The Church.

"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

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Poetry.

[The following imaginative colloquy between the Anglican Church and her Canadian daughter-Church, is from the "Lyra Apostolica," Rivington's, London, 1838.]

MOTHER AND CHILD. "When my father and my mother forsake me, the Lord taketh me up."

> Mother! and hast thou left thy child With winds unpitying in the wild, Stretching his feeble arms from far, Where coldly sets the Western Star* And is thy fostering bosom dry?

My Child! upon me is a chain, 'Mid those who have our Master slain; And signs I see of coming war, Tempestuonsly it broods afar,-The night in silence driveth by.

Mother! whate'er betide thee, save The Robe and Arms He dying gave; That, thee to keep, a sheltering charm,— And these, thy fees, from their own harm; O watch them wisely, warily !

My Child! I hold them still, but they Would those immortal Arms essay, And rend my sheltering Robe in twain; But aye with me shall they remain,— With them I live, with them I die!

Mother! 'tis late, with fear I cope, And from my dangers gather hope! The world grows sere, and I my bed Have made of leaves around me shed, Till come the Day-spring from on high.

My Child! whate'er shall me betide, An Angel's face is at thy side; He, who amid the Arabian wild Did with the mother save the child, Doth o'er thee lean, and hear thy cry.

Mother! some Hand, through sky, o'er sea, Heads wandering birds protectingly,
'Mid floating piles, and ocean dark,
That Hand will guide thy homeless bark;
Then leave them to their enmity.

My Child! shall mine forsaken be. That I may feed thy flock with thee? Yet know, ere they shall me bereave Of mine own Arms, yea, though I grieve, Unto thine icy hills I fly.

Mother! one sun hath gone to rest, But left behind a gleaming vest; It lies the western sky along, And round me comes a starry throng, From out our Father's house on high.

My Child! as darker grows the night, Good Angels thus shall o'er thee light; And memory true to him that's gone, Shall take his torch and lead thee on, A moon unfelt, but calm and nigh.

* Canada.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, D. D.*

the change of times and of public opinion has thrown so of the eye. much into the rear of events as Dr. Channing. It is but a dozen years since he was regarded by many whose opinions are worth looking back upon, as the master spirit of the age. His pages were transparent with truth, burning with all the glories of hope and anticipaand the sacred cause of freedom betrayed a trifling admixture of factiousness, the English child of hope could at once extinguish all qualms and fears by a glance at the Fortunate Islands across the western main. The achievements of unfettered intellect, and the triumphs of political independence, which here are wont to assume like the sword of ancient liberty, entwined with the myrtle boughs of elegance and peace. Fancy pictured in those Elysian meads a venerable group of sages holy and benign, who had long drunk oblivion to the miserable many a youthful Æneas the mighty order of nature, and predicting with the calmness of certainty and with numerical exactness the coming fortunes of mankind, the destined to spread and establish the empire of the New Philosophy:

There were also a good many on our side the water who elucidation of the Doctor's meaning : what sympathy they would show him. From them it resolve the problem how the multitude of men may be world. was nothing surprising to hear of his "comprehensive elevated. The trial is to come. Still more the multiwatchmen and guardians of old English feelings, autho- spring is touched in their own breasts; and this being energetic. rities supposed to be fortified with a tolerably stout bias done, they cannot fail. The people, as history shows a blessing and an honor to their generation and their community."

country. the Atlantic, will be proved, we are certain, on the evidence of our reader's own feelings, who will turn with he was once a great name amongst us.

this world's highest eminence. Without the instincts than what every page before us abounds with. of awe and humbleness, and too wrapt in himself to be like bubbles out of a froth of words, but utterly elude There is, perhaps, no living writer of eminence whom | the grasp of the hand, and will not even endure the gaze

> "Thoughts tending to ambition, they do plot Unlikely wonders: how these vain weak nails May tear a passage through the flinty ribs Of this hard world, my ragged prison walls; And, for they cannot, die in their own pride."

There is something in this tone which reminds of that striking display of this deficiency is the almost utter abtion, and even coruscant with the divinity of genius. If very remarkable monument of history, for such it is, the sence of quotations from Scripture, which are pre-emi-

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something beyond his utmost indulgence, stale, flat, and thought and suggestion in these pages. It exhibits it- "You must stimulate the system, but there is so much

If one takes the commonest form or species of fact to increase his relish for facts, for pieces of positive in- the Doctor's: formation, let him read Dr. Channing, for after a few pages his heart will begin to yearn after facts. "Oh monstrous," he will exclaim, " but one half-penny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack !" One most

had so far anticipated the conclusions of the great Ame- "The highest social art is yet in its infancy. Great an abstraction, such a nakedness from human sympathies are, to his mind, as immutable landmarks as the moun

views," his "glowing eloquence," his "wisdom and tude have no where comprehended distinctly the true that Dr. Channing can acquiesce in. His antipathy to we are speaking. And in this we assert, that he has candor," his "purity and freshness of feeling, his spirit idea of progress, and resolved deliberately and solemnly the Church as a known, prevalent, and authorized mode no other secret of navigation, than to run full sail in one and eloquence such as nothing but the love of liberty to reduce it to reality. This great thought however, is of teaching and living, great as it must needs be, is the tack, till the man at the watch calls out "breakers acan so well inspire," "his admirable appreciation of cha- gradually opening on them, and it is destined to work least of his antipathies, because, perhaps, he stands least head," and then to run with equal impetuosity on anracter," "his splendor of eloquence, soundness of judg- wonders. From themselves their salvation must chiefly in fear of it. His protests against societies and every other, perhaps the contrary one. ment, and nobility of feeling." But even the very come. Little can be done for them by others, till a mode of religious agitation are far more numerous and

It is the natural result of all this, that when Dr. against Americanism in every shape, were content to swell the chorus of praise. Blackwood, misled perhaps *idea.* How much have they often done in critical mo-being in defiance of the facts of humanity, are contemptiby its Scotch predilection for the evidences of Chris- ments for country, for religion! The great idea of their bly and ludicrously disappointing. His wish and purtianity, in its review of Dr. Channing's discourse on that own elevation is only beginning to unfold itself within pose is not merely to reform the world up to some mosubject, which breathes Socialianism in every line, pro- them, and its energy is not to be foretold. A lofty con- derately respectable standard of virtue, but to push on mons, therefore, may be often useful, which have no claim, in a nounced him "a man of sound judgment and clear un-derstanding; equally correct in feeling and refined taste:" *ception* of this kind, were it once distinctly seized, would be a *new life* breathed into them. Under this impulse universal love, towards the happiness of all men, or some from the power of the Divine Agent, there may be fitness for acand even the staunch, the orthodox Quarterly Review, they would create thme and strength for their high call- such lofty consummation. If his purpose only were to complishing their end in the means he ordinarily employs; and at incidentally noticed him as "one of those men who are ing, and would not only regenerate themselves, but the supply a little short-lived stimulus or encouragement as least the minister of the gospel will always wish to make the vehi-We have read of a country so swampy, that the pea- who condescended to the task. Measured by this stan- spotless an offering as he can, upon the altar of the God he serves. It becomes then an interesting question, to which santry were forced to traverse it on stilts, which became dard, Punch and Judy, as well as the most frantic and It is this which renders the requisites for a good sermon a matter however we shall not have space to do justice, how has by use as natural to them as their own legs. Such ap- blasphemous street preaching, is successful. But look- of interest to the Christian preacher, and which must be our excuse so powerful and original a writer utterly lost his name, pears to us the result of this author's endeavors. He ing up to any object worthy of religion or philosophy, for venturing upon a few short remarks. place, authority, and favor amongst us? That he is gone knows to repose, no content, no union of the humble and Dr. Channing cannot be a less ineffectual performer than by, and is now a mere nullity as an author on this side the great. Like the frog in the fable, he is always swelling. they are. For what are his remedies? Excitement, and the tone healthy and unaffected, we would lay it down as the Ore cannot help being struck by the universality with doses, intervals, and so forth. As if the physician were ever, we mean neither valgarity nor homeliness; but the quality distaste from the very heading of our remarks, as from which the moral quality of Socinianism pervades every to leave his anxious patient with the simple admonition,

unprofitable. That he is gone by, is as certain as that self on every subject in an indisposition to admit facts, nonsense in all the usual specifics for this purpose, that which cannot readily be squared into theory. Nay, ra- the only advice I can give you is to warn you against the, it perceives, it realizes no facts, no persons, no them." Or if Dr. Channing does put the drugs into We cannot better describe the perpetual strain and thigs, not the merest historical truisms, not the plainest our hands, he seldom assists us to more than the root, clear outline which the mental eye apprehends and retains acambitiousness of Dr. Channing's tone, than by comparing evidence of the senses, not even the existence and cha- or mineral, or perhaps a dozen unprepared ingredients, it to Pythian inflation, or something worse. This is not ratters of the nearest friends, except only as parts of leaving us to reduce, compound, and manipulate. Someso much in the words, which are often modest enough, theories. It results, therefore, in a most flagrant and times be merely says to the patient, "You must get well," but in the sentiment. Taught as we have been "to absurd unpracticalness, an unlimited ignorance of human or "I wish I could see you on your legs," or "A little humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God," we cannot go along with the author for a single page with-ment. Dr. Channing's notion of human nature is a would do you a world of good." But all the while, as out fleeing for refuge from his presumption to the bles- shadowy something that a drunkard might dream of, but the Doctor has a keen eye for failures, and a head full sedness of CHRIST's little ones. Page after page with untired energy he seems to spring, to bound, to climb, to of the limbs, must detect. The things that one hears struggle in the vain attempt to extricate himself from of in nursery rhymes are not more contrary to fact, more advice only amounts to "Yes" and "No," "Do this" the laws of humanity, and scale either heaven, or at least impossible, and altogether more external to humanity, and "Don't do this." But one continually desiderates the middle course between these extremes, the reconcile-

ment of position and negation. He never indeed pointrebuked by experience, he still persists, and never seems that one thinks of, viz., a particular statement respecting edly contradicts himself-there is not enough practical to feel reaction or recoil. Speculations of pride, de-signed to excite, to elevate, to make us discontented and if we find the times of viz, a particular statement respecting certain persons and things, it is wonderful how few, how next to none, there are in this immense mass of disquiself-confiding, appear, as one reads, to chase one another sition, on every variety of subject, human and divine, and make him out, there results nothing but a maze of into utterance, and as quick vanish away. Visions of filling 559 large and very closely printed pages. A few the vaguest contrarieties ;-an endless series of doings the world's and our own great capabilities are blown up proper names, indeed, are studied here and there, as and undoings, backwards and forwards, marches and there are ships on the ocean. If any sound-minded countermarches, reminding one of the kind of goodness person, proof against the infection of theorizing, wishes and energy displayed by a well-known counterpart of

> "Doctor Faustus was a good man, He whipt his scholars now and then, And when he whipt them he made them dance Out of England into France, Out of France into Spain; Then he whipt them back again."

Yet it is the very object and profession of the moralist there appeared to Christian taste and principle a few peculiar twang of voice which New England, and indeed nently the facts of a religious writer. Dr. Channing to find out the mean between these extremes. Not to drawbacks in the march of mind on this side of the At- all the Union, has derived from the predominance of never shrinks from the most serious subjects, but even say, Seek excitement, or Be quiet; nor to say, Retire lantic,---if there seemed a little rancor in dissent, a little Puritan elements in its origin. The ethical unsoundness in his sermons you hardly find a text, or so much as the into solitude, or Go into society. Nor again is it the pettishness in schism,-if the progress of civilization and absurdity of that system, has now worked its way faintest allusion to sacred history. It is said of a certain moralist's office merely to say there is a mean between was thought to bring with it a little increase of vulgarity, into the physical construction, and the very organs of writer, that if the Bible were lost, it could be recovered these. It is of little use to say-at least we need no speech ;- a memorable instance indeed of sins punished from his works. We wonder what infinitesimal fragment Channing to say it-Beware on the one hand of exciteby being made inveterate even to the third and fourth could be picked, like a few grains of gold dust from the ment; and on the other hand beware of inertia; nor, generation. Now it is this well known tipto pitch of mud of a vast river, out of the book before us. But in Beware of loneliness, and also beware of a crowd. This voice, become in our age a physical difference between truth this writer cannot handle facts; he cannot take is using the whip and the voice, and not the reins; flogan Englishman and an American, which an English ear them in; his stomach has no solvent for them; his na- ging your horse when he pulls you and your carriage discerns in Dr. Channing's strain of sentiment. It is, ture cannot assimilate them; he lives on jellies, and re- into the right hand ditch, and also flogging him when he so rude and withal so keen an exterior, were there seen if it be not a bull to say so, one continued climax, one volts from solid food. The effect is, that these fifty dis- gets into the left. The moralist must aim at a definite, protracted excitement, without beginning or end, without courses are fifty deserts of dry generalities, each fifty practicable line, midway between the extremes. He definite principles or objects. The only hell he seems parasangs long. Those portions which are applicable to must chart it, and describe it by its marks and bearings heartily to fear, and seek to escape from, is a "monoto- certain particular times and places, might be condensed and distances; the danger being really in slight deflexnous world," (p. 280); or, as he elsewhere calls it, "the into ten pages. The rest would suit the moon as well ions from the right path, not in great aberrations, which jealousies that rend the ancient world, expounding to spiritless tameness of our characters and lives." (Self- as this sublunary sphere. It is a book of arithmetic, in moral matters are comparatively unfrequent, but when full of ingenious calculations, but only just a few facts they do occur, are generally final and irremediable. Yet Dr. Channing seems to have been for a moment about weights, measures, exchange, and so forth, barely there is hardly such a thing as a mean dreamed of in with the subject itself, be easy and appropriate. these pages; that is, there is no attempt to lay it down, return of a golden age, and the refulgent line of heroes that excessive shape of this self-exaltation which arro- We cannot help dwelling a little on this characteristic for when a person decries excess, we admit he does The secret of all this is to be found, first, in Dr. we refer to occurs in the opening of his remarks on in Dr. Channing's mode of stating his views and de- Channing's utter unpracticalness; secondly, in his in-Milton. This happens not to be Dr. Channing's own scribing things. One cannot "see the man," at least tense abhorrence of any thing like authority. A mean selves, or which suggest a classification of the subject to the mode, and therefore his taste refused the unwonted for our part we can only have some rather ugly suspicions. implies authority, as reins imply hands. A mid-course hearer almost before the preacher points it out. savor; but it is curious to observe how reason, so fertile He does not write as a man, as a friend, as a brother, as implies self-restraint, regard to precedents, submission in backing up conceit, came to his aid, and with what a father, as a companion, as a Christian minister, or in to near and continual guidance through fear of distant it be scriptural; by which we mean, not merely that its doctrines satisfaction and evident sympathy he at last gulps down any definite human capacity. He writes as an abstract and unfrequent dangers; it implies a practical existent be agreeable to Scripture, but that they be supported by Scripture. declaimer. He philanthropises by steam. He gives system found to answer. A mid-course is usually one The majority of hearers are incapable or impatient of following a "The work opens," he says, "with a salutation, out his universal love as the revolution of the glass cylin- which we take, not quite because we see it to be good, long train of argument; and if they were not, none could be found which from any other man might be chargeable with der generates the electric fluid. He is a mere machine but because it is recommended to us by extrinsic con- in general so convincing as the simple reason, Thus suith the Lord. inflation; but which we feel to be the natural and ap- for essays: you pull out the march of mind peg or the siderations. On these accounts a mid-course requires a It may be fairly assumed in most congregations, that all the hearers propriate expression of the spirit of Milton." (A most progress peg, or the old abuses peg, and as long as you humble and believing temper. Whereas an extreme, a acknowledge the authority of the Bible; and this becomes therefore ambiguous compliment.) "Endowed with gifts of the choose to turn the crank, you may have an unfailing single principle, recommends itself by its own simplicity; to the preacher the great armoury of reasons and principles, of masoul, which have been imparted to a few of our race, and continuity of lucubration, with a very respectable average it goes on by its own momentum; it is perfectly intelli- jor premises and middle terms. It is not that abstract and moral conscious of having consecrated them through life to God of meaning and a good deal of briskness. In about half gible; it accounts for itself; it is self-sufficient, requi- reasoning, arguments from analogy, and even argumenta ad homines and mankind, he rose without effort or affectation to the an hour you begin to reflect that you have gained nothing ring no datum for further progress except the direction may not be sometimes profitably employed; but they should apof CHRIST, and to all who profess the Christian faith the head. Though it is all about man, yet man is not Thus, though our author's words be many, yet there tian proofs should always be drawn from scripture - Christian throughout the world, peace and the recognition of the in it. Dr. Channing never stands confessed; he does is nothing in them but the bare enunciation of prin- Remembrancer. truth, and eternal salvation in Gop the Father, and in not even loom through the mist of his speculations .-- ciples. If you want a practical direction, it is like "look-Nor does he raise up others to the mind's eye more than ing for a needle in a bundle of hay." Though contrary principles may in turn receive their due, yet there is no reckoning: just as an honest but slovenly book-keeper There is scarcely a symptom of personality more puts down his receipts and his payments, but never father sent me, so send I you,'-He has caused to spring a the Christian venerates, though perhaps virtually not the than skin deep in the course of half a hundred lengthy strikes a balance. Dr. Channing is what the Greeks progeny that is older in lineage and descent, more direct and less sitting in the temple of Gon, as Gon, and not the discussions on every kind of topic. Each sentence called μετέωρος, like a man in a balloon carried now demonstrable in succession, and incomparably wider in extent less usurping the Apostolic throne. "Great," "lofty," seems to bristle with a certain horror of entanglement. this way, now the contrary, as the different currents of spread, than any human government that ever yet existed. "grand," and "stupendous," are the pedal notes to which Though his spirit be ever so wearied, yet can he find no catch him; or to use more unhappily a more familiar Where a rightfully ordained bishop can be found, there is a direct this pompous performer is ever recurring; if they do not rest for the sole of his foot, for all the world to him is image, he "reels to and fro and staggers like a drunken descendant of the twelve whom our Lord chose to represent Himrather resemble the big drum of the village band, which limed for his destruction. He burns with unquenchable man." This is the character of his teaching and arguat a short distance is all that reaches the car, leaving zeal against every human affinity, and holds that man to mentation. His opinions of history, i. e., of the broad authority through every age, to every climate. Wherever the sun imagination to supply the flutes and clarionettes. The be a traitor to the human race who loves any one of his outlines, for there is not a symptom of so much as a shines on earth their sway has been extended. Dynastics have One cannot, indeed, read a dozen of the pages before The practical moralist marks the calendar of past his- barbarism and devastation has rolled over East and West, and puzzled at such a task, and so was evidently Dr. Chan- us, without seeing that the writer is in a false position tory with the same alternations of brightness and dark- swept away learning, wealth, arts and civilization, but has broken ning. How then does he escape out of the difficulty? with every thing practical. He cannot go along with ness that have chequered his own brief existence; nor in powerless ragings upon the rock of the Church's polity. Em-After many very forcible negations, and ingenious ex-anybody in any definite word. All action he views ex-does he allow his future anticipations to wear a more uni-pires which are even yet the world's wonder-Ninevch, and ceptions—true elevation is not this, or that, or the other ternally. Somebody somewhere indulges in a very gra- form hue. But past, present, and future, are universal- Babylon, and the Medo-Persian throne, and the iron sway of Rome -he takes refuge in the "great ideas within the reach tuitous speculation on what would be thought of our ly characterized by Dr. Channing as follows : past, one -were each of less duration and of less extent, than this dynasty of every man who thirsts for truth, and seeks it with ways by an angel, or a native of some more obedient deep black and festering mass of corruption; present, of the Galilean fishermen has proved. Even now, in what remoof every man who that to be adden and seeks it with a seeks it

modicum upon the first applicant, just as the poorest are always found the first to part with their pence to a beggar. the following passage, which occurs soon after in the same discourse, will be considered a sufficient practical ness, and love, and duty. Far be it from us to say there "and something worse." On these points there is no is anything angelic in our author's style; but yet such variety, no alternation of sentiment in our author. They rican teacher, as to make it tolerably clear beforehand minds have no where solemnly, earnestly undertaken to does he aim at; and so does he endeavor to survey the tain shore; as sure and sacred guides as the stars of heaven. It is not of his historical prejudices, but of Thus there is no existing mode of action whatever his advocacy of principles, his moral speculations, that

WRITING SERMONS.

It is by no means an easy thing to write a good sermon. It may be thankfully admitted, that the Holy Spirit of God, who is in reality the Converter, the Teacher, and the Edifier, is bound by no rules, and can work by the meanest instruments ; and that seramusement, he would succeed, as indeed any man would cle of the message he bears as perfect as possible; and to offer as

Assuming then, that the doctrine of a discourse be sound, and that without venturing to specify the particular drugs, chief requisite for a sermon that it be plain. By plainness, howof stamping a strong and definite impression upon the hearer's mind-a character which is compatible not only with the most polished elegance, but also with the most ornamental rhetoric .--Indistinctness and confusion either of matter or expression weary the attention, and take no hold on the memory ; it is only a sharp, curately. Hence it follows, that one of the first excellencies of a sermon is unity of purpose, without which there can be no plain ness. Perhaps the rock on which many preachers split, is the attempt to introduce too much into one discourse, as if every sermon must needs be an epitome of the whole Bible, a complete summary of Christian belief and practice. Half an hour is a very short time for such a task; and he who passes a multitude of images in rapid succession before the eye, produces no distinct impression of hues and forms, but a confused and colourless blending of them all. In expository sermons, indeed, a greater variety of subjects may be introduced, because the sacred text carries along the mind and memory, and binds the parts together. Yet even here unity of design should be preserved, if the impression of the whole is to remain ; the passage chosen, of whatever length, should be complete in itself, and a oneness of tone should run through the exposition. In textual sermons the preacher's tactics should, we think, be like those of Buonaparte. He should concentrate his attacks upon one point. On this he should bring up his arguments and illustrations in successive masses, till the impression is made, and the position won. The shock will be felt through the whole line. General exhortations and reproufs seldom reach the conscience; and vague, discursive teaching is rarely grasped by the understanding. But convince a man on Christian principles of one sin, or persuade him to one duty; and by the grace of God he will be often led to entire repentance and efforts for universal obedience; and instruct him thoroughly in one truth, and it will be at the same time to prepare him to

Unity of design is mainly secured by what appears to us an

receive and value others.

"Dardaniam prolem quæ deinde sequatur Gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes Illustres animas, nostrumque in nomen ituras."

To the writings of the author before us, more than to those of any other of his fellow citizens, nay, to them almost solely, were we indebted for this pleasing illusion. His style carried along with it the most phlegmatic and hesitative mind. His arguments were self-evident to the thinking reader, as they were plausible to the superficial. One seemed to find there English sense and French sprightliness; mother wit, and profound philosophy; speculations of the most adventurous daring, cautiously built upon axioms of the most undeniable certainty. To be sure, one's head did sometimes grow rather dizzy; the foundations of the earth were moved under one's feet, the old world was tottering, and the heavens were in a maze. One felt like the unhappy wight in the Arabian Nights, who, having carelessly touched up the steed that looked so quiet and manageable, found himself suddenly borne with the speed of the storm over the earth, and sea, and clouds. So aerial, so very unearthly and abstract from sense and prejudice seemed one's career, that the world itself one had just left was seen to whirl and travel on, and all the mighty revolutions of the universe were plainly perceptible. Yet amid the labefactation of all things, the reader was comforted and established with the assurance that one position, whether in mind or in matter, was still unmoved. viz., Dr. Channing himself, and the mighty foundations of truth and experience on which he stood. Though he seemed to have opened the floodgates of moral revolution. yet he, and he alone, could stem and control that irresistible tide: so that, if the worst should come to the worst, we had only to keep tight hold of the Doctor's skirt, and we should be safe.

It was, perhaps, nothing wonderful that a writer so bold and lively should take with the "general reader." who reads for amusement and gains little else from his reading; who, feeling that his judgment is of no great weight, takes little pains in forming it, and being capable of no great degree of enthusiasm, readily bestows that

* From the British Critic.

Culture, p. 253.)

startled, as well he, or any man whatever, might be, at enough to work the rules with. gates to itself the highest sacred authority, and affects of the writer, because to our minds it is very significant. grammatically imply a mean. to speak as an inspired apostle or prophet. The passage There is an utter want of personality or personal interest the whole lump of arrogance.

style of an apostle :--- "John Milton, to all the Churches tangible except an aching arm, and a little giddiness in it has already come. our LORD JESUS CHRIST."

"The great swelling words of vanity" that characterize himself. Dr. Channing's works, are of another sort; nor does he

with so express a rivalry set up against every thing which imagination to supply the nucleon and characteristics. The bound of the supply the nucleon and characteristics is the supply of the superises of the supply of the supply of the supply as to the best mode of raising themselves, and he very

eloquently answers this appeal. Most people would be

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other requisite of a good sermon, viz., that it should follow easily and naturally from the text. A religious essay with a scriptural motto prefixed is one thing; a sermon on a text is another; and the latter has these advantages, that it has a principle of unity in itself, formed as it is on the nucleus of a proposition of holy writ; and that it enriches with it its own proof in the portion of God's word which it is to illustrate and enforce. These advantages, however, it possesses only on the condition, that it flows readily from the text, and requires not to be connected by artificial links or tortuous inferences.

One exception to these remarks may perhaps be made. There are some points which, though they seem to require to be explained or enforced, are not of sufficient importance to be the subject of a whole discourse. These may be conveniently treated in the introduction of a sermon, before the text is opened, and the necessity for strict unity commenced, provided the connection

Another requisite, as it appears to us, of a good sermon is simplicity of division. That oral teaching should be divided in order to being remembered, seems clear; and it is as clear, that numerous or arbitrary divisions load the memory and distract the at-

But after all, the most important requisite of a sermon is, that pear as auxiliaries and corroboratives, while the main body of Chris-

EPISCOPACY.

From one root, even from our Lord's own powerful word, 'As my schoolboy's knowledge of history, are rather more fixed risen and sunk in darkness, while their long extended line has and defined : though they still are all of the same kind. gone on, in unbroken self-perpetuation. Wave after wave of The charm is of no use without directions. Perhaps into this earth without any previous information of our there, especially at Boston, U. S.; future, all bright- empire but of yesterday, and Hindostan, with its seemingly eternal and the triumphs of the successors of the Apostles, bearing into the sing our minds towards the consideration of serious and desert and to the crowded Bazaar, the same pure form of doctrine and worship that we profess. The Andes and the Himalaya, old is in a great degree dependent upon the health of the Atlas and Caucasus, the Nile and the Indus and the Amazon, have been crossed by Bishops of the church of Christ, in prosecution of their Master's conquests. Among us Episcopacy is now flourishing in all the greenness of youth, while in the East it and consequently our spiritual part shares in the benestill reigns, though in the second childhood of old age; it needs and wants the reviving breath of that Spirit which first made, in the valley of Vision, the dry bones live .- Bishop Whittingham.

TIELE CIELOIRCIEL.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1841.

Amongst the duties embraced in the practice of the Christian, the season of the religious year upon which we have entered calls our attention to the solemn obligation of FASTING.

In the ritual of the Church,-so affectionately cherished by her faithful sons, and so widely reverenced even by them that are without,-we observe a special injunction to the duty of Fasting on particular days and at stated seasons. The authority of the Church, on this as on every other point, should command at once our obedience and respect : these, at least, are not to be refused until we discern in the ordinances and duties that she enjoins any contradiction to God's Word written. Even in these latitudinarian days,-when it is the vice of the times that, spurning every thing like wholesome control, every man should do what is right in his own eyes,-the justice and expediency of a prompt assent to this tenet laid down in the twentieth Article, will at once be conceded : "The Church hath power to decree rites or ceremonies, and authority in controversies of public assemblies was universal, and the practice of the where the other Associations meet, has prevented their faith; and yet it is not lawful for the Church to ordain any thing that is contrary to God's word written." We find it, then, decreed by the Church, that certain Fasts should be publicly observed, as well as certain days of Abstinence kept by Christians in their private capacity. This decree, as members of Christ's visible Church, we should feel ourselves under an obligation to obey, provided we find in it no violation of the wholesome rule laid down in the Article just quoted : we are bound, we repeat, to obey it, unless we discover it to be contrary to the spirit or the letter of the written Word of God. profitable, therefore, for us to appeal.

In referring to the Old Testament, we find in the whole multitude of the children of Israel were commanded, on the tenth day of the seventh month, to keep a solemn fast unto the Lord, as being a day of cleansing, of atonement, and of reconciliation. On that day the people were required to lament, and mourn, and weep, and bewail their sins; and to mark the Divine sense of this religious obligation, whosoever upon that day did not humble himself, and bewail his sins, and abstain from all food until the evening, was to be "destroyed scruple to concur in its propriety. We should now go day the 25th of April. Candidates for Holy Orders, from among the people." 'This was the Divine command; and we observe in the same Scriptures accounts of this religious practice both on the part of nations and but our limits warn us to defer the prosecution of the they will be expected to be furnished with the usual. of individuals. In the contest of Israel with the tribe of Benjamin, recorded in the twentieth chapter of Judges, it is said that in their affliction for their successive defeats, they "came unto the house of God, and wept, and sat there before the Lord, and fasted that day until the When Judah was invaded by the combined even." forces of the Moabites and the Ammonites, a formidable confederacy, "Jehoshaphat feared and set himself to seek the Lord and proclaimed a fast throughout all Judah." In the perplexity of Israel on their return from the capthe least of them."

In regard to individuals, David, we are informed, Uriah's wife. King Ahab fasted, and his punishment was protracted, when he repented of the murder of Naboth. Daniel "set his face unto the Lord God, to seek by prayer and supplications, with fusting, and sackcloth, and ashes." Esther, in the peril of the Jews from the malice of Haman, fasted with her maidens, and did neither eat nor drink three days, night or day .-- But will it be said that the custom of the pious under the Levitical dispensation is no argument for Christians. who are released from the voke of the law and live under the freedom of the Gospel? Both the precepts and the example of our Lord, and of his Apostles after him, prove that we are not to regard ourselves as exonerated from this duty. Our Lord mentions fasting in conjunction with almsgiving and prayer,-which last are unquestionable duties; and the directions he gave concerning the performance of it, sufficiently suppose its necessity. He condemns the abuse of it, and finds fault with the Pharisaic manner of performing it; but he says not a word in disapprobation of the duty itself. So far from this, he himself was pleased, before entering upon his ministry, to give us an extraordinary example in his own person, by fasting forty days and forty nights. Moreover, although he excused his disciples from fasting, as long as He, "the bridegroom was with them," he says expressly that "the days will come when the bridegroom shall be taken from them, and then shall they fast." Accordingly we find that, after his ascension into heaven, the duty of fasting was not only recommended but practised by the Apostles. "Defraud ye not one the other," says St. Paul, "except it be with consent for a time, that ye may give yourselves to fasting and prayer. Antecedent to the separation of Barnabas and Saul for their peculiar work, the brethren "ministered to the Lord and fasted." At Antioch, when these apostles "had ordained them elders in every church, and had prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord.' 'I keep under my body," says St. Paul, "and bring it into subjection :" in another place he says, "approving ourselves as the ministers of God, in much patience, in afflictions, in necessities, in distresses, in stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in labours, in watchings, in fastings;" and in describing his persecutions and sufferings, his afflictions from without and his voluntary acts of self-denial, he speaks of having been " in fastings often.' To manifest the sense of the primitive Church upon this duty, we need but refer to a decision of the Council of Chalcedon, held A.D. 451, and one of the four General Councils, the authority of which is almost universally recognized by Christians. The fathers there assembled, six hundred and thirty in number, very positively asserted the duty of fasting, while they sought to correct the abuses which had crept into the Church concerning its performance; and accordingly they decreed, in order to reform these abuses and restore this Christian practice to its proper use, that every person, as well in his private as his public fast, should continue all the day without meat and drink, till after the evening prayer, -a canon which sufficiently explains what was the sense of the early Church in regard to this duty.

temples and changeless institutions, equally witness the presence sorrow and grief, but as an efficacious method for dispo-and the triumphs of the successors of the Apostles, bearing into the sing our minds towards the consideration of serious and appreciated by every mind qualified to form a correct present Ecclesiastical superiors. We believe that he will holy things. The health of the soul, it is well known, body,-at least upon its temperament as evinced in the corrupt passions of the heart : this last, then, is susceptible of much improvement from the exercise of fasting; ficial influence. And it cannot be doubted, that the testimony which this exercise affords of an humble submission to Almighty God,-bewailing our sins in the affliction of our bodies,-will gain his heavenly blessing, more especially as such an evidence of our humility so closely corresponds with his own revelations and the it constitute a grand reservoir, a fountain-head, of learn- W. D. Gray, Rector of Trinity Church, in an eloquent and practice of the most holy men in every age.

As to the special seasons of fasting, if the general duty conceded as Scriptural, there can be little difficulty in admitting the authority of the Church in appointing the occasions most appropriate for its performance. We have, for example, the injunction of the Church to her members, as a portion of ordinary Christian practice, to ported by the powerful testimony, furnished more than observe each Friday in the year as a day of fasting; and served at all, the day on which the Redeemer of the world was crucified cannot but he are in King's, and world was crucified cannot but be considered as peculiarly appropriate. "The Jews," says Bishop Cosins, not only of Canada, but of all America." "made choice of Mondays and Thursdays [for special days of prayer and humiliation] in regard of some great calamities that befel their nation upon those days; and that they might not be three days together without doing some public service to God. The Christian Church had the like reason of Wednesdays and Fridays, whereon our have long been convinced of the excellence of such meet-Saviour was betrayed and crucified; the moral reason of once in three days, with a convenient distance from of feeling, and to strengthen their hands in their impor-Sunday, concurring The observance of these days for tant labours, but their great distance from the places oldest times.'

The fast of the three Rogation-Days,-which are the three days previous to the Ascension of our blessed Vienne, about the middle of the 5th century, in order in the Church for the reasons thus advanced by Wheatly, be fully realized. -""in these fasts the Church had a regard, not only to To "the law and the testimony" on this point, it will be prepare our minds to celebrate our Saviour's ascension after a devout manner; but also by fervent prayer and Book of Leviticus (chapters xvi. and xxiii.) that the displeasure, that so He might avert those judgments read, apologizing for unavoidable absence, and stating pleased to bless the fruits with which the earth is at this meeting. time covered, and not pour upon us those scourges of his wrath, pestilence and war, which ordinarily begin in Trinity Church, Thornhill, to a large and interested this season.

This is a striking reason for a general humiliation of the Church at that particular time; and no person, not disposed to cavil needlessly at her requirements, can General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunon to shew that she has been directed by a similar wisdom in her other appointments of seasons of fasting; subject until next week.

Amongst the modern professors of "liberality," we do Wednesday the 21st April, at 9 o'clock A. M. not conceive it necessary to advert often to one so prominent, on our Provincial theatre, as the Editor of the Toronto Examiner; for although we shall always do our best to supply to the virtuous and sober-minded of the community some antidote to the wicked principles which he, with various co-workers in the same cause, is so industrious in disseminating, we are careless about giving tivity at Babylon, Ezra "proclaimed a fast at the river any very special notice to his rampant, reckless, and illof Ahava, that they might afflict themselves before their concocted articles. We may, however, step a little out God." And when Jonah, by command of God, called of our usual path to compliment him upon the specimens upon the Ninevites to repent, they "proclaimed a fust, of his favourite "liberality," in the character of his recent and put on sackcloth, from the greatest of them even to reflections upon the Church of England Clergy, as gleaned, we presume, from those respectable assemblages which are wont to gather in the tap-rooms of village inns, and humbled himself and fasted, when he made intercession whose animadversions upon men and things are usually to Almighty God for the life of the child begotten of more freely and eloquently poured forth as the potations circulate, and when latent spite is kindled into some thing like the courage of an open accusation. The Church of England Clergy can afford to smile at such exhibitions of spleen as the Editor of the Examiner has recently afforded; for nothing else could have provoked them but a mortifying conviction that both the Clergy and laity of the Church of England feel it to be a duty of loyalty to their Queen and of allegiance to their God, to withhold their support, in any Election contest, from such desperadoes in politics and such bankrupts in religious principle, as the individual we have alluded to. His comparative praise of other sects and parties, at the expence of the Church of England may, or may not, be valued by them: it must, we confess, be a sign of a taste sadly depraved, if such laudatory notices should provoke any thing else than pity, and its kindred feeling contempt; for well may they be assured that should the Western portions of this Province chance to contain a thriving settlement of Mahometans, and amongst them a goodly number of voters likely to be at the service of the most "liberal" dealer in libels against the Christianity of the land, this ambassador of sedition would not have failed to include their religious belief and polity in his eulogistic remarks! The Examiner's invectives against the Clergy of the Church of England will pass, in most quarters, just at the rate at which common sense and common honesty would estimate them; and if his own conscience be so much seared as to remain at ease after these multiplied calumnies, he is more than ever the object of public commiseration. And the dearth of ordinary principle would have to be deplored as much as the absence of ordinary education, if a constituency should be found willing to commit its political and moral welfare to the keeping of an individual so lost to Christian temper and so degraded in his views of legislative duty, as this gratuitous and public calumniator. Their encouragement of such a person to aspire to a place amongst the legislators of the land, would be a stronger argument than any other we could advance for the diffusion deeper and wider of that Church influence which he dreads as intensely as he dislikes. We are not required to stand forth as the advocate of our honoured and beloved brethren of the Clergy, who, through good and evil report, can pursue their noiseless and useful way. They will persevere in endeavouring to establish the principle and the practice of genuine Christianity, undaunted by the hostility of open foes, and not disheartened by the apathy of professing friends. Let but the members of the Church live by the rules of her discipline, and be guided by her ritual in their devotional practice, and they will not fail to shew themselves faithful and humble servants of their God, and loyal and devoted subjects of their Queen.

appreciated by every mind qualified to form a correct judgment upon the subject. As of the material edifice which is destined to stand high above the ordinary structures around it, he would have the foundations of learning to be wide and deep and strong,-like the base of the pyramid, which, towering heavenwards, has stood the storms of thousands of years. That strong and broad foundation of literature can, it is obvious, only be laid in some noble and well-endowed University which will embrace every department of science, and professors qualified to recommend it, in all its varieties, to the world. Thus, to adopt the sentiment of "Scotus," will ing, from which the lesser streams of knowledge may be diffused far and wide throughout the land.

We cannot but feel assured that an individual so enlightened as the Governor General of this Province, will at once discern the force of the arguments so ably and comprehensively brought forward by "Scotus," and supforty years ago, of that distinguished man General Simmanagement, would become "the Oxford or Gottingen,

Our readers will be happy to learn that the Clergy of the Home District have recently formed an Association amongst themselves, similar to those which have been established in other sections of the Province. They ings, as tending to refresh their spirits, to promote unity having had the pleasure of assembling with them.

In pursuance therefore of a previous notice, a number of the Clergy assembled at the Rev. Geo. Mortiner's, Lord,-was originally owing to the appropriation of that | Thornhill, on Wednesday the 17th instant, when a Cleperiod to a general humiliation by Mamercus, Bishop of rical Association for the Home District was formed. We understand that the meeting was exceedingly unanito avert some particular calamities that threatened his mous, and afforded an agreeable prognostic of the pleadiocese. It was confirmed by the Council of Orleans sure and profit to be derived upon future occasions, held in the beginning of the 6th century; and is retained when the objects of the Association may be expected to

There were present, we are informed, at the late neeting, the Rev. Dr. Phillips, the Rev. Messrs. Geo. Mortimer, Grasett, Mayerhoffer, Osler, Taylor, Gibson, and humiliation, to appease God's wrath, and deprecate his Townley, besides which there were a number of letters which the sin of the nation deserved; that he might be the warm concurrence of the writers in the object of he

In the evening the Rev. H. J. Grasett preached in congregation, from Galatians ii. 20.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner. The Examination will commence on

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

lect, was in contemplation about a year ago, and for which a large sum of money had been subscribed. His lordship vill assign a district according to act of parliament, whi t is intended should comprise the most destitute part of All Saints' parish, where there is a population of considerably above 20,000. The patronage will be vested in five trustees, the incumbent of the parish of All Saints being a trustee ex officio, and the remaining four to be chosen by the subscribers out of their own body, one of such four being a clergyman of the Church of England, and the rest laymen, members

return, for the present at least, to exercise his ministry among the people with whom the last five years have been

The Rev. Mr. Godfrey, having been admitted to Deacon's orders by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, on letters dimissory from this diocese, has been most acceptably engaged in the discharge of his ministry during the past year, as assistant to the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, of Annapolis. We are not to the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, of Annapolis. We are not informed of Mr. Godfrey's further destination, but believe there are several vacant missions in the diocese, to any of which the acceptable nature of his past ministrations will commend him.

From the St. John's (N. B.) Courier.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH .- On Sunday last, the Rev. I. apressive discourse, called the attention of his congregaons to the necessity that exists for a third Epi Church on the eastern side of the harbour, and adduced data, which had recently been collected, to shew that in the our wards on the eastern side of the harbour there are about thirteen hundred poor people who properly belong to the Established Church, but who, on account of the difficulty in obtaining pews, are in a great measure prevented from attending public worship, unless on Sabbath evenings, when Trintity Church is open for Divine service, and admission to erect the new Church, in which it is intended to have free sittings for at least five hundred persons, with pews for about an equal number, and these, instead of being sold, as is the case in the other Churches, would be let at low rents to persons who, not being in circumstances to purchase at high rents, could nevertheless afford to pay a moderate rent, and which they would gladly do for the privilege of attend-ing the Church of their fathers. We trust our worthy ing the Church of their fathers. We trust our worthy Rector will be induced to commit his able discourse to the press, as we have little doubt the statements contained in it, then generally known, would not fail to place the subject in so striking a light before our citizens, as, in a short time from their known liberality, to realize funds for the imme diate commencement and speedy accomplishment of the proposed most desirable undertaking, especially, as from the arrangements already made, no additional charge would accrue to the parish for the labours of a Missionary.

From the New York Churchman.

It will be highly gratifying to the Church to learn that the Right Rev. Dr. Doane, of New Jersey, has been invited to preach the Consecration Sermon at the opening of the Rev. Dr. Hook's Church, in Leeds, England, and that Bishop Doane will embark for Europe in June next, to enable him to comply with the aforesaid request. The Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ripon, and other dignitaries of the Church, together with about three hundred of the Clergy, are expected to be present at the Consecration. The Bishop of London, we hear, was invited to preach the sermon, but as his numerous engagements and duties preclude the possibility of his doing so, the above choice has been made, which is no less honourable to the Anglo-Catholic Church, than gratifying to the friends of Bishop Doane.

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR ENGLISH FILES.

We hear from Madrid that the Spanish Government has accepted the offer of Mr. Aston, for the mediation of Great Britain between it and Portugal; and that Espartero has pledged himself, in the meantime, to abstain from all offensive measures. It is to be hoped that this statement is true, and that Espartero is serious in abiding the result of Great Britain's mediation, as it is well known that the conquest of Portugal is a favourite measure with all Spanish Liberals, and that a war with a weaker power would be

most acceptable to the Spanish army.—St. James's Chronicle. MR. OWEN.—On Monday morning, Mr. Robert Owen, the Socialist, entered the Commercial Rooms, but was almost as soon again shewn to the door and bowed out, his exit being accompanied by a salutation of hisses. He stayed long enough to in-quire how he could be introduced, and being told that it must be by a member, he said, " Oh, I'll get my friend Stoke to introduce

- Reistol Mirror It is stated in the best informed circles that upon the meeting of parliament a bill will be introduced, for the formation of a militia upon a most efficient plan; and as it is found that the navy can be completed with volunteers, without having recourse to impressment, so it is intended that the same plan should be re-

sorted to as regards the militia, and that oppressive and ob system of ballot which, from the numerous exemptions the higher system of ballot which, from the numerous exchaptions the night classes of society are entitled to, makes it fall principally upon the middling and lower classes, will be abolished. In the meantime it is to be hoped that the attention of government will be drawn to the drawn to the drawn to the society of of that Church. Every subscription of £20 to confer one vote—of £50 two votes—of £100 three votes—and of £300 is to be hoped that the attention of government will be drawn to the present inefficient state of the permanent staffs, and those degree peculiar to myself; for it is well known to me, and I trust hoary veterans, who are borne down with age and infirmities, and well known to most of those who hear me, that there is nothing are seen bending their way, with the aid of a walking-stick, to more sincere-more cordial, -I might almost say-nothing more the place of muster once a month, will be allowed that retire-intense, than the interest with which those who compose the truly Rectory House, Clifton, on Friday, the 4th instant, aged 66 years, the Rev. John Robinson, D.D., Rector of that parish, places filled with young and efficient men. The Independent of Brussels states that, on the 12th inst., three days before the funeral of Napoleon, a man of elderly but healthy appearance presented himself at the French Embassy in that city, Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Northun-berland. Dr. Robinson was born in Templesowerby, in the county of Westmorland, Jan. 4, 1774; but his parents, who were respectable in a lowly station, removed, soon after his birth, to Penrith, in this county, where he first began to lisp birth, to Penrith, in this county, where he first began to lisp birth, to Penrith, in the grammar school of which his mother tongue, and in the grammar school of which town was laid the solid foundation of that classical learning By his means it wasfound that the man spoke a mixture of Flemish the things which relate to our peace and our duties. and Egyptian, and that he was one of the Mamelukes of the tion is to the following effect : Guard who had served under Napoleon. The poor fellow, on being questioned what he wanted to do, stated that he desired to go to Paris to attend the Emperor's funeral, that he had 10 francs in his pocket, and his old uniform in a bundle which he carried in which, during the memorable period of 25 years of the superintended it, flourished to an unprecedented degree, and attracted the attention of parents in different quarters of the tully having served was proved. The passport he wished was globe: and many are his pupils now engaged as ministers of delivered to him, and some money to help him was also granted; the Church of England, or in other honourable professions, who but for him might still have remained in plebeian the poor fellow then set off to walk, as he said, to the French capital, at the rate of 26 leagues a-day; and the Independent which we are to proceed in discharging this daty,—that it should conjectures that he was one of the Mamelukes who figured in the

Meanwhile it may at first sight seem an alloy to our reaons for thankfulness that Lord Melbourne and his colleagues are still in office: we, however, do not think that there is anything in this circumstance to abate our gratification. Practically, though much against his will, Lord Melbourne carries on the government as a good Conservative. Why he does so Mr. Edward Ellice, Jun., has explained, and every candid mind must accept as satisfactory Mr. Ellice's apology for his noble friend's good conduct. It would be enough however, for us to know that the Premier's conduct is good as far as England is concerned; we will not rob Lord Palmerston of his just praise by any reference to the foreign policy of the government; it would be enough—we repeat if -for us to know, that, with whatever motive, Lord Melbourne governs well, to be satisfied with his government but when we remember that among the aspirants to his lordship's succession, there are persons like Lord Ellenborough whose fear of a "Catholic question" would cause them to strangle the Reformation itself; and when we further know that an Ellenborough ministry would, instead of being, like the present, pressed into the right path, be pressed from that path, we see abundant reason for contentment with things as they are. This feeling may not be very welcome at the Carlton Club, or among the people who are panting to ex-change newspaper wages for official salary, but we believe that it is pretty generally the feeling of the country. The sober-minded and right-hearted classes of Englishmen wish indeed for the return to power of that honest and skilful statesman whose retirement from office before a vile intrigue challenged the recorded compliments of respect and condo-lence from millions. But, highly as they respect Sir Robert Peel, they are not blind to the two great defects of his cha-Peel, they are not blind to the two great defects of his cha-racter—distrust of his personal influence, and distrust of the sagacity and good dispositions of the people: the first, a fault almost always connected with merit of the first order —the second, an error acquired in the old Tory school of politics. Believing Sir Robert Peel, however, the minister destined to exalt the country to the highest station, we wish to see him in office indeed, but in office as he has never been before—completely his own master—untrammelled by old engagements—unfettered by new alliances, and possessing that amount of personal influence which would force even upon himself a knowledge of the place he fills in the eyes of the country. Sir Robert is formed for the minister, not of a select class or of a party, but for the minister of the Conservative democracy, to which he properly belongs. For his own sake, as well as for the sake of the country which we believe him born to serve and to elevate, we trust never to see the right honourable baronet in office, otherwise than as the leader of the Protestant Conservative democracy. that character he will be the most powerful minister since the day of William Pitt, because he will be almost the only minister supported by a distinct, intelligible, operative, po-pular principle—in that character we shall have him, if we pular principle—in that character we shall have him, if we only wait until we can have him a *free man*, which—we say it respectfully—he has never yet been. It is a high com-pliment to Sir Robert Peel, that his name is cautiously ex-cluded from all the schemes of a coalition generally circu-lated, and that his is the only name so universally excluded. Indeed, we hear little in any quarter of Sir Robert Peel just now. Why? Because the people care little for any change of government at present. Let circumstances indicate the necessity of such a change, and millions added to the mil-

necessity of such a change, and millions added to the millions who recorded their regret at his retirement will carry the late Premier into office, to direct the government of the country while Heaven shall spare him to it.

We have said so much to justify our contentment with the present state of the government, that we have little room to advert to the foreign policy of the administration during the last year. It were unjust, however, to deny that it has been generally (we hate making exceptions in such a case) pru-dent, honourable, and prosperous. Lord Palmerston (the merit we believe to have been all, or at least principally, his) has fallen back upon old Conservative principles and old Conservative alliances, and his success has corresponded to the improvement. His lordship has shown himself within the last year the best Foreign Secretary since the time of the late Marquis of Londonderry. This is an additional reason for our contentment with things as they are; for a ministry kept constantly in check at home by a powerful opposition, and showing no disposition to act ill abroad, but the contrary, may very well be borne with for a while. Show us, however, a chance for a Conservative ministry coming into office upon sound, intelligible, and fixed princi-ples, and we shall be as anxious for a change as any one can (who has not marked out an office and salary for himself). Let us know that we are to have Sir Robert Peel, with a Cabinet of his own making—not with one made for him before he knew that he was in office; let us know this, and shall lend our hands as heartily as any to remove Lord Melbourne, and even, though not without regret, Lord Pal-merston. But we see no prospect of anything of the kind at the moment in which we write.

SPEECH OF W. E. GLADSTONE, Esq., BEFORE THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY.*

Right Reverend Sir, it affords me the utmost gratification to

We are gratified to perceive that the able communications of "Scorus" on the subject of Education, occasionally transferred to this journal from the Hamilton Gazette, have now been re-published in a more stable But as no duty is enjoined in Scripture without a practical benefit resulting from it, the obligation of fast-ing is imposed, not only as a proper means to express We have often expressed our approbation of the views

and upwards four votes in the choice of trustees. -- Newcastle

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. ROBINSON .- Died at the ind of the adjoining parish of Cliburn, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Northumin which he became afterwards so distinguished a proficient. After having taught the schools of Patterdale and Winton, the worthy doctor became in 1795, at the age of 21, Master of the Grammar School of Ravenstonedale, in Westmorland, which, during the memorable period of 23 years that he obscurity. Dr. Robinson relinquished the Grammar School of Ravenstonedale in December, 1818, when the Rectory of Clifton was presented to him, but retained the living, which he had for some time held with the school, till 1833, when e obtained the Rectory of Cliburn, which he continued to hold with the adjoining Rectory of Clifton till his lamented death. The learned doctor was the author of several valuable works. His Grammar History, and Ancient and Modern Histories, published early in the present century, These were quickly

are very popular school books. These were quickly followed by the Antiquities of Greece, and other useful publications; but his Theological Dictionary demands especial notice, as a work which deservedly obtained for its uthor an uncommon degree of reputation. The life of the lamented doctor was one of indefatigable industry as a minister, preceptor, and author, and he conscientiously fulfilled the ministerial office for the space of forty three years. May his example be beneficial to the rising generation, and be the means of inducing others to try to attain the same distinction by the like means-by the application of the talents intrusted to their stewardship to useful, and honourable, and sacred objects .- Carlisle Patriot.

From the Halifax Times.

On Sunday morning last, (Jan. 10), the Lord Bishop of this diocese held an ordination in St. Paul's Church, at nine o'clock, when Mr. William Elder was admitted to the holy order of Deacon, and the Rev. William Minns Godfrey, B.A., Deacon, to the order of Priesthood. His Lordship was assisted in the imposition of hands upon Mr. Godfrey by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, D.D., and the Rev. W. Cogswell, M.A.

Mr. Elder was formerly in charge of the respectable Baptist congregation at Bridgetown, in the county of Annapolis, where, we believe, he always maintained a high character for simple-minded piety. Having been led, however, to a conviction of the Scriptural authority for Having been led, infant baptism, he published some years since a calm statement of the reasons which had influenced his opinion, and ed him to resign his connexion with the congregation which he faithfully served. In the process of his inquiry into the nature and subjects of baptism, Mr. Elder became convinced of the necessity of Episcopal ordination, and soon after his separation from his late charge at Bridgetown, applied to the Bishop of Nova Scotia, for orders in the Church of England. His Lordship, remembering the Apostolic injunction, to "lay hands suddenly upon no man," prescribed a probation of at least three years, in order that the permanency of Mr. his Lordship but evident also to the Church at large. years have elapsed since that time, during which Mr. Elder,

AUSPICIOUS ASPECT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS. From the St. James's Chronicle.

The House of Lords has shown a disposition to break those iron bonds of discipline which have too long rendered its noblest and most patriotic purposes comparatively useless to the country; and the House of Commons is progres improving up to the point when it will present a decided Conservative majority. But let us take the character and prospects of the House of Commons from another Whig-Radical authority, Mr. E. Ellice, Junior, who will be found fully to confirm the melancholy forebodings for their party of Messrs, Gibson and Gisborne. At a late dinner at Cupar Mr. Ellice delivered himself as follows :---

their friends could wish; but great allowance must be many of made for them under the present difficult circumstances of their position. It should be remembered that their majority in the Comns was extremely small; that the majority against them in the Lords was overwhelming; that many of their lukewarm supporters in the House of Commons would desert them the moment they proposed any of those measures which would add extensively to the diuence of the people upon the government of the country; and that their small majority was even then daily decreasing, from nfluence of wealth, power, and station which the aristocracy had brought to bear upon the constituencies."

Mr. Ellice describes the declining condition of his party in the House of Commons truly enough, but he do truly describe the cause of that condition. It is not the wealth, power, and station of the aristocracy" which have eaten down the Whig-Radical party. The aristocracy had ust as much wealth and power-and more station, for they eld the offices of the government-when they were trampled ipon 11 years ago as they have now. The change in the haracter and conduct of the aristocracy since 1830 has been slight, though we admit that there has been some change for the better: the people it is who have experienced a mighty improvement. The falsification of all the Whig-Radical promises held out to them-the substitution of bastiles for bread, as the means of relieving the distressed classes-have done much; but the increased and increasing efficacy of the Church, through its new temples, and through its multiplying schools, has done a great deal more to bring the people to a right understanding and temper. In truth, Whig-Radicalism now finds refuge only in a few places where the people are imperfectly educated, and still more imperfectly instructed, and where, rarely seeing the actual conduct of the aristocracy and gentry, they believe all that is reported of the ranging of the second second

sister Church of England, regard the proceedings of this Church

(Loud cheers.) I therefore do not require those recollections of my own extraction which, notwithstanding-connecting me more closely with this Church-do enhance the feeling of warm regard, and affection, and satisfaction, which I experience. That sa faction, I must confess, is somewhat qualified as I enter on the resolution put into my hand, and which I could not but most earnestly wish had been retained by those who exercise the pastoral office among us, who are authorized and entitled to speak to us of The resolu-

"That this meeting would support and strengthen the operations of the Society under a solemn sense of the religious responsibility which is imposed upon them in that duty."

I can truly say, I would much rather be called on to speak to be mine to lay before this meeting considerations intended to show that it is a sense of religious responsibility which is imposed upon you in that duty. And most nearly indeed are the functions of this society connected with the most affecting of all considerations which belong to our religious duties. For what is the nature of this society? It is a society in which we are met together as Christians to provide for the wants of one another. It is a society in which we are met together to endeavour to counteract and redress some of those defects which belong to the mere congrega-tional system, where each congregation is left to supply means for relieving the temporal wants of its minister. Now that object is undoubtedly of primary obligation; but it is far more contracted and less moving than that which the society proposes. The interests of the congregation to which we ourselves belong, present an object which we lates to ourselves, our convenience, our own social position, and which we may be led to promote from motives The spirit of rivalry

and society enters largely into it; and a spirit of personal affection and attachment to him under whom we may be placed. But al those feelings-though I speak not in deprecation, especially those which I have mentioned latterly, may divert us from the cause of a society, which has for its object, that the members of the Episcopal Church of Scotland should minister out of their abundance, to the wants of their less prosperous brethren; that we, who are members of one another, and all subordinated to the Great Head of the Church, should fulfil the great law of mutual love-that whenever one member rejoices, another should rejoice; or whenever one member suffers, another should suffer. there are too many suffering members of this society; and understand its object is to fulfil the law of mutual helpfulness, by ministering to their need, thereby reaping the blessing of GoD strengthening in ourselves the sense of Christian communion, and all the advantages which result from it. Therefore the proceed-ings of this society are immediately in connection with our deepest sense of religious responsibility: for it requires us to fulfil thos offices of kindness which we owe to one another as members o CHRIST. When we look at the aspect of the Church, we shall see that this is a great work. It is indeed a great work. I trust that from day to day new wants will be revealed in different parts of the country, and that as new wants are revealed new energie will be put forth for their supply, and that the operations of th society will be multiplied. I am one of those who can find many consolations under the circumstances of this Church. It is difficult for mortal man to anticipate the course of events. Yet I cannot but cherish the hope that this Church has an important (Cheers.) I cannot venture to conjecture what he destiny for the next half century may be. Yet I feel that it will be as distinct from the destiny of the last half century as that was from the destiny of the preceding half century. (Cheers.) It is true circumstances are greatly altered. We stand in the position of a Church receiving no aid from the state. It is true we have not those temporal means which we once possessed. But with

* From the Scottish Star.

those temporal means have we not got rid of many evils? There my Sovereign, your co-operation and support will be of the utmost was a time, in the reign of Charles II., when Episcopacy was i presented to the people of Scotland, but presented in connection with an arbitrary system of civil government, which was calculated which prevailed when Episcopacy was considered synonymous with disaffection to the established government. We are free from themselves to the prejudices, the self-will, the self-love of their flocks. They cannot flatter the lust of power which lies so deep in the human heart. They cannot say, "You are judges of our doctrine; we stand here, that you may do what you desire with us." On the contrary, they must hold out the idea of the Church to their flocks-of the Church as independent of the will of man -as an historical institution delivered down through countless ages from the very period and from the hand of CHRIST himself. (Cheers.) And if they cannot appeal to this self-love, which is a great power in the hands of some for procuring temporal popularity and success for an institution, they cannot resort to other weapons of as questionable a character. There is now another kind of warfare which is exercised warmly and rudely against establishments: they cannot join with those who term themselves the friends of the voluntary principle. On the contrary, I feel convinced that not only no strength of preference for the Episcopal constitution, but that no sense, however strong, of the discover strong, and the sense is the strong of the strong str of the duty we owe it, will tempt us to lend a hand to aid in the establishment of a principle which must terminate in social atheism and irreligion. (Cheers.) And this sentiment I state with the same fearlessness as I would, if it were possible, in a congregation of Presbyterians, so convinced am I that we feel as one man with regard to this principle. These, right reverend sir, are considerations on which I thought it right for me to touch, feeling myself precluded by the terms of the resolution from entering into topics arising out of the operations of the society. I have considered some of these particulars in which the Episcopal Church of Scotland has apparently sustained great loss from the withdrawal of temporal advantages, though, as I believe, it has gained along with that loss what more than counterbalances it.— But there are other advantages which are greater than merely negative advantages. I cannot but highly value those blessings negative advantages. I cannot but highly value those blessis of religious peace which distinguish this Church, that harmo on which have brought us here in regular ecclesiastical order, in presence and with the sanction of our spiritual governors, to unite heart and hand in a cause which is so intimately connected with the prosperity of the Church. I am confident of a con-tinuance of that order and spiritual harmony and peace, because it does not rest on any thing peculiar to times and seasons-because it is founded on an original portion of our Church polity. And shall we believe that other fruits than these will ever be reaped where men shall accept of the treasure which GoD hath given them, instead of substituting devices of their own? In the present day, it is impossible not to feel that we ought to be roused tenfold energy and vigilance when we behold the distraction tich is at present pervading the land, and rending the national which is at present pervading the land, and rending the introduction establishment of religion. If I allude to those divisions at all, I do so from no disposition to exult in their existence. Far be it do so from no disposition to exult in their existence. from me. On the contrary, in alluding to them, I would say that it is far easier to lament their existence than to blame the agents on this side or that. I am not one of those who believe that ambition or vanity on one side, or inertness or torpor on the opposite side, are the causes of those distractions. On the contrary, I believe that they lie far deeper; and we who are free from them are bound to express our gratitude to Gop that we enjoy such freedom under a polity which seems effectually freed from them. It is said by some, that Episcopacy is a plant that can take no root in Scotland. I have looked into the history of Scotland; and I must say that I am not convinced of the truth of that statement. Let me see Episcopacy tried on its own merits, and then I will abide the issue. But when Episcopacy was mixed up with civil or secondary consideration,—it did not stand on its own merits. It is well known that among the rich and noble of the land a large proportion are adherents of our Church; but it is supposed that there is something in Episcopacy peculiarly repugnant to the common people. But the nature of the people of Scotland is human nature; and the nature of Episcopacy is the nature of that scheme which GoD has ordained to redeem human nature.

And let us not be told that it will not take root in the soil of this land. We are not left in this matter to consider mere probabilities, but the evidence we would entertain is that afforded by a number of cheering indications. Enough has already transpired since the foundation of this society, to render it impossible for any man to say at this moment to what extent Episcopacy is cherished in the hearts of Scotsmen. A highly respected elergyman has placed in my hands, since I entered this ting, a petition signed by 120 persons, resident in and about keith. They are persons who never have enjoyed the blessing of our worship and ministry among them. They are persons not moved through the influence or solicitations of the great, the wealthy, or the noble, but by a warm attachment to the Episcopal communion. Their petition is addressed to the Duke of

importance, and productive of the best results. I believe it to be indispensable to the prosperity of Nova Scotia, that a sufficient degree of reciprocal confidence should exist between to revolt the minds of men, and to throw discredit on pure the three branches of the Legislature, to ensure from each a fair to revolt the minds of men, and to throw discretation pute religion. Is it no advantage to have escaped from that? We have also escaped from a class of prejudices which at one time prevailed, and which, though we may in some sense condemn them, yet we cannot wonder that they existed; those prejudices, I mean, sentative of the crown in his efforts to give effect to the beneficent disaffection to the established government. We are free from those disadvantages, and we now stand on more elevated ground, from which, as I trust, right reverend sir, you and your brethren will never be moved. (Cheers.) It is true that in being removed from the position of an establishment we have not reaped all the advantages of another system. There are some means of popularity which others reputed Dissenters from the National Establishment may employ, but which the ministers of this themselves to the prejudices, the self-will, the self-love of themselves to the prejudices, the self-will, the self-love of themselves to the prejudices, the self-will, the self-love of themselves to the prejudices, the self-will, the self-love of themselves to the prejudices, the self-will, the self-love of themselves to the self-will, the self-love of the self intentions of the Queen ; to establish and preserve such a feeling ity with which I am invested conducive to the furtherance of measures adapted to draw forth the resources and meet the wants of the country, my labours to that end being shared by those en-joying the public confidence, and best qualified to judge of the public interests, will produce general harmony, and secure to me, from the British subjects of this Province, that sympathy and the day method. from the Britsh subjects of early to enable me to do my duty to assistance which I deem necessary to enable me to do my duty to the Throne, by promoting their welfare, and thereby strengthening those bonds of loyalty and affection to our Sovereign and attachment to the Parent State, by which it is my happiness to feel assured that all Novascotians are now united

Since your last meeting it has pleased Divine Providence to bless with an offspring the union of our gracious Monarch and her august Consort; you will, I am confident, participate in those sentiments of exultation and gratitude, felt by your fellow subjects at home, at the birth of a Princess Royal, as at an event calculated to add to the stability of the Throne, and contribute to the domestic felicity of our beloved Royal Mistress.

I rejoice to have it in my power to congratulate you on the flourishing state of the Province in general.—It will be found, on reference to returns which I have directed to be submitted to you, that trade has progressively increased, and that a proportionate augmentation has taken place in the revenue, while the thriving condition of the mercantile interests has had an advantageous effect on the agricultural districts of the country.

I have thought it expedient to retain in activity, to the latest period authorised by your Acts, the vessels manned and fitted out for the protection of the fisheries; it will at all times be one of the most interesting and imperative of my duties to unite with you in fostering this important branch of industry, regarding it not only as a source of commercial wealth, but as affording the means of subsistence, and I trust of comfort, to a brave, loyal, and valnable class of our fellow subjects.

We have to be grateful for a harvest, which if not superabundant, has been at least an average one, and I have the satisfaction to learn from all quarters that the grain grown, is of superior quality. perceive, on referring to the Journals, that you have entered on an enquiry as to the best mode of affording encouragement to the agriculturists: I shall have much pleasure in contributing to the successful action of any measure you may decide on, as calcu-lated to stimulate the enterprise of the farmer, lead to a more scientific system of cultivation, and a reward equivalent to his meritorious exertions.

I have to acquaint you that all matters commended to the Exe-cutive, by the Legislature, at the close of the last session, have been duly cared for, and all correspondence relating thereto will be communicated to both Houses without delay.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The accounts to the 31st December are ready for your inspection. I trust you will find that the more voted by you has been honestly appropriated, and judiciously applied to the purposes for which it was granted. The estimates for the current year will be laid before you; they have been prepared with every attention to compose a consistent with a very attention to the second my consistent with a proper regard to the exigencies of the ublic service.

It is a ground for the indulgence of encouraging anticipations as regards the future, that you enter on your Parliamentary duties with no greater amount of debt than existed four years ago, while the increase of the revenue places at your disposal means far more ample than your predecessors enjoyed, both of diminishing this burden, and of effecting necessary public improvements; of these one of the most essential which we can contemplate is the ameioration of the great lines of communication between this port and the eastern and western extremities of the Province. I am coned you will judge it of the first consequence that these highways should be kept in a proper condition, not only because they are, by the accommodation they afford, a prime source of welfare of the agricultural classes, and of the internal prosperity of Nova Scotia, but because it has latterly become a matter of great national interest that the supervision exercised over their management should be an efficient and active one.

The British Government, ever anxions to facilitate the inter-course between the Mother Country and her trans-atlantic offspring, after having expended a very large sum in establishing a line of Steam Ships from Liverpool to our Provincial Capital, "in the confident expectation that the Colonies, on their part, would not be unwilling to improve the local communication," has pro-posed a plan for the more expeditious conveyance of mails and passengers between Halifax and Quebec, as well as Halifax and New Brunswick; I have been instructed to ask your aid in furtherance of this object, and, after the resolution passed by the House in the last Session, pledging itself with regard to the Viscount Melville, Mr. Kerr, of Woodburn; Mr. Wardlaw K. Wardlaw Parliament, I feel certain the appeal will not be made in vain,

mine whether they shall become Law. Although the tranquillity and happiness of this Country, to promote which, my best energies will hereafter be devoted, and to which I think these, or some satisfied that this blade will be drawn with the same noble feeling similar enactments, would contribute, are too near my heart for me to disguise my earnest hope that they may be deemed in the main well suited to effect the ends contemplated by those who you, in defence of their Queen and Country. subjected to the most ample discussion and searching investigation, alike as to their principles and details.

The Speakership was decided by a Majority of two. Mr. Young withdrew, we understand, after several meetings of the party had been held to determine between the chances of him and Mr. Howe. There would have been a tie; but the youngest Member of the House, who had pledged himself to Mr. Uniacke in writing, was swerved from his conscientious intentions, to vote for Mr. Howe.

THE CHAPLAINCY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

After a short debate Mr. Young moved that the Rev. Dr. Twining, Rev. Mr. Scott, Rev. Mr. Sheldon, Rev. Mr. Marshall, Twining, nev. Mr. Dease, be requested to officiate as chaplains. The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 32 to 13.

Hon, J. B. Uniacke said that as the revd. gentleman belonging

to the baptist church was an American citizen, it may be requisite to the baptist church was an indicate crizen, it may be requisite that he should take the oaths before officiating. Mr. S. Chipman said that missionaries sent abroad were not required to qualify themselves in that manner.

CANADA.

S Office of the Secretary of the Province, Montreal, 13th February, 1841.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make

the city of Toronto, Dominick Daly, of the city of Quebec, Samuel Bealey Harrison, of the said city of Toronto, Charles Richard Ogden, of the city of Montreal, William Henry Draper and Robert Baldwin, of the said city of Toronto, and Charles Dewey Day, of the said city of Montreal, to be Members of Her Majesty's xecutive Council of the Province of Canada. The Hosonrable Dominick Daly and Samuel Bealey Harrison,

to be Secretaries of the said Province of Canada. Thomas Amiot, of the said city of Quebec, Esq., to be Clerk

of the Crown in Chancery for the Province of Canada. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Dominick Daly, Esq., and S. B. Harrison, Esq., to be respectively

Her Majesty's Secretary for the Province of Canada. Mr. Daly will conduct the correspondence for the part of the Province heretofore the Province of Lower Canada, and Mr. Har-

rison for that part heretofore called the Province of Upper Canada. By Command,

T. W. C. MURDOCH, Chief Secretary. Government House, Montreal, Feb. 13, 1841.

PROVINCE OF SYDENHAM.

CANADA. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Grest Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith,

To our well-beloved and faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, and to our loving Subjects whom these presents may concern.

GREETING:

WHEREAS we are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province, and to have their advise in Provincial Parliament. We do hereby make known our Royal will and pleasure to call a Provincial Parliament; and do urther declare, that, by the advice of our Executive Council, we further declare, that, by the advice of our Executive Council, we have this day given orders for issuing our Writs in due form for caling a Provincial Parliament in our said Province, which Writs are to been date on Periode. The Ninetecher day of Fabruary inst

to be returnable on Thursday, the Eighth day of April next. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of in exect Canada to be hereunto affixed

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved the Right Honourable Charles, Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada, one of our most Honourable Rent, and of Ioronto, in Canada, one of our most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same

At our Government House in our city of Montreal, in our said Province of Canada, the fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

THOMAS AMIOT, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

PROVINCE OF ? SYDENHAM. CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

which gave rise to its presentation, and that the Men of Gore will

ded to.

The Warriors of the Six Nations Indians, who joined you at

To which Sir Allan returned the following Reply.

Gentlemen,-I beg to assure the Officers (*Volunteers*) of "The Men of Gore" who served under my command in the Home, Lon-don, Gore, and Niagara Districts, during the series of arduous military services in which they so conspicuously and devotedly participated, that I accept with pride and gratitude this most flattering mark of their kindness and approbation. I thankfully receive it, not merely as a valued token of private regard, but as a gratifying proof that my public conduct at the anxious period referred to, was satisfactory to those who had the best opportunity of observing it; but at the same time I am rather induced, exultingly to esteem myself the fortunate individual in whose person well merited tribute of admiration and regard, is by this symbol shown towards the large body of Militia-men, whom it was our proud duty to lead in those perilous times- than as deeming myself worthy of such honourable and distinguished notice. While living I shall cherish this gift among the richest prizes of my life, and dying shall bequeath it, as the most venerated heir-loom which a father could transmit to his children.

Recurring to the past, this warlike emblem must ever awaken collections of exciting and heart-felt emotion, as linking with

recollections of exciting and heart-left emotion, as inking with steadfast friendship—with moving incidents, and all those thrilling associations touchingly dear to a soldier's feelings. Pointing to the fature, it admonishes me, that should the pre-sence of any foe—foreign or domestic, hereafter require it to be drawn in the defence of Canada—its bearer (encouraged by the inspiring confidence, and support of "The Men of Gore," and the renowned "Warriors of the Six Nations,") should ever be ready, sword in hand, eagerly to unite with his old companions in arms, to vindicate in the foremost ranks, the cause of our Country to vindicate in the foremost ranks, the cause of our Country. While blessed with the power to wield it, it shall animate me

While blessed with the power to wrend it, it shall an analytic faithfully to obey the calls of duty. I sincerely pray, for peace' sake, that this splendid sabre may long repose quietly in its scabbard, but if ever forced to leave it for the conflict, it will be my care to see, that it returns untarnished from my hands.

It becomes us always to be prepared to repel aggression from without, while we fervently hope, that no intestine commotions will again disturb our tranquillity within; should it however un-happily prove otherwise—be we ready to meet that emergency also. nevertheless trust to, and endeavour to promote to the utmost of our humble ability, an uninterrupted enjoyment of peace, prosperity and happiness throughout the country. May we be hereafter found a more perfectly united and contented people;— wedded to those Parent Institutions, which have rendered our father land foremost among the nations, and loyally and affection-ately attached to the Person and Government of the gracious and ately attached to the reison and Government of the gluene noblest endeared Sovereign, who reigns illustriously over the noblest Empire in the world. May it always be remembered with a practical conviction, that we belong to, and partake of the welfare, glory and renown of the United Kingdom, and that our destiny best interests are indissolubly connected with hers, —in short, that the population of Upper Canada is an emanation from that heroic, chivalrous and enterprising people, whose history fills the glowing volume of England's fame; and whose example, whether in peace or in war, it should be our ambition to emulat

I beg to offer my warmest thanks to the Grand River Warriors for their kind good wishes, and to assure them of my high sense their meritorious and gallant conduct on all occasions, and that I

Gentlemen,-For the terms of your very handsome, but undeserved encomium with which you have been pleased to address me, in executing your interesting mission, I cannot sufficiently express my deep felt acknowledgments. I can only, therefore, assure you, with all sincerity, that I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your warmly attached, much obliged, and most obedient, humble

ALLAN N. MACNAB.

Dundurn, 5th Feb. 1841. Sir Allan was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of this spirited reply, which was given with great animation and on its conclusion was received by the assembled multitude with three conclusion was received by the assembled multitude with three deafening rounds of applause. The splendid dining room was then thrown open, where a most sumptuous repast was provided, con-sisting of all the delicacies which the season could afford. Sir Allan, in his own peculiarly happy manner, called for a bumper for Her Most Gracious Majesty, and another for His Excellency the Governor General, Sir George Arthur, and Sir F. B. Head, all of which were responded to in the most gratifying manner. The entire proceedings were of the most creditable and spirit-stirring description, and reflect highly as well upon the receiver as upon the warm hearted and honourable gentlemen who devised and earried into effect this splendid mark of their affectionate regard

upon the productions of every foreign country, cannot be complained of by any individual one of them. But such an imposition of duties as would virtually prohibit the productions of but one country, never has, I believe, been entertained by the Imperial Pailiament, except upon motion of the executive ; because such a ingling out of the productions of one country, would be an invidious act, if not an act of hostility, and an invasion of the rights of Her Majesty, as sole guardian of the Foreign relations of the empire. The daties which you wish to see imposed upon American produce, are, however, clearly prohibitory, and affect-ing only one ally of Great Britain, and, therefore, the general argument is enforced and strengthened by the special instance.

2d.—Because I think that the right of imposing such daties is denied by the Constitutional Act,—The 46th Section says that—"the King and Parliament of Great Britsin will not impose any duty, tax, or assessment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations in North America or the West Indies, except only such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce, the net produce of such duties to be always paid and applied to and for the use of the Colony, Province, or Plantation, in which the same shall be respectively levied, in such manner as other duties collected by the authority of the respective general assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations are ordinarily paid and applied :---

"And whereas it is necessary for the general benefit of the Brit-ish Empire, that such power of regulation of commerce should con-tinue to be exercised by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the Parliament of Great Britain, subject nevertheless to the con-ditions hereinbefore recited, with respect to the application of any duties which may be imposed for that purpose; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this act con-tained shall extend, or be construed to extend * * * * to give to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, any power or authority, by and with the advice and consent of such Legislutive Councils and Assemblies respectively, to vary or repeal any such law or laws, or any part thereof, or in any manner to obstruct the execution thereof.

I am, my dear Sir, neither a lawyer nor a legislator, but it appears to me, that the whole scope and meaning of this section of the constitutional act is to reserve all matters pertaining to foreign trade and commerce to the supreme government. When foreign trade and commerce to the supreide government. When therefore, as you state, the Provincial parliament was in former times, allowed to legislate upon these points. I think the assent of the Crown must have been given without adequate consideration, and that such assent can hardly be construed into conceding a principle which would strike at the root of one of the main props principle which would strike at the root of one of the main props of the British constitution. I remember you stated, that the granting of this privilege could be implied from a note or memo-randum attached to an imperial act of 3 & 4 Wm 4, but I really think it must require something stronger than an inference by implication to set aside so sacred an enactment as the Constituional Act.

This preliminary epistle has grown to such a length that I must defer to my next letter the discussion of the three subjects which you propose; as to the first of which I entirely agree with you, and am perhaps inclined to push it farther than you do. I am, dear Sir, Your obedient servant,

W. SCOTT BURN.

Just Published, and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street, CAMERON'S ANNUAL DIGEST OF DECISIONS IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH AND PRACTICE COURT for 1840. Price 2s. 6d. Toronto, Feb. 20, 1840. 33tf

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Just published, & for Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, King-st. Toronto,

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ozen. NDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 1, containing Alphabets, Figures. SUNDAT School, CaRDS, No. 1, fontaining Alphaeets, Figures, ord's Prayer, Child's First Prayer, and Grace before and after Meals. rice Three-halfpence each, or One Shilling and Three-pence per dozen. SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 2, containing Lessons in One and Wo Syllables, Elementary Scripture Questions and Answers, Morning and Evening and other Hymns. Price 2½d. each, or Two Shillings per core

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BROCK DISTRICT SCHOOL. WANTED, a TEACHER to the Brock District School. References as to Qualification, &c. to be forwarded to

H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 16th February, 1841.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. ANTED immediately, an Assistant, qualified to teach Mathetics, Arithmetic, and Writing, and to make himself gener W

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Ramsay, of Whitehill; Mr. Burn Callender, of Prestonhall, &c.; and it sets forth that-

e, the undersigned inhabitants of the town and neighbour hood of Dalkeith, being bona fide members of the Episcopal Catholic Church, have for a long time lamented, that (unless at considerable inconvenience) we enjoy no opportunity of worship-ping Gon according to that form and ritual to which we are sincerely and conscientiously attached. In order to remove this disadvantage, we therefore most respectfully appeal to you, soliciting your sanction, concurrence, and assistance in the building of an Episcopal Chapel, and the establishment of an opal congregation in the town or vicinity of Dalkeith, and Episc the beg to inclose a copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of Episcopalians in reference to this subject. That you would be pleased to take this matter into your serious consideration, that you would confer on the subject, and render your co-operation and assistance in whatever way may appear to you the most desirable and effectual, is the humble prayer of, my lords and gentlemen, your most obedient humble servants." (Signed by 106 Episcopalians.)

The appeal which they have made will not remain without a response ; response; but is it not a proof, and a striking proof, that there does exist a sentiment in favour of the polity of this Church—a sentiment of the extent and tenacity of which we have no oppor tunity of being aware ? I look forward, therefore, with cheerfulness to the future prospects of our Church in Scotland : and it is from the character and usefulness of this society, that I in agreat measure anticipate the realization of those prospects. I would say in conclusion, may Goo prosper the Episcopal Church of Scotland, may the hearts of the laity in this Church, and the hearts of those innumerable persons in Scotland, who revere her polity, be moved in her behalf; may those pecuniary means which we offer, humbly offer, as human means ordained for producing divine purposes, be blessed to the production of those purposes; and may this Church be endowed with that spiritual energy, and life, and peace, on which, after all, her titles must depend; and which, we trust, while she is yet militant here on earth, will be erfected when she reaches her final state of peace and glory. (Great cheering.)

NOVA SCOTIA.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA. From the Supplement to the Halifax Times, of Wednesday, Feb. 3.

According to notice given in the public prints, His Excellency eut. Governor Viscount FALKLAND, came down this day at 12 o'clock, to the Council Chamber, to open the Legislature.--Guards of Honor of the 64th and 37th Regiments, with the respective bands of the Regiments, received His Excellency at the entrance, and lined the stairs and the avenue leading to the Council Chamber. His Excellency was dressed in a suit of uni-form in all respects like that of His Provincial Aide-de-Camps, over which h wore a light blue sash-and was attended by his Provincial Aide-de-Camps, the Commandant, the Military Staff, and Militia Officers. In the Council Chamber he was received by Legislative Council, standing. Being seated on the Throne, Members of Assembly were summoned, who shortly appeared the M. in a body, and were directed by his Excellency to return and proceed to their choice of a Speaker. After some delay in organizing the House-they returned--with the Hon. Joseph Howe at their head, who was led into His Excellency's presence by the late Speaker, the Attorney General. His Excellency having graciously approved of their choice, and the new Speaker having asked for the House liberty of speech, free access to the Executive, &c. &c., the following Speech was delivered by His Excellency, in a clear and distinct voice :- .

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

but that, as anticipated by the Secretary of State, copies of whose letters will be placed on your table, "the exertions made " by Great Britain for the purpose of keeping up a regular and "rapid intercourse between the Countries, will be met by a corresponding feeling on the part of the Colony."

I am enabled, by the assistance of my Council, to offer you a measure conceived with the design of meeting the wishes of the Home Administration, nor do I doubt the readiness with which you will give a favourable reception to this Bill, while I feel certain that you will make such pecuniary provision for keeping the Roads in repair as the public funds will admit of, and as is com-mensurate with the utility and importance of the end in view.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

Among the various subjects which have been brought under my notice, since my arrival in this Colony, the means of more generally diffusing instruction among the people has engaged my most serious attention.

It is deeply to be lamented that, in a country, the population of which is inferior to no other race in physical attributes, and where the necessaries of life are so easily obtained, that a moderate degree of industry raises a man above want, while, by the constitution of society, any one endowed with knowledge and diligence may arrive at the highest social distinction, education should be so difficult of attainment, that the majority of the inhabitants are in consequence deprived of the advantages otherwise open to them by the nature of the institutions under which they live-society itself is retarded in its progress-man's individual happiness marred, and his usefulness in his relations with his fellow creatures impaired by the want of that inestimable blessing. My examination into the working of the system at present established here, has convinced me that this inconvenience is universally felt and generally complained of; while however the extent of the evil is acknowledged by all, a diversity of opinion everywhere prevails as to the mo outfor the interview of the second se suffer from the imposition of an undue share of the sacrifice neces-sary to be made for its removal; the difficulties by which the question is surrounded in consequence of this conflict of opinions, as well as from the local peculiarities of certain Districts, and the variety of religious tenets prevailing in Nova Scotia, are such as to prevent my being able to propose to you, in the hope of its de-termination, any measure worthy of adoption.

Your knowledge of the necessities of your several constituencies, and of the different interests of the classes into which they are divided, eminently qualifies you to deliberate on the means of miti-gating the privation under which they now suffer with regard to moral culture, and of bringing about, in this respect, a vast improvement in the condition of the great body of the people in the manner least likely to bear oppressively on any portion of the community.-In recommending to your regard a subject of such momentous interest, I consider it my duty not to withhold the expression of my belief, that any Legislative Act in reference to it, to be satisfactory in its operation, must be based on the principle of general assessment, while I beg to assure you of my very zealous concurrence in any attempt you may make to ameliorate a state of things which I sincerely deplore.

A Committee of Her Majesty's Council being now engaged in revising the Criminal law, I trust, on the receipt of the report of that Committee, to have it in my power to offer you a Bill embo-dying all the necessary improvements.

A matter of great public concern, and which has already been A matter of great probably again furnish ground for debate, during the present Session—I allude to the Judicatory of the Province—a declaration by the Legislature of the necessity of a Province—a declaration by the Lagrandic of the necessity of a change in this department, and an assertion of the principle on which that change should be founded, would be met on the part of the Executive by a sincere desire to act in concert with the wishes of Parliament.

In addition to the measure relating to the Highways, of which I have already spoken, a Bill for the re construction of the Court Marriage and Divorce, and another for the Incorporation of the

To our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, and to our loving subjects whom it may concern,-GREETING:

NOW YE, that we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our People of may be, to meet our People of our said Province, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, Do hereby, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, summe and call together the Legislative Assembly in and for our said Province, to meet at our Town of Kingston, on Thursday, the EIGHTH day of APRIL next, then and there to have conference and treaty with the great men and Legislative Council of our said Province.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be nade Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved the Right Honourable Charles, Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada, one of our most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same. At our Government House, in our city of Montreal, in our said Province of Canada, the fifteenth day of February, in the year

of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

THOMAS AMIOT.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

days appointed for holding the Elections at the different places

On the 8th of March, for Russell; Dundas; Grenville; Bytown; On the Sth of March, it russell; Dundas; Grenville; Bytown; Frontenac; Prince Edward; York (four Ridings); Hamilton; Lineoln (two Ridings); Haldimand; Niagara; and London. On the 15th of March, for Glengary; Stormont; Prescott; Leeds; Brockville; Lenox and Addington; Northumberland

(South Riding); Toronto; Simcoe (at Barrie); Halton Ridings), Wentworth; Norfolk; Oxford; and Middlesex. Halton (two

On the 22d of March, for Cornwall; Lanark; Carleton; Kingston; Hastings; Northumberland (North Riding); Durham; Essex; Kent; and Huron .- British Colonist.

Messrs. Daly and Harrison have been appointed Secretaries to the Province of Canada-the former gentle nan will conduct the correspondence for what was Lower; and the latter, for what was Upper Canada. Thomas Amiot, Esq., has been appointed Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for the Province of Canada.—Com. Herald.

From the Hamilton Gazette.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO SIR ALLAN N. MACNAB .---

VALUE, 100 GUINEAS. On Friday last, the Committee appointed to present a Sword to Sir Allan, the gift of the Officers of the "Men of Gore," met at to Sir Alian, the gine of the oncers of the about 62 sleighs, all Burley's Hotel, from whence, at 1 o'clock, about 62 sleighs, all "filled to overflowing," proceeded to Dundurn. We suppose that 400 persons attended on this very gratifying occasion, among whom we noticed Colonel A. T. Kirby, 11th Gore: Colonel Wm. Chisholm, 2d Gore: Colonel John Chisholm, 7th Gore: Colonel George Chisholm, 8th Gore; Colonel Hamilton, Colonel Richard-Colonel Wm. Kerr, Majors Servos, Secord, and Land: several Indian Chiefs, and a large number of gentlemen from Brant-ford, Ancaster, Oakville, Nelson, Trafalgar, Esquesing, Binbrook, &c. &c.—On entering the drawing room we were gratified at beholding a number of Ladies seated around, anxious to lend their all powerful aid in assisting on the very interesting occasion. Colonel KERBY then read the Address as follows :--

TO COLONEL SIR A. N. MACNAB, KNT. Sir,--We, the Officers (Volunteers) of the Men of Gore, who served under your command, during the unnatural rebellion of 1837 and 1838, could not separate after the suppression of that outbreak without resolving to present to you some testimonial of only for Great Britain, but also for her dependencies, rests solely outbreak without resolving to present to you some testimonial of our high regard, for the gallantry and zeal displayed by you, in discharging the onerous duty intrusted to you by the Represen-

The following Resolution was unanimously passed: Resolved-That the thanks of the officers of The Gore Volun-teers are due, and are hereby tendered to Sir Francis Bond Head, late Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, for the great attention he has manifested in procuring the Swords now presented by them to their late Commanding Officers, Colonel Sir A. N. Macnab, and Lieut. Colonel MacDonell, and that the Chairman be requested to transmit the same. Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell's sword has been sent to him by

Therefront Counter a second in a sword has been as to the term the Committee, with a letter expressing the feelings of his old com-panions in arms. So soon as we get his reply, we will have great pleasure in publishing both. We will give a description of these elegant and costly swords in our next.

TO THE HONOURABLE JOHN WILLSON. From the Hamilton Gazette of Feb. 1st.

my opinion on the propriety of imposing Protecting Duties upon Farm produce imported from the United States, was, in many points, directly opposed to your's. When this important subject was discussed at the County meeting on Saturday last, I was glad to find that while I differ widely from some of your views, I could cordially agree with you in others; and I fully intended then to THE ELECTIONS.—The following we understand to be the

I mention this as a reason rather than an apology, for addressing

Your speech, and the resolutions which you passed at the meet-

1st-To request the Home Government to alter the duties at resent levied upon Canadian Farm produce, and to admit the same into British ports either free or at a nominal duty.

2d-To request the Home Government to procure the total abolition of the duties at present levied in the United States upon agricultural produce exported from this Province. And

3d-That it is both proper and necessary to levy duties for the protection of the Farmers in Upper Canada, upon Wheat, Flour, and other produce of the soil, when brought from the United States into this Province.

In advocating the last mentioned subject, you maintained that the Provincial Parliament had full power to impose any duties which might be deemed necessary, upon importations from the United States. That it had formerly imposed such, and that even now it legislated upon the question, but, that of late, the Acts which it passed had not been confirmed by the Home Governm As this is a point incidental, and not affecting the proper subject of this correspondence, I may here very shortly obs with all due deference to your superior experience, I cannot bring myself to believe that the Provincial Parliament have a right to interfere with Foreign Commerce (as this would to a certainty be) otherwise than by Address or Petition. And this opinion I found on the following reasons-

1st .- That by the British Constitution the right to make all with Her Majesty as the supreme Executive. Even the Imperial With Her angest a septeme Execution a primary manner, nor Parliament has no right to interfere in a primary manner, nor otherwise than by address, or by refusing to pass the votes neces-I have called you together at the earliest opportunity after the General Election, being desirous of placing myself, on the first favourable occasion, in direct communication with the Legislature of the Province, the Government of which I have been appointed to administer, because I feel that in my endeavours to discharge firthfully the arduons duries entailed on me by the confidence of

A Gentleman looking forward to the ministry might find this an ad-

antageous opening. Apply (if by letter post paid,) to the Rev. R. V. ROGERS. Kingston, Dec. 30, 1840.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY. THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.— A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal. Apply to the REV. H. CASWAIL, Brockville, U. C. N. E.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted. Dec. 29, 1840. 26-tf.

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. TORINTO AND RODEND After the Christmas Recess, on Mon-day the 4th of January, 1841. MRS. CROMBIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal. 26-tf Toronto, Dec. 28, 1840.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL. THE Christmas Vacation of this Institution will commence on the 24th Inst. and end January 11, 1841. There are Two vacancies as Boarders. Kingston, Dec. 12, 1840. 24-tf.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

T a Meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, January 28, 1841, It was Resolved,

"That twenty-five per cent., being the first instalment upon the Donations and Subscriptions towards building St. George's Church, be called in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the Trea-surer, F. T. Billings, Esq. at the Bank of Upper Canada; and that the Donors and Subscribers be requested to furnish Notes, to be given at Three, Six, and Nine Months, for the balance.

PRINTING INK.

SUCH as is used in the printing of this Newspaper, imported from London, in kegs, 24 pounds each, and for sale by the keg₁ at 2s. 6d. per pound, by

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

BIRTHS.

October 10, 1840.

At the Rectory, St. Catherine's, on the 22d instant, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, of a son. At Montreal, on the 12th instant, Mrs. H. S. Porteous, of twin

ons.

MARRIED.

At Beechville, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. W. Bettridge, George Menzies, Esq., Editor of the Woodstock Herald, to Miss Harriet Burton, of Beechville.

Harriet Barton, of Beechville. On the 9th instant, in the parish Church of Belleville, by the Rev. John Grier, A.M., Rector, Thomas Chamberlain, Esq., of the River Trent, Surgeon, son of Dr. Chamberlain, of Fredericksburgh, to Jane Ann, daughter of the late Philip Barry., Esq., of Kealkil house, County Cork.

On the same day, at the house of the bride's father, Alfred Fisher, Esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. Davis, all of Tyendanaga.

At Rochester, N. Y., on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Boardman, Capt. Robert Patterson, S. B. Com. Barrie, to Miss Ruth Bankhead, both of Kingsten.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Feb. 19:-Rev. A. N. Bethune (2), add. sub. and rem.; H. C. Barwick, Esq. rem.; Rev. W. Arnold, add. sub.; Rev. R. Anderson; A. Menzies, Esq. rem.; Rev. Mr. Kennedy, rem. in full (omitted to be acknowledged last week).

The following have been received by the Editor :---

Rev. R. V. Rogers, rem.; Rev. S. S. Wood, rem. [the Sermon enquired about was taken from the "Christian Remembrancer"]; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Rev. W. Morse, rem.; Mr. Leary, rem. in full vol. 4; W. Graveley, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. S. Armour, rem.; Rev. Wm.

ERRATA.-In the account of the Jesuits in our last, for Lozola

In the Editorial of the same No., 2d column, 2d paragraph, for

Hamilton, 25th January, 1841. DEAR SIR .- I mentioned to you at the last Qr. Sessions that

time, I found you going out of the Court-house on my return

you through the columns of a public newspaper. An apology is not required, because, though I am not quite certain that all the persons who so anxiously push on the present agitation of this question, are doing so from pure conviction, and apart from all ectioneering views, yet I am prepared to give you full credit for acting in sincerity of heart, with singleness of purpose, and from a settled belief in the soundness of your views. Since then, the cause of truth and the good of the Province are your only objects, I trust you will give me full credit for the same principles; and therefore, no apology is necessary for commencing a discussion which is but intended to elicit that truth, and which involves no

ing embraced, if I remember correctly, the following important bjects :-

PAGES FROM AN UNPUBLISHED WORK EN-TITLED THE MILITARY CHAPLAIN.*

NO. 1 .- THE SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

I suppose there is scarcely any person having arrived at years of discretion, in a christian community, and calling himself a christian, who has not at one time or another had his thoughts called to this subject. Those who are tolerably punctual in their attendance at which was as the face of an angel, that in the sight of church, and who hear even a part of the service, can his little congregation the parties might be reconciled. scarcely have failed to have this duty enforced on their And they were reconciled; for, were it not for the manattention, so that they were driven to acknowledge that | ner of his departing hence, I would say that it was not it was incumbent upon them to fulfil it, or to provide in man's nature to withstand his gentle solicitations. I some excuses sufficiently plausible to themselves at least am the more sensible now of his worth, because I have for its omission. There is indeed, something in the in- to confess that during his Christian life I did him one stitution, from which minds habitually worldly must injustice. His house was ever open to me, and his wise naturally shrink-it is a public acknowledgment of Jesus council and his engaging and instructive conversation. Christ, as our Master-of our faith in Him, and our en- I never entered his doors without a feeling as if I passed tire dependence upon Him, which cannot by any means where no profane thought should come, nor returned be rendered consistent with sentiments and pursuits of from a visit to him without bearing with me an influence exclusive worldliness :--- it must needs force them for a of good. For all this I am deeply responsible. But I time, out of their own ordinary channel of thought and was about to speak of the injustice. I saw that his habits action-there must be some sacrifice of the time and of life were frugal, as far as consisted with propriety; I the talents now utterly devoted to Mammon-or else saw that his broken health needed relief and recruiting; the sacrifice must be reversed-they must give up one or and I believed his income to be large enough to allow of the other; and therefore do so many, bearing the name the necessary relaxation, and sometimes doubted if it of Christians, and members of Christian Congregations, would not be well if he allowed himself the benefit he turn their backs on the Table of the Lord, and therefore | might derive by procuring the assistance of a curate. I do so few accept His gracious invitation. And yet of was undeceived when I learned that his dear family were all those who suffer the doors of the Church to be closed left without any provision: but I had previously learned after their departing steps, when the Preacher has ex- enough to instruct me, that thus, in all human probahausted his eloquence and taxed his powers of persuasion | bility, it must have been. in urging them to stay, of all those crowds there is per- In a year of scarcity almost amounting to famine (one haps not one who has not provided himself with some of those visitations by which Ireland has been not unfregood reasons for the disobedience and contempt he is quently scourged), my revered friend was left almost shewing to the God who made, and the Saviour who re- alone to succour the distressed within the bounds of his deemed him. And here I will ask one simple question, parish, and incurred in this charitable agency, what for and let it be the test of the excuses you have made to himself and his family he almost superstitiously avoided, yourselves :---put it to your own hearts and charge them a debt, which he was discharging by instalments for to be faithful in their response. Did a large earthly in- many years. It is not improbable that this debt may heritance-did the rank, or wealth, or honours, of this have become, providentially, the occasion of his marworld depend upon your obedience to this command, tyrdom. would you not be more in earnest in your endeavours to In process of time I became separated from my friend, qualify yourself for its fulfilment? would you then be but could not lose my anxiety for his welfare. When content with the reasons which now satisfy you in your disturbances commenced in which Church property and neglect of it? God forbid that I a sinner should judge the clergy were violently assailed, my anxiety was painhastily or hardly of my fellow sinners, but my belief is fully increased to learn that even the life of this good (and let them contradict me who in their hearts think man was in peril. I had an opportunity to speak freely differently) that if the Minister could offer money, and with him, and urged the expediency of a temporary lands, and titles, and honours, and promotions to those removal from the scene of danger. I said, as I thought, who would accept this invitation, having first qualified that it need be only temporary. I said no government themselves to their own satisfaction, the churches would could be so lost to all sense of justice or self-respect as to require to be greatly enlarged, and the Ministers of the tolerate long the sanguinary excesses which were convert-Altar to be very much more numerous than they are at ing Ireland into something worse than had yet been reapresent. And if this be indeed so, if your hearts tell lised on earth; and that law must soon be vindicated. you that it is so, pause, and think with me how terrible He was not to be moved. He had considered well the a proof is contained in this fact of estrangement from extent of his dangers, and he felt that his duty was plain God, and slavish subjection to the Prince of this worldthe enemy of our souls.

of earth could provide you-a priceless treasure-a it should be reduced. If he could procure peace by alyet "the love of the world" and "the lusts of the violate a sacred trust, by alienating Church-property flesh" and "the pride of life" seem to you more and defrauding a successor. He was in the Lord's hand, precious; and for them, fading and frail and unsatisfy- let him do what seemeth good. He received my suggespared to this.

seeming to imply a reverence for the institution makes arms, so loud and near that it seemed to shake the many feel easy under a direct act of disobedience. They house, stunned him. Such was the signal which usually do not see the evident distinction between being unworthy announced that a notice had been posted. "I arose," and taking the Sacrament unworthily. The best and purest of human beings is unworthy. The guilty and from without the house, opened gently the doors of the self-condemned are the invited guests : a sense of sin- apartments of my wife and children, and looked anxiousof the Lord, it would be deserted even by the ministers bottom of my heart." of His altar. There are others who say," I am too deeply engaged in business to be able to spare time for dangers seemed to have disappeared. I received assu- me to be poor upon the earth, and a beggar. I have the requisite preparation for so solemn a rite." The rances that his saintly life and charities had produced neither house, land, money, nor possession of any kind, discharge of your religious duties, the safety of your the natural effect : but all was hollow. He had been which I can leave. Thou hast given me a wife and undying souls is your first and most important business, visiting an infirm parishioner, at a distance of three miles children; I commend them to thee: nourish them, teach and you had better give lucre up and even let your from his home; he had walked-I believe he could not them, preserve them, as thou hast hitherto preserved bodies suffer for want of food, than allow your souls to allow himself the indulgence of a horse or carriage. me, O Father of the fatherless, and Judge of the widow!" perish for want of spiritual nourishment. However Wearied by the exertion, he attempted to return by a The poverty of this great man did not arise from wanting much every faculty of your minds may be engaged in shorter way than that of the public road. In the fields, the means of acquiring riches; for few men have had it business now, remember that the time must come (and a sense of weariness and cold overpowered him, and he in their power more easily to obtain them. In one of you cannot tell how soon) when you will stand in judg- approached the house of a Roman Catholic parishioner, ment before Him whose ordinances you now treat with to rest for a little and recover warmth. He was so feeble, contempt, before Him whose business on earth it was to that it was necessary to assist him over a stile which insuffer and die for your sakes. The time must come terposed between his path and the house. It appears to dust, and your very names be forgotten, while the that he was, on leaving the house, accompanied on his soul you now value so lightly will but have begun its ex- way by its master; but after the lapse of many hours, istence for an eternity of happiness, or for an eternity- late in the night, he was found upon the earth, where he a vast, boundless, incomprehensible eternity-of punish- had been stoned, mangled and bleeding and speechless, ment And let no one think for one moment from what has been said, that I would urge them to come unprepared, or in an unsuitable spirit, to the Holy Sacrament; or that compliance with the mere "outward and visible from a charitable office, exhausted with toil, and lanform" is all that is required of them. Far from this ! I guishing under bodily sickness, in the fields of those who would shew them what is the needful preparation of the had experience of his kindness and who knew his worth; heart for a safe and profitable reception of the Holy in the sight of numbers who owed to his benevolence rite, and I would urge upon them the ruin and danger many a comfort in the season when, but for him, their of neglecting it. If you be not prepared to partake of sufferings would have been extreme: in their sight he lay the Sacrament, you are not prepared to die, and that is for many a fearful hour in the death-struggle, and none an event which no one can put off at will to "a more came near to minister unto him, and none summoned convenient season." The same faith, the same humil- friends to his relief. He had been ready to give, glad to ity, the same repentance, which will bring you to the distribute: he had been at the bed of fever, and in the Saviour by his own appointed means on earth, alone can huts where penury sought a shelter; and there was a give you a well founded and scriptural hope of being ad- time when blessings followed him as he went upon his mitted into His presence in the world to come. But offices of mercy: but in that awful day he was looked with a humbling sense of your own depravity, a deep upon and deserted in his parting agony. What fell poiconviction that you are for your sins justly under con- son must have been infused into human hearts, to render demnation, and that you are in yourself helpless and them thus merciless! To him who departed, his going hopeless, yet in a full assurance that he who died on hence, and the manner of it, was of small account. He the Cross for the sins of the whole world is sufficient to has had his crown; but it is an awful lesson to think, save you, were the sins of the whole world concentrated that one thus "lovely in his life" should lie on the earth, in your individual case, ---with this belief, and an earnest | dying, where neither tear, nor tender touch, nor prayer, desire to take refuge in the mercy of God from the nor blessing soothed him-a witness, an unambiguous snares of Satan, through the merits and mediation of witness, that the spirit which seeks the destruction of His Son, draw near with faith, erring and wandering as the Protestant Church, is of a kind which quenches the you may have been, and take this Holy Sacrament to sympathies of human hearts, and is not to be charmed your soul's comfort, though all the earth with one voice into peace or mercy by all the gentleness and all the virstand up to forbid you.

in a manner to deserve rebuke, this humble minister of the Gospel faithfully and eloquently discharged his severe duty; and I can almost fancy that I see him now as,

when two of the most distinguished of his parishioners, who were known to be at variance, appeared at his communion-service, he overcame the shrinkings of his modest nature, and descended on the mission, and with a face

and direct. He would remain at his post. He was not insensible to the perils of his situation, and would gladly, A better, richer, nobler inheritance is freely offered if he could, lessen or remove them. As to his income to your acceptance than the kingdoms and principalities in tithe, to him personally, it was of small moment that House in Heaven-an eternal exemption from care, or lowing a reduction which should affect himself alone, he pain, or anxiety, or danger, or suffering, in any form, and would sacrifice much to purchase it; but he would not ing as they are, you are resigning your hopes of salva- tions as a Christian would, but satisfied me that as to tion-you are triffing with your own undying souls. The madness and folly of one who would dance blindfold on easion he detailed to me the circumstances of the first the brink of a precipice, are reason and wisdom com- threatening notice he had received. He was, as was his habit, after all the family had retired to rest, engaged "We are unworthy, therefore dare not," this excuse in his sacred studies, when suddenly a report of fire-

fulness is a needful part of preparation. Alas! if sin- ly to see if they had been alarmed. All were peacefully how little he regarded that wealth, to attain which, milless purity alone could entitle us to approach the Table sleeping, and I thanked God for the mercy from the

VICAR OF ST. MARY'S, LEICESTER.

The following account of Mr. Robinson's first convert, is extracted from a letter by his widow to a friend :---

"As far as I can depend on my memory, the following are the remarkable circumstances related by my dear Mr. Robinson, of a young woman whom he attended, in the Isle of Ely, shortly after entering holy orders. And this child of God, he always called the first fruits of his ministry.

"He was requested to visit a poor ignorant young woman, who was confined to her bed by rheumatism, and was such a martyr to it, that her limbs were entirely contracted, and her state of suffering very severe. She was very illiterate, not even being able to read; and so ignorant of spiritual things, that if she knew there was a God, it was the extent of her knowledge; for, I think he said, she was unconscious she had a soul. He began with the plainest truths, convinced her she was a sinner, and pointed to the Saviour! She imbibed these instructions as children do their milk, and was as much nourished by them; for her progress was astonishing. In a few months she became an established Christian, and discovered an acuteness of natural understanding, which before he had given her no credit for possessing. But her knowledge of divine things appeared miraculousthe master almost became the scholar, and his visits to her were some of his richest cordials. After attending her many months, her end drew nigh; and, on his calling on her one morning, he found her surrounded by her neighbours and family, apparently in a state of insensibility. He said to her, 'Mary, you are going to glory ; but before you go, have you not one word to say in behalf of that Saviour who has done so much for you? Tell them what a Saviour you have found !' She opened her eyes, and said 'Raise me, and I will try to say a few words.' When being supported by pillows, she began with an account of her own ignorance when her beloved pastor visited her-related her gradual improvement in divine truths, her present establishment in them, and happy experience. With an eloquence, almost supernatural, she spoke of the teachings of the Holy Spirit, by which she was rooted and grounded in the faith of truth, with a glow of gratitude, and sublimity of expression, which astonished her hearers-beseeching them to fall low at the foot of the cross, as poor hell-deserving of the room, and cried out, 'Will you not wait for me? O, stay, I am coming.' When immediately she fell back on her sister's bosom, and expired.

"This is a faithful narrative in substance, (though not given exactly in his words,) of what I have often heard then, is the folly of that man, and how deplorable will his conmy beloved husband repeat with high delight; and he dition be, who, instead of "seeking the kingdom of God and his always considered the case of this young woman given righteousness, in the first place," has consumed his days in seek- articl him, as an encouragement on his first entrance into the a harmless character; but, after light had broken in upon joy "the pleasures of sin for a season." He that is truly wise, her dark mind, she became an example of patience under will consider that he has a soul as well as a body to take care of; the most acute and protracted sufferings, as well as of a spiritual and immortal substance, which can never die; but every other Christian virtue." - Cottager's Monthly Magazine.

DISINTERESTEDNESS OF LUTHER.

Disinterestedness was a leading feature in the character of Luther: superior to all selfish considerations, he left the honours and emoluments of this world to those who delighted in them. The following extract from a will he executed some years before his death, proves lions sacrifice every enjoyment in this life, and every peace in this our day, lest they be hidden from our eyes. May one of hanniness in the next! The Reformer save Towards the last days of this good man's life, his "Lord God! I give thee thanks, that thou hast willed his epistles, Luther says, "I have received one hundred not rather a refuge from violence and oppression, and a retreat guilders from Taubereim; and Schartts has given me fifty; so that I begin to fear lest God should reward me less, and a security to him who had no place to flee unto? Surely in this life. But I declare I will not be satisfied with it. in death there is safety, and in the grave there is peace; this when your busy hands and brain will have crumbled in- that he was courteously invited to enter and take a seat; What have I to do with so much money? I gave half of wipes off the sweat of the poor labouring man, and takes the load it to P. Priorus, and made the man glad."

and most exalted in station of his countrymen had acted THE LATE REV. THOMAS ROBINSON, M. A. of troubles and difficulties is the mother of prevention, where it is possible ; and where it is not, yet it is the mother of patience and resolution when they come. Bilney, the martyr, was wont before he suffered, to put his finger in the candle, to habituate himself to patient undergoing of his future martyrdom; by this means he, in a great measure, knew the worst of it, and armed himself with resolution and patience to bear it. Men are apt to feed their fancies with the anticipation of what they hope for and wish in this world, and to possess it in imagination before they attain it in fruition; and this makes men vain: but if they would have the patience sometimes to anticipate what they have just cause to fear, and to put themselves under a pre-apprehension of it, in relation to crosses and troubles, it would make them wise, and teach them a lesson of patience and moderation before they have occasion to use it; so that they need not then begin to learn it, when the present pressure renders the lesson more difficult. This was the method our blessed Lord took with his disciples, frequently to tell them beforehand what they must expect in the world, Matt. x., and in divers other places, telling them they must expect in this world the worst of temporal evils, that they might thereby be prepared to entertain them with resolution and patience, and might habituate their minds for their reception .- Sir M. Hale.

THE TRUE END OF LIFE.

Were you to ask a number of persons what was the true end of life, each would give you a different reply; and unless there was a Christian present, each reply would be wrong. "Riches make themselves wings;" the breath that gives fame can destroy it; pleasure is the spark that mounts upwards and expires; in these there is nothing enduring; nothing that prepares an immortal being for a future immortality; nothing that arms the soul against the changes of time, and the inroads of affliction ; nothing that in the end satisfies the soul. God gave this world, with all its posessions, to minister to the comfort of his creature man, but he knew that not one of them could fill the void within ; and therefore he says to each of us, "Give me thy heart." Once fully recognise this axiom-"time, the school for eternity,"-and our tastes, our pursuits, our employments, and our recreations, will wise son follow in well regulated order. So long as we fancy ourselves the *store*. mere creatures of a day, at liberty to please ourselves, and do what we will with our own, we must necessarily be triflers. We may mix up much that is graceful and attractive, nay, much that is valuable, with our trifling ; but if we leave eternity out of our calculation, and provide only for time, we may have our re-Jesus; and then expatiated on his mercy, love, and ward in present pleasure, and present success; but when death comes where will that reward be? If the things that are seen are our chief good, what is to be done when we can neither take them away with us, nor remain on earth to enjoy them? Youth, sinners, and they would be sure to find mercy, as she gaiety, and good temper, may give a charm to your present exishad done. Being exhausted with speaking, (for if I tence; but then the future-sickness, affliction, age, death,remember she had spoken near an hour,) she was some will they, of themselves, avail for those dark hours? Give this a time silent-when, looking beyond the bed, as i she serious thought; and may you be enabled to "remember your saw something which entranced her, she said, with a Creator in the days of your youth, while the evil days come not, celestial smile, turning to her sister-'I shall not be and the evil years draw nigh when you shall say, I have no pleaong-do not you see them, sister ?' Then stretching sure in them." May you be enabled from this time to say unto out her arms, she fixed her eyes again on the same part Him, "My Father, thou art the guide of my youth."-Jewesbury.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

The fashion of this world passeth away," and all the glory and splendour of it will, in a little time, have an end. How great ing after the honours and riches of this world, and lives as if he a short not ninistry. She had always been, I believe, what is called cared not what became of him hereafter, provided he may but enwhen enlarged from that prison in which it is now confined, must foolish as to confine our ambitious pursuits within the narrow the Local Beards. limits of this world, without considering what will be the condition of our souls hereafter? Let us rather make religion the great business of our lives; and, while we have time and opportunity, let us prepare for that great account which we must one day give. Let not the pleasures and vanities of this world which will shortly have an end, make us unmindful of the great and momentous concerns of eternity. May God, of his infinite mercy, give us all grace to see and follow the things that belong to our everlasting we be persuaded to hearken to the advice of Solomon,-"Fear

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

CONSIDERS it his duty not conly in justice to himself, but also for call their attention to his present STOCK OF GOODS in the above line, which far exceeds both in quantity and quality his purchases during any previous year; on which account he has thought it expedient to which it concralls known, by thus eiving it upblicity.

t generally known, by thus giving it publicity. Subscriber has been principally induced to enter into the Trade snsively this Fall, on account of the great bargains which were ted him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ow the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the *notice of the Public In*.

presented him: knowing well that A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS far below the usual prices, cannot fail to attract the *notice* of the Public generally. The does not consider it to be a duty incumbent on him to apologize for thus calling on the public for their patronage, from a sincere consci-ousness that it will be, in many instances, a saving of at least 20 per cent. to thus calling on the public for their patronage, from a sincere consci-ousness that it will be, in many instances, a saving of at least 20 per cent. to thus call high of their patronage, from their approximation of their patronage, from their call of the save en-abled to sell his Goods TEN PER CENT CHEAPER than if he had imported them himself; but he now confidently asserts that he can sell his present Stock at least 20 per cent. less than he could afford, were he necessitated to pay the various charges attending their transportation to the Canadas which he avoided, by purchasing Consignments in Mon-treal, far below the Sterling cost. On account of the LARGE SUPPLY at present on hand, the Sub-scriber is well aware that were his Purchasers this Winter, confined merely to Hamilton and its vicinity, the consumption would be far too limited to exhaust his present Stock, previous to the arrival of his Spring supply; for which reason he would respectively invite Customers from a distance,—well convinced that they will be fully recompensed for any addition to their journey in coming to his Establishment. The extensive patronage which the Subscriber has heretofore re-coverded from the Public he considers a sufficient guarantee that the ad-vantages he now offers will be fully appreciated by them; on which ac-count he is emboldened to call on them still for a continuance; assured that his Old Customers will be fully appreciated by them; on which ac-countate is emboldened to call on them still for a continuance; assured that his Old Customers vill be still more gratified from an exami-nation of the present prices of his Goods. The Subscriber considers

THOMAS STINSON.

G. BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always meres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms. Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840. 19-tf

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

Hamilton, December 7, 1840.

Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

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

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufac-turing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can recommend with confidence as they are understand under his comecommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own spection, by first rate workmen. Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to all and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee fill be exchanged.

will be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street, 15-t

A CARD.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotek, he has opener commodious room, in Church Street, *adjoining the Ontario House*

SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c. select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other lei in his line, will be kept on hand. The Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order of

Toronto, September 17, 1840. 12-tf

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Ha Yearly Dividend of Fiftcen Shillings, Sterling, per share will be come payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after th Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the severa Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the

Local Boards. he Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteent of July, between which time and the Third day of August no tran

ares can take place. By Order of the Court, (Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

London, June 3, 1840.

DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile. Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

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

ARCHDEACON WHITTY.†

Irwine Whitty was a man, perhaps more calculated than any human being you have known, to make religion loved. He was tried with much bodily weakness and pain; he was gentle and indulgent to a degree which would induce you to think a bold effort or a severe expression impossible to him; but whatever it was his duty to do-and his duty prescribed some arduous exertions-he was empowered to attempt and to accomplish. I can remember well how, when one among the proudest

* By a Correspondent of the Church, + Rev. M. O'Sullivan.

but not yet quite liberated from the agonies of death.

Thus Irwine Whitty died; a man whose countenance only, by its subdued and saintly expression, might have disarmed the wildest hatred. Thus he died, returning tue that is bestowed upon the most blameless of mortals.

There was a show of a trial for this portentous crime. Two individuals were arraigned for the murder; and when the principle witness, as it would seem, was brought forward, he refused to give evidence. He was commanded, he said, to make oath that he would refuse; and when the judge explained to him that such an oath could not bind his conscience, and therefore that he must pertinent question, "Must I be shot, my lord ?" and finally shewed which obligation and which government prison rather than risk his life by becoming a witness. said, the acquittal by a general illumination.

FAITH EXPLAINED TO A CHILD.

The following story was related to the children of a Sabbath-school in Boston, by a clergyman, from a distant city, and subsequently written from memory of a little boy belonging to the school:-Two brothers, sons of a devoted missionary in Burmah, when quite young, were bereaved of their parents, and were sent home to America, where a kind minister adopted them as his own. When about ten year of age, one of them became pious, and oined the Church. The other felt very angry with his brother for this, and would not even speak to him. In a little while he became conscious of the wrong he had done his brother, and thought he would try to become pious too. One day, the minister with whom he lived, saw something unusual in his conduct, and guessed the cause of it. He then took a chair and placed it at some distance from him, and told him to stand in it, and fall forward, and he would catch him. The boy immediately got into the chair, but did not fall forward. He wished to obey, but was afraid he would not catch him. He, however, put one hand upon the mantel-piece, thinking to save himself if the minister did not catch him; but the minister told him that would not do, he must trust to him alone. The minister then told him he would surely catch him, if he would fall forward. The boy then summoned his courage, and fell, and he caught him. The minister then told him that that was faith, and that he wished him to go with the same confidence to Jesus Christ .- American Christian Watchman.

The Garner.

ANTICIPATION OF TROUBLE.

Expect troubles before they come. The very state of the world is uncertain and unstable, and for the most part stormy and troublesome. If there be some intervals of tranquillity and sedateness bear testimony to the truth, the poor man proposed the they are commonly attended with longer periods of unquietness and trouble: and the greatest impressions are then made by them when they surprise us and come unexpectedly. When the mind he thought the stronger; declaring that he would go to is prepared for then by a kind of anticipation, it abates the edge, and keenness, and sharpness of them. By this means, a man, The culprits were acquitted; and the village, from which in a great measure, knows the worst of them before he feels them; the merciful man had been taken away, celebrated, it is which renders then not so smart and troublesome to sense as otherwise they would be. This pre-apprehension and anticipation currency. Enquire of Henry Rowsell, King Street.

God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man." May we always keep in remembrance our Saviour's merciful caution; "Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh .- Melmoth.

THE GRAVE.

What is it that can make us startle, and shrink at the thoughts of death? The mighty and the rich of this world may tremble, but what is the sting of death to those whose life has been altogether misery? or what power has the grave over the unhappy? Is it from insolence and contempt? Is it not a protection to the defence from the bended back of the weary traveller. This dries up the tears of the disconsolate, and makes the heart of the sorrowful to forget its throbbing; 'tis this eases the agonies of the diseased, and giveth a medicine to the hopeless incurable; this discharges the naked and hungry insolvent, and releases him from his confinement, who must not otherwise have come thence, till he had paid the uttermost farthing; 'tis this that rescues the slave from his heavy taskmaster, and frees the prisoner from the cruelties of him that cannot pity. This silences the clamours of the defamer, and hushes the virulence of the whisperer. The infirmities of age, and the unwearinesses of youth; the blemishes of the deformed, the frenzies of the lunatic, and the weaknesses of the idiot, are here all buried together; and who shall see them? Let the men of gaiety and laughter be terrified with the scenes of their departure because their pleasure is no more; but let the sons of wretchedness and affliction smile and be comforted, for their deliverance draweth nigh, and their pain ceaseth .- Vincent Bourne.

Advertisements.

WM. STODART & SONS, PIANO.FORTE MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

No. 1, GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON.

H. & W. ROWSELL, having been appointed Agents by Messrs. STODART & SONS for the sale of their PIANO-FORTES in 11. STODART & Sons for the sale of their PIANO-FORTES. Canada, will be happy to receive orders for any of their Instruments, be imported from England. The following is a List of the vario Instruments, with prices in Sterling money, to which 50 per cent. Mu be added for cost of packages, difference of exchange, freight, insurant &

M	ahogany	. Fine M	Iah. Rosew.
A SAMPROM PLACED AND THE PARTY AND A PROPERTY	Guineas	Guine	as Guineas
Patent Horizontal Grand Piano-Fortes, with			
61 octaves polishe	d 120	12	
Patent Semi-Grand, 6 octaves do	. 90	98	5 110
(The above with circular ends, 5g. extra.)			
Cabinet, 6 octaves, metallic plate and ogee			
frontdo	, 70		80
Do. 61 octaves, do. dodo	. 75		85
Cottage, 6 octaves, metallic plate and ogee			
front	7. 55		65
Piccolo, 6 octavesde	. 44		
		MAHOG	ANY.
	Wared.	Polished	. Long hinge
Square Piano-Fortes, 6 oct. and met. plate	38	40	& fret work
Do. do. do. do. and			a second a
circular do. do. do. and	40	42	at an a first
circular corners Do. 6 octaves, bar and metallic plate	44	46	48
Do. do. do. do. and cir-			
cular com	46	48	50
cular corners	10		55
Patent Grand Square Piano-Fortes, 6 oct.			60
Do. do. do. $6\frac{1}{3}$ oct.		-	town out
" One-fifth of the price must be paid	on orde	ering the	e instrument,
nd the balance on delivery for which I) ner ce	ent. d180	count win or
llowed. A discount of 15 per cent. will	be ded	lucted,	if the whole
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Orders given immediately, can be execute	ed so as	to be sh	ipped by the
earliest spring vessels.			and the second second
A COTTA		en Ca	la price £55
A SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, by Stoda	ITT & SOI	n, on 58	ne, price ave

igal, Esq., Belleville, or to R 2711

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and heretoiore been so liverally given for Champions' Axes. Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TOBONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION, MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES, Hospital Street, Toronto. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Toronto, August 29, 1840.

A BAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the House of Industry, will be held in this City during the first week in May, to which he Ladies of Toronto are respectfully requested to contribute. The sact day on which the Bazaar will be held, as also the place to which ontributions are to be sent, will be announced in a future advertisement. A large portion of the means of this institution has hitherto been erived from an annual parliamentary grant, of which it is this year opprived in consequence of the Legislature not having assembled; an onder of the chargivate so meanly exhaused, that it is much to be deprived in consequence of the Legislature not having assembles, we the funds of the charity are so nearly exhausted, that it is much to leared that the House must be closed, unless some great efforts are mail support it. Toronto, Feb. 6, 1841.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildings NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October/30, 1840.

O WEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London), King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-tr

The Church

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