinsic importance of the subject itself. wants, indeed, the stimulating excitement which belongs to party questions, and which never fails to produce a full attendance of Members in this House; but there surely canassembly of an empire possessing such vast colonial dominions as belong to Great Britain, any question more worthy to engage its most anxious consideration than the inquiry whether, by a well-regulated system of colonisation, it may not be in our power at once to relieve the necessities of the population of the mother country and, at the same time, to population of the mother country, and, at the same time, to extend the resources and promote the aggrandisement of our colonial empire. Every motive which can influence the human mind to honourable endeavour impels us to entertain this question with earnest solicitude. There is no more this question with earnest solicitude. There is no more legitimate kind of national pride than that which exults in lewing our country as the parent of many nations, whose future greatness is destined, hereafter, to bear witness to the wisdom and the energy of the people who founded them. And, whether we consult the impulses of humanity or the dictates of self-interest, we cannot better occupy our time than in considering whether colonisation does not afford us the means of succouring the distressed, and giving bread to the hungry, by an application of the national resources which promises to ourselves a constantly accumulating

I shall not, upon this occasion, allow myself, however

inviting be the theme, to dwell at large upon those general advantages of colonisation which obviously present themselves to every reflecting mind. It needs no argument, on my part, to prove that, to a country whose prosperity depends mainly upon commerce, and the motto of whose trading interests is "ships—colonies—commerce," colonisation offers the surest means of securing that prosperity; that, in planting colonies, we employ our shipping, open markets for the produce of our industry, in which we are met by no jealous rivalry, by no exclusive tariffs,—and are enabled to bring back, from every quarter of the globe, the productions which belong to each peculiar clime. It is sufficient to adduce one fact alone, in illustration of the benefits which result to commerce from colonisation. In 1838, the whole amount of our exports to the great empire of Russia, peopled by a population of between fifty and sixty millions of souls, was only £1,663,243, whilst, in the same year, the exports of the United Kingdom to our Australian settlements, containing a population not exceeding 150,000 persons, amounted in value to £1,336,662. Viewing this subject in reference to another consideration of the utmost importance to the well-being of society, it is necessary for me to do no more than simply to advert to the obvious reflection,—that, inasmuch as popular discontents have, at all times, and among originated, for the most part, in the physical privations of the mass of the population; in so far as we are enabled, by colonisation, to diminish and mitigate those privations, to such an extent do we obtain a new guarantee for the preservation of peace and order in the community. not, however, refuse myself the satisfaction of contrasting the policy which we, the friends of colonisation, advo-cate, with that which has too often found acceptance among It is an undoubted fact, attested by history, that statesmen have frequently plunged nations into war solely for the purpose of engaging, in external strife, the active and restless spirits which are to be found in every Population, under the fear that, if not thus employed, their energy would be exercised in exciting intestine commotions. We, on the contrary, tell you, that these very men, superadounding in ardour and energy, become the most hardy adventurers in all colonial enterprise, and, instead of en couraging them to imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow-creatures, we bid them go forth to subdue the forest and the wilderness, and to render the gifts of nature tributary to the use of man. I would invite you, also, contrast our doctrines with the anti-population mania which, for several years, usurped possession of the public mind in this country;—that philosophical dogma which has sought to annul the mandate of Heaven,—"Be fruitful and multiply,"—given to the early fathers of mankind. We do not ask whether, as a matter of abstract theory, the position laid down by Mr. Malthus and his followers be true,—"that, whilst population increases in a geometrical ratio, the means of subsistence increase only in an arithmetical ratio,"-but we say, that whilst the unpeopled territories which acknow-ledge the sway of Great Britain are capable of sustaining twenty-fold the population of the United Kingdom, it is unnecessary to forbid marriage to the young, and, by a cold and often profligate prudence, to defeat the benign intentions

to the proof of the first position which I have undertaken to establish; namely,—"That, in Great Britain and Ireland, the working classes are frequently exposed to extreme privation, from inability to procure employment." with respect to England, I am disposed rather to leave it to English Members to state their views with respect to the effect produced upon the condition of the working classes by an excessive supply of labour, as compared with the demand for it, than to dwell upon this part of the case myself, with a view to prove the existence of a redundancy of population in England. My own impression is, that it cannot, with propriety, be said that there is, in England, any very considerable or universal excess of population surpassing the means of employment; but that such excess should rather be characterised as partial, local, and temporary.— As an instance of undeniable surplus of labour, in par employments, I need only refer to the case of the hand-loom weavers, whose destitution has so often attracted the notice and the sympathy of this house. As an example of low wages, occasioned by a redundancy of the labouring population in particular districts, I would remind the house of the statements which have been repeatedly made, with respect to the remuneration of labour in the counties of Wiltshire and Devonshire, the members for which counties have been compelled to acknowledge that, in many instances, the labourer does not receive more than six or seven shillings a-week as his hire. Of the sufferings occasioned to the working classes in England by occasional want of employment during particular seasons, the manufacturing districts of England afford too frequent illustration; and it is only necessary to mention the towns of Nottingham, Manchester, Bolton, and others, to recall to memory the complaints which we have heard, within a very recent period, respecting the privations of the manufacturing population of England. The simplest mode, however, of ewing this question, in regard to England, is, perhaps, to look at the amount expended on the relief of the poor; and when we find that, even after all the reductions which have been effected under the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the poor rate amounted, in 1838, in England and Wales, to not less than £4,406,907, we are compelled to conclude that the privations of the working classes must

iere

flu-

Passing from these general observations, I now proceed

as a considerable proportion of this amount was expended ult. The treaty of the four allied powers was pubeen applied to assist the persons so relieved to emigrate, without imposing upon the community any burden beyond that which it has actually sustained in maintaining them in a state of idleness at home. As, however, I wish to avoid the appearance of exaggerating the distresses of the poor, in order to make out a case in favour of emigration, I am contented to rest my argument, with regard to England, upon the simple proposition,—that the labouring classes will not voluntarily abandon their homes, unless, by doing so, they can materially improve their condition; and if, by emigra-tion, they can escape the penury which creates the desire to leave their country, and can obtain comfort and indepen-

dence in the colonies, we are bound, by every consideration of humanity, to enable them so to improve their condition.

With respect to Scotland, and particularly with respect to the Highland districts, there is, unhappily, no ground for, in any degree, qualifying the statement that the population of these districts greatly exceeds the number of the colonies. those districts greatly exceeds the number for whom profit-able occupation can be provided. In 1837, the inhabitants of the Western Highlands appear to have been reduced almost to the extremities of famine, from which they were relieved only by the charitable interference of external aid; and from all the most recent accounts which have been brought under my notice, I am induced to believe that they are now exposed to a recurrence of the same calamity. So strong, indeed, are the apprehensions entertained upon this subject, both by the landed proprietors and by the populaion at large, that there have been several recent meetings for the purpose of urging the government to promote an extensive system of emigration from the Highlands, as the only resource which can save them from the most appalling destitution. Several petitions of a similar character have also been addressed to this House, from one of which I shall quote a short extract, as descriptive of the present condition of the Highlands, and of the feelings by which that condition is accompanied, in reference to the question of emigra-tion. It proceeds from the town of Portree, in the island of Skye, was presented in April of the present year, and bears

"That the appalling state of want to which many thousands of the inhabitants of the Highlands and islands of Scotland were reduced in the year 1837, and the misery that has existed in some of the Highland districts since that period, now loudly demand the adoption of an extensive and systematic plan of emigration, as the only means of preventing a recurrence, year after year, of the same degree of frightful distress and suffering."

As it is unnecessary for me to accumulate further evidence upon a point which cannot be disputed, I now turn to Ireland, and am compelled to undertake the painful duty of

presenting to the house a picture of the condition of the labouring classes in my own country.

Here, at least, it is impossible to exaggerate. Ireland is, in truth, the country which is chiefly interested in your determination to-night. Now, in asking the representatives of Great Britain to apply their best endeavour to relieve, by emigration, the superabundant and destitute population of Ireland, I will not appeal to those feelings of humanity which induce the English people to seek out objects, in every quarter of the globe, to which they may direct their benevolent exertions for the improvement of mankind; nor will I claim any thing from that sense of justice which ought to remind you that almost all the evils under which Ireland still suffers have been, either remotely or immediately, occasioned by English misgovernment, but I apply myself to the more ignoble motive of self-interest, and suggest the obvious reflection, that unless the condition of the labouring classes in Ireland be elevated to that standard of comfort which is the right of every human being, it will follow, as an unavoidable consequence, that the working population of England must be reduced to the same level of misery and indigence as theirs. It is contrary to every law which regulates the social system to suppose that, in two countries so closely united, there can permanently exist two separate scales by which English and Irish labour shall be

ifferently remunerated.

Evidence respecting the destitution of the working classes in Ireland is scarcely needed. It is to be found in every authentic document which describes the condition of that country. Three years have scarcely elapsed since a parliamentary Commission of Inquiry reported to this house that it might be computed that about 2,385,000 persons, connected with the labouring population, are in distress for thirty weeks in the year, from the want of employment. In the same report, the Commissioners of Poor Inquiry estimate that, in England, 1,055,982 agricultural labourers create agricultural produce to the value of £150,000,000 per annum, whilst, in Ireland, 1,131,710 produce to the value of only £36,000,000. They also calculate that, as the cultionly 2.50,000,000. They also calculate that, as the cultivated land in England may be estimated at 34,250,000 acres, whilst the cultivated land of Ireland is 14,600,000 acres, there are five labourers in Ireland for every two labourers in England engaged in the cultivation of any given quantity of land. If, therefore, there were the same proportion of labourers to land in Ireland as in England, then about 450,000 labourers would be required for its cultiva-tion, whereas, in 1831, there were 1,131,715. These results are so startling, that, I own, I view them with some distrust. But the rate of wages affords an infallible test by which we may measure the redundancy of the population, as compared with the means of employment. Now, I state, with confice, to the house, as well from my own personal observation as from innumerable sources which cannot be questioned, that the average wages of the Irish labourer, throughout the greater part of that kingdom, do not amount, throughout the year, to 3s. per week,—I ought, perhaps, rather to say, to 2s. 6d. My assertion cannot be contested, when I state that the industrious labourer, often as estimable in all the moral relations of life as any of his superiors, is frequently compelled to live, with his family, upon a diet of potatoes, without milk, unprovided with such clothing as decency requires, and sheltered in a hovel wholly unfit for the residence of man. If the crop of potatoes which he has If the crop of potatoes which he has sown upon his morsel of conacre ground should fail in any degree, he is reduced to that absolute extremity of want which may be properly designated as starvation. I may state, also, that the unmarried farm servant, whose situation ought to present the most favourable condition of the labourer, living in a farmer's family, receives only one guinea a-quarter, besides his board and lodging. Out of this pittance, he has to provide his clothing. Let me remark, here, that this is about one-seventh of the wages which the here, that this is about one-seventh of the wages which the same individual would receive, with superior accommodation and maintenance, as a farm servant, in Canada. We know, also, that, of late years, a very extensive system of ejectment has prevailed in Ireland,—not for the purpose of securing the payment of rent, which is, of course, an incident securing to the maintenance of the right of preparty but essential to the maintenance of the right of property, but— in order to effect the consolidation of farms, for the general improvement of the estates. In the great majority of cases, I fear that such ejectment has been wholly unaccompanied by any concurrent provision for the ejected cottier. Nothin can be conceived more truly deplorable than the condition of a person so ejected. From having been the occupier of a few acres of land, for which he has often paid his rent vith the utmost punctuality, he now becomes a forlorn outcast, unable even to procure employment, still less to regain the occupation of land. Is it surprising that a population in such a state should occasionally be tempted to commit acts of violence? What sympathy can they feel with the posof violence? What sympathy can they red with the possessors of property? What, to them, are the advantages of law and order? Accordingly, we find that they are too often stimulated to do wrong by despair. Hence we hear of land being turned up, in order to induce the farmers to let out a larger quantity of conacre for the growth of provision for the labourer; and we find that an extensive ejectment rarely takes place without the accompaniment of outrage.— Let it not be supposed that I plead any excuse in this, or justification, for acts of violence; but whilst I cannot withhold my admiration from the patient resignation which renders crime and outrage the exception in Ireland, and restrains the Irish poor, under unparalleled privations, within the limits of the law, I feel bound to assign the true

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. 7 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

cause to which occasional disturbances may be traced.

On the morning of Saturday October 3rd, a little before seven o'clock, the steam-ship Caledonia arrived at Boston after a passage of 13 days and 14 hours. She met with some detention at Halifax and near Boston from a dense fog. She brings intelligence from London to the evening of the 18th, and from Liverpool to the 19th ult. On the 11th September Prince Albert was sworn in as a member of the privy council. Orders had been issued by the French government for the completion of the Parisian fortifications; these precautionary steps, however, were probably taken for the purpose of guarding against the attacks of internal enemies, rather than any anticipated aggressions of external foes. The have been, in the aggregate, of fearful extent; since it has been found necessary to raise, by compulsory taxation, so large a sum for their relief. I may here also observe, that, case of Madame Laffarge remained still undecided.

in the relief of the able-bodied poor, whatever portion was so employed may be regarded as a fund which might have the 14th. The New York Commercial Advertiser contains the following items of intelligence respecting the affairs of Egypt:

The following circular was addressed by order of the Pacha, on the 18th of August, to the foreign consuls at Alexandria. It manifests no disposition, on the part of Mehemet Ali, to let go

hold on Syria.
"I have the honor to inform you, by order of his Highness the "I have the honor to inform you, by order of his Higaness the Viceroy, my master, that the insurrection of the Libanus has been appeased, and that, having acquired the certitude that it was excited by the intrigues of some foreigners, and being desirous of preventing the renewal of similar disorders, his intention is to expect the head of the control of the contro preventing the relations of samual disorders, his intention is of ercise the greatest surveillance on all the coast of Syria. He has, therefore, resolved on ordering that the quarantines, which had therefore, resolved on ordering that the quarantines, which has been momentarily suspended on account of the last troubles, shall be re-established in all their vigor, and that ships, merchandize and passengers shall purge their contumacy at Jaffa and Beyrout. and passengers shan burge their contumacy at Jana and Beyrout. His highness has also determined on punishing all those who may trouble order and public security, as soon as a certainty is acquired and positive proofs are had of their intrigues; his intention being to have them arrested and delivered into the hands of their respective consuls. His highness has ordered me to con to you the present notice, and to beg of you to make it known to the agents under your orders. His highness does not doubt that you will second him in his views, in order to avoid new evils. Alexandria, 18th August.'

The Portafoglia Maltese, in a supplement of 1st September,

says:—
"The consuls at Alexandria have not yet received orders to withdraw, but Mehemet Ali has intimated that, as they have no longer any mission in the country, their presence has become entirely passive. This communication was made in a more formal manner to Riffat Bey, and it is said that he is on the point of returning to Constantinople. The officers of the English and Austrian squadrons come daily into Alexandria without being Austrian squadrons come tany into Alexandras without being molested. The English ships stopped on the 25th ult. several small coasting vessels laden with fruit and rice, but released the barques after taking out the cargoes, for which they paid the Rayahs. When the Pacha learned that the English had captured ome of his transports on the coast of Syria, he said they falsely flattered themselves with the hope of cutting off his communication with that country, for having forseen the object, he had provided 10,000 camels to be ready for the emergency."

We copy the following from the London Herald of the 17th,

which, however, does not give its authority. BLOCKADE OF ALEXANDRIA. Intelligence has reached us that the blockade commenced at Alexandria on the 1st instant by Admiral Stopford. Several of the Pacha's vessels had been seuestered by the British naval authorities. The viceroy's fleet (Egyptian and Turkish) was drawn up in order of battle in the roads of Alexandria. Letters from Malta of the 4th, state that at Constantinople no belief was entertained that there would be war. It was rumoured in the Turkish capital that Khosrew Pacha, the ex-grand vizier, has been bowstrung by order of the Sultan. On the 26th, Admiral Hugon joined, and took command of the the 20th, Admiral Hugon joined, and took command of the French fleet. Two British ships of war were stationed near the Dardanelles, waiting to escort the small Turkish squadron destined to land 4,000 men at Cyprus, which had left the arsenal of Constantinople on the 28th ult. The above news is of the utmost importance, as it appears that the blockade has been commenced before the expiration of the time allowed by the treaty of London for the Pacha to refuse or accept the ultimatum of the powers. It had been understood that Colorel Hodges would strike his flag at Alexandria on the 10th; but we presume he must have left prior to the 1st.

The same paper of the 17th, gives the following, by express

from its Paris correspondent.

"Letters from Malta of the 7th September, contain the follow-"Letters from Malta of the 7th September, contain the following important intelligence: Count Walewski has proposed to Mehemet Ali a project of arrangement which the Viceroy has decided on accepting. The count has set off in haste to Constantinople, in order to have the project presented to the Divan, through the French Ambassador, M. de Pontois.

"Among other clauses contained in this project there is one, it is asserted, which is likely to facilitate the almost desperate arrangement of the Eastern question—viz. Mehemet Ali consents to accede to the proposal of possessing Syria for his life only.

o accede to the proposal of possessing Syria for his life only.

Damascus Jews.—The *Temps* asserts that Mehemet Ali had

anticipated the petition about to be presented by Sir Moses Monte-fiore and M. Cremieux for the pardon of the Israelites condemned at Damascus for the murder of Father Thomaso, and had remitted the sentence, in consequence, as he added, of four of the accused having died from the tortures inflicted on them.

TEXAS.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser. The New Orleans Bulletin contains the following particulars elative to the late tragic scenes at Linnville, Texas: BURNING OF LINNVILLE BY THE INDIANS.

Near the head of the La Vaca Bay, in Western Texas, stood the little town of Linnville. It contained only five families, and was the growth of two years. Through it passed the merchandize destined to the Mexican market of the Rio Grande, and to the towns and settlements on the St. Antonio, Guadaloupe and La Vaca rivers. The inhabitants, without exception, were respecta-

At 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th of August, many perprairie, which stretches off, for niles, almost as level as the floor. In a short time a dense crowd appeared, parading at the same place. A look through the glass told the astounding tale, that they were Indians, enemies, tigers that delight in blood. There was no time for consultation, preparation or defence. It was the bustle and confusion of escape. The hasty command or word of advice was heard from one, and another ran to save some valuable.

The writer of this notice entered his house and snatched the trifling funds left him by some late purchases. On coming out he turned and saw a long dark line tpon the road rapidly approaching the town. It occurred to him that there were more persons than the boats could take off. He determined therefore to try and gain a thick tangled growth of brushwood bordering on the bay, nearly a mile distant. Vain attempt. He had passed under the bloff, along the margin of the bay, more than half the distance, when three Indians on horseback appeared on the bluff above him, at the distance of about 25 yards. He dropped among some willows half of his height, but forthwith rose on finding himself observed.

Two of the Indians only reined up, and were off again after a Mr. Hunter, who had gone alread on horseback. The other, as I rose up, pleasantly and very distinctly said: "Ven aca compadre," come here, friend. His compadre, however, did not correspond the politeness of the invitation, being entirely unarmed. He dash ed into the bay, which was very shoal, his only hope of safety being to gain the boat nearly half a mile distant. The Indian, as I d. forced his horse down the bank, at full speed. With feelings of horror, and expecting to see the fatal lance already poised looked again, and had the thrilling satisfaction to see his padre's horse lying upon his side at the water's edge, and the rider ousily engaged in extricating him. He made out to throw off on shoe, and by wading and swimming gained the boat. The writer shoe, and by wading and swamming gained the boat. The writer has often seen the Comanches in their own country and in N. Mexico. Their uniform dress is the robe and a cloth about the middle. This Indian had clubbed hair and a full dress of tanned niddle. The stally confident that he was not a Comanche.

Two of the negro men of Major Watts were cutting grass three iles distant in the direction of the Indians. One was certainly killed, and we fear the other suffered the same unhappy fate.

Major Watts, a gentleman of high moral character, and most amiable disposition, collector of this place, and his family, were most distant from the point of embarkation. He unfortunately most distant from the point of embarkation. He unfortunately had long been afflicted with a chronic rheumatism. His progress was therefore slow. He and his lady had just entered the water, when an Indian rode down the bank, dismounted, advanced, and at the distance of some eight yards pierced him with an arrow.—
He then ran to Mrs. Watts and bore her off. Mr. O'Neil, He then ran to Miss. Gails and bore her off. Mr. O'Sten, formerly of Mobile, an Irish gentleman of wealth and character, was killed near the place where Major Watts suffered. The monster rushed on him and took his scalp, after which barbarity

The amiable families of Messrs Lane and West fortunately reached the boats without misfortune.

Mrs. McKenzie had been known to us as a quiet and worthy lady. She was gentle as the spring, and possessed what is always a primary merit in either sex, an equanimity of disposition and a primary merit in either sex, an equanimity of disposition and good sense. On this occasion she came out the heroine. She did not lose her presence of mind. She reproached her husband with a want of martial feeling, called for a gun, and insisted on defending her cattle against a prairie full of savages, some of whom were actually within gun shot. The energetic interposition of a third challe induced her to retreat the against that her

actually within guit shot. The energetic interposition of a tural person finally induced her to retreat, when assured that her interesting children were safe in the boat.

It was a perfect calm. We were in sight of the place during the whole day. The first house was burned at about 11. Just after dark the flames of the last one illuminated the scene of

Five of us were upon the ground the next day before noon. greater scene of destruction was never presented. Some forty nead of cattle were slaughtered about town and on the adjoining prairie. Pens full of calves lay dead one upon another. Various ces were whitened by the contents of the feather beds. places were whitehed by the contents of the feather beas.— Mutilated books, letters and documents, remnants and fragments of a thousand things, broken implements, Indian garments and tent skins exchanged for other things more fanciful, lay promiscuously scattered over the plain.

There were in Linuville three large warehouses, two taverns,

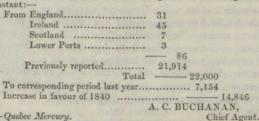
NOVA SCOTIA.

The Colonial Pearl having been discontinued, and merged in The Novascotian, to which paper Mr. Thompson's time and talents will be entirely devoted; it will be sent, in future, to such of the Subscribers to The Pearl as do not already take it. As Novascotian is now the best weekly miscellany in the Lower Provinces, it is hoped that this arrangement will be satisfactory to many. Those who do not wish to subscribe will please to return the Papers sent by mail, and notify the nearest Agent .- Nova-

THE SEASON.-Never have we witnessed a more delightful eason than this, nor a more abundant harvest than is now gather-ng in. The beautiful and wide spread fields of Cornwallis, Horton, and Windsor, which we have lately seen, were richly covered with abundant crops of every kind, and we presume the greater part of the wheat in those quarters is already housed. The hay alone is said to be somewhat short. Here, too, the farmers have not a word of complaint to make, and that is saying much. The all agree in calling it as fruitful a season as they can remember. And the sea is also yielding its abundance for the use of man.— The accounts from the Labrador fishery, are very encouraging; and some vessels have already returned, we hear, with full fa Let not HIM be forgotten, who thus "openeth his hand and filleth all things living with plenteousness." And, to private outpourall things living with plenteousness." And, to private outpourings of grateful hearts, we trust will be added at the call of our Rulers, the united voice of the people of the land, in public thanksgiving,—a call to which we are persuaded all will gladly respond.
—Colonial Churchman.

LOWER CANADA.

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for Emigrants in the Canadas, Quebec, 26th Sept. 1840. Number of Emigrants arrived during the week ending 26th



ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT MONTREAL.—We stated on Saturday, that His Excellency he Governor-General had arrived in town, on the evening of the receding Thursday. We are happy to learn, that though still lahouring under severe indisposition, his Lordship is gradually recovering, and that there is every prospect of his being soon restored to perfect health, not with standing the great and incessant fatigue of his recent arduous tour through almost every part of

We also had occasion to state, on Saturday, that notwithstand-We also had occasion to state, on Saturday, that notwithstanding the severe illness, at the time, of the Governor-General, His Excellency left Kingston on the 21st, and embarked on board the steamer Bytown, by the Ridean Canal, for the Ottawa and this city. Of his lordship's reception at Bytown, the Gazette of that place contains a glowing account. His Lordship, it is added, was received with every demonstration of respect and cordiality; and though suffering at the time, he was desirous of seeing the beautiful and romantic scenery of Bytown and the neighbourhood. The carriage of T. Mackay, Esq. having been procured, His Excellency disembarked from the steamboat at the head of the eight locks, amidst the cheering of the neonle and accompanied by his locks, amidst the cheering of the people, and, accompanied by his Aide-de-camp and Mr. Mackay, proceeded to take a view of Bytown, with which, and the reception he met with, his lordship expressed his high satisfaction and approbation. Afterwards, several addresses were presented to His Excellency.

His Excellency having intimated to the Hon. Peter M'Gill, the Mayor of the city, on Saturday, that he would be prepared at one o'clock yesterday, to receive the address adopted by the Corporation of this city, and intended to have been presented to his Excellency immediately on his return from his recent tour in Upper Canada, the Hon. the Mayor and the Members of Council, at the hour appointed, proceeded in their carriages from the City Hall to the residence of the Governor-General, where, having been ad-mitted to the presence of His Excellency, the Hon. the Mayor read the following address:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles, Baron Sydenham of Sydenham and Toronto, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Provinces and Islands in North America, Vie Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency, We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the City of Montreal, in Common Council assembled, embrace the first oppor-tunity that has presented itself since the Incorporation of the City, and on the gratifying occasion of your well-merited elevation to the dignity of the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to offer your Excellency our hearty congratula-tions on your safe return among us after a long and arduous jour-

ney through the Province of Upper Canada, and to express ou most devoted attachment to the Queen's person and government. We thank your Excellency for the extension to this Province of a system of Municipal Government, modelled as nearly as circumstances would admit, on that of the parent state; and for the infidence your Excellency has been pleased to repose in us, in selecting us from among our numerous and highly respectable fellow-citizens, to be the first Members of the Corporation.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that in the discharge of the important duties that have devolved upon us, we shall be actuated solely by a sincere desire to promote the salubrity, embellishment, and the general improvement of the City, and to increase the comfort, security and prosperity of its inhabitants. In so doing, we are convinced, that we shall only be seconding your Excellency's benevolent intentions, and best acquit ourselves of the high treat high convergence. of the high trust which your Excellency has committed to our

We cannot, in justice to our own feelings, refrain from ex ng on this occasion, on our own behalf and that of our fellow citizens, the high sense which we entertain of Your Excellency's devotion to the important duties of your exalted station, of your zeal for the public service, of your indefatigable activity and pereverance, in making yourself personally acquainted with the nhabitants of the colonies, their local wants, and the resources of the country at large; and of the earnest desire you have invariably

manifested to encourage public improvements.

As dutiful and loyal subjects of our most gracious Sovereign, we feel grateful for Her Majesty's benevolent consideration for her North American Colonies, whose inhabitants are principally engaged in Agriculture and Commerce, in having appointed as Her Representative in this portion of Her dominio tant crisis, a Statesman deeply experienced in Trade and Com-merce, and enjoying the perfect confidence of Her Cabinet.

From our knowledge of the advantages which have already been obtained for the North American Colonies since Your Excellency sumed the administration of the Government, we confidently hope, that under your advice and recommendation, many salutary easures will be adopted by the Imperial Parliament and the Local Legislature, tending to improve our commercial relations, and thereby more firmly cement our connexion with the British

In conclusion, we beg leave to assure Your Excellency, that we shall always be prepared to give our willing assistance in the furtherance of all measures calculated to advance the general prosperity of the country, and on all occasions use our best exertions and influence to preserve public and good government in the Corporation.

PETER M'GILL, Mayor. and influence to preserve public order, and to maintain harmony

City Hall, Montreal Sept. 28, 1840. To which His Excellency was pleased to make the subjoined

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN:-I thank you sincerely for the expression of your kind feelings towards me on my return

amongst you.

Called upon to exercise a most difficult and invidious duty in selecting those who should be the first municipal authorities

this city, it is to me a matter of the highest satisfaction to feel that the public voice has been so unequivocally expressed in favour of the choice which I have been enabled to make. I rely upon your judgment and discretion in the exercise of the important trust confided to you; and it will be my endeavour to afford you every assistance in my power to enable you to discharge your duties to the estication. duties to the satisfaction of your fellow citizens, and for the benefit I take this opportunity of repeating through you to the citizen

of Montreal my deep regret at the unfortunate circumstances which prevented me from accepting the flattering compliment which they re pleased to offer, and to assure them that I am most grateful

for the feeling which prompted it.

I use no words of form when I tell you that I feel the deepest interest in the welfare of these Provinces. I came amongst you with an earnest desire to discharge my duty to my Sovereign, and o my fellow-subjects whom she had confided to my care. my heart is now in the work, and through the blessing of Provience, and with the support of those who desire to maintain the high privilege of British subjects, I hope to see this country British in feeling—British in Institutions—a source of strength, instead of anxiety to the Parent State, and a land of which those who dwell in it may feel justly proud.

The Members of the Council were afterwards separately intro- Rev. James Hudson (whose request shall be attended to).

duced to, and shook hands with His Excellency. That ceremony over, they returned to the Council Hall in the order in which they had left it, and there-

Resolved,-That His Excellency's Reply to the Address of the Mayor and Council be inserted in the Journals of the Council, and that the Address and Reply be published in the several Journals of this city .- Montreal Gazette

UPPER CANADA.

On Friday the 25th of last month, as two boys aged 13 and 11 On Friday the 25th of last month, as two boys aged 13 and 11 years, sons of Mr. Alexander, were digging potatoes on the farm of Capt. M'Cormick, about two miles from this town, a large shebear attacked them and succeeded in grappling the eldest in her paws, when she was assailed by the younger with spade in hand, who inflicted such a blow on her nose as caused the blood to flow freely, and forced her to relinquish her hold of the boy. The animal then retreated to the bush and was followed by Mr. Rivers, who shat one of her caps by which she was accommended. The who shot one of her cubs by which she was accompanied. The boy says it enraged him so to see such a monster in the act of carrying off his brother, that he was determined no such outrage should be committed in quiet while he could lend a hand in opposing it. He ought to have a medal,—London Gazette.

We exceedingly regret to state that Chief Justice Robinson met with a very serious accident in this town on Friday morning. His Lordship was on his way to Toronto, and when passing the Market House his horse became frightened, and ran off with fearful speed. His Lordship leaped from the carriage, and fortunately alighted upon his feet, but then staggered and fell with great force upon his shoulder, which was dislocated. Medical aid was immediately at hand, and we are happy to add, the Chief was enabled to proceed to Toronto, by Boat, in the evening .- Ham. Gaz.

Col. Halkett.-It is with much regret that we convey to our readers the accounts of the severe illness of Col. Halkett, the Military Secretary. He had been much indisposed for a considerable time, arising from the close application demanded by his official duties, and the necessity of his proceeding to Quebec as a witness on Capt. Drew's trial, in his weak state of health brought on symptoms while there, of a very dangerous nature, which he partly overcame, but on his returning home is held weather serverilless. overcame, but on his returning home in bad weather, severe illness again overtook him, from which the most alarming results are to be feared; however, from the well known fortitude of the Colonel, his friends indulge the anxious hope that he will get over it, and that he has a long and useful life yet to spend in the service

of the Empire.

The Colonel came to this province as the Aid-de-Camp of Sir Francis Head, served during the rebellion as Quarter Master General, and on the accession of His Excellency Sir George Arthur to the Government, he was appointed his Military Secretary, which situation he now holds, and during the time he has been so engaged, few have ever conducted the important and very arduous duties of these departments with more general satisfaction, and benefit to the country, and we do most sincerely wish him soon again restored to perfect health.—Patriot of Friday, Oct. 2.

We regret to have to call public attention to some acts of a most diabolical nature lately committed in this district, and for which we are utterly at a loss to assign any cause, we cannot but deem it singular that in each of the instances the sufferer has been of that class called conservative, and an active defender of the country during the late troubles. Some few weeks ago we noticed an attempt to burn the Church in Clark lately built by S. Wilmot, Esq., it is now our duty to announce the destruction by fire on the night of Friday last, of a large barn containing 1400 bushels of grain, belonging to the same gentleman, all of which was consumed. There is no doubt of the fire being caused by an incendiary, and one man is in our gaol on suspicion. Mr. J. Ham, an active and efficient Magistrate in the township of Maraposa, had lately a span of horses shot, and a yoke of killed by some miscreants; a span of horses was also houghed a few weeks ago in Peterborough. - Cobourg Star.

PRINTING INK.

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

HENRY ROWSELL, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street, Toronto

October 10, 1840.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE COLLEGE will RE-OPEN, after the Summer Vacation, on Thursday, October 1st. JAMES DUFFY, Collector.

U. C. College, September 22, 1840.

The Editors of the following papers are requested to copy the above:—Neilson's Gazette, Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald and Gazette, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, London Gazette, Sandwich Herald, and Niagara Chronicle.

A GENTLEMAN, who has received a Collegiate education, and who A has had several years experience in the tuition of youth, is desirous of being employed in some respectable families as Private Tutor, or as Assistant in a Classical School in any part of this Province. Unexceptionable references, from some of the most influential gentlemen of this tity, in whose families he has officiated in the above capacity, can be adduced. Address A. B., care of H. Rowsell, this office.

Toronto, September 26, 1840.

A Master wanted for the Western District School. THE WESTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL having become vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Johnson, a MASTER is wanted to superintend the same. He will be required to teach the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and the usual branches of English Education. Every amulicant for the above of the control of the same o

examined, and must also produce testimonics as to his moral and religible are the Trustees of the School request all applications to made to Mr. Charles Eliot, of the Petite Côte, near Sandwich, of lefter the 15th of November next.

18th September, 1840.

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

(Signed) W. M. WESTMACOTT. (Signed) FRANCIS LEWIS. Toronto, Upper Canada, 30th September, 1840.

WATERLOO HOUSE.

October 1, 1840.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronta and its vicinity, that he will receive during this month his supply of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, suited to the approaching season: Consisting of French and English Merinos, plain and figured Mousseline de Laines and Chalys, Hosiery, French Kid and Lace Gloves, Prints, pleached Cottons, &c.

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

FRANCIS LEWIS.

Toronto, 1st October, 1840. *** Office, for the present, at Mr. Henry Rowsell's, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street. NOTICE.

THE STEAMBOAT ST. GEORGE,

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

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

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1840.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next Meeting of this Association will, with the Divine permission, be held at Kingston on Tuesday the 20th of October, instant. Members are requested to meet at St. George's Church on the evening of that day, at 7 o'clock, when Divine Service will A. F. ATKINSON

Secretary.

Bath, October 6th, 1840.

BIRTH.

In this city, on Sunday, the 4th inst. the lady of John Ridout, Esq. of a daughter. MARRIED. At Halifax, on the 1st ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Capt.

Franklyn, of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, to Sarah Jane, daughter of the Hon. Samuel Cunard.

On Wednesday, September 2, at Halifax, N. S., James Scott Tremain, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Charlotte Mary, second daughter of the late Francis Knowles, Esq. DIED.

At his residence near Colborne, Newcastle District, on the 2nd nst., Thomas Reed Esq. late of the Royal Navy, aged 72 years. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Oct. 9:-A. Davidson, Esq. rem.; Mrs. Joseph Hamilton, rem. in full, vol. 4; Rev. A. Nelles, rem.; Rev. A. Elliott, rem.; Rev. A. N. Bethune, add. subs. and rem.; A. Menzies, Esq. add. sub. and

The following have been received by the Editor:-

Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.; Mrs. Leonard, with enclosure;

ALBAN, A TALE OF VERULAM.* CHAPTER VIII .- THE BAPTISM.

was unwearied in his instruction, and taught with such wisdom, tempered with winning sweetness of word and manner, that he must have been much less disposed to stirring, with which he was now endowed. He felt not but is hardly legible. only created anew, but raised to a higher rank in creatrary his humility increased with his knowledge: thank- these particulars. baptism to all the privileges of the Christian covenant.

ceremony, thus addressed him:never to meet again, but at that heavenly table which The inscription then is truly and really this: our blessed Lord and Master has prepared for his faithful in heaven. Nay, start not, Alban; you must be prepared, and, I doubt not, are well prepared for something much beyond this. We must be ever ready, at the sound of his Gospel's trumpet, to throw off every worldly encumbrance, and to march. Friends must be abandoned, yea, life itself must be yielded up, as soon as his summons shall require us."

"And let the summons sound this moment," eagerly interrupted Alban, "and I am ready."

"I thought no less," resumed the other, "and therefore now I disclose to you the notice which I have received in a vision of the night. This is to be a day of fiery trial to you and to me; to my love, and to your fortitude. O, how do I desire to see the reward of my labours in thee: to enjoy the blossom, with its fragrance, of thy growing graces, to taste of the fruit of thy ripened spirit. But alas! it may not be! My lot is cast far away. But why do I dwell on this? Even as I speak I hear the voices of them that shall prove and try thee. I have been the blessed instrument of giving thee the cross, and these are now setting the stumbling-block

before thee-hark!" Alban heard the sound of an innumerable multitude coming down the road from the town. The shouts and tramping of feet grew louder and louder, and he had scarcely gone to the lattice, before the whole populace, as it seemed, of Verulam, heaved like a huge wave round a corner of the road into sight, and in an instant surrounded three sides of the house. The sight was appalling. They were wrought up to the highest pitch of fury: hands were held up with menacing gesture, caps were waved in fierce and frantic exultation, incessant agitation pervaded the living mass, which pressed its billows incessantly onward, and with deepening roar .-Amid the tumult of shouts could be distinguished those of "Long live the august Emperors!" "Long live Cæsar!" "Down with the Christians!" "Away with the cannibals!" "Away with the enemies of the Gods!" "Away with them to the beasts!" Posted at the door with a guard of soldiers, Alban beheld his friend Lucius, restraining, as well as he was able, the impatience of the crowd, now using force, and now entreaty. There was not much time to be lost in viewing this fearful scene: leave me to arrange this business, said Alban to Am-

phibalus, and went down to the door. No sooner had he opened it and appeared upon the steps, than a tremendous shout of rage and execration was raised. "Bring forth the traitor," they cried, and made a simultaneous rush, which nearly overthrew both officer and guard. "You see our purpose, Alban," said Lucius, as soon as he could command a moment of calm. "Some one has secreted in your house the leader of the Christians. Of this of course you are ignorant. But I must beg of you to lose no time in discovering his hidingplace, and producing him. You see with what extreme difficulty I keep back the crowd from violating the sanctity of your house. I really cannot undertake to secure your door for many minutes longer. So for your own sake, I implore you, be speedy." "I will seek for him sake, I implore you, be speedy." "I will seek for him and produce him immediately," answered Alban, and quitting the door returned to Amphibalus.

"All is safe, my friend," he cried; "I have secured your retreat. This way, follow me." So saying he led him forth into the most secret part of the garden, and down a closely shaded alley into the fields. "O, Alban!" cried Amphibalus, as he went along, "how gladly would I spare you this danger and trouble; gladly would I die and be at rest. But my hour of release is not yet come: I have it still in charge to preach the Gospel in other climes, to invite other Albans into the fold; but never one more dear and precious to my soul than thou art. A distant and barbarous country awaits me; I go to hunger, imprisonment, and stripes, and then to the death from which I am now unwillingly flying .- Farewell !- farewell !" The friends here em braced. Alban saw his friend gain a distant thicket. "Now he is safe," he cried, and hurried into the house.

BISHOP BEDELL.

Of the Irish prelates two were taken prisoners by the rebels, Webb, bishop of Limerick, and Bedell, bishop of Kilmore; of whom Bishop Webb died the same year in captivity; and Bishop Bedell was seized and carried with his family to the castle of Longhouter, built in a small island, and encompassed with deep water, at a few miles distance. He suffered much from the ruinous state of the building, and its exposure to the inclemency of the weather and the winter's severity. There, after about twenty days' imprisonment, he was exchanged for certain prisoners of distinction among the rebels; but although previously promised, he was not allowed to proceed to Dublin, the usual place of refuge for the outcast and distressed; and he died shortly after, his death having been hastened by the weight of his sorrow, and the hardships of his confinement. The persecutions of that excellent man are related at length in his life by Bishop Burnet; and they offer an example of piety, resignation, fortitude, and forbearance, worthy of the primitive and best days of Christian martyrdom: an example which, though it was lost upon the titular intruder, who supplanted him in his dwelling, and for a while, in a fit of intoxication, excepted against the burying of the heretic's body in the consecrated ground of his own church-yard, was more duly estimated by another minis-

"O may my soul be with Bedell!"

probable condition of a departed spirit, that of Bedell it, and that he must be ruined. may have been well supposed to be translated to the manner, that he must have been finded strength here silently, and preying on the soul, listen than Alban was, who could have profited slightly wherein were deposited his mortal remains, was laid a and bringing him to great prosperity,—whilst what was been gathering strength here silently, and preying on the soul, insten than Alban was, who could have product sugard, and preying on the soul, and bringing him to great prosperity, while the soul has not been conscious of it? This is a good reason tombstone, with a shield, distinguished by his armorial called the good-nature of the other led to the tenant's arrive at an unreserved adoption of the doctrines of the bearings and surmounted by a mitre; with an open ruin. Gospel. He opened all his heart to the blessed word, book, and an hour-glass, and other emblems of mortality and it entered in with all its fulness. He felt all the beneath; and with an ill-arranged, ill-spelt, and coarsely bliss of the health of the new man, and hugged to his carved inscription, which has been recorded by Bishop

In the year 1820, a gentleman visited the spot; and communicated the result in a letter dated July the 8th,

"I had," he observes, "in consequence of the gross never went abroad, and having shewn himself for a short I had much difficulty in reading the inscription; indeed, the best sort of independence.—Cottager's Monthly Vincent abroad, and having shewn himself for a short I had much difficulty in reading the inscription; interval to his household, escaped again to his teacher. it puzzled me twice, and I was perplexed, but determined sitor. So great was the progress which he made, that by the to make it clear. The letters are all raised on a brownend of the week Amphibalus solemnly admitted him by ish slab, broken in pieces, and the edges of the letters are so rounded by time, that there is little shade from On that day Amphibalus, at the conclusion of the them, so as to recognize them from the plain surface. I accordingly awaited the bursting out of the sun, which, "Alban, the final object of my mission hither is now as the shadows from the index of a dial, relieved the accomplished; and within half an hour we must part letters a little for me, and made my success complete.

Gulielmi Bideli quondem Kilmorens is Episcopi Depositum.

"As a few years will remove all, I wish you to keep this as the fruit of accurate inquiry, and the more especially as I could not obtain any aid in making the matter more easy. I have seen some notices of the inscription, but they are all incorrect. The grave is in a retired part of the churchyard, and a sycamore tree, of at least twelve feet in circumference, the growth of ages, is flourishing near it, and flinging its time-honoured arms over the hallowed spot."

The sycamore-tree here mentioned has the traditionary character of having been planted by the hand of Bishop Bedell, and is known by the name of Bedell's tree; being situated at the outside of the churchyard wall, and at one end of a noble terrace, contiguous to the old episcopal residence. When I visited the scene in 1833, about thirteen years after the date of the foregoing narrative, it presented an appearance of singular stateliness and beauty, and extended its branches far beyond the boundary which separated the churchyard from the bishop's demesne, and over the last restingplace of the venerable prelate whose name it bore. then transcribed the inscription with difficulty, which has been increased, no doubt, by the decay of the intervening years; for a copy of it, recently made by my desire (October, 1839), has been forwarded with the remark, "I send it as it stands: the first letter, like C, is of course G, and the first word in the second line quondam. But the inscription is not at first sight inover the stone to make out the sense by means of fingers

as well as eyes." To those who can pass with "frigid philosophy" over scenes that have been dignified by virtue, wisdom, and piety," the foregoing detail may need some apology.-To those who are alive to the influence of local associations, this digression to the resting-place of Bedell will plead its own excuse.....

rebels assembled, out of their singular value for his ex-For they had often said, that as they esteemed him the no service is acceptable without it; but the external worship of punishment will be as terrible as his hopes were glorious.—Rev. best of the English bishops, so he should be the last to God in his Church is the great winess to the world that our heart survive among them. And one of a pensive and de- stands right in that service of God. Take this away, or bring it sponding mind, pondering the actual state and the im- into contempt, and what light is there left to shine before men, mediate prospects of the Church, of which he was so that they may see our devotion, and glorify our Father which is distinguished a governor, might not unreasonably, per- in hearen? And to deal clearly with your Majesty [Charles I.], haps, have caught in that sound the requiem for the these thoughts are they, and no other, which have made me labour Church herself. She was well nigh spent with her af- so much as I have done for deceacy and an orderly settlement of diction. During the six years, indeed, of war and tu- the external worship of God in the Church. For of that which mult, which filled up the interval between the Irish is inward, there can be no witness among men, nor no example massacre and the murder of the king, she struggled, for men. Now, no external action in the world can be uniform mutilated as she was and enfeebled, to keep up a pre- without some ceremonies. And these in religion, the ancienter earious existence. But although, on the one side, the they be, the better, so they may fit time and place. Too many noble Marquis of Ormonde, the Lord Lieutenant of overburden the service of God, and too few leave it naked. And Ireland, was exerting his influence to secure or recover scarce any thing hath hurt religion more in these broken times, her buildings, her benefices, and jurisdiction; on the some unnecessary, and many superstitious ceremonies upon the other side the Popish hierarchy were here assuming the Church, therefore the Reformation must have none at all; not titles of the episcopacy of the kingdom, and occupying considering therewhile, that ceremonies are the hedge that fence the the Church's palaces and temples, and claiming her substance of religion from all the indignities which profaneness and there the parliament of England was putting forth its not to see the strength which ceremonies (things weak enough in her beauty of holiness, and reducing her to a level with Laud. the sects and systems of human and modern invention: till at length the iron hand of Cromwell, red with the blood of his sovereign, laid its strong grasp upon her, and extinguished nearly all that remained of her spirit, and left her but the shadow of a name. - Bp. Mant's History of the Church of Ireland.

THE TWO LANDLORDS.

A poor man complained to a neighbour, a year ago, of the hard-heartedness of his landlord: he said that he paid half-a-crown a week for the room that he lived in. and that his landlord would make him pay the rent at the end of every week, whether he had work, or whether he had none, and he thought this very hard; for how could he pay when he had nothing coming in to pay with? we do not like hard landlords, but it is right to hear both sides of every question. When this tenant took the room, he agreed to pay half-a-crown a week .-The landlord knew that the man sometimes had work the room unless he could have made sure of the rent. The tenant took the room upon these terms: and he money for the rent, so that he might keep to his bargain, whether he was in work or not. In truth, the man has done so, feeling obliged to do it, and the consequence prosperous week: so that the poor man, who complained interpretations of one another.—Dr. Donne. a year ago, has now seen that the landlord's exactness has been all for his good; he does not owe a farthing to

that he lived in, and that he never could pay it: he was to have paid half-a crown a week, but his landlord was

plary life, in drawing forth that memorable exclamation, on from week to week, and now he wanted the money in the habit of living in the commission of any thing contrary to to pay his own debts with, for he was not a rich man the will of God? There is no peace while you are serving idols. And surely the wish might reasonably be indulged, himself. The rent had now run up to between six and Throw them away to the moles and to the bats. Approach the

> It seems then that the landlord who was called hardhearted was the means of making a man of his tenant, deeper into the deceitful human heart, and ask, Has pride not

Now, we repeat, that we don't like hard-hearted men of any kind, whether landlords or not; and we do not praying to God, to bless the painful dispensation, this night of know what was the real disposition of either of the the soul, in which the believer must mourn the absence of his soul the new thoughts, the new feelings, so glorious, so Burnet, though with some inaccuracy, and still exists, landlords we have been speaking of: but of this we are his way as he goes, will be far better off than if any good-natured man encouraged him to get into debt: intoxicating sense of intellectual power, which the study from Cavan, about three miles distant from Kilmore, to and that it is far better for a man to feel that he must of the Greek philosophy had inspired. On the concome at last, and then comes ruin. If a man has no compared the uneasy and fruitless excitement of his ignorance regarding Bishop Bedell in this county and one who is severe in keeping him to prompt payment, compared the uneasy and fruitiess excitement of his former studies and pursuits, with his present calm and town, determined to set this day apart for inquiry at the former studies and pursuits, with his present cann and cown, determined to set this day apart for inquisy at the cool tranquillity. As seldom as possible was he apart place of his remains, and in tracing accurately the inplace of his remains and the inplace of his remains accurately the inplace of his remains accurately the inplace of his remains accurately the inplace from his spiritual guide; yet occasional absence was scription, and I accordingly succeeded beyond my idea. He will find that the strictness which he thought hard necessary, lest suspicion should be awakened. But he The annexed is a tolerably correct sketch of the slab. at first, has shown him the way to ease and comfort, and

THE FIRST SABBATH.

Twice had the sun risen on the earth, and during each of these two days he beheld some of the magnificent operations which were then going on. But on the third day of his rising, the seventh from the first creation, all around was silent and still; no little modest flower sprung up at once by the river side; no tall trees lifted their heads anew from the mountains, as escaping from confinement from the dark caves beneath; no new flocks browsed on the hills; no new herds roamed in the forest; no new fishes glistened in the waters; no new birds or insects glanced in the sun-beams; no second Adam and Eve appeared in another paradise, to hail, with their eyes turned towards the east, the first rays of the sun. But the same flowers blushed in the deep valleys, the same waving trees looked down from their lofty thrones, the same sheep, the same cattle, the same inhabitants of air and water were seen; seeming by their peaceful silence, to partake the universal repose of nature. And the same man and woman, sovereigns of the new-made world, were seen sitting under the shady bowers of Eden, prolonging the conversation of the previous day, and occasionally interrupting the general silence of creation by their songs of praise.

Ch, how sweet, how peaceful was the first sabbath! No want, no pain, no fear; and, above all, no sin, could disturb its hallowed tranquillity. Happiness, with steady and gentle light, beamed on every hill and valley, on every lake and river, on every lifeless, and on every living thing, but chiefly on those two favoured beings, who, gifted with intelligence greater than that of brutes, possessed a pleasure superior to that of every other creature. Oh could we have seen the countenances of that happy pair, on this glorious day, what peace, what joy, what a heavenly radiance would have been reflected there. For how could they fail to be supremely happy, when they looked around on the earth covered with beauty, above on the heaven filled with Divine glory, telligible, and it took half an hour's constant kneeling and within on their own hearts, which were inhabited by every holy feeling, and even the chosen dwelling-place of the Spirit of God .- J. S. Carmichael.

The Garner.

IMPORTANCE OF ORDER. This I have observed further, that no one thing hath made for her all that was possible of her rights and privileges, than an opinion in too many men, that because Rome hath thrust possessions, and asserting a paramount dominion; and sacrilege too commonly put upon it. And a great weakness it is powers for depriving her of her apostolical eminence and themselves, God knows) add even to religion itself.—Archbishop

PATIENCE.

The first blow makes the wrong, but the second makes the fray; and they that will endure no kind of abuse in State or Church, are many times more dangerous than that abuse which they oppose. It was only Christ Jesus himself that could say to the tempest, "Peace, be still" (Matt. iv. 39); not a blast, not a sob more: only he could calm a tempest at once. It is well with us if we can ride out a storm at anchor; that is, lie still, and expect, and surrender ourselves to God, and anchor in that confidence till the storm blow over. It is well for us if we can beat out a storm at sea with boarding to and again; that is, maintain and preserve our present condition in Church and State, though we increase not, that, though we gain no way, yet we lose no way while the storm lasts. It is well for us if, though we put to take in our sails, and to take down our masts, yet we can swell it out; that is, if in storms of contradiction or persecution, the Church or State, though they be put to accept worse conditions than before and to depart [part] with some of their outward splendour, be yet able to subsist and swim over water, and reserve itself for God's and sometimes had not; but he would not have let him farther glory after the storm is past. Only Christ could becalm the storm. He is a good Christian that can ride out, or board out, or hull out a storm—that, by industry, as long as he can, knew that when he had work it was his duty to save and by patience, when he can do no more, overlives a storm, and does not forsake his ship for it—that is not scandalised with that State nor that Church of which he is a member, for those abuses that are in it. The ark is peace: peace is good dispositions to is, that he is altogether out of debt: the strictness of one another; good interpretations of one another; for if our imthe landlord has been greatly for the tenant's good; and patience put us from our peace, and so out of the ark, all without the plan of keeping up regular payments in other things the ark is sea. The bottomless and boundless sea of Rome will have a risen from the habit of laying by something in a hope to swallow us, if we dis-unite ourselves in uncharitable mis-

LOST PEACE.

I would address those who were once conscious of possessing Another poor man, the other day, came in great distress, saying, that he owed a year's rent for the room many instances. Do you inquire the cause? Have you not

ter of that communion; and contributed with his exem- a very good-natured man, and he had let the rent run human heart in which God himself delights to dwell. Are you Alban both of knowledge and of zeal. His aged friend scious of having grieved the Holy Spirit by rebellion, descend sciousness of peace. Visit a throne of grace, and persevere in God; and pray for growth in humility and every other grace, till Jesus visits you again, and says, "Peace be unto you." You who have been brought to God from a worse than Babylonish captivity, remember your continued dependence upon him. Do not suppose that because you have enjoyed a most delightful sense of the presence of God, that is enough to enable you to go on. Do not deceive yourselves. The Lord only gives us a sense of his presence to encourage us to follow him, to wait on him continually, in moments of darkness, distress and desertion; not to puff us up

> GOD TO BE REMEMBERED IN PROSPERITY. Pre-eminently as it may display the Divine goodness to turn to the prayer of the poor destitute, and to despise not the sighing of a contrite heart, yet assuredly we approach God comparatively with a bad grace, if we have turned from Him as long as we could find any other friend, or betake ourselves to any other shelter .-In a chequered world like this, cloudy and dark days will come: but in the deepest gloom joy will mingle with our sorrow, if we can call to mind that we made God the companion of our happier hours. There is an unspeakable consolation in such remembrances, and in such a testimony of the conscience. In human matters it is felt, and in most cases the feeling is fully acted on, that if a man disowns us in his prosperity he has lost all claims on us in his adversity. And though His thoughts are not our thoughts. neither are our ways His ways, still the principle cannot but in some degree apply in our relation to Almighty God. If we would therefore have aid and consolation in our distresses let us acknowledge Him, and yow our choicest vows of fidelity and love when our cup is full, and when the sunshine of his beneficence cheers our path. Let this be the rule we walk by. If He often repays multiplied ingratitudes, not with wrath, but with the plenitude of mercy,-if He often turns to the wretch in his misery who turned from Him in his prosperity, let us not calculate upon these wonders of forbearance, traffic on this goodness, or reckon on this long-suffering, that we may abuse it. Oh no. All such calculations are, in point of fact, as false, as they would be doubly base and detestable, if true. That practical ingratitude which results from thoughtlessness may be followed by repentance, and if by repentance, by pardon too: but provocations and offences repeated and persevered in, on a cold and business-like calculation, that because God's patience is boundless, so our ingratitude and contemptuous dealings towards Him may be next to boundless also, -such calculation, I say, will be falsified. Mercy so reckoned on will not be found: for there are limits even to the patience and long-suffering of God. - Rev. H. Woodward.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CHRISTIAN.

As a wicked Christian is more inexcusable than those who sin with less knowledge of their duty, and less experience of the Divine goodness; so will his punishment be more severe. Mercy is indeed the most amiable attribute of the Almighty. He doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men. But there is a time when mercy, even the divine mercy, abused, is turned to vengeance. The goodness, and love, even of God himself, become to the incorrigible and obstinate, only the foundation of fear and danger. Every blessing he hath bestowed, or offered, the regeneration of baptism, the communion of the body and blood of Christ, the love of God, the gift of his dear Son, the mission of his Holy Spirit, and the everlasting habitations prepared in heaven, if we refuse to hear, now when they call us to amendment, hereafter will rise up against us, and condemn us. A Christian stands not conscientious men more wavering in their own minds, or more on the same level with other men. As his virtues ought to be more eminent: what he does amiss, is more criminal. God hath cellence, and discharged a volley of shot over his grave, fessed in the Church of England, than the want of uniform and provided for him the highest mansions in the kingdom of glory, cenence, and discharged a voney of shot over his grave, crying out in Latin, "Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin," Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin, "Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin, "Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin," Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin, "Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin," Requiescat in pace ultimus Ancrying out in Latin, "Requiescat in pace ultimus Anc

Advertisements.

A CARD.

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

SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

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

Wigs. Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on trade.

Toronto, August 29, 1839. Wigs, Staips, short notice.
Toronto, September 17, 1840.

STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have always on hand a large and general assortment of PLAIN, FANCY, AND MISCELLANEOUS STATIONERY nsisting, among other articles, of— FOOLSCAP, POTT, AND FOTE PAPERS, of every description and quality, Quills, Black Lead-OTE PAPERS, of every description and quality, quills, Black Leadaeils, Slates, Slate-pencils, Ink, Ink-powders, Drawing Paper, Drawing edils, Cards, Wax, Wafers, Memorandum Books, Copy Books, &c., ich, as they import direct from the English and Scotch manufacturers, y can supply to Merchants, Stationers, and others, on advantageous me

This.

Their stock of SCHOOL BOOKS is also extensive, having received rge supplies of those in general use in Canada, and published cheap rge supplies of Murray's large Grammar, Murray's abridged do., Walkingsame's Arithmetic, Manson's Primer, the Primer, by Peter Parley, jun., and the Canadian School Atlas, containing ten coloured maps.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every description for sale, or made

ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

Montreal, September, 1840. TENDERS will be received by the Committee of the House of Industry, for supplying the following articles, for the use of that

astitution, viz:—
FIRE WOOD, best quality, per cord.

MILK, per gallon.
WATER, per puncheon.
WATER, per puncheon.
Tenders will be opened on Saturday, the 10th October, at 12 o'clock,
Tenders will be opened on Saturday, for further information, to
at the House of Industry. Application, for further information, to
JAMES CURRAN, Superintendent. Toronto, September 25, 1840. HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

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

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS. FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving part of their Fall Importations, and they are advised of the arrival of several vessels at Quebec and Montreal, with large shipments on their account. They, therefore, beg to intimate to their correspondents and the trade generally, in Upper Canada, that by loth proximo, (September), they will have on show a cheaper, more varied, and more extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, than has ever before been offered in this province; and as they have further shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive this season, from the different ports of Great Britain, the extent and variety of their stock will be maintained during the next three months.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. 8-8w

Front Street, Toronto, U. C., August 21, 1840. August 21, 1840.

I. B. & Co. beg to direct the attention of the trade of the Western part of the province, to the advertisement of their Hamilton firm—Buchanan, Harris & Co.,—who are importing very large stocks of Groceries, Lquors, &c., besides an assortment of Dry Goods, equally extensive as their imports for Toronto.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

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

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840. TORONTO AXE FACTORY.

JOHN C. CHAMPION,
MANUFACTURER OF
CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL
WARRANTED AXES, Hospital Street, Toronto.

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

Toronto, August 29, 1840.

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

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, 26th September, 1840.

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

JUST PUBLISHED, BY Henry Rowsell, Toronto, CAMERON'S DIGEST, of cases determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, from Michaelmas Term, 10th George IV, to Hilary Term, 3d Victoria. Price—10s.

Toronto, August 27, 1840.

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

Toronto, August 27, 1840.

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

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS. Just published, Second Edition, price 1s. 6d.

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

43—6m

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

The business of Mrs. Chombie's Seminary will be resumed on the grown day.

Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils.
M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S.

Toronto, August 11, 1840. JOHNSTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL

THE SUMMER VACATION of this Institution will terminate as

follows:—
Male Department—Tuesday, August 18th.

Francia Department—Saturday, August 22d. Female Department—Saturday, Apply to the Rev. H. CASWALL, Brockville. August 1, 1740.

4tf BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half—Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will be me payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the ird day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several anch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the e of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by Local Boards.

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

By Order of the Court, (Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Sccretary.

London, June 3, 1840.

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

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 20 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon. Apply to B. Dougal, Eq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg-If by letter, post-path.

January 1st, 1840.

REMOVAL.

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

AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22.7 Yonge Street, to 110A, King.

Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of
Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839.

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

110, King Street, Toronto.

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

ALEXANDER DIXON,

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

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

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.
Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.
Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.
Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies great variety.

Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

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

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

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

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

CUTLERY, MILITARY AND FANCY STORE. NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his seceived, direct from England, a well selected stock of articles in the department of the property of the seceived of t

commencement in this city, and respectatory, of 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 and Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Nary 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 Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemen's 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 Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the country, and as good, if not superior, to any imported from Europe.

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

1. Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

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

TS published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by HENRY ROWSELL, Toronto, every Saturday.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Tex Shillings per annum.—Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

No subscription received for less than six months, nor the paper No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher. AGENTS.

THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES. Belleville and Seymour Menzies, Esq. -Beavis, Esq. -Vm. Gravely, Esq. -D. Goslee, Esq. Dundas.
31, Cheapside, London, England-Emily.
Etobicoke.

Fort Erie. Guelph. Halifax, N. S. Hamilton. Huntley. London. New York.

Niagara. Peterboro'.

Arthur Hooper, Esq. P. M.,
J. Hawkins, Esq.
Messrs. Swords, Stanford & Co.
A. Davidson, Esq. P. M.
J. G. Armour, Esq.
John Burwell, Esq.
Charles Hughes, Esq. Druggist,
Mr. Jas. McLaren, Infant School,
A. Joynt, Esq.
A. K. Boomer, Esq.
Dr. L. B. Botsford,
H. Smith, Esq. P. M.
Wm. Boswell, Esq.
J. White, Esq. P. M.
T. S. Shortt, Esq.
Rev. S. D. L. Street,

* From "Tales of the Ancient British Church," by the Rev.