Original Poetry.

For the Church. THE MARTIAL MUSIC OF ENGLAND. "Perpetually encircling the habitable globe with an unbroken succession of the martial airs of England."—J. QUINCY ADAMS.

The martial notes of England By mountain, vale and river, O'er wild and deep thro' the broad world sweep,— Bold Freedom's music ever. A thousand triumphs swell the strain, A thousand breathings high, Worth—Honor—Chivalry—Domain— Britain and Victory! No lonely sea, no savage zone
But echo's back their conquering tone;
While in the free heaven's smiles, As stirr'd with the triumphant notes, On high the Battle-Glory floats— The Red Cross of the Isles!

'Tis morn on green Australia's woods— The broad Pacific's kindling floods, Flush'd with warm sunlight glow; Flush'd with warm sunlight glow;
A trumpet wakes the silent dawn,
A war-drum sweeps its summons on,
Far, far the glad sounds flow.
O'er spicy wave and Indian isle,
Such strains still greet the day-god's smile,
Break the bold Briton's rest:

Eart William', Fort William's stern reveille beats, O'er realm and main the brave sound fleets-O'er the wild Afghan's far retreats To Ghuznee's vanquish'd crest!

Awake! pale giant of the Cape— The sanlight gilds thy phantom shape! Wake 'Mount of Lions' stern and hoar, 'Tis morn on Afric's golden shore,-

Tis morn on Afric's golden shore,

Then the bold echoes ring:
Answers the Spaniard's aerial height—
Gray Malta's tempest-scoffing might,
Ionia's isles of song and light,
Hear the wild music sing.
Nor silent sleeps th' Atlantic wave—
The chorus bursts once more
Up from the Gallic Thunderer's grave—
Rormade's summer shore. Bermuda's summer shore. Fair England's voice is swelling now Round old Quebec's embattled brow-On, on, the war-strains sweep— O'er Erie's wave, o'er soft St. Clair, Fresh clarions waft the burden there O'er Huron's giant deep.
Lone wood and lake the glad sounds wake,
Till Columbia's rushing river Sweeps its tribute-song to the main along-Old England's might for ever!

The martial notes of England! They have a nobler tale Than the charging word, the flashing sword,
Or the foeman's cloven mail: Where'er their joyous breath is heard,
There Tyranny's dark throne is stirr'd—
There man's worst despots fly— Upsprings the slave, his chain is riven— The Christian altar points to Heaven— Bright Freedom's triumph's nigh. And while a dwelling rests on earth For genius, chivalry, or worth,
Shall grateful millions pray,—
"Let victory bless fair Britain's clime,
"Dadi" "Darling of Fame's heroic rhyme— "And perish but with failing Time "The Christian Empire's sway!"

Toronto, 1840.

BETHEL, OR THE CHURCH OF OUR FORE-FATHERS. BY THE REV. H.

"And he called the name of that place Bethel." (Genesis

showers and fruitful seasons, publish to every realm, and unfold to every eye the paternal providence of heaven. It is shall give me, I will surely give the tenth unto thee." It is written in the skies, it whispers in the gale, and every flower and tree, from the cedar to the lily, and all wild, the bird and the insect; all, all remind us of the mercy, all hymn the praise of Him who formed and bade them exist. But clearly and intelligibly as beneficence stamped on nature's forehead, in characters more from the first dawn of that morning in which the great Creator said, "Let there be light, and there was light," has the glory of the Lord filled the tabelland.

And when the are delivered. prophet, styled "beloved of the Lord," had finished the burnt offering, and the sacrifices, and the glory of have drunk of the fountain of living waters, and eaten of be Lord filled the house," the temple became the holy the bread which came down from heaven. Jacob went in privacy, but his Father blessed him, was the depository of his oracles, our title deeds to and God countersigned the blessing. The old man said Christian land; and though not one stone of the cross we have taken up, and assures us of the love and hole which land; and though not one stone of the cross we have taken up, and assures us of the love and hole which land; are the resurrection of our blessed Lord, sanctifies a cross we have taken up, and assures us of the love and hole which land; and though not one stone of the cross we have taken up, and assures us of the love and hole which land; and though not one stone of the cross we have taken up, and assures us of the love and hole which is the cross we have taken up, and assures us of the love and hole which is the cross we have taken up, and assures us of the love and hole which is the cross we have taken up, and assures us of the love and hole which is the cross we have taken up, and assures us of the love and hole which is the cross we have taken up, and assures us of the love and hole which is the cross we have taken up, and assures us of the love and hole which is the cross we have taken up, and assures us of the love and hole which is the cross we have taken up, and assures us of the love and hole which is the cross we have taken up, and assures up the cross we have taken up, and assures up the cross we have taken up, and assures the cross we have ta which once towered so glitteringly and so gorusly now remains upon another, yet England confides hobler sacrifice, and hath ten thousand temples as as sacred, as glorious, "for the glory of God enens them, and the Lamb is the light thereof."

may effect the purposes of evil, soon, soon will the land verge of despair, perhaps, He hath found us, or his Miand they who know not what they teach, as well as they the way side, to bolder, though often refuted error, of wrath." "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." But woe to the blasphemer, woe to schism, woe to the empire of Satan, when she makes ready and comes forth in her celestial armoury for the battle. Built "upon the prophets and apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone," who shall pluck one stone from her battlements? Who shall lay an unhallowed hand upon her sacred columns? Enthusiasm may beguile; hypocrisy may blind; but none can ever gainsay "the way, the truth, and the life," preached in the temple of our forefathers; and though the conventicle abate not its arrogance, the true Christian may ever point to the Parish Church, and say-"There, there at least, though all around be mist and seven-fold darkness, sound doctrine, and a pure ri-

But we have submitted to aggression; the Roman and the infidel have entered into our councils, and who shall say whether the lukewarmness of ourselves and the treachery of our pretended friends, shall not even yet be expiated in the blood of martyrs? Awake then, oh awake, for the foe is at our gates!

tual, the guide and the comfort of the chastened heart

and the willing mind, make holy the Sabbath of the Lord

of Hosts."

Banished from home and all its endearments, fleeing from the wrath of his brothers, worn out with travail, and his fathers, the patriarch reclined his weary frame and humbled soul,-and "God found him." "And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven: and behold the angels of God ascending and descending on it. And behold, the Lord stood above it, and said, I am the Lord God of Abraham thy father, and the God of Isaac: the land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed; and thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, and thou shalt spread abroad to the west, and to the east, and to the north, and to the south; and in thee, and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed. And, behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land; for I will not leave thee, until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of. And Jacob awaked out in this of Episcopacy. In all ages and tines down from the of his sleep, and he said, surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not. And he was afraid, and said, how dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven. And Jacob rose up early in the morning, and took the stone that he had put for his pillow, and set it up for a pillar, and poured oil upon the top of it. And he called the name of that place Bethel:" or, the House of God.

If there be any single-minded, honest seeker after happiness, let his heart answer whether this be not the House of God, whether this be not Bethel? In this place hath not God found him? Hath not the Almighty here found him a wanderer, spent with toil, and overcome by the burthen of his sins? Here hath not God renewed his mercies to him, and here comforted him in his distress? And shall not this place be reverenced? Shall the destroyer ever come near save over our lifeless bodies?

And Jacob vowed a vow, saying, 'If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace; then shall Summer and Winter, Spring and Autumn, refreshing the Lord be my God. And this stone, which I have set for a pillar, shall be God's house; and of all that thou

There are seasons when the heart feels itself enlarged and overflows in grateful emotion towards that God from ags in which is the breath of life, the tame and the whom it derives every hope and consolation and happiness. Need we mention these seasons? Have we not vowed when we have received especial mercies? When our desires and wishes have been realized, when our plain, in language more imperishable, the Scriptures reto life, and the bleeding wounds of anguish staunched; to life, and the bleeding wounds of anguish staunched; who is there who has not recognized God's immediate until now, the Spirit and the word lift up their majestic self to Him? But, alas! when hopes are gratified, and testimony. And from the birth of time to the day of the groans of sickness and the wails of grief are heard doom, the sabbath multiplies the proof. In the former no more in our dwellings, how apt are we to forget our world, the everlasting foundation of that Church, which vows, and to remember our Benefactor no longer. But is destined to withstand the assaults of evil, persecution, that our vows may not be so forgotten, nor our Benefacand hatred, till it embraces the earth and fills heaven, tor cease to be remembered, lo, this place, as Bethel was was laid. Preserved when the guilty found a grave, it to the patriarch of old, is our pillar of witness. And has floated secure above the waters, and consecrated the it not often heard our vows, and been, and does it not flood-cleansed earth. The patriarchs reposed beneath still remain, a witness of our engagements with the Lord? the shadow, and it solaced the bitterness of their seed's But, were all other things silent, "the stone would cry long bondage. It gladdens the wilderness and the deout of the wall be witnesses of the obedi-swer it;" but these should be witnesses of the obediand "a cloud covered the tent of the congregation, swer it;" but these should be the glory of the Lord filled the tabernacle." It ence we have vowed, of the ransom for whose sake we

The none towers and goods.

The none towers and goods.

The none towers and goods.

Collaboration of the God of Bethel and of our encorporate with him.

For this purpose, our pious anceschurches remind us of the God of the Lord, in the presence of all the gagements with him. For this purpose, our pious ancestors built and endowed them. Here we meet the God Sugregation of Israel, and spread forth his hands, and tors built and endowed them. Here we meet the God tors built and endowed them. Here we meet the God bayed, and fire came down from heaven and consumed who found us wanderers, stricken and weary. Here we

glory. The depository of his oracles, our title accuss to him, "God Almighty bless thee, and multitude ful and multiply thee, that thou mayest be a multitude of people, and give the blessing of Abraham to thee and of people, and give the blessing of Abraham to thee and of people, and give the blessing of Abraham to thee and God, and his Sabbath a sign revered and kept. to thy seed with thee, that thou mayest inherit the land tibe temple—ceased the sacrifices—scattered wherein thou art a stranger, which God gave unto Aratribes and the Sabbath, where may they keep it ham." And the vision and the pillar were the sign and Rejecting him "whom the Father sanctified and the surety. In Jesus Christ, too, the promises are yea into the world," God hath abandoned them, and and for ever. No word passes away, not one tittle of and for ever. No word passes away, and the law, or that which was spoken of the Lord by the the name of the Lord," shall they see a day of the Lord," shall they see a day of the Lord, a Sala and for ever. No word passes away, and the law, or that which was spoken of the Lord by the Prophets, fell to the ground; so neither shall any prophets, a Sala and for ever. Prophets, fell to the ground; so netter snan any probut the Sabbath to their wandering feet and weary breast.
The Sabbath to their wandering feet and weary breast.
The Sabbath, the Lord's day, the day which commendates the Lord's day, the day which commendates the Lord's; and this house speaks of the glory, and all these have fallen from the truth."—Work against become sufficiently matured, its philosophy would call upon him, glory, and all these have fallen from the truth."—Work against

If the world hath emptied its quiver, and we are galled with the arrows of adversity, remember there is a gra- Christ, is according to the succession of Bishops, to whom, in cious God able and willing to save. The throne of every place, they delivered the Church."-Ibid. But our lot is cast in evil times, and the rage of the travail and are heavy laden, and I," saith the Saviour, Church, the orders of Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons, are, I * Abridged from the Rev. R. W. Evans.

infidel, and the hatred of the sectarian, assault the Be- "will refresh you." Return to Bethel, and think of the think, imitations of the angelic glory."-Stromata, book vi. thel of our forefathers; and if malevolence and bitterness God of Bethel, his mercies and his promises. On the trate temples. Mindful of "the manner of spirit she is perfect work—say, the Lord is the rock of my Salvation; of." the Church hath never called down fire from heaven His Church, the Church of my Forefathers, my Church: upon dissent, or persecuted unbelief. And what is her I will worship in his temple, the Church which they return? The strong man armed hath come upon her; have consecrated; I will venerate the building wherein who wilfully pervert the word of life, from the ravings of heart borne witness that "I am a child of grace and not

But without the Spirit of Christ, resolution is vain, and purpose idle: pray then, dear brethren, for the strength and the grace which it is the Spirit's prerogative alone to afford: pray that the high trust with which God has honoured us may be kept with a surer word and sterner care: pray that the Lord may enlarge the place of his tent and stretch forth the curtains of his habitation. And oh, take up the prophet's strain and pray that "no weapon which is formed against her, whose walls are salvation and whose gates are praise, may prosper, that every tongue which shall rise up against her in judgment she may condemn."

AN APOLOGY FOR THE DOCTRINE OF APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION:

CHAPTER VII.

EPISCOPACY-ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITY. Ecclesiastical testimony in support of Episcopacy—Universal consent of the Christian world for 2000 years—Clement of Rome—Ignatius—Irenœus—Clement of Alexandria—Tertullian—Origen—Cyprian—Firmilian—Clarus a Muscula—Ante-Nicene Code—Catholic Code.

I proceed, therefore, to cite the witnesses from Scripture and astical antiquity in support of the Episcopal scheme; that is, that our Lord Jesus Christ, before His bodily departure from feeble and faint, forgetful, perchance, of the Church of the world, and from the Church which he had chosen out of it, did, for the well-being and good government of this His spiritual kingdom, and for the work of the Ministry, grant a com of regency, which he placed in the hands of one class of His ministers, the Chief Pastors of His Church designing it to be a perpetual commission until His own return. That this commison, which He left in the hands of the Chief Pastors, has ever since continued, and must continue till the vorld's end, in their hands, they only being competent to exercise it who have been admitted to the order of Chief Pastors by those who were Chief Pastors before them.

In the first place, then, I would call my eader's attention to the following fact, which Dr. Jablonsky his clearly stated in these words: "It is very remarkable that there is no doctrine or tenet of the Christian religion, in which all Christians, in general, have for the space of 1500 years so unmimously agreed as Apostles, and in all places, through Europ, Asia, and Africa, wheresoever there were Christians there were also Bishops, and even where Christians differed in other points of doctrine or custom, and made schisms and divisions in the Church, yet did they all remain unanimous in this, in retaining thir Bishops."

Let this fact be weighed, and it will amount to this, as before stated, namely, that for 1500 years no Christians dared to trust their salvation to any but an Episcopal minstry. The correctness of this fact we have seen negatively proved, in the complete failure of the Presbyterians to make out on single instance of Presbyterian government during the time abovementioned.

For positive proof of the same, let the following extracts suffice; a few out of the many with which it would be easy to crowd these pages, if it were desirable to make a display.

CLEMENT, as before cited, Bishop of Rone, A. D. 100, the companion of St. Paul, and whose "name s" declared in the Scripture to be "in the Book of Life." Phl. iv. iii.—"It will behoeve us (Christians,) looking into the deths of the Divine knowledge, to do all things in order, whatsever our Lord has commanded us to do. HE has ordained, by Hs supreme will and authority, both where and by what persons they the sacred services and oblations | are to be performed. For the Chief Priest has his proper services, and to the Priests their proper place is appointed; and the layman is confined within the bounds of what is commanded to laymen."-Epistle to the Churci of Corinth.

IGNATIUS, the friend and disciple of St. John, Bishop of Antioch, A. D. 107 .- "The Bishops appointed to the utmost bounds of the earth are the mind of Jesus Christ."

"I think you happy who are so joined to your Bishop as the Church is to Jesus Christ, and Jesus Christ to the Father; that o all things may agree in unity."-Epistle to the Church at

"I exhort you, that ye study to do all things in a Divine concord. Your Bishop presiding in the place of God; your Presbyters in the place of the Council of the Apostles; and your Deacons, most dear to me, being instrusted with the ministry of

"Do nothing without your Bishops and Presbyters."-Epistle to the Church at Magnesia

"He that does any thing without Bishop and Presbyters, and Deacons, is not pure in conscience. - Epistle to the Church at

"Attend to the Bishop, to the Presbytery, and to the Deacons." "Do nothing without the Bishop,"

"As many as are of Jesus Christ are also with their Bishop. -Epistle to the Church at Philadelphia.

"Follow your Bishop, as Jesus Christ [followed] the Father; and the Presbytery, as the Apostles: as for the Deacons, reverence them as the command of God. Let no man do any thing of what belongs to the Church without the Bishop. Let that Eucharist be looked upon as firm and right, which is offered either by the Bishop or by him to whom the Bishop has given his consent. Wheresoever the Bishop shall appear, there let the people celebrate the Holy Communion; but whatsoever he shall approve of, that is also pleasing to God, that so whatever is done may be ecure and well done."-To the Church of Symrna.

IRENÆUS, ordained by Polycarp, the disciple of St. John, Bishop of Lyons, A. D. 178.—"Those elders in the Church are truth, according to the decree of the Father; but the rest who conclude as faithfully and as gloriously. shun the chief succession, and are gathered together in any place,

"The doctrine of the Apostles is true knowledge; and the an-

TERTULLIAN, supposed by many to have been a layman of

the Church of Carthage, in Africa, A. D. 200 .- "Let the herebe shorn of her brightest beams, and the sorrow of the nister hath suggested "a word in season." Oh, come tics set forth the origin of their Churches; let them turn over good be the only monument of her desecrated and prosbeginning, that he who was the first Bishop, had one of the dissatisfied with the instructor he had selected from amongst them, manner the Apostolical Churches bring down their registers; as phy promises. Here, however, Justin found himself anqualised He hath met with me, and my softened and renewed the Church of Smyrna had Polycarp placed over them by John; at the outset. He had not brought with him that knowledge of as the Church of Rome had Clement ordained by Peter; as the music, astronomy, and geometry, which this singular system, pro-

Presbyter, who, by the Divine condescension, is placed over me?" -20th Homily on St. Matthew.

CYPRIAN, Bishop of Carthage, A. D. 250 .- "This, Brother, is and ought to be our principal labor and study, to the utmost of that he reckoned upon shortly becoming truly wise, and flattered our power to take care that that unity may still obtain which was himself with a speedy attainment of the end of this system, which delivered by our Lord and by His Apostles to us, their successors." is the sight of God. He had indeed some solid reason for his sa--Epistle to Cornelius Bishop of Rome.

"From thence [from our Lord's appointment of St. Peter] through the course of times and successions, the ordination of Bishops, and the frame of the Church, is transmitted so that the Church is built upon the Bishops, and all her affairs are ordered by the chief rulers; and, therefore, seeing this is God's appointment, I must needs wonder at the audacious daring of some whohave chosen to write to me as if in the name of a Church, whereas a Church is only constituted in the Bishop, Clergy, and faithful Christians."-Epistle to the Lapsed.

FIRMILIAN, Bishop of Cesarea, in Cappadocia, A. D. 250 .-Churches which they founded, and to the Bishops who succeeded to the Apostles by a vicarious ordination."-Epistle to Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage.

CLARUS A MUSCULA, Bishop in the province of Carthage, A. D. 250.—"The sentence of our Lord Jesus Christ is manifest, sending his Apostles, and to them alone committing the power given Him by His Father; to whom we [Bishops] have succeeded, governing the Church of our Lord with the same power." -In the Council of Carthage.

I will not tire my reader's patience by pursuing the list of inlividual witnesses. I will only desire him to observe, that, among one country only, but from Europe, Asia, and Africa, the only quarters of the globe then known; from France, from Italy, from witnesses not of that one only order, to the Divine institution of tion of a Church, they bore their testimony; but of the inferior order also, Presbyters, Catechists, and one, as is generally supposed, a layman; witnesses, not of dubious character, nor unknown persons, but the companions of the Apostles; themselves Martyrs, and Confessors to the Christian Faith; not men living he left him, never to be seen by him again. in a corrupt age, or corrupted by the supposed evil effect of a civil establishment, but living in the purest ages of the Church, the stage of human life before the Christian Church received what is called an establishment

I will add the collective testimony of the Christians of those throughout the world, in the same pure era.

Canon 1. "Let a Bishop be ordained by two or three Bishops; rest of the Clergy."

ousness, If he could do this, redress was open in the Provincial the laymen be suspended from communion, after a third admonition from the Bishop.'

people of God are intrusted, and of him an account of their souls will be demanded."

Canon 47. "If any clergyman do unjustly calumniate a Bishop, let him be de posed; for it is written, 'Thou shalt not speak evil of THE RULER OF THY PEOPLE."

I will add, lastly, the testimony of the Catholic Code of Canons received throughout Christendom, beginning with the Nicene Council, which universally treats of Bishops, and Bishops only, as having power to ordain.

LIVES OF THE FATHERS. No. V. JUSTIN MARTYR.*

In the pages of Scripture we are presented with instances of nen converted from heathenism to the Gospel of Christ, but we know scarcely more of them than this single fact. We are informed, for example, of the conversion of Dionysius the Areopagite; but neither Scripture nor Ecclesiastical history tell us more than that this was effected by the preaching of St. Paul at Athens, and that he afterwards became bishop there. We may indeed, from his rank, from the state of the times, and of his country, and of other collateral incidents, go some way in reasonable and instructive speculation upon his thoughts and feelings; but as these were common to others also, we can contemplate him only as the representative of a class. The individual is wanting until the present period, whose steps we can trace from heathenism in tracks of light, from the beginning to the end of his race, along the paths of the Church of God. To this remarkable character the whole system of heathenism was familiar, in its depth and height, in its also be: as where Jesus Christ is, there is the Catholic Church. mythological superstition, and in its refined and lofty speculations; It is not lawful, without the Bishop, either to baptize, or to for he was both a scholar and philosopher. From his writings we gain a considerable insight into the form and position of the Church in his day; and he concluded his course with a martyrdom, the particulars of which are not left to conjecture.

JUSTIN, the character to whom we allude, was born at Flavia Neapolis, a town which occupied the place of Sichem, the ancient to be obeyed who have a succession from the Apostles, as we have capital of Samaria, and derived its name from Flavius Vespasian shown, [in a former place he had given, in the instance of the the Roman emperor. He was born about the beginning of the se-Bishops of Rome, the succession from St. Peter,] who together cond century, and about the time that Clement and Symeon were with the succession have received a certain true gift, [or gift of finishing that career which he himself was destined to run, and to

With some knowledge of the Jewish history as well as of the customs of that nation, which he would naturally acquire from locordingly, he attached himself to the Stoics; but the dogmatism cient state of the Church, and the character of the body of of this sect was little likely to satisfy such an inquirer. Holding a God materially expressed in the sphere of the universe, and asserting that every wise man, in a manner, carried God within him

—thus elevating man at God's expense, the Stoic gave himself little trouble about the deep and hidden things of one whom he had so nearly reduced to his own level. Finding that, in this school, he made no advance towards the knowledge of God, Justin quitted Apostles, or of the Apostolical men who was in full communion he had recourse to a celebrated Pythagorean, in order to procure with the Apostles, for his author and predecessor. For in this from him, if possible, the peculiar and excellent gift which philosoother Churches also set forth those who were made Bishops | fessing to be built upon the properties of numbers, considered as over them by the Apostles."—Of Heretical Prescriptions, c. 32. | fundamental. A fourth time, therefore, he had to seek a master; ORIGEN, Catechist of the Church of Alexandria, in Egypt, and accordingly he attached himself to a Platonic philosopher of A. D. 230. "Shall I not be subject to my Bishop, who is or- celebrity, who had lately taken up his abode in the town. To his dained of God to be my Father? Shall I not be subject to the instruction he gave himself up with entire devotion, and found himself making daily progress. He was amakingly taken, he says, with the intellectual discernment of incorporeal things, and the contemplation of the Platonic ideas gave wings to his mind; so tisfaction, because he had certainly advanced much nearer to the true principle of natural religion. But he was not necessarily nearer to the discovery of revealed. It was on the very same ground to which he had now mounted, that the most inveterate enemies of Christianity, the new Platonists, erected their hostile engines. In fact, Justin was now at the very hinge of his everlasting interests, and to all human appearance, a mere accident might have turned him in an instant to the choice of life or of death. (A.D. 132.) He had now attamen the prime of life, being about the age of thirty, when a series of incidents took place, which would co-operate to make him favourable to the Christian cause. The power of remitting sins was given to the Apostles, and to He beheld their persecutions during the rebellion raised by the impostor Barcochebas, or Son of the Star; and when he saw them fearless against death and all other terrors, he felt it to be impossible that they could lead a vicious and sensual life. For, as he

himself argued, what man that was a lover of pleasure, licentious, and a feeder on human flesh, would welcome death, so as to be deprived of his enjoyments? Enwrapt in the contemplations into which the Platonic philoophy had led him, and wishing to indulge them undisturbed, he retired to a spot not far from the sea at Cesarea. Here his solitude was interrupted by the presence of a venerable old man, of meek, but dignified deportment. A conversation commenced, at the few I have cited, we have witnesses not from one Church or the opening of which Justin displayed the selfish and worthless spirit which ever inspires wisdom merely human. From the height of his vain philosophy the old man soon plucks him down by a few Cappadocia, from Asia Minor, from Egypt, from Carthage; questions, through which he leads him to give up the Platonic no-

tion of arriving at the sight of God, and to ask for other instructors which as paramount in the Church, and essential to the constitution than the philosophers. The old man refers him to the Jewish prophets, and Christ and his apostles; and having recommended him to pray, above all, that the gates of life may be opened to him, for that those things which they taught could neither be conceived. nor understood, unless God and his Christ should grant the power,

At that moment Justin felt a fire kindled in his soul; and & love of the prophets, and of those men who were beloved of Christ, under the storms of persecution, and who had all passed off took possession of him. On further revolving in his mind the words of the old man, he found that the philosophy which he had preached was the only sound and useful system. This, therefore, he henceforward adopted: thus at length he chose his school, and days set forth in the the canons called Apostolical, which obtained | Christ for his schoolmaster, nor ever had to seek again. The vague and broken visions in which his unenlightened mind had formerly taken such delight, gave way to definite conceptions; illa Presbyter, by one Bishop, and so likewise a Deacon, and the founded and fond conjecture, to sure and certain hope; the vain desire of seeing God, to the satisfactory consciousness of knowing Canon 24. " If a Presbyter, despising his Bishop, gather a all that could be known of him in this life, and the assurance of separate congregation, and erect another altar, being not able to knowing him even as he should be known in the life to come. The convict his Bishop of any thing contrary to godliness and righte- hourly thought, the daily occupation at home and conversation abroad, his affections, his deportment, his friends, and his compa Synod; and, therefore, his disorderly conduct inexcusable, let nions, were all changed; life, both within and without, wore quite him, and the clergymen that conspire with him, be deposed, and a new aspect. What a strange and joyful feeling must have accompanied the sense of such a change! Let the Christian, who can remember one fit of perplexity dispersed, one proud or angry Canon 32. "Let the Priests and Deacons do nothing without feeling softened, one stain of conscience removed, one sorrow comthe knowledge and consent of the Bishop; for with him the forted by the Word of God, and bears in remembrance too the exceeding joy which accompanied the change,-let him try to cenceive the overpowering feeling of heavenly joy which came upon the heathen when all things, both of heaven and earth, were changed to him, -and darkness became light, guilt innocence, ignorance knowledge. For the dreams of the philosophers, he now took up the prophets; and the sights passing before his eyes even at Cesarea, would be a living commentary upon their text. The predictions of them and of Christ were fulfilling: the land streamed with the blood of the denounced people, and the streets of the seaports would be crowded with the interminable processions of slaves. who were to be shipped off from their country to a distant land of

> such a store in his Dialogue with Trypho. But his diligence must have been amazing, and could only have been set and maintained in motion by the high principles of the Gospel, and by the grace of the Holy Spirit. He had now to learn a system so totally new, that all previous acquirements, instead of being a help and introduction, were a hindrance. He had now to bid an eternal farewell to the long-continued frame of mind which had been the growth of years, the result of anxious study. A book was laid before him, wherein was the truth indeed. and sublime and beautiful beyond the reach of human conception. Through the grace of God he was enabled to despise the vain trickery of language, to detect the frauds of sophistry; and that which to the worldly spirit had ever seemed foolishness, was found by him to be wisdom and truth indeed.

rigorous servitude. With his attention thus forcibly called to

prophecy, we no longer wonder that he should have poured forth

Received into the bosom of the Christian Church, this distinguished convert was not slow in exhibiting the fruits of his instruction, nor did he long lie hidden in provincial obscurity. We have to follow him to the capital of the empire, where he arrived, clad still in his philosopher's garb, which he retained to the last : considering himself still a philosopher, but of the only true philosophy, and professing himself a teacher not of human wisdom, but of the divine word. Here he gave his labour to the Church, and took his post in giving oral instruction. But his services were soon required in writing. The capital was, of course, the general receptacle of the provinces, and while Asiatic rites found their way into her temples, Asiatic heresies would also endeavour to enter her churches. Simon Magus, the first heretic, had early imported his pernicions doctrines, and had made such an impression, that Justin tells us he saw with his own eyes a statue raised to him with the inscription, "To Simon, holy God." The venom which he introduced was now working with augmented deadliness under Marcion, who was at the very height of his fatal reputation there. Him, therefore, he resolved to opas it did upon all well-educated Greeks, to attend her school. Ac- pose with all the arms which God had given him; and they were sharp and weighty. Marcion received from him a severe blow; and the whole body of heretics were assailed by him at one general assault, in a work which he composed during this visit. *

> (A.D. 148.) On his arrival at Rome, he had found the Church enjoying comparative peace, under the mild government

* Justin, Apol. i. 26.

and the people, with their priests and philosophers at their head, discovered the cause in the anger of the gods at the toleration of such enemies to them as the Christians. They were sedulously charged with the most horrid crimes, and, thus branded, were persecuted both by the sentences of the magistrates, and by the riots of the multitude. At a time when the blows of persecution were becoming intolerably heavy, Justin boldly stepped forward to arrest the hand of the smiter. He presented to the emperor an Apology for the Christians. It was a step of great personal danger, inasmuch as he thus professed himself a Christian to the emperor's face; and the law of Trajan was still in force, which, though it forbade the Christians to be purposely sought after, yet m to death when they allowed themselves inexorably adjudged the to be such. He was not, however, the first who had braved this danger. Both Quadratus and Aristides had exposed themselves to it, in presenting Apologies to Adrian. The title itself is one of strong and melancholy expression. An apology means the de- the less frequently will you hold communion with the world; and fence made by the accused before his judges. If we take a sorrowful pleasure in reading the defence of an innocent man,-if, amid the works of Plato, we turn over, with deep interest, the defence of Socrates, what should be our feeling in perusing these defences made by our spiritual forefathers against the calumnies of the unbelieving world? Serving their God with all devotion, even to the loss of life-maintaining the strictest purity, no less in thought than in word and deed, in love and charity with all mankind, so as even to pray for their persecutors, they were accused, by men whose character was the contrary to all this, of holding no God, of deeds of revolting impurity in their assemblies, of murder, witchcraft, and every thing denounced by law both human and divine. Under these circumstances Justin came forward, and addressed his work to the Emperor Antoninus Pius, and his partners Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, and to the senate and people of Rome. He begins with claiming from them common justice, and then proceeds to disprove the charges so falsely brought against them, as of atheism, impurity, disaffection, and to shew that some of their real doctrines, as-the future state, the worship of the Son of God, the future conflagration-and others, so far from containing any thing abhorrent to reason or natural feeling, had all of them their parallels among the heathen poets and philosophers. He then proceeds to declare the nature of Christ, -sets forth the Jewish prophecies concerning him, and concludes with giving an account of their initiation of converts, and the rites and forms of their assemblies,-all of which had been misrepresented by the most shocking calumnies. The earnest strain of truth and innocence pervades this treatise, and it discloses an honest and uncompromising spirit, which does not fear to contradict the Stoic prejudices of Marcus; and to tell the potentates whom he is addressing, that they will not escape the future judgment of God, if they abide in

Of its success with the high powers to whom it was addressed, we are ignorant. But we cannot but suppose that it had great though gradual effect among the heathen in general, and served also to confirm many waverers on the brink of passing over to the Church. Justin would scarcely have ventured on a second treatise of the same kind, had he not seen good fruit arise from the

After a considerable stay at the capital, he returned to the provinces; and at Ephesus, after his successful contests with the heathen and the heretic, we find him entering the lists against the Jew. Here he held his celebrated dialogue with Trypho, a most learned man of that nation. This dialogue, in imitation of those of Plato, is furnished with an agreeable introductory scene. He describes himself as encountering in his morning walk, the Jew Trypho. His philosopher's habit occasions a remark which leads to speak of philosophy, and this brings Justin on the subject of his conversion to Christianity. Trypho in reply advises him to come over to Judaism from Christianity, as he has done to Christianity from philosophy: and here the dispute commences. Justin first of all proves against Trypho the abrogation of the Law of Moses, and justification through Christ only; and shows how the Law in its ordinances prefigured the Gospel, which was its end and object. His argument leads him on to demonstrate the divine pre-existence of Christ, maintaining that it was he who appeared under the old covenant to Abraham, the Patriarchs, and Moses. He then proves from prophecy his incarnation, passion and resurrection, and the conversion of the Gentiles. In the course of his argument he solves certain objections, by maintaining two advents of Christ, the last of which was yet to come, and to introduce the millenium, after which was to follow the judgment.

After this conference with Trypho, Justin is supposed to sail from Ephesus. How long he abode in the provinces does not ap- But no such course has been adopted; such a system of pear. But he had the privilege of resembling St. Paul in two visits to Rome; in the first to preach and depart, in the second to feel it a religious duty to discountenance. In the prepreach and die. On this last occasion he found Marcus Aurelius sent instance, the clergy of the different parishes throughon the throne; and although a reign had never occurred so uni- out the country have undertaken the direction of this formly hostile to the cause of Christianity, he boldly put himself matter: it is simply a business betwixt them and their once more in the front of the danger and presented a second Apology. The blood of three martyrs, put to death together merely because they confessed themselves Christians, was fresh when he presented it. It is a mournful document. The sword and rack of persecution come before our eyes as we read it, and, like St. Paul's last letter, it contains a melancholy foreboding of his fast-approaching death. His notorious exertions in teaching, and the fame of his in the township in which we ourselves reside, more than writings, had marked him out. But, above all, his having quitted the ranks of the philosophers, roused the vengeance of that malignant and unprincipled class of men.

(A.D. 168.) He was brought, in company with five others, before the tribunal of Rusticus, the Prætorian Prefect. On being commanded, in the usual form, to worship the gods and obey the emperors, he answered with a distinct profession of Christianity, which the interrogatories of the magistrate only caused him to repeat in greater detail. His companions were next questioned, and they made the same bold profession. The Prefect then turned to Justin and said, "Hark, thou that hast the reputation of eloquence, and thinkest that thou holdest the truth: if thou shalt be scourged and beheaded, art thou persuaded that thou wilt go up into heaven?" Justin answered, "I hope, if I undergo this, to possess its gifts. For I am well assured that the divine gift abides with all who live thus, until the end of the world."-"Do you conceive then," said Rusticus, "that you will go up into receive our most hearty commendation; but when we heaven and receive a reward?" "I not only conceive, but know, and am fully assured," replied Justin. On this the Prefect said, " Nothing remains for us but to come immediately to the point .-Sacrifice with one consent to the gods." Justin answered, "No one in his proper senses falls from piety to impiety." To the last threat of the Prefect, that he would put him to a cruel death, Justin answered, "It is through a cruel death that we hope and pray to be saved, for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ; since this will be our salvation and means of confidence before the more ter- in firm, yet respectful protest. rible and universal tribunal of our Lord and Saviour." To the same purpose was the answer of the rest of the martyrs, "Do

what you will, for we are Christians, and do not sacrifice to idols." On this Rusticus pronounced sentence, ordering that those who will not sacrifice to the gods, nor obey the decree of the emperor, be punished by scourging and beheading as the laws direct. The blessed company of faithful witnesses was then led off to the place of execution, and received the crown of martyrdom. Some of dence of many public men by whose agency they were the brethren privily obtained their bodies, and buried them in a helped to maturity. We have seen, what our loyal con-

philosopher for that of MARTYR.

ON THE FREQUENT PARTICIPATION OF THE SACRAMENT

not last long. Pestilence and famine began to desolate the empire; a frequent communion, may, in its proportion, object against a face of intimidation, to maintain their public integrity solemn prayer.* But the question is, what is frequently? How many times in the course of the year will constitute the word frequently; what rule shall be laid down to regulate our attendance? The Church has already laid down a rule, † if we must needs have a rule; but the warm and devotional feelings of the true Christian will go far beyond this, which was given rather as the extreme of necessary attendance, than any suggestion as to propriety. Unless any very urgent reasons prevail to the contrary, the Christian ought NEVER to turn his back upon the holy table. It is not a question whether three or four times, ten or twenty times be sufficient. Can we do sufficient to please God? The same rule that St. Paul gives for prayer, the Christian should take to himself for the Eucharist: "Be instant" in the Eucharist, and remember the Lord Jesus Christ "without ceasing." The oftener you present yourself at the altar, the more you will desire to come again ; the oftener you hold communion with the body and blood of Christ, therefore let your rule be this :- Whenever I behold the holy table prepared-whenever I hear the joyful invitation given: "Come, for all things are now ready," I will straightway go in search for my wedding garment, I will take my place at the feast, I will be found kneeling at the steps of the altar, hungry for the bread of life, and thirsty for the well of living water .- Rev. W. Bennett.

* Jeremy Taylor.
† The rubric at the end of the service.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1840.

The Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette of Kingston

s entitled to our best thanks for the courtesy and kindness with which he has expressed himself in relation to this journal and its conductor; and we beg to assure him that these are sentiments cordially reciprocated by ourselves. We meant not, in our late animadversions, to impugn the consistency of our respected contemporary on the questions either of the Union or of the Clergy Reserves; but our complaint was directed against what we deemed an unfair reflection upon the sentiments and conduct of those individuals who, in regard to both those measures, adhered conscientiously to their former objecions. It struck us that a rebuke was meant to be conveyed against those who, notwithstanding that these questions have been disposed of by our Legislature, still think, and are open and honest in the expression of their conviction, that both are open to the severest scanning of public opinion,—the more so, because although thus disposed of by our Provincial Parliament, they have neither of them as yet become the law of the land; and because every British subject has a constitutional right, until they do become the law of the land, to adopt every proper and peaceable means of either nullifying those neasures altogether, or of having them so modified as will best conduce to the public peace and the general good. It were competent for the people of Upper Canada to petition, if they like, against the Union of the Provinces, unless upon terms which will secure British supremacy, and the proper influence of our endangered Protestantism; and it is equally the right of the members of the Church of England who dissent, as the vast majority of them strongly do, from the justice and the expediency of the measure which has been adopted for the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, to petition the Imperial Legislature for such a modification of that Bill as will best comport with the principles of our venerated Constitution, and most effectually promote the interests of true religion. The former the people of the Province have not thought it necessary to do, because an Address was passed by a large majority in the Assembly, which embodied substantially their wishes upon that question: the latter the members of the Church of England have thought it proper to adopt, and they should neither be reviled nor blamed for the exercise of what all must concede to be a constitutional right. Did they, in the performance of this duty, resort to the methods so frequently employed in similar cases, of exciting the minds of the people by calling public meetings, addressing to them inflammatory speeches, or distributing inflammatory placards, the authors of such conduct would justly expose themselves to the utmost severity of rebuke. will be gratifying to their consistent supporters, we are enabled to announce, from all that has come to our knowledge, that the petitions against the late Spoliation Bill have met with the most signal success. We know that neighbouring one of Hope, 200; representing a portion of the community which, for their intelligence, wealth, loyalty and numbers, deserve that their honest remonstrances should be patiently and respectfully considered.

It would be, we can assure our respected contemporary, a source to us of unfeigned gratification, could we conscientiously yield to the present Governor General of British North America the same meed of our humble support which was tendered to his excellent predecessor, or which, as a general rule, we felt justified in affording to those who have held the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Province, since the time that we commenced our editorial career. For such of the acts of the Governor General as may bear upon the face of them the evidence of a desire to promote the public good, he shall discern amongst the measures which he recommends and which he exerts all his influence to carry, such as obviand are designed to upset the fabric of the National Religion,—when we see apparent a determination to frown Throne, and to exalt their rebellious opponents, we feel

most important measures of the late Session have been points as have been thought liable to objection. carried, our contemporary must excuse us if we differ from or offend him in the unhesitating avowal of our own conviction, that it has been any thing but honourable to the parties by whose influence they were rendered successful, or flattering to the consistency and indepentemporary cannot fail to have observed with pain, a me-Thus Justin obtained that title which has ever since been so lancholy descent of public virtue from that proud emihonourably affixed to his name. He exchanged the appellation of nence on which we had fondly believed it to have been immoveably fixed, and a grievous development of paltry

of the first Antonine. But even under such an emperor this did to pray often or pray seldom; for whatsoever is pretended against men are not so circumstanced, as to permit them, in the without a corresponding sacrifice of private duty. It needs no lengthened argument to shew which of the two in such a position of things, should be yielded; but, as we have already said, we have no severer feeling than pity for those who have been placed in the distressing

We have more to say upon these topics; but we gladly leave a subject so little calculated to beget feelings of pleasure or refreshment, and we leave it with renewed assurances to our contemporary of the Chronicle & Gazette of our cordial regard and good-will.

It is with the highest gratification we learn, as well from the public papers as from private advices, that the return of Henry Sherwood Esq. for the loyal and conservative city of Toronto has, by the result of the recent canvass, been placed beyond a doubt,—that not only is his election certain, but that he will absolutely distance his Radical opponent. It is with the political opinions alone of that opponent that we have any quarrel: we respect, as sincerely as his best friends can do, the personal good qualities which, it is conceded on all hands, he possesses; but as a public man, he cannot but experience the most unqualified opposition of every honest conservator of his country's honour and welfare. That gentleman, in his Address to the Electors of Toronto, and in some other published documents, intimates with sufficient plainness that he adheres to that theory of Responsible Government which was so distinctly repudiated by Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russel, and the Marquis of Normanby; so that we are to infer, either that the Government at home, with no unusual vacillation, have changed their opinions upon this question, or that at the very outset of his public career this champion of all that is "liberal" is acting in direct opposition to principles of policy which that Government has avowed! But perhaps it will be asserted that he is the servant of 'the people' and not the spokesman of the Government: if this be so, his defeat at Toronto-which may be calculated upon as certain-should, according to his own principles, induce him, so soon at least as that defeat ecomes matter of history, to resign his office of Solici-

We are quite at a loss to understand by what pervermake it out that our late brief notice of the secession of equally at a loss to understand how any previous notice in our columns of similar secessions from that communion, can with any prepriety or justice be termed "offensive and discreditable observations." In the case of Mr. Mulkins, we contented ourselves with a simple announcement of the fact with a remark that we might hereafter offer some observations upon the subject: the only notice we can recollect publishing of similar facts previously, was taken from the Quebec Mercury, in an account of an Ordination held by the Bishop of Montreal in October last; and although we had it in our power to make some ccompanying observations as flattering to the principles which from convition we uphold, as they would have been discreditabe individually to the Editor of the Guardian, we camot recollect that such were ever made. When the particular remark which is deemed "offensive and discreditable' is pointed out, we may either defend ourselves or make reparation, as circumstances may seem

It strikes us, hwever, that in the notice of these facts contained in the Guardian of the 4th instant, the opportunity was eagery seized of convincing the world, if possible, that the Methodist communion would be great gainers and the Church of England great losers by the secession in the one case, and in the accession in the other, of those four individuals. A few lines from us, making no reflection upon any body or any party, are eagerly seized as apretext for an attack upon the character of those individuals,-the justice of which, until we see it supported by some less exceptionable testimony, we must take have to doubt. We shall not, by any means, accuse or suspect the editor of the Guardian of asserting a wilfu untruth; but he has been in the habit, from whatever ause, of wandering so much in his accounts of men ind things from the exact facts of the case, -in matters upon which our own explanations of the whole truth have in more than one instance wrung from him the rductant penance of a cautious silence,that it must not surprise him if we are not a little incredulous as to the justice of the accusations which, in the present case, he has thought it proper to make. We have no doubt that the individuals assailed will, if admitted into Holy Orders in the Church of England, previously furnish such explanations of the charges made against them, as will satisfy those whose office it is to admit them to the ministry; and probably those very individuals, as much as the friends of the Church in general, will thank the editor of the Guardian for an opportunity of openly refuting accusations which might hereafter be employed, for purposes of injury, by secret and intangible insinuation.

We observe in the St. John's (N. B.) Courier of Feb. 22, a very interesting account of the operations of the "Church Society" of that Province, as developed at their Anniversary meeting held at Fredericton on the 12th of that month. Several clergymen, besides the Archdeacon, were present; and many of the most respectable and influential laymen of the Province. We perceive that £100 was placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee for "Missionary Visits to neglected places," and the further sum of £150 for "aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels". Of ously compromise the spirit of our glorious Constitution, the value and importance of such a Society, there cannot, we should suppose, a doubt exist; but it would appear from the Address of the Venerable the Archdeacon, that down the most loyal supporters of the Altar and the the general co-operation of Churchmen in the Province had not yet been obtained, in consequence of a scruple ourselves compelled, on every principle of common ho- in some quarters as to the propriety of the Constitution nesty in the discharge of a public trust, to raise our voices and proceedings of the Society. This difficulty, however, it is judiciously proposed to remedy by an appeal In regard to the manner in which the leading and to their Diocesan, and the submission to him of such

> We have great pleasure in publishing the communication of Mr. J. Vansittart, on the subject of the interestng and important Letters lately read by the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere in the Legislative Council. The explanation he furnishes of the manner in which those Letters were procured, will, we are sure, prove as gratifying to our readers in general as it has been to ourselves.

We are not able to reply satisfactorily to the inquiry intriguing which ought to have no place in the private of our clever correspondent Z.; though we apprehend dealings of honourable men-much less in the exercise the able author of that valuable little treatise, "First of a public trust by a faithful and high-minded servant | Sundays at Church," was not conscious of the literary | fatigable friend of the Church in Canada, the Rev. W. J. D. of the Crown. If we cannot contemplate the specimens | theft perpetrated upon good George Herbert, in the lines Some religious persons have moved a question, Whether it be of the latter degradation, lately so manifest to all the to which the name of Bishop Horne is, we think erronerescrence to these holy mysteries to come but seldom: while others say it is greater religion to come frequently. But I suppose this

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of The Church.

Westridge, Woodstock, March 2, 1840. REV. SIR,-In your paper of the 22d ultimo, I observe an article upon the letters read by the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere in the Legislative Council, during the discussion on the Clergy Reserve uestion, and feeling sure that whatever is brought before the public in the columns of the " Church," you would desire should appear in its true light, I do not hesitate to beg insertion for a fev particulars on the subject.

True it is, "they are of immense value, and have made a very great impression," and equally true, that very great credit is due to the individual through whose instrumentality they have been brought to light; but as from the substance of the article the public are led to conclude that Mr. De Blaquiere is this indivilual, and as I am persuaded he would be the last person to wear laurels not his own. I beg leave to bring before you a true state ment of the facts: and this I do by no means in disparagement of Mr. DeBlaquiere,—a gentleman whose principles and abilities I highly respect, whom I have learned to esteem in private life, and greatly to admire and value in a public capacity,—and surely every friend to our national Church must acknowledge a lasting debt of gratitude to him for the masterly use he made of those documents when placed in his hands; and I have reason to believe that the name of the gentleman who did procure them would have been given with the Letters by Mr. DeB., had he not expressed a wish to the contrary. I feel, therefore, that in correcting this erroneous impression, while I perform an act of justice to my friend, I am also doing what must be most grateful to the genero mind of Mr. DeBlaquiere.

To our worthy and highly valued Rector, the Rev. Mr. Bettridge, and to him alone, is the credit due for searching out these Letters, and bringing them before the public from an obscurity of nearly half a century, and where they would have reposed unnoticed and unknown, until time and mildew had consumed them, but for his indefatigable exertions; and permit me, Sir, to add, that this is but one of the very many and important services which, under the blessing of God, he has been enabled to render our beloved Church while on his mission in England.

While in Devonshire, Mr. Bettridge was invited by the widow of the late General Simcoe to spend a week with her. This his numerous engagements at the time would not permit, but a day was named to breakfast at her house; and ever mindful of the great object in view, he lost not the opportunity to enquire if she had any recollection of the General's leading measures in his administration of the Government of Upper Canada, particularly ion of words, the Editor of the Christian Guardian can as regarded the Church, and the settlement of the Clergy Reserves. She replied that she remembered them most distinctly. Mr. Mulkins from the Methodist connexion, contained which led to further enquiry, and resulted in the discovery that or implied an "attack" upon that body; and we are she had in her possession many original letters and documents connected with the subject. After a diligent and fatiguing search among several old dust-covered chests piled up in the Library, and which had not been disturbed for many years, Mr. Bettridge, assisted by the daughters of Mrs. Simcoe, was enabled to select those Letters, which he transmitted to the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere but a week before they appeared.

Such is a simple statement of the facts; and as "nil falsi audeat, nil veri non audeat dicere," is a principle which, I am sure, you will heartily respond to, I have no doubt of your giving a place to this communication in your excellent journal.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, Your obedient Servant,

JOHN G. VANSITTART.

To the Editor of the Church. SIR,-Will you permit me to notice a strange mistake in the quotation of some verses in that excellent article, "First Sundays at Church," in your last paper. They are there attributed to Bishop Horne. Let me call attention to the following beautiful lines of Herbert, or the "Divine Herbert," as he was once called, and tell me if, in the sweet and most quaintly musical flow of their old English, any one could recognize the pretty little stanzas so

Sweet Day! so cool, so calm, so bright,
The Bridal of the earth and sky,
Sweet dews shall weep thy fall to night,
For thou must die!

neatly dressed up by Bishop Horne:-

Sweet Rose! whose hue, angry and brave, Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye—
Thy root is ever in its grave,
For thou must die!

III. Sweet Spring! full of sweet days and roses, A box where sweets compacted lie, My music shews you have your closes, And all must die!

IIII. Only a sweet and virtuous soul, Like season'd timber never gives; But when the whole world turns to coal, Then chiefly lives!

These lines can be found either in the large editions of the British Poets, or in a little work called "Religious Poetry of the 17th Century. I trust the worthy Bishop Horne was not the redeller of poor Herbert. Sternhold, Hopkins, or Blackmore, would have been more merciful to Milton's "Lycidas," had any of them undertaken to trick him out in ideas borrowed from the wardrobe of their imaginations.

Will you notice this act of poetical piracy, and oblige, Z.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

RECTORY OF WELLINGTON SQUARE. Incumbent, the Rev. Thos. Greene.

Shortly after Wellington Square was constituted a Rectory, a neat Church was erected principally at the expense of Wm. Johnson Kerr, Esq., who hoped that, upon its completion, the usual stipend for a Clergyman would be extended to this as well as other Missions; but in such an expectation he has hitherto been disappointed. The first Missionary nominated to the pastoral charge of this place was the Rev. T. Mack, who laboured with acceptance here for nearly a year. After his departure, the Rev. J. G. Geddes kindly afforded his gratuitous services; but as his own immediate engagements at Hamilton and Barton occupied the earlier hours of the Sabbath, his attendance at the Square was necessarily so late, that the distant members of the Congregation could not avail themselves of his valued ministrations. In the July of 1838, the present Incumbent entered upon the charge of the Mission (a weak state of health rendering him unequal to the laborious duties of Travelling Missionary in which he had been engaged for two and a half years previously), and had the satisfaction of finding many in the various parts of the township rejoicing in the prospect of having Gospel privileges once more within their reach. His two first congregations were in the Square and on Dundas Street. In the latter place, being much inconvenienced by the want of a suitable house of worship, the members of the Church decided on erecting one; and this they have lately carried into effect. There we have now a very neat and commodious

For the site of this Church and burial-ground we are indebted to the prompt liberality of Thos. Atkinson, Esq., who deeded the necessary quantity of land for the purpose to the Bishop and his accessors. The funds requisite for the erection of the Church were supplied by the subscriptions of the neighbourhood and the donations of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and also to the inde-Waddilove. Whilst the zeal of every member of the Building severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until Committee deserves much praise, that of Lorent Ireland and the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the Faith, as it was once delivered until the severe in contending for the faith of the severe in contending for the severe in contending for the faith of the severe in contending for the faith of the severe in contending for the faith of the severe in contending for the severe i Committee deserves much praise, that of Joseph Ireland and | the Saints. say it is greater religion to come frequently. But I suppose this question does not differ much from a dispute, whether it is better das Street, and on the Lake Shore; and he has weekly appoint- and the good of their fellow-creatures, evinced by continual of

ments in the township of Nasagiweya, and Oakville, Trafalgar, and also, as circumstances permit, in three other stations. The number of children receiving scriptural instruction may be computed at 75. Several little girls receive gratuitous instruction in needle-work every Saturday.

The Notitia Parochialis for the year ending July, 1839, is as follows :- Baptisms, 61; Burials, 6; Marriages, 1. The number of Communicants within the range of his labours may amount

ADDRESS FROM THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION TO THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. May it please your Lordship;

We, the Midland Clerical Association, beg to express the infeigned gratification which the opportunity of our first Meeting since the return of your Lordship to this Province, affords us of congratulating you upon your elevation to an office which the spiritual wants of this rising country rendered so necessary, and to which your Lordship's long and zealous services in the cause of Christ and his Church gave you so pre-eminent a claim.

More than thirty years have elapsed since your Lordship entered upon the ministry in this portion of the vineyard of our Divine Master; and the changes in the spiritual condition of the country during that interval, while they afford cause for much thankfulness and joy, cannot but awaken at the same time sentiments of regret and melancholy. There is reason for abundant satisfaction and gratitude that, in the space of thirty years, the shepherds of the flocks of our Zion have increased from three to eighty; and that the whole number of communicants then in the Province scarcely reached to one half of the amount of those who are now accustomed to gather round the altar of that church which has so long enjoyed, and continues still to receive the benefit of your Lordship's pastoral care. But we cannot look round without sorrow of heart and many anxious forebodings upon the waste places in our vineyard, -upon the hundreds of scattered families of our communion who seldom hear the voice of an accredited ambassador of the Lord,—upon the numerous townships, peopled in a great degree by those whose Protestant forefathers earnestly contended and died for the faith, without the means of access, except in cases rare and few, to those ministrations to which in their father-land they had been accustomed, and which, in this country of their adoption, they had fondly hoped were secured to them. We view their destitute condition with sentiments of the deeper depression, when we contemplate the effort which has recently been made to deprive the children of the Church of that patrimony which a religious King had conferred, and which the Constitution guaranteed to them. But amidst the lukewarmness of friends and the violence of opponents, we cannot refrain from thanking your Lordship for the zeal and Christian determination with which, aided by a few faithful friends in the Legislature, you have resisted those aggressions upon the acknowledged rights of the Church. These are efforts which, when the clamour of faction shall have died away, will be viewed by a Christian public with the approbation they deserve; and in the dying hour they will afford to your Lordship a satisfaction which no attempt at effecting an unstable peace at the expence of principle could ever yield.

That the Great Head of the Church may continue to "cast upon it His bright beams of light," and that He may long preserve your Lordship in health and strength, and vouchsafe to you an increasing measure of His grace and Holy Spirit, that you oversight of this Diocese may be blessed to the glory of God and to the salvation of souls, is the fervent and constant prayer of your Lordship's faithful and affectionate servants,

On behalf of the Association,

(Signed)

CHAS. T. WADE, Chairman. A. F. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Port Hope, Feb. 6th, 1840.

My REVEREND BRETHREN: I feel much encouraged by your seasonable and affectionate ad dress on my appointment to the episcopal superintendence of this new and important diocese; in which the spiritual wants of the

inhabitants are so great and pressing. Amidst many difficulties which the branch of the united church of England and Ireland has had to encounter and surmount in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions, there is nevertheless, as you justly observe, great cause of consolation in the gradual but steady amelioration of our religious destitution. As the Clergy have in creased in number, so have our communicants in a still greater proportion. It is, indeed, delightful to me to state, that in all places, as well as in Toronto, where the ministrations of our Apos tolic Church have been regular, there has been a like incr a wong her members. And in regard to those who are so to diminish our numbers, we appeal with confidence from their man statements to the public return of population; which, not will standing it called a standing it called a standing it called a standing its called a standi standing its acknowledged imperfectness, proves us to be far more numerous than any other denomination in the colony.

But though much has been done, through the power of God accompanying our weak endeavors, the harvest is still great, and the labourers few; and most deeply do I deplore with you, many waste places in our Vineyard, and the hundreds of scattered families of our communion, who seldom hear the voice of an act credited Ambassador of the Lord. Yet even here, we must not give way to despondency. Our brethren in England are becoming fore and more aware of our spiritual wants, and more and more

ready to hold out the generous hand of cordial assistance.

The Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in for Goldonies reign parts, ever awake to the religious necessities of the Colonies and to which, under God, North America owes the foundation of our beloved Church, has resolved to grant us twenty additions Missionaries; the sister Society for Promoting Christian Know ledge has very lately bestowed a donation of two thousand pour sterling, to be expended for the benefit of the Church in this dio cese, and stands ready to confer new favours.

Among ourselves, also, indications of a liberality worthy of the primitive age begin to appear. Col. Burwell, so long a disting guished member of the Legislature, and honored for his firm disinterested support of our holy Catholic Church, has lately built an excellent Church, and substantial Parsonage House, not an endowment of six hundred acres of good land,—and constitute the the whole a Rectory, under the name and appellation of the "Port Burwell Rectory;" and he promises the erection of two more Rectories, equally well endowed, in a short time. It can not be but the not be, but that such a meritorious example will call forth man)

In lamenting with you the reckless effort recently made to prive the Church of the patrimony which a religious King had conferred, and which the Country which a religious King had conferred, and which the Constitution of the Province guardinal we are not without hope of its coming to nought; for it is happily one of those measures which happily happily as one of those measures which, before it can receive the Royal as sent, must be laid before it. sent, must be laid before the Imperial Parliament, and thus an opportunity will be offered by opportunity will be afforded of arresting its progress, and of sub-stituting in its stead such stituting in its stead such an arrangement, as may accord with justice, and the principles.

Whatever may be the final result, our duty shall have been scharged when we have justice, and the principles of a Christian government. discharged when we have respectfully petitioned against the mes sure; and having so done, it then becomes our privilege to bow with submission to the decident with submission to the decision of the supreme Legislature.

In striving by peaceable and lawful means to preserve the pate nony of the Church, we are discharging an imperative duty; to give it up so long as it can be innocently retained, would not only be to abuse a talent. In the contract of the contract o be to abuse a talent, but to incur a judgment. Yet, should the day ever arrive, when the day ever arrive, when the question shall lie between the retention of that patrimony on the of that patrimony on the one hand, and the breach of God's copy mands on the other mands on the other, we shall, I am confident, reject it with ab horrence, and despising worldly considerations on such terms, po

I thank you for your prayers on my behalf, of which I stand

ertion

usua
T
dida:
Pau
endu

you mar

and

vince, I feel encouraged to hope, that our joint labours will be blessed by our divine Master to his own glory and the salvation of

JOHN TORONTO. Toronto, 22d February, 1840.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON ORDINATION.

Sunday the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by several clergymen, held an ordination at the Church of St. James's, Piccadilly, in the presence of a numerous congregation. The candidates for admission into deacons' and priests' orders amounted to 30, and occupied the whole extent of the line around the altar. After the usual service had been gone through,

The Lord Bishop ascended the pulpit, and preached to the can-Paul to Timothy, 5th verse-"But watch thou in all things; endure affliction: do the work of an evangelist; and give full Proof of thy ministry." These directions of the Apostle to his Youthful pupil and associate contained, said the preacher, a summary of the duties of a minister. Having commented on the necessity of a predilection for the Church on the part of a candidate as being indispensable for a proper discharge of his duties, and an observance of those rules which were laid down by wisc and pious' men of past ages for the direction of the clergy, the right rev. preacher proceeded to say, that it should be a solemn consideration with parents who desired that their sons should enter the ministry to shape the education of their children accordingly in studies, habits, and taste, for on their future care and diligence the salvation of many would depend. In exhorting the candidates to watch both their flock and their own frailties, he reminded them that, whether they should watch or not, many would watch them, for priests stood upon an eminence whence it was their duty to shed the light of truth and the influence of good example over the world. Many eyes would be turned upon the conduct of the Priest with anxious but unfriendly scrutiny; and many who were either avowed Atheists, or the enemies of their Church under other names, would be sure to exult over and proclaim any fault the priest might fall into, while the error of a private Christian would perhaps escape unnoticed. The Lord Bishop then dwelt upon the importance of courage, meekness, fortitude—a system that should, if possible, offend no one, and yet not lose an opportunity of making or retaining a single convert. He then pointed out the many hardships and vexations the candidates would have to undergo, whether in the ministry at home or in the colonies, how to surmount them, and, finally, the rewards that await here and hereafter the minister who shall faithfully, by precept and example, have done his duty in the Church of Christ We are happy to learn that Dr. Bowstead, the highly respected

late Fellow and Tutor of Downing College, and Vicar of Tadlow, in this county, is confidently spoken of as Dr. Bowstead's successor in the See of Man .- Cambridge Advertiser. DEATH OF THE REV. R. WOOD, D.D.—The death of this highly talented and respected minister of the Established Church, took place at half-past three on Tuesday morning, the 24th inst., at a very advanced age. The deceased has left a wife and two children, and a brother and sister, to lament most deeply his loss. He was upwards of 30 years Chaplain to the county gaol, and for upwards of 40 years first Usher and then Head Master of the learned and highly-gifted and as much respected minister of

Bishop of Soder and Man, has accepted the Bishoprick of Lich-

field, in the room of the late Dr. Butler. The Rev. R. Dawes,

St. John's College, Cambridge, the Very Rev. J. Wood, D.D., Dean of Ely, whose death took place in April last.—Northampton Herald.

DEATH OF THE VICAR OF ROCHDALE.—The well-known Vicar of Rochdale, the Rev. W. R. Hay, died on Wednesday evening, aged about 78 years. Mr. Hay was for many years the stipendiary chairman of the Salford sessions; which office he resigned after the January sessions in the year 1823, and was succeeded by Mr. Starkie. The present value of the living, which is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is, we believe, upwards £2000 per annum.

LIVING IN ROCHDALE. This valuable piece of Church preferment has been given, by Lord Holland, to the Rev. Mr. Bayley, heretofore settled in Wales.—Leeds Mercury.

It is currently reported that Dr. James, the Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough, is about to resign the living, in favour of the son-in-law of Bishop Davys. The reasons assigned are, that the locality of this city does not agree with the health of the or, and that he does not think it compatible with the princi ples of the Church to hold a plurality of livings. If the latter is the prevailing reason, we must give the rev. gentleman great credit for his disinterested conduct, which is worthy of his character as a minister of the Church of England .- Cambridge Chronicle.

The Rev. James Coghlan, M.A., has been appointed incumbent of one of the new churches in Bethnal-green, by the Bishop

NUMBER OF CLERGYMEN.—There are, it is stated, about 16,000 clergymen in the order of the Established Church.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Birmingham Ten Churches' Fund, on Friday last, the Rev. John Garbett, Rector of St. George's, in the chair, it was determined not to hold the annual meeting until the spring. The secretaries reported a subscription of £200 from Captain Inge; £20 from Mrs. Broadley Wilson; £10 from the Rev. F. Valpy, Burton on-Trent, and a thanks-offering of £50 from a member of St. George's Church.—Birmingham Advertiser.

Mr. C. R. Colvill has presented a magnificent service of communion plate to Blidworth Church.—Nottingham Mercury.

Mr. Vincent Stuckey, of Hill-house, Somerset, has presented to the parish of Langport, a rich and elegant service of communion plate.

ethe

been

o bow

ot only

ld the

th ab

d unti

I stand

His Grace the Archbishop of York has given the munificent donation of £200 to the York Central Diocesan Society for the Education of the Poor. His grace had previously subscribed

W. Watts, Esq., of Hanslope, has built and endowed at his sole expense a school in that parish for the education of the poor children in the doctrines of the Church of England. The school

is made to contain 200 boys and girls.—Aylesbury News. T. N. S. Sotheron, Esq. M. P., has most generously offered the sum of £500 towards the erection of a church at Goole. It is to be hoped that this noble offer will meet with corresponding liberality on the part of others, and that an object so essential to the well-being and respectability of the town will at length be attained. A church, a residence for the minister, and a school, would be indeed an acquisition and an ornament. What makes Mr. Sotheron's offer the more noble is, that he has no direct interest in the town, his property lying in the neighbourhood. Leeds Intelligencer.

Sir Robert Peel has subscribed £50 towards building a new church in the hamlet of Attleborough, in the parish of Nuneaton,

GLASSON CHURCH.—The Earl of Balcarres has kindly given a donation of £20 towards the building. The Christian Knowledge Society has presented the church with a handsome service of books complete. This beautiful little church is now nearly finished, and we trust the inhabitants of the village will soon

be blessed with a faithful resident pastor.—Lancaster Gazette. Bethnal-green Churches.—Sunday two sermons were preached before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, in behalf of the fund for the erection of new churches in the above extensive district, at the church of St. Vedas Foster, Foster-lane, Cheapside; that in the morning by the Rev. Henry Melville, B.D., Minister of Camden Chapel, Camberwell; that in the evening by the

pressive discourses, and stated that there were 70,000 souls in the tional school; that it was proposed to build 10 more churches, but this could not be done without appealing to a benevolent public. The total amount of collections was upwards of £300.

The Duke of Devonshire has remitted to the trustees of the new church at Darley £50 towards its endowment. His Grace has no property in the parish .- Derby Reporter.

We rejoice to be enabled to state that the Mercers' Company of the City of London have voted a contribution of £50 to the funds of the South Australian Church Society. We recently noticed the entire absence of any provision for the maintenance of the National Church in this colony in the act of parliament con- restscocted for its establishment by the present ministers of the Crown It would be cheering to behold this disgrace to Great Britain wiped away, and this misfortune to the rising colony repaired by the efdidates. His text was the 4th chapter of the Second Epistle of forts to which benevolent and religious feelings may prompt the great community of the mother country. And we hope to find that the excellent example of the Mercers' Company will be extensively followed both by companies and individuals.

GRAND PROTESTANT DEMONSTRATION IN YORK .- On Wednesday evening, the 4th of December, a most important meeting was held in this ancient city. For some months an Operative Protestant Association had been in operation, having been formed and directed chiefly under the guidance of a well-known clergyman of that city. Its numbers have been gradually increasing, till on Wednesday evening last it felt strong enough to asemble in the magnificent concert-room, to listen to a lecture on Maynooth and its priests, by Mr. J. Eccleston, B.A., Trinity Colege, Dublin. The lecture was a plain and faithful detail of the education at Maynooth, and its subsequent effects on the loyalty and character of both priests and people. Its appalling details often caused a thrill of horror through the vast audience, and every sentiment which tended towards the expulsion of the priests' tools from parliament was loudly cheered. At one time the manifestation of Protestant feeling was enough to make our priest-ridden ministers of the Crown tremble with despair. The meeting was attended by the most respectable citizens, and has already resulted in measures for forming a City and County Protestant Association for York

CONDEMNED SERMON AT NEWGATE. In consequence of the approaching execution of William Lees for the murder of his wife, the Sheriffs, Wheelton and Evans, with their Under Sheriffs and a few select friends, made their appearance on Sunday in the chapel of Newgate at the morning hour of Divine Service. After the various classes of prisoners had taken their seats, the unfortunate malefactor was brought in, and he took his seat in the midst of the congregation, with a turnkey on either side of him. The prayers and lessons of the day were read in an impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Carver, the Ordinary, and ome portions of the service were strikingly appropriate to the solemn occasion. The unhappy man appeared exceedingly devout, and read some of the responses audibly. The penitential Psalm of David having been sung, the revered divine delivered a highly appropriate discourse from the following words :- " He that hardeneth his heart shall fall into mischief," (Proverbs xxviii. 14.)-The preacher, at the conclusion of his sermon, addressed himself personally to the peculiar object of his charge. When allusion was made to the act for which he was doomed to suffer, and reminded of his awful breach of the marriage vow, the prisoner wept. After the public service terminated, the ordinary, Sheriffs, their the Free Grammar School, in this town. He was a relation of deputies, and Mr. Cope, the governor of the prison, visited the prisoner in his ward, and they were engaged for a considerable time in devotional conversation.

During the week the convict was visited several times by his sister and brother-in-law, who are by repute pious people. They were extremely anxious to prepare the mind of their relative to meet his fate with resignation and penitence, and to this end they read and expounded the Scriptures to him. On Saturday evening they met for the last time; as may be imagined, the parting scene was an affecting one. After shedding tears for some time, the convict recovered his former equanimity of temper. During the interval between his conviction and the last day of his life, Lees has spent the greater part of his time in reading, excepting when he received visits from pious friends; he was generally taciturn, yet at periods he conversed freely with the persons by whom he was constantly attended.

Civil Antelligence.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

The ministerial papers have been for some days occupied with articles deprecating or denouncing the meaures anticipated from Sir Robert Peel, upon his succeeding Lord Melbourne. The writers of these articles seem to think unnecessary any inquiry as to Sir Robert's own views and intentions, although he certainly has furnished them with no grounds for assuming the plan of his future government, beyond his well-known principles of attachment to the constitution in Church and State, and indeed has left them in the dark as to his intention of taking the office that, it is thus confessed, lies ready for his acceptance.

There can be no question that, whenever a Conservative administration shall give its services to the Queen and country, Sir Robert Peel will stand at the head of that administration. His wisdom, and genius, and integrity, entitle him to the distinction, and the claims of wisdom and genius are in his case powerfully reinforced by services, during the last nine years, which no amount of

national gratitude can overpay.

But though Sir Robert Peel's title to the first place in the government is so clear, it is not yet manifest that he may think the present the best time for asserting it. He at least has given no indication that such is his opinion. Upon personal grounds the right hon, baronet can have no wish to change from his position—a position, perhaps, the most honourable ever occupied by an Englishman the position of commanding the government of his country, and restraining rather than soliciting, the zeal of his countrymen to place him at the right hand of their Sovereign. Compare this position with that of almost any other statesman in our history:

Here is no vulgar party race, Jostling by dark intrigue for place;

not even the less dishonourable warfare of ambition, which contends openly in party contest for the posses-

And for what must Sir Robert change this so enviable position? The profits of office and patronage are happily far beneath his regard, and to him the duties of office were toil indeed. He is not a man of that easy conscience to treat as a sinecure the responsible station of first minister of the British empire, or to squander the time due to the care of the public happiness and prosperity in criminal pleasures or frivolous indulgence—such breach of trust may suit Lord Melbourne, but it were alien to the habits and character of Sir Robert Peel. It cannot be forgotten, that, when Sir Robert Peel was last in office, his assiduous devotion to his public duties gave to his enemies, and the enemies of the country, reason for the malignant hope, which they avowed in the words. "we are killing him;" and certainly nothing but that conscious purpose of right which is man's best support in all exertions and difficulties could have borne him through the gigantic labours of the session of 1835 .-Whoever can recal the labours, official and parliamentary, of the right horourable baronet in that session, will Rev. T. Dale, Vicar of St. Bride, Fleet-street. The text in the look upon these labours as little less than a miracle; morning was taken from the 19th chapter of St. Luke, the 41st they comprise within a few months more than can be and 42d verses; that in the evening from the 1st chapter of St. traced in the whole lives of many even eminent states-

ertions, and attested by corresponding results throughout the pro. excess on both occasions. The rev. gentlemen delivered most imdomestic happiness, for the enjoyment of both of which parish of Bethnal-green, and only three churches and one na- his high accomplishments and his affectionate disposition so well fit him, and which he does enjoy in complete perfection, for a renewal of all but deadly labours?

Nothing but the call of his country can summon a man so circumstanced, and so disposed, to surrender his ease and happiness for office. Sir Robert has shown that he will answer his country's call; but we may be sure that he will not precipitate or even invite it, and that he will even wait until his obedience shall, to his own sound judgment, appear best for his country's advantage .-Short governments are always injurious to public inte-

"Non parcit populis regnum breve."

Sir Robert Peel will be sure of a durable Conservative administration before he will expose the country to the inconvenience necessarily attendant upon all ministerial

Our present business is, however, with the remarkable confession of the weakness of the ministerial party, made in the anticipation that Sir Robert Peel must forthwith take office, whatever may be the inclination of his own mind, and the acknowledgment that what the parties fear is a faithful administration of the constitution established by law, involved in their remonstrance against the expectant measures of a statesman, whom no one has ever charged with violent temper or extreme views, or with any principles but those of attachment to the constitu-Their fear is, indeed, not that Sir Robert Peel will do wrong, but that he will not suffer wrong-they apprehend no aggression from him, but they believe that, to borrow Mr. Wakely's phrase, he will not be found sufficiently "squeezable" to serve the purposes of revolution, or to shorten his tenure of office by disgracing the government. In short, they see that Sir Robert has visely made his calculations, and that when he shall be in office he will administer the affairs of an empire, placed beyond the power of Whigs, Radicals, or Papists, materially to disturb or endanger it—and, awful doom to Whig hopes, that he will be minister for life! Hence the present wail raised by all the ministerialist journals. There is no hope for Whiggery but in "killing him."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The New Orleans papers of the 20th of February contain Lonon dates of the 4th of January, and Havre of the 10th, re-eived at that port by arrivals from England and France. The Colchis had a passage of 41 days from Cowes, and the Galen 38 lays from Hayre

The latest London date is the 7th Jan. Consols for cash were noted at $90\frac{7}{8}$. Lord Clarendon was about to become a member of the British

ninistry—in whose room is not stated.

O'Connell, it was said, had prepared in answer to the Queen's peech on opening Parliament, which would contain a most vio-

nt attack on the Tory party in England.

The trial of the Welsh rioters was going on. Mr. Frost, one

the leaders, it was said, would be acquitted. The cold at Paris was very severe in the beginning of January. The price of wheat and flour was rising at Paris on the 8th of

Louis Phillippe, on the 5th January, published an ordinance or the admission of the children of slaves, above four years old, nto the free schools of the French Colonies. The last accounts from Oran were, that the Emperor of Morocco

had declared openly for Abdel Kader. If true, French comme Five French ships had been engaged as packets to keep up the

communications between Havre and Vera Cruz.

The news from Turkey and Egypt is rather pacific. The five creat powers were perfectly agreed as to the conditions of the peace o be dictated to the Sultan of Constantinople, and the pacha of

It appears that the Russians have an army of 40,000 men concentrated at Odessa, with ships enough ready to transport the whole to Constantinople, should the Pacha of Egypt reject the last conditions of peace offered to him by the allied powers in fa

vor of Turkey.

The Augsburg Gazette has letters from Alexandria, stating Acre to be strengthened. This order would indicate, if true, that the Pacha feared a renewal of hostilities, and the interference of Russia. It conflicts essentially with the statements of other letter writers from Alexandria.

London, January 6 .- It is said that at the Queen's marriage four of the ministers will be elevated in or to the peerage. They are Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, tae Marquis of Lansdown and Sir John Hobhouse.

The Globe says "Saturday, the 4th instant, was looked for

with much anxiety by the merchants and capitalists, but we hear with pleasure that payments were made with wonted punctuality. The only circumstance was the large number of drafts received by the Bank of England. The number amounted to 3500. has thus absorbed an enormous sum, which will not re-enter circulation until Thursday, when the payment of dividends will

Degin.—The dates from Spain are to the 2d January. A rumor prevailed that Cabrera had died of typhus fever. The Eco Aragon says: "While we write it is probable that this monster has gone to render an account to the Sovereign Judge, of his cruelties and atrocities perpetrated during the period of his command." The demise of Cabrera would put the finishing stroke to the affairs of Don Carlos.

Some symptoms of discontent had shown themselves in the Queen of Spain's troops.

Letters from Madrid, published in the Bordeaux papers, accused the Queen's minister of a design to re-establish absolute power over the Peninsula, but the refusal of Espartero to enter

into these views had caused the design to be deferred. France.—The bishop of Cambray died early in January. The bishop of Autun, M. Bouvier, will succeed to the arch-bishopric of

LATE FROM CHINA.

By the arrival of the ship Talbot, Captain Story, from Canton, whence he sailed on the 6th of November, late and important in-

The difficulty between the British and Chinese was thought to have been settled, and that two British merchant ships had gone to Whampoa, and were informed by the Chinese Governor that he wished all the British vessels to come up and trade as they had done before, but a man must be given up for a Chinese killed in a village, some time since, by an English sailor. Capt. Elliott devillage, some the man up, and immediately sailed for clared he would not give the man up, and immediately sailed for the Bogue, in the sloop of war Volage, accompanied by another sloop of war, to stop all the other British vessels from sailing for

Vhampoa. Capt. E. sent a letter on shore to the Cumshi, which was re-Capt. E. sent a rect of shore to the cuisin, which was re-turned unopened. Shortly after the Chinese gun and fire boats, to the number of three hundred, came around the ship, and it was thought with the intention of an attack. They were ordered to leave the ship in thirty minutes, and if they did not leave in that time would be fired into. No attention, however, was given to the order from the Volage, and a heavy fire commenced from both sides of the ship, which resulted in the destruction of a number of their boats, and killing about five hundred of the Chinese. They made no resistance, and those that remained made off as fast as possible. It was the intention of Capt. Elliott to blockade the port of Canton immediately.

The above particulars Capt. Story learned from an American and an English captain, at Macao, who said they were eye-witnesses to the affair.

There seems no good reason to doubt this account, although it does not come in the most authentic form, and although from almost any other man than Captain Elliott such a violent proceedmost any outcome a pear incredible. The same account in substance has been received at Baltimore, by an arrival there from Calcutta, with the difference, however, that the fight is said to have been between an American frigate and the Chinese junks. The vessel at Baltimore left Calcutta on the 15th November. Our last previous advices were to the 13th, by the way of Havre, and included a loose account of a fight at Macao, in which the English and Portuguese account of a light at Alaceat, in which the English that I decay were expelled. There was no American man of war at Macao in November.—N. Y. Com Adv.

On the 26th of October, the following notice was issued by Cap-

The high commissioner and the governor of these provinces having this day violated their engagements, made under their signets, to conduct the trade outside the port of Canton, having peremptorily demanded the murderer of Lin Weithe, and the entrance of the ships within the port of Canton, with the signature of a bond of consent by the commanders to trial by Chinese officers for offences declared to be capital, or the departure of the ships from these easts in three days, the whole under menaces of destruction, the chief superintendent has now to require all commanders of British and 42d verses; that in the evening from the 19th chapter of St. Luke, the 41st they comprise within a few months more than can be ships to read this paper to their crews, and forthwith to prepare for sea and proceed to Toongkoo bay; the anchorage at Hongkong height they comprise within a few months more than can be ships to read this paper to their crews, and forthwith to prepare for sea and proceed to Toongkoo bay; the anchorage at Hongkong height to surprise by fire ships and war boats.

the year 1839. CHARLES ELLIOTT.

Chief Superintendent.

MACAO, Oct. 1.—On Sunday evening, 15th of September, a oung English lad, servant to the chief officer of the Mermaid, rent among the Chinese boats lying in shore in Hongkong bay, nd was not seen or heard of till three or four days afterward, when the corpse was picked up floating about the bay. The body was dreadfully mutilated by some sharp weapon, and a mark round the neck gave evidence that the unfortunate lad had been strangled. This is not the only unfortunate occurrence of the kind that has

nappened since the ships have been in Hongkong bay.

In the beginning of September a corpse was taken cut of the water; and another about the 17th.

er about the 17th.
FURTHER EXTRACTS. The King of Hanover .- We understand that his Majesty will

arrive in this country, from Hanover, on the 30th or 31st of the ensuing month, to be present at the marriage of the Queen.

The Special Commission re-assembled at Monmouth, Dec. 31.

The Attorney General and Solicitor Gen. and Solicitor General, Seergeants Ludlow and Talfourd, with Messrs. Wightman and Talfoot, appeared for the crown; Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Thomas, for the prisoner, John Frost; who was first put upon his trial. The whole of the day was consumed in challenging jurors; Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Kelly made many technique jurors; Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Kelly made many technique. nical objections, and were evidently determined to raise every point by which their client could possibly benefit. Mr. Feargus O'Conor was in Court and seated himself at the Barristers' table. His appearance excited little notice. The Attorney General was to commence his opening speech for the prosecution this morning,—

Late English papers announce the deaths of Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood; Lady Catherine Brecknell, sister of the late Earl of Portmore; the Hon. Richard William Lambart; son of the Earl of Cavan, late of the Coldstream Lambart; son of the Earl of Cavan, late of the Colastream Guards; Ledy Emily Egerton, youngest daughter of the Earl of Wilton; Lady Emily Wellesley, daughter of Earl Cadogan, and wife of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Probendary of Durham. Letters from Calcutta, reaching to the 11th August, announce the death of R. H. Cockerell Esq., the senior partner of the eminent firm of that name. He fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic. He was on the eve of departure for England.—An attempt ad been made early in August to destroy the arsenal in the Fort at Calcutta, —a large barrel of tow and tar being placed under the staircase and set on fire. The smoke, however, was seen by a seutry, who gave the alarm in snfficient time to anticipate the dan-ger. This is said to be the second attempt of the same kind withtwo months. No discovery had been made of the guilty party.

INDISPOSITION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA .- A letter from ur correspondent in St Petersburgh, dated the 13th instant, and counces that the Emperor Nicholas was, and had been for some days, seriously indisposed. Our correspondent mentions that "his Majesty had previously become very melancholy." These circumstances, added to the severe regimen directed by the physicians for the Empress and Imperial Crown Prince, had caused all "recep-

ons" at Court to be suspended.—Times.

The beautiful palace chapel (at Coblentz) of the Archbishop has recently been conceded, in a most liberal spirit, to the use of the English Protestant residents and visitors to the Rhine, and our church service is regularly performed in it by the Rev. Dr. Locke, a clergyman of the Church of England. This act of liberpart of a Roman Catholic community (and for the ruth of which we can vouch) will somewhat startle those who reesent the Rhenish provinces as excited to the utmost excess of bigotry in consequence of the affair of the Archbishop of Cologne. This little chapel at Coblentz is the only English place of worship n or near the Rhine, and will assuredly increase the attraction of that beautiful city in the eyes of our wandering countrymen .-

Major General Bowen .- We understand Major General Bowen intends to throw up his command at Barrackpore, and pro ceed to England, owing to the delicate state of his health .- India

The vacancy in the office of Deputy Inspector General of the Irish Constabulary has been filled up by the appointment of Ma-jor Galway, one of the four provincial inspectors appointed on the re-organization of the force under Colonel Shaw Kennedy, in 1836. C. H. Leith, Esq., Lord Lieutenant of Monmouth, has subceribed £20, Sir C. Morgan £20, Lord Granville Somerset £5, Lord James Stuart £5, Sir J. R. Meyrick £5, Mr. Blewitt £10, the proposed service of plate to be presented to Sir Thomas

Phillips, late Mayor of Newport. DEATH OF LADY WARNEN.—We regret to announce the demise of Lady Warnen, widow of Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Borlace Warren, G.C.B., on Saturday last, at Stapleford Hall, near Nottingham. Her ladyship was the youngest daughter of Lieut. General Sir John Clavering, by Lady Diana West, daughter of John Viscount Earl Delaware. Her ladyship is succeeded in her extensive estates by her grandson Lord Vernon, who is now at Rome. Her loss will be severely felt by the numerous orphans and widows of naval officers, and the poor of Stapleford will long remember her extensive and munificent character.

The late Mr. George Soley, who died at Kimpton Lodge, near Andover, has left the sum of £200 to the poor of Someford Keynes, to be placed in the funds, and the interest given at the discretion of the parish authorities for the time being. He has also bequeathed the same sum to each of the parishes of Kimpton, in Hants, and

Chute, in the county of Wilts.—Wilts Independent.
Viscount Sandon, M.P., Lord Francis Egerton, M.P., W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M.P., and C. Cresswell, Esq., M.P., have respec tively subscribed the sum of £100, and John Gladstone, Esq. £200, towards the formation of a collegiate institution at Liverpool for the education of the commercial, trading, and working These munificent donations cannot but excite the admi ation of the intelligent inhabitants of that wealthy and

RADICAL CALUMNY .- We have it from authority to state it is ntended to prosecute such of the metropolitan and provincial ournals as have indulged in the libellous attacks on the character of Lord Stuart de Rothsay, in certain articles which have appeared in their columns under the title of "The Hanoverian Plot."

Stockport Advertiser.

The O'Connell tribute has been a failure in the county Carlow; o collection at all in some chapels .- Limerick Chronicle.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH FOR THE CHURCH AND CONSERVATIVES AT LEEDS.—The election of a physician for the Infirmary has just been concluded. Mr. Baines and the Whig faction determined to make this election a party affair; and they were met at once by the Church and Conservatives. The Whig candidate was Dr. the Church and Conservatives. The Chadwick, the Conservative Dr. Wilson.

249 For Dr. Wilson (Conservative) Dr. Chadwick (Whig-Radical) 212

Tory majority 151
Only two guinea subscribers could vote. When will the work ing classes be quite convinced that their only real friends are the On the Conservative prospects in Dublin, the following statis

tics, which can be relied on, may prove interesting:—
From the election in 1837 to the end of the last August registry the Conservatives had a clear majority on re-regis-

At the election in 1837 O'Connell's majority was 95, the assessor having rejected 92 freemen registered within six months, which are now available. The majority of new voters for the above period was

Add new voters at the present sessions up to Saturday last,

Present available majority for Conservatives on new voters

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.—We are glad to learn from our western correspondence very favourable accounts both of Devenpore At the former place the Conservatives reckon on a majority of 43, notwithstanding the dock-yard interest and that of the lord of the manor. Mr. Dawson has several of the influential Dissenters with him. The canvass at Falmouth has also been

n most encouraging one.

Кългевовоисы. — There is no doubt that at the next election at least one Conservative member will be returned. The Hon.

С. Langdale is quite safe of being ousted, and Mr. C. Lawson, a staunch Conservative, will supply his place.

VIGOROUS DETERMINATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

From the United Service Gazette.

It seems that the Conservative party have at length determined

on a bold and vigorous hand to hand contest with ministers and their adherents on the opening of the ensuing session. The knowledge that such is their intention will probably sufficiently account for the crusade which Mr. O'Connell is engaged in preaching against the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Pecl, and the Protestants of Great Britain, in Ireland, at the present juncture; as well as the repetition by that brazen imposter to his Papist dupes of such atrocious falsehoods as the following:

"I said this before, and I repeat it again, that if the Tory party

ot into power to-morrow, the life of the Queen would not be safe. (Loud cries of hear, hear, and cheers.) I have been told to retract this assertion—I repeat it—I say again the life of the Queen would not be safe—if the Tories were to come into power to-morrow, the Queen would not live three months, and we should then have her uncle, Ernest of Hanover, crowned King, as her legitimeter successor.

mate successor. (Deep groans.)"
We have been assured by a distinguished nobleman, who has had pportunities of satisfying himself of the fact, that the chamberot ministry have absolutely imposed upon Queen Victoria the onstrous figment that her life will not be safe from hour to hour

Given under my hand at Macao, this 26th day of October, in ment; not that he hopes that such a course will improve his condition, for he well knows that it will give a large majority to his opponents; but by this coup de main he will prevent his successors from dissolving, and thus deprive them of the influence which a government must always possess on such occasions. In the mean time he will not be easily dismayed, but will stick to his post with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause, until the Queen's marriage has taken place. The éclat which must of necessity attend such has taken place. The *éclat* which must of necessity attend such an event, may, he seems to fancy, give him another chance of returning to office. Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 16th of next month, and the Queen's marrisge is expected to take place on the 4th of February. Should Lord Melbourne make good his position for a few weeks longer, the Royal pair will be dispatched to Ireland—where, under the protection and patronage of Mr. O'Connell, who will endeavour, no doubt, to persuade her Majesty that her Irish subjects are the only class of her people, barring always her ministers and bedonly class of her people, barring always her ministers and bed-chamber women, for whom she ought to cherish or avow the slightest esteem or regard—they are expected to create a diversion in his lordship's favour. The Castle is, it is said, even now preparing for her Majesty's reception. The new programme cut her Majesty during the ensuing year, includes, we are assured, certain progress to the residences of Whig noblemen in this coun-The entire scheme is well planned, and unless the Conservative leaders really redeem the pledge they are understood to have given, to act with promptitude and decision, may prove par-

The Court of Session in Scotland have granted an "interdict," on the application of the Rev. J. Cruikshank and six other ministers, members of the Strathbogie Presbytery, "suspended" by the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. This civil process will prevent the ministers who may be appointed in conformity with the Assembly's order, from entering the churches, church-yards, or school-houses, or in any manner inerfering with the legal rights of the "suspended" ministers. An attempt was made on Sunday week to execute the sentence

suspension pronounced by the Commission of the General As sembly against two members of the Strathbogie Presbytery, the ministers of Mortlach and Keith. A correspondent of the Scotsman, writing from Mortlach on Sunday afternoon, describes the proceedings there—" Such an extraordinary scene and state of ex-citement as have just occurred here, were never before witnessed in the memory of the oldest inhabitant in the parish of Mortlach. The Rev. D. Grant, of Forres, accompanied by the fiscal and others, made his appearance here about a quarter of an hour be-fore the hour of public worship, (12 o'clock.) He then proceeded to the parish Church, which is about a mile from the village of Dafftown, where the people were all collected on the road, the church doors and gates being barred and guarded. On arriving, Mr. Grant was met by Mr. Gatherer, solicitor, Elgin, who supplied him with the Court of Session's interdict. Finding it in vain to attempt admission to the church, he invited the people of the village, where he has just preached in the open air, and declared the sentence of suspension against Mr. Cruikshank, the Parish Minister. His own remarks, after so doing, shewed that it was a service he would very gladly have passed into other hands; but he said he was obliged to perform it, under fear of a much more severe sentence being passed against him than what he had delivered,—'a sentence,' he said, 'of complete and final deposition from the work of the holy ministry.' The feelings of the people were altogether in behalf of their minister, and they were anxious to es-cort him in triumph to his pulpit, had he been willing; but he has udged it expedient to decline preaching to-day. Mr. Grant has intimated to the people that they will be supplied with preaching next Sabbath by appointment of the general Assembly; and Mr. Gatherer, the law agent, has at the same time stated, that any party sent will be treated in the same way as Mr. Grant. The ople are collected in groups in every quarter of the village, dis-ssing the merits of the question."

The church at Keith was also barred and guarded, and Mr. Mc-Kay of Rafford, the minister appointed by the Commission to perform that duty, intimated "the finding of the Commission" small congregation at the church gate.

VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, that they are now opening out a more extensive and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Than they ever before imported.

This stock was laid in during the autumn, -a period of the year when goods not suitable to the coming Winter Trade can generally be picked up much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, when such fabrics are in active demand; and last year, the extremely depressed state of the Home markets offered unusual inducements to purchasers, able to lay in stocks nine months in anticipation, and having a trade to justify their buying large lots.

The subscribers have been determined by the heaviness of the operation, and by the present prospects of the country,

To offer the greatest inducement to small as well as large cash buyers,

appearing in Toronto with the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the first time secured to the trade of Upper Canada, of being able to procure stocks of Spring and Summer Goods

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON. instead of after the proper time for sales is more than-

ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO.

N.B.—I. B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the Spring ships, containing the newest styles in FAN-CY GOODS Front Street, Toronto,

16th Feb., 1840.

892

13w36

PRIVATE TUITION. A N English Lady without family (the wife of a medical practitioner) is anxious to receive into her family two young Ladies, whose studies will be conducted on the most approved system of Private Tuition .-They would be instructed in every branch of a sound English education, based on a strictly religious foundation, together with French, Music, and Latin, if re-

quired. Terms are moderate. The most respectable references can be given, and will be required. For further particulars, apply to the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, Kingston.

March 11th, 1840.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of the late Doctor Carlile, that payments are to be made to her alone as there is no other person empowered by her to receive them.

ELIZABETH CARLILE, Administratrix. Haldimand, Feb. 10th, 1840.

At Dundas, Upper Canada, on Thursday morning, 13th February last, the lady of George Rolph, Esq., Barrister at law,

MARRIED. On Thursday, the 12th instant, by the Rev. A. N. Bethune. Robert David Rogers, Esq., second son of the late David Mc-Gregor Rogers, Esq. of Haldimand, Newcastle District, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Birdsall, Esq., of the

township of Asphodel. At Dundas, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. W. McMurray, Mr. Thomas McMillan, of the Township of Barton, to Miss Jane

Fitch, of the same place. DIED.

At Percy, on Wednesday the 4th instant, much regretted, Caroline, wife of John Platt Esq., aged 25 years.

At Cornwall, on the 28th ult., Doctor Noah Dickinson, in the 63d year of his age, and after a residence in Cornwall of upwards of 40 years, during which period he possessed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

LETTERS received to Friday, March 13th :--H. Smith, Esq.; Rev. T. Green, add. sub. and rem; Lord Bishop of Montreal; J. B. Ewart, Esq. rem; T. Webster, Esq. rem. in full 12 mo.; Mr. Wm. Duke, rem. in full vol. 3; L. B. Botsford, Esq. add. subs. [the remitt. alluded to has been received.

monstrous figment that her life will not be safe from hour to hour in the hands of a Conservative ministry! and that they have so wrought upon her fears that she begins to consider their presence absolutely essential to her personal safety.

This conspiracy against her Majesty's peace, and the honour of the most loyal and devoted portion of her subjects, failing, Lord Melbourne has another string to his bow. He will dissolve parlia-

Youth's Department.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S CATECHISM. PART III. OF THE GENERAL FRAME AND CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Q. 100. Is the devoting a tenth to God a matter which we

have more than a human direction for?

A. This was practised before the law by Abraham* and Jacob,† and established by the law unto the Jews; and being commonly used by the Gentiles, and last of all by the church of Christ, we may well consider that there is something of a divine canon or di-rection for the tenth of our revenues or increase to be consecrated to the service of God, as there is still a divine direction for one day in seven, as a necessary proportion of our time, to be devoted to him, besides what we can spare from other days.

['It seems that we do not sufficiently declare that "the Lord is our God," if we do not give a tenth to him. And how can we approve ourselves "Israelites indeed," if we slight such an example as that of our father Jacob. I will ascend a little higher.—In one text we read that our father Abraham "gave Melchisedek the tenth of all." In another text we read of our Saviour Jesus, Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchisedek." From hence I form this conclusion; the rights of Melchisedek belong to our Jesus, the royal high-priest now officiating for us in the hea-vens. The tenths were the rights of Melchisedek; therefore the tenths belong to our Jesus. I do in my conscience believe that this argument cannot be answered; and the man who attempts it, seems to darken the evidence of his being one of the true children I now renew my appeal to the light of nature: to nature thou shalt go; It is very certain that the Pagans used to decimate for sacred uses. Pliny tells us that the Arabians did so Xenophon informs us, that the Grecians had the same practice You find the custom to be as ancient as the pen of Herodotus can make it. It is confirmed by Pausanias and Diodorus Siculus, and a whole army of authors besides. I will only introduce Festus, to speak for them all: 'The ancients offered to their gods the tenth of every thing.' Christian, wilt thou do less for thy God, than the poor perishing pagans did for theirs? "O, tell it not."—Essays to do good. By Cotton Mather, D. D. F.R. S.]

Q. 101. Was this the origin of the scale of tenths adopted by

A. The plain, and legitimate, and natural, and scriptural origin for the scale of tenths, appears transferred from the Old Testament to the New. I do not say that Christian princes and nobles were absolutely bound to adopt this scale, or to confine them-selves to this scale; but I do say it was the most natural to adopt with the Bible in their hands. And the Apostle, in speaking of the support of New Testament Ministers, refers to the support of the Old Testament Ministers with an "even so."

Q. 102. What are the principal grounds upon which the Church accepts and enjoys temporal possessions?

A. The expediency, nay, the very necessity of such possessions, for the enlarged hearing, and the continuous hearing of the word of God throughout the community.

["The poor helpless resident in the mountains, or in the valleys, or in the fields, who follows the plough or leans over his spade all the day, who retires in the evening with his scarcely sufficient pittance, eked out by parish pay, and who cannot afford to give anything towards the support of a voluntarily paid minister; these men, whose souls are as precious as the souls of nobles, as the souls of the merchants and men who build and endow the chapels—these men would be entirely neglected and fall back into heathenism, were there not an endowed establishment located throughout the land.—Lectures on Episcopacy and Church Establishments, by the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, A.M.

Some (dissenting) churches, although possessed of ability to support their pastors in comfort, dole out but a wretched pittance from their affluence, leaving them to make up the deficiency by a School, and then with insulting cruelty complain that their ser-mons are very meagre and have a great sameness, page 66. 'They love him dearly with their lip, but hate him as cordially with their pocket, page 67. 'It is curious to hear how some persons will intreat of God to bless their Minister in his basket and his store. while, alas! poor man, they have taken care that his basket shall be empty, and his store nothingness itself,' page 67.—Church Member's Guide, by J. A. James.

You see the advantage of endowments!]
Q. 103. Can you shew in principle by the history of the New
Testament that it is a lawful thing and a christian thing, for the

Testament that it is a lawful thing and a christian thing, for the christian Church to accept and to use secular wealth?

A. I refer you to the instance of Barnabas, who "having land, sold it, and brought the money and laid it at the Apostle's feet."

Now if any member of the Church in the Apostle's days, who was possessed of money, or money's worth, did bestow money on the Church, and if, when under the full sanction of apostolical management, that money was accepted by the Church, the church, and if, when the church is the church is a serious accepted by the Church, the church is a serious accepted by the Church, and if we have the church is a serious accepted by the Church, the church is a serious accepted by the Church, and if we have the church is a serious accepted by the Church, and if we have the church is a serious accepted by the Church, and if we have the church is a serious accepted by the church is a ser principle is at once based on a scriptural example. It will vary in detail; it will vary in the mode in which the thing was done; but the thing itself takes its origin in Scripture, and even in the New Testament, of the Church of Christ accepting and using secular

Q. 104. But how was this an endowment? Was it not rather a voluntary donation?

A. Suppose Barnabas, instead of selling his land, and giving the money, had bestowed the land itself on the Apostles, where would have been the difference? And if they had accepted the land, would it not have been a gift involving the whole principle of

Q. 105. I may agree with you in the general view you take of the subject of endowments, still upon your own principles, does it not appear that the property in question belongs of right to the

A This objection rests upon a misapprehens cal facts of the case. Christianity was the religion of England and Wales, and even of Ireland, before there was any thing in either deserving the name of Popery. Proofs abound of the primitive Christianity of the bishops and Presbyters of Great Bri tain, and of their resistance to the growing encroachments of the Bishop of Rome during the Heptarchy. And it appears, from after history, that benefices had been bestowed, that the Church had been endowed, long previous to the introduction of Popery.

It is not denied that during the period of Popish ascendancy which followed, many additional endowments were made to the Church; but it is distinctly asserted, that with regard to the bulk of the parochial endowments throughout the land, the Reformation was a rescue and not an innovation. The possessions of the Church were certainly transmitted to us through a Popish channel, but it is equally certain that they were not originally Popish.

['As Christianity spread itself,' says Blackstone in his Commentaries, 'the nobles began to build Churches on their own domains or estates, to accommodate their tenants in one or two ad-joining lordships. They obliged all their tenants to appropriate their tithes to the maintenance of the one officiating minister, in-stead of leaving them at liberty to distribute those among the clergy of the diocese in general; and this tract, the tithes of which were so appropriated, formed a distinct parish.' There is one remarkable passage in this quotation: he says, 'the nobles oblige their tenants to appropriate their tithes to the maintenance of the one officiating minister, instead of leaving them at liberty to distribute them among the clergy of the diocese,' which seems to have been the practice previously. So that there was, first, the general endowment of tithes, which afterwards became local, and was broken into parochial divisions by the desire of the nobles, to

estates.']
Q. 106. What do dissenters object to in the general frame and constitution of the Church of England?
A. 'That it is a civil establishment, being framed by human authority—its laws founded in Acts of Parliament and enforced by civil sanctions—and the chief magistrate as such, being its su-They seem in this rather offended at the clothes and dress, or the defence and guard, than at the body and substance of the church. But this defence and provision made for it and its ministers by human laws, no more lessen its strength and beauty, than the laws for property and safety diminish any man's wisdom, valor, or care to defend his own.

*Gen. xiv. 20. †Gen. xxviii. 22. ‡Lev. xxvii 30-22. || Cor. ix. 14.

THE CLERGYMAN'S WIDOW.*

The reflecting portion of the world sympathise heartilv with the sorrows of the widow-and of the sorrows and varieties of trials connected with all the varied classes of widows, this pensive part of the public have a correct idea; but there is one class of widows whose peculiar kind of change, distress and desolation, is but rarely touched upon by those who draw on the sympathies of mankind; and yet of all the tribes of mourners, who may say to those who may pass by, "Is there any sorrow like unto my sorrow?" the widows of the clergy are that most afflicted class; between them and other widows there are no few shades of difference; there is a change—a sad change to all—but to them most of all.

The wife of the clergyman, like the clergyman himself, holds no fixed place among the various grades of society; if humble, she is not even versant among the aristocratic branches of society, if wise, she is more generally found among the middle classes-and if useful. not unfrequently does she mix with those accounted

poor, in the world's eyes-if gentle and prudent she so multifarious, that they are too apt to forget "what of the noble, yet not ungrateful; and, visiting the poor, mourning congregation, the eyes of many tears, the is yet uninjured by contact with the lowly. The pastor is still more free, and less affected by caste—to-day the mittee: the platform trodden by other feet, the meeting guest of nobles; to-morrow, on mountain and moor, the visitor of the wind-swept hut, he sits with the peasant and the peasant's children—travel, and the free wind of heaven, have given a relish to the humble food which s timidly yet affectionately offered; and, if he partakes with the poor man of oaten cake or the more humble potato, a sacred blessing on his honoured head goes up from the host, and from that poor household; and the pastor returns homeward, not less a pastor, nor less suited for the work of the ministry, nor yet for mingling with the great-because, like his heavenly Master, he oved the poor, and because the poor "ministered to im of their substance."

Blessed be God! hundreds of such pastors are around and increasing. How honored the wives of such—they live in an atmosphere of blessedness-every day they hear the claims of the poor to the relief of which they are enabled by their influential position to be auxiliary -they hear the voice of grateful acknowledgmenttheir home is trodden by the feet of numerous wealthy and kindly parishioners; -they are familiar with every parochial movement, and are favoured by the Christian riendship and intercourse of surrounding ministerstheir children grow up amid the kindness and attention of many-should even a trifling ailment visit their home, the knock of affectionate enquiry is frequent-should any want be manifested, it is often eagerly yet delicately supplied. The pastor's wife is happy amidst all this din of usefulness, kindliness, and comfort, and if her husband be faithful in the pulpit, and from house to house, and if her own heart responds to every Gospel promise, and rejoices in every prospect of souls won from death to life, then indeed are her "lines cast in pleasant places"-"Praise the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name!'

Thus full and overflowing is the cup of her happiness -it is even dangerous in its ingredients, for like every other prosperity, and akin to all of the machinery of devotedness, is the hazard of decreasing spirituality; be this as it may, the wife of the pastor is happy, honoured, and blessed among women: days dawn in usefulness and prayer, and close in gratitude and peace; the sweet inense of holy prayer floats in wide atmosphere, and penetrates from the parsonage to the remote and most lowly of the habitations of the flock; in one blessed volume of adoration the hearts of all are made one; and what heart so happy, knowing its own gladness, as is the heart of the pastor's wife?

But suppose that the process of years had silentlyfleetly rolled on-and that the desk and pulpit must know its transient possessor no more; suppose, "full of years and honours; the aged man of God," like a "ripe hock of corn," is to be gathered to his predecessorsand that she-the loved and faithful friend of his bosom-witness and softener of his trials-is to survive: or let us suppose a case not unfrequent—that in the midst of life's vigor and most energetic usefulness, the pastor is summoned to give an account of his stewardship-and the woman, still young, and expecting ought else than this, is suddenly bereaved; long-long does it appear but a dream, and tears seem unnecessary, the apparatus of death and the viduate array are but as a dream only; slowly and wearily the vision is invested with substantiality-and bitter truth demonstrates that it is simple, awful "matter of fact,"—the voice silent; the flock deserted—the house masterless—the kind and the true and the faithful departed; her joys cloudedher hopes withered-her babes orphans-and she a wi-

A few brief weeks and the glebe-house must be resigned-the sunny lawn where the children sported-the garden, with its endless pleasures,-and the flowers which the children had planted, and on which the departed had smiled-each thing familiar is to be forsaken, and the world is all before her-her children partake of her bitterness; and in their fond memories, in after years, revert to the possession which for a season was theirs.-Cowper, apostrophizing his beloved parent's picture, and full of the reminiscences of scenes "where early childhood strayed," writes thus:-

"Where once we strayed our name is heard no more; Children not thine have trod my nursery floor.
'Tis now become a hist'ry little known,
That once we called the past'ral house our own;
Short-lived possession! but the record fair, That memory keeps of all thy kindness there, Still outlives many a storm that has effaced, A thousand other things less dearly traced."

But at the moment when widowhood is new, and the sorrowing heart scarcely fit for deliberation, where are the widow and the fatherless to turn? It is precious to think that a voice from heaven has proclaimed-" Leave thy fatherless children to me-I will preserve them alive; and thy widows, let them trust in me," and they that trust in Him are never disappointed. Still human heritage demands the adoption of some specific line of conduct; another home must be chosen, and other means of existence wrought out, and many a clergyman's wi-

dow has no home-no means. The widow of a pastor who lived generously and affectionately towards the temporal and spiritual wants of men, is, indeed, a desolate object-soon does the tide of sympathy ebb, and what remains is dried up in the revolving years that pass on, until the once loved, honoured, widely known, and greatly happy as the pastor's wife, becomes forgotten; other preachers have arisen secure one resident officiating minister upon their own domains or more gifted-more adapted to rising exigences; new plans have obliterated the old, new generations arise; by little and little the old stock drops off, and after many years the widow gazes on her husband's church, and wonders how strange all things have become, since many know not of olden glories and benefits, for they were but children then, others have ceased to remember them, and she is a widow.

The writer of this article at one time learned that he lived in the neighbourhood of one such as he now describes. Her husband had been one of eloquence and popularity in his day. Families, in baptizing their children, were wont to call them by the pastor's beloved name. His widow survived him some thirty years. At the time of the writer's visit she was not far distant from the "better land." She was very lonely: a humble habitation, a prophet's chamber in its furniture, the Bible of ancient days on the table: that Bible, and an aged servant, all that had stood by her! and there she sat, day after day, "forgetting the world, by the world forgot:" her very existence forgotten, and it was happy work to kneel beside that widow indeed, and though not of her household of faith, yet loving her for her Master's sake, and for the sake of the work with which her husband was connected, to pour forth prayer on her behalf to the God of the widow. She appeared to be greatly comforted, and doubtless many hurried and viid remembrances were busy in her lone mind. Not long after the papers announced the death of Mrs. wife of the Rev. --, and some who read expressed astonishment, and said "they thought she had been dead many years!"

The families of preachers are often the worst attended to, and while their flocks "have bread to spare," their own little ones may be hungry. They are also often engaged tice of Dental Surgery. in plans so gigantic, in studies so profound, in labours | Cobourg, Feb, 22, 1840.

walks among all acceptably, unflattered by the attentions the end may be," the sickness and the sorrow, the hushed before other voices, the hearts occupied by other messengers of truth, and the shroud and coffin, the portion of their earthly tabernacle, while wife and little ones, to use the language of the beautiful chaunt of Wolff, "sit alone and weep."

The Garner.

God has allowed of repentance, as a door open to those who might otherwise despair; but to keep the bold and presumptuous within the paths of duty, he has ordained that the moment of death should be uncertain. What are the examples we find recorded of sinners who have been converted in their dying hour: the thief at the right hand of Jesus Christ, you reply. I grant it: this is one instance in order that no man shall despair; but go on-alas! it is the only one, that no man shall presume. It is not you who, on your death-bed, quit sin; it is sin that quits you: it is not you who detach yourself from the world; it is the world that detaches itself from you. It is not you who break your bonds; it is your bonds which break of themselves, through the fragility common to our common nature. It is easy to see that he who condemns the irregularities of his life, only at the oment when he is obliged, in spite of himself, to resign it, does not condemn them from conviction, but necessity .- St. Augus-

CHRIST'S YOKE.

Temperance is an easy, yea most delightful virtue; it is agreeble to the reason of man, it preserves the faculties of his soul in their vigour, it conduces to that health of body which is the greatest outward blessing. Yet the habitual glutton or drunkard can poner die than be temperate in his meat or drink. What more easy, than for a man that is able, to give alms to the indigent and ecessitous? what more godlike or delightful virtue, than for a man to see the poor and miserable living upon and rejoicing in his bounty? But from the man who hath given himself to covetousness and the love of money, every alms comes as hardly, as if it were a drop of blood from his heart. What more pleasant, when good men meet together, than freely to discuss of divine matters? But such discourse grates the ear of the carnal man. What more noble pleasure to a generous soul, than the meditation and contemplation of heavenly things? But set a sensual man to this work, and how unpleasant and tedious will it seem to him? What greater pleasure, what greater privilege to a soul duly disposed, than frequent converse with God in prayer? When he is oppressed with the cares and troubles of this life, when he is tired with the vanities of the world, what ease and satisfaction doth he find n unburdening his soul, and having recourse to his God! But to the man immersed in worldly cares or pleasures, prayer is "a strange work," a disagreeable and unpleasant exercise; he is hardly drawn to it, he is frigid and dull in it, he is glad when he is rid of it.—Bishop Bull.

THE WORLD A STAGE.

The world is a stage, every man an actor, and plays his part here, either in a comedyor tragedy. The good man is a comedian; and however he begins, he ends cheerfully. The wicked man acts a tragedy, and therefore ever ends in horror. Thou seest a wicked nan vaunt himself on lis stage; stay till the last act, and look to his end, as David did, and see whether that be peace. It would be a strange tragedy with only one act. Who sees an ox grazing n a fat pasture, and thinks not that he is near to the slaughter: while the lean beast that toils under the yoke, is far enough from the shambles. The best wicked man cannot be so envied in his first shews, as he is pitable in the conclusion .- Bishop Hall.

THE SEA.

Barren and desolate as the sea appears to those who only look ipon it and search not into it, yet within its bosom are contained eatures exceeding in number those that walk and creep upon the and; insomuch that in the sacred language, they have their name from a word which signifes to multiply. The ingenuity and industry of men have found means to draw forth these inhabitants of the waters from their leepest recesses; and while they afford to some an agreeable variety of wholesome food, they support multitudes of those whose employment it is to procure them, an employment healthy, honest, carried on in peace and quietness, without tumult, noise, strife, and bloodshed, affording to those works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep." Persons of this occupation, men of plain sense and good hearts, were chosen by our blessed Lord to preach the word of life to the nations, to cast abroad the evangelical net, and to become, as he himself expresses it, "fishers of men."-Bishop Horne.

THE GRAVE.

The grave! the cold, dark, narrow grave! how silent, yet how eloquent! Its damp sods seem to press upon the heart with the reight of mortal sorrow and the stern chill of oblivion. How vain, how worthless are all the joys of earth, when standing upon the brink of that which so feelingly reminds us of man's littleness. Yet of his immortality-of time and eternity, before this petty heap of dust, bends the pride of the strong in heart. The ambition that spurned nations from its feet-the intellect that made its own immortality—the avarice that transmuted blood and tears to gold by its accursed alchemy—the revenge that consumed on its unholy altar, alike the priest and the victim—the lust that melted the pearl of price, in the Circean cup of pleasure: all, all are as hushed in the presence of this lowly monitor, as the mouldering relics that sleep beneath its bosom. Yet, amid this silence and desolation springs there no flower of hope, child of a brighter sky and a more genial clime? Read we no lesson of virtue, written as with the finger of Truth in the dust of mortality? Yes! religion's bow of promise spans it with the hues of Heaven; and, while it teaches man the true value of all that is passing away, it points his aspiring, though humble spirit, to the future—the glorious, the unchangeable.

HOSPITALITY AND CHARITY.

The way and measure of charity must receive its proportion from the estate and ability of persons. But certainly the great straitening of hands in these things is more from the straitness of hearts than of means. A large heart with a little estate will do much with cheerfulness and little noise; while hearts glued to the poor riches they possess, or rather are possessed by, car scarce part with any thing, till they be pulled from all. Now, for the supply of our brethren's necessities, one good help is, the retrenching of our own superfluities. Turn the stream into that channel where it will refresh thy brethren and enrich thyself, and let it not run into the dead sea. Thy vain excessive entertainments, thy gaudy variety of dresses, these thou dost not challenge, thinking it is of thine own; but know, thou art but steward of it, and this is not faithfully laying out: thou canst not answer for it; yea, it is robbery; thou robbest thy poor brethren that want necessaries whilst thou lavishest thus on unnecessaries. Such a feast, such a suit of apparel, is direct robbery in the Lord's eye; and the poor may cry, "That is mine that you cast away so vainly, by which both you and I might be profited." Withold not good from them, therefore, to whom it is due. - Archbishop Leighton.

Advertisements.

DENTIST.

MR. FARRER, having arrived in Cobourg, will remain at the Albion Hotel a few days in the prac-

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT SCHOOL. HE Public are respectfully informed that this Institution will be re-opened on the 6th of January next, under the superintendence of the subscriber, whose efforts for the improvement of his pupils, he trusts, will merit and secure general patronage.

FEES. For the English branches £1 0 0 per term of 11 weeks. do. with Book keeping 1 5 0 do. Latin and Greek - 1 10 0 do. Algebra, Geometry, &c. 1 10 0 do.

Hebrew, French, and other modern languages, extra. Each pupil will be charged 2s. 6d. per term for fuel, Occasional Lectures will be delivered on subjects con-

nected with the studies pursued; and a course of Lectures will, in due time, be given on Chemistry, Mechanics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy. A few Boarders can be accommodated.

ROBERT HUDSPETH, Principal.

Cobourg, Dec. 26, 1839. 26tf

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

OUT-DOOR PUPILS.

Classes. Useful Branches. Terms per Junior.—Spelling, Reading, and Mental Arithmetic, £1 0 Terms per Qr. MIDDLE.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography and History, 1 10 Senior.— The above, with Elocution, Composition, Ancient Geography and History, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Elements of Euclid, &c. &c. &c. 2

Extra, or Ornamental Branches. Drawing, Dancing, French, Italian, ... Latin and Greek Classics,

BRANCHES AND TERMS AS ABOVE. Board and Washing, £7 10

Half Board,
Stationery, if furnished, ...
Books, &c., an Extra charge. Books, gc., an Extra charge.

N. B.—Every Boarder is required to furnish her own bed, bedding and towels. Quarters, seventy-eight days from date of entrance—Vacations deducted. Payments quarterly, in advance. MARGARETTA CROMBIE, Principal. Toronto, Sept. 16, 1839.

WANTED, an Assistant (a member of the Church of England) qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education. A person acquainted with the National School system would be preferred; who, for the present, would be satisfied with a small salary. Application to be made at the UPPER CANADA CENTRAL SCHOOL, Toronto.

November 25, 1839.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. TUR-NER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. NERMS. - For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees .-The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A imited number only will be taken.

It is therefore requested that a quarter's notice be iven previously to the removal of a pupil. Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and

edding, and silver dessert spoon. For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to he Principal.

N. B .- The present term will end on Tuesday, December 24th, and the next will commence on Monday, January

Kingston, U. C., December 11, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the inreasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.,

YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal edu-A YOUNG LADY who has reconstruction, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a family of respectability. She will instruct in the usual branches of a polite female education.

Application (if by letter, post paid) may be made to the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Midland District School, Kings-30-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. A FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land, 70 acres of which are under cultivation-with a new fallow of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop. THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

A GOOD LOG HOUSE,

36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneath. A back kitchen in the reat, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation for cattle beneath. A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs be-

tween the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power. This Farm from being situated in the centre of the

Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the Property.

For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Cobourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises. ST. JOHN C. KEYSE.

Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D. OTICE is hereby given, that all Promissory Notes and Acceptances discounted and falling due at this Bank and its Offices, after the first day of April next, if not retired on the last day of grace allowed by law, will on the following day, be placed in the hands of the Bank Solicitors for recovery.

Kingston, 26th Dec., 1839.

By order of the Board. F. A. HARPER,

> Cashier. 14-28.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.

THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass.

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839. 15-13W

TO BE SOLD OR LET IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR, THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, with a small house and barn thereon.

Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid. January 1st, 1840.

bea oliv

Pr ha

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES,

AND AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Car-

riages taken in exchange. N. B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

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

Broad Cloths, all colours and prices; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins; Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chints; Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills;

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

Huckabacks; Brown and Bleached Table Cloths; Linens and Lawns; Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets; Hosiery and Gloves; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks; Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers; Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas; Black Bandanas and Stocks; A large assortment of Small Wares, &c.

Writing and Wrapping paper; 3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinos; Printed Saxonies and Robe D'Orleans and Muslinde Laines; Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses; Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians; Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons; Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers;

Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils; Black Lace and Blond Gauze Veils;
Black and Colored Silk Velvets;
Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings;
Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas;

White and Colored Stays;
Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins.—Also
Striped and Checked do. Muslin Capes and Collars.

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

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

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

SADDLERY GOODS.

equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz:

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.

Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description. Hunting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety. Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness Furniture, latest Patterns

Horse and Carriage Brushes. Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

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

CUTLERY, MILITARY & FANCY STORE.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully in forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well selec-

ted Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of :
Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, residual ties and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Flated do . Gold and Silver Cord. Cord. Cold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Silver Epaulets; Gold and Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military Spursi Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Dressure 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 bast workman he detection.

the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner surperior 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
possible manner.

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

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

TERMS. To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighborhood of the place of publication and to Postmasters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at least half-yearly in advance.

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

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

* From the Ulster Times.