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.

From the Church of England Magazine. SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

[Sir Walter Raleigh is the author of some sweet hymns, which evidence, from the sincerity and repentance breathing through every line, how different the feelings of his more mature years were to the sceptical and irreligious creed of his youth. The Bible, which was his sole companion in prison, contains an expression, written the evening before his execution, of the full confidence which he placed in the death, mediation, and intercession of our Saviour. The following hymn is truly beautiful:-

"Rise, O my soul, with thy desires to beaven; And with divinest contemplation use
Thy time, where time's eternity is given;
And let vain thoughts no more thy thoughts abuse;
But down in darkness let them lie— So live thy better, let thy worse thoughts die.

And thou, my soul, inspired with holy flame, View and review with most regardful eye That holy cross whence thy salvation came, On which thy Saviour and thy sin did die; And in that Saviour is my life, my treasure.

To thee, O Jesu! I direct my eyes;
To thee my hands, to thee my humble knees;
To thee my heart shall offer sacrifice;
To thee my thoughts, who my thoughts only sees;
To thee myself, myself and all, I give,—
To thee I die to the I only live." To thee I die, to thee I only live."

Would that he whose feeble hand pens these lines-would that

"To thee myself, myself and all, I give; To thee I die, to thee I only live!

There is an inexpressible something in the following lines, which makes the "heart to leap for very gladness:"

"Give me my scallop-shell of quiet,
My staff of faith to walk upon,
My scrip of joy (immortal diet),
My bottle of salvation,
My gown of glory, hope's true gage,
And thus I take my pilgrimage.

Blood must be my body's balmer-While my soul, like peaceful palmer, Travelleth tow'rds the land of heaven, Other balm will not be given

Over the silver mountains. Where spring the nectar-fountains, There will I kiss And drink mine everlasting fill Upon every milken hill; My soul will be a-dry before, But after that will thirst no more."

This gallant and accomplished nobleman was beheaded in 1617. I trust and believe that he was saved by that Saviour whose name he confessed in his last moments, and that he now sees him as he is.

LIFE OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, ESQ.

[Continued from No. IV.]

The fruit of Mr. Wilberforce's new principles was speedily apparent. His anxious desire was now to employ the talents entrusted to him to God's glory .-And such was the loveliness of the spirit he manifested, that those who did not entirely sympathise with his notions could not withhold the tribute of their admiration to his practice. When he joined his mother in the summer of 1786, she was prepared to mourn over eccentricity of manner and enthusiasm of mind; all that ound, however, was greater kindness and evenness of temper. And a friend observed shrewdly, after some experience of his conduct, "If this is madness, I hope that he will bite us all."

In 1787, Mr. Wilberforce obtained, through Mr. Pitt, the issuing of a royal proclamation for the discouragement of vice; and it appeared to him very desirable that an association should be set on foot to promote the object in view. This was suggested to his mind by Dr. Woodward's "History of the Society for the Reformation of Manners in the year 1692." Thus it is that the "bread cast upon the waters" is "found after many days," and the zeal of one generation, after being used at the time as an instrument of good in God's hand, rises again in another, to propagate again and again the seeds of blessing. The proposed association was soon in active operation. The Archbishop of Canterbury warmly supported it; most of the bishops became members of it, having received, it was understood, a direct intimation from the king to assist, in their respective dioceses, in enforcing the royal proclamation; and many noblemen of great influence zealously promoted the same object. This association obtained, in the course of its labours, many valuable acts of parliament, and greatly checked the spread of blasphemous publications. It was a kind of centre, also, and source, from which various other useful schemes proceeded.

We are now, however, to view Mr. Wilberforce as entering on a yet larger field of Christian philanthropy, and undertaking a cause, in conjunction with which his name will go down to posterity, embalmed in the affections of all good men. It will be well understood, that I allude to the abolition of the African slave-trade. It has been already said, that even while he was a boy at school, his thoughts had turned with detestation to that impious traffic. In 1780, too, he had manifested some desire of inquiry into the negroes' condition; and he was, both by his disposition and talents, well fitted to embark in the career which afterwards the providence of God opened out to him. The minds of several excellent persons seem to have been directed about the same time to the same object: nor is it an easy task to distinguish to whom the priority belongs. It, of course, belongs not to the present sketch to enter into discussions of this kind; a very general outline of the progress of the abolition cause is all that can here be given. Perhaps public attention was first awakened by the statements of Mr. Ramsay. This gentleman had been a surgeon on board Sir Charles Middleton's (afterwards Lord Barham) ship. He subsequently married, settled in the West Indies, and took orders. Returning to England, and being placed in a Kentish living, he had leisure to reflect on the cruelties he had witnessed; and at length, by the publication, in 1784, of his "Essay on the Treatment of and Traffic in Slaves," to awaken in other minds the pity and indignation which glowed in his own. In 1785, Dr. Peckard, the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, proposed this as a subject for a Latin dissertation, when the prize was gained by Thomas Clarkson, who yet lives to bless God for the success which crowned the cause in which he was so distinguished

impressed with the importance of the subject. He of shame and pity. A bill was immediately prepared translated and added to his prize-dissertation, and pub- and passed, though with considerable opposition, to limit lished, in 1786, his "Essay on the Slavery and Com- the number of slaves conveyed, and to provide some God has raised you up for this very thing, you will be merce of the Human Species, particularly the African;" mitigation of their inevitable sufferings. and devoted himself with untiring ardour to the obtaining of a remedy for the evils he had depicted. Thus his health at Bath. On the recommendation of Dr. the minds of many, I repeat, were directed about the Pitcairne, he consented to use opium, and the effects of of well-doing. Go on in the name of God, and in the same time towards the same object; but when it was this remedy were really astonishing. He was unwilling power of his might, till even an American slavery, the felt needful to open the horrid traffic before the great at first to resort to it; and with the utmost caution, as council of the nation, Mr. Wilberforce was the especial a measure of necessity, did he afterwards regularly take | That He who has guided you from your youth up may instrument whom God selected. One link in the chain it. "If I take but a single glass of wine," he would of cause and effect, has been graphically described by often say, "I can feel its effect; but I never know when the late Mr. C. I. Latrobe, "God put it into the heart I have taken my dose of opium by my feelings." In of Lady Middleton to venture on a step further, and to about a month he was able to leave Bath, and proceed urge the necessity of bringing the proposed abolition of by easy stages to Cambridge, and thence, in a few weeks, the slave trade before parliament, as a measure in which to Westmoreland. In the course of the autumn, his the whole nation was concerned. This was done in the health appears to have been quite re-established, and he most natural and simple manner possible, at the conclu- was able to attend in his place in parliament, which met sion of some very animated expressions of her feelings, earlier than usual, in consequence of the king's illness. the House of Commons resolved that they would abolish, to read them: "Pearls must not be cast before swine, nor the on considering the national guilt attached to the con- This interrupted, in some degree, his abolition prepara- not immediately, but in four years' time. This vote, tinuation of such a traffic. Sorry I am that I did not tions; but the king being happily restored, he was again mark the day when I was witness to that remarkable enabled to devote himself exclusively to his favourite conversation [it was in the autumn of 1786], which took object. place at breakfast; Mr. Ramsay, if I mistake not, being present. Lady Middleton, addressing her husband, ducing his promised motion, and though the loudest exclaimed Mr. Wilberforce, "not a little provoking in and fear with which we ought to come to the hearing of them. who was member for Rochester, said, 'Indeed, Sir clamours were raised against it, and it was predicted the dry calm way in which gentlemen are apt to speak They say, "the Scriptures are hard, and above the reach of the Charles, I think you ought to bring the subject before that colonial ruin must ensue, and even the commercial of the sufferings of others. The question suspended! people". So said the Pelagian heretick, Julian, whom St. Augustine the house, and demand parliamentary inquiry into the existence of the nation would be endangered,—strong Is the desolation of wretched Africa suspended! No, the house, and demand parliamentary inquiry into the existence of the nation would be endangered,—strong nature of a traffic so disgraceful to the British character.' in his righteous cause, he undauntedly persisted. May Sir Charles granted the propriety of such an inquiry; 12, 1789, the question came before the house: Mr. but observed, that the cause would be in bad hands if it Wilberforce spoke for three hours and a half; and the was committed to him, who had never yet made one character of his speech may be judged of by the loud speech in the house; but he added, that he should united praise of Pitt and Fox, of Burke and Erskine.strenuously support any able member who should under- "The house," said Mr. Barke, "the nation, and Europe, of those," he says, "who had supported me, absent, in take it. This led to an interchange of opinions respect- were under great and serious obligations to the honourwere named, to brave the storm, and defend the cause in a manner the most masterly, impressive and eloquent." of humanity; when some one mentioned Mr. Wilber- "The principles," he added, "were so well laid down, force, who had lately come out, and not only displayed and supported with so much force and order, that it very superior talents and great eloquence, but was a equalled any thing he had heard in modern times, and decided and powerful advocate of the cause of truth and was not, perhaps, to be surpassed in the remains of virtue, and a friend of the minister. He was then at Grecian eloquence." This however, was but the open-Hull; and Lady Middleton prevailed on Sir Charles ing of a long and wearisoms campaign; for the planters his coadjutors had laboured through the long watches of immediately to write to him and propose the subject .- succeeded in deferring the decision of the house till He did so, and communicated the letter he had written counsel should have been heard, and witnesses have of the morning spread upon the mountains. to the family, as well as Mr. Wilberforce's answer, which been examined at the bar. When these examinations he received a few days after, both which I heard with were concluded, the lateness of the season postponed these mine ears. Mr. Wilberforce wrote to the follow- the further consideration til another session. And thus, French principles, on the part of the abolitionists, had ing effect: 'that he felt the great importance of the for many tedious years, the battle had again and again subject, and thought himself unequal to the task allotted to be fought, ere at length by the kind providence of to him; but yet, would not positively decline it; adding God, the victory was achieved. that on his return to town, he would pay a visit to the

intelligence in my power." labourers, to Mr. Wilberforce must be assigned pre- indefatigable exertions-not continued, to be sure, in eminently the merit of originating and carrying to a such a way perpetually, as no constitution could have affects their interests by any abstract arguments."successful issue the parliamentary conduct of the cause. borne the fatigue: "Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Babing-No sooner was he fairly enlisted in this honourable war- ton," it is said in a letter from Yoxall Lodge (Mr. Gis- and what is more, I feel assured I shall carry it speedily. fare, than he bent to it all the energies of his active borne's), in 1790, "havenever appeared down stairs since I have observed the gradual change which has been could from the African merchants, who at that time hour after we have supped; the slave-trade now occupies the measure may be delayed for a year or two, yet I am and that we should live soberly, and to my character and talents. At length, I well remem- with more than 2000 papers to be abridged, must be vessels were the old islands. ber, after a conversation in the open air, at the foot of done within a fortnight. They talk of sitting up one an old tree at Holwood, just above the steep descent night in each week to accomplish it. The two friends into the vale of Keston, I resolved to give notice, on a begin to look very ill, but they are in excellent spirits, fit occasion, in the House of Commons, of my intention and at this moment I hear them laughing at some absurd to bring the subject forward."

chairman of this committee, with which, though Mr. Wilberforce's name was not for a long time enrolled among their number, he was ready in every practicable way to co-operate. At this period, too, he had almost determined, with characteristic ardour, to repair to Paris, in the same excellent cause; but finding, on further quished it. Symptoms were now manifesting themselves of determined opposition to the abolition. Mr. Ramsay had been assailed with every species of calumny; and Mr. Wilberforce found, that though he had given notice of his motion for February 2, and many petitions had been sent up from the country to support it, and much interest had been awakened, he could not expect ultimate success, unless he could produce a greater body to ground his attack upon the trade. Mr. Pitt, accordingly consented to empower the privy council to examine,

committee took the lead. Wilberforce would be withdrawn for ever from the cause. at a levee, prompted by the kindness of his own bene-His health had been for some time failing, and ere long he appeared sinking under an entire decay of all the vital functions. The most eminent physicians declared, "that he had not stamina to last a fortnight;" and recommended his removal to Bath, rather with the idea whose nefarious practices in the prosecution of the of soothing his last moments, than with any expectation traffic had been exposed by the evidence produced. of his recovery there. In this state, he committed to Mr. Pitt the interests of the abolition-cause, and obtained from him a promise that he would charge himself therewith. This promise the minister nobly redeemed. He at once not only, in conjunction with Bishop Porteus, superintended the privy council inquiries, but on May 9, moved a resolution, pledging the house to consider the circumstances of the slave-trade early in the next session." Another step, too, was gained at this time; for Sir William Dolben, having gone with some friends to inspect a slave ship then fitting in the Thames, returned you up to be as Athanasius contra mundum, I see not.

But very unexpectedly Mr. Wilberforce was regaining

He now concerted with Pitt the best time for intro-

It is, of course, a very mperfect sketch of the confamily at Teston, and consult with Sir Charles and duct of this great question that can be given in the Lady Middleton on the subject.' After Mr. Wilber- present narrative. I notice, therefore, only the most force's return from Yorkshire, he visited the family at prominent facts. During the years 1788, 1789, 1790, in the Lords. In 1805, however, Mr. Wilberforce had Teston, as proposed; and as he endeavoured to make 1791, little advancement was made beyond the accuhimself master of the subject, and from every accessible mulating, from the protracted examinations of witnesses, quarter to obtain information, Sir Charles sent him to of a mass of evidence to be afterwards employed with me, to learn what had been effected by our missionaries fairer hopes. In the intervals of the parliamentary sesthe Moravian among the slaves in the different West sions, Mr. Wilberforce was not idle. He and many India Islands, and I furnished him with every species of co-adjutors, who were jordarly called his white negroes, expect to carry a measure of this kind. You have a were daily acquiring information, and digesting their Whatever part might be taken by the other different plans. The following extract will give a notion of his ment for you; but you and I have seen enough of life about this time formed, for the purpose of raising the for his existence, seems quite given up. He has a very

see of him." Mr. Wilberforce had not given up his hopes of inducing the French government to co-operate in the abolition, in order, if possible, to engage the French government and in 1789 was again preparing for a journey to Paris, but the events of that disastrous time deterred him.revolutionary France, was a most serious obstacle to success in England. The prostitution of the name of ciples were inculcated, and the worst excesses perpetrated, alarmed the English people; especially as many men, foes of all order and government, chose to rank themselves with the abolitionists. Hence it was hastily of distinct facts than he at present possessed, whereon leveller. The flame, too, kindled in Paris, had shot across the Atlantic, and, renewed amongst the free inhabitants of St. Domingo, was soon transmitted thence as a board of trade, the state of commercial intercourse to Dominica; and thus, "to the efforts of the true with Africa. Evidence was, therefore, in the spring of friends of peace were instantly attributed the intestine 1788, heard on both sides before the privy council, and discords of an English colony." Reasons of this kind n preparing it on behalf of the abolitionists, the London influenced persons of the best character and highest principle. The sovereign was not free from them.-Indeed, at this time, it seemed most likely that Mr. There had been a time when George III. had whispered volent heart, "How go on your black clients, Mr. Wilberforce?" But he was afterwards, for the above-mentioned reasons, an opposer of the cause. To all this was to be added the hostility of private individuals,

> Still there was much, from time to time, to encourage perseverance. One of the assurances of sympathy which Mr. Wilberforce received, must not be passed over. It was a letter written to him by Wesley, then in extreme old age, and lying on his death-bed.

a labourer. Mr. Clarkson's mind was, hence, strongly with a description which roused an universal sensation how you can go through your glorious enterprise in opposing that execrable villany, which is the scandal of religion, of England, and of human nature. Unless worn out by the opposition of men and devils; but if God be for you, who can be against you? Are all of them together stronger than God? Oh, be not weary vilest that ever saw the sun, shall vanish away before it. continue to strengthen you in this and all things, is the prayer of, dear sir, your affectionate servant,

JOHN WESLEY. Wesley died, it may be added, in less than a week

after writing this letter.

The parliamentary course of the abolition-question must be briefly stated. In 1791, Mr. Wilberforce's motion was negatived by a large majority. In 1792, however, in 1793, they refused to confirm. After ing, was rejected by a majority of four, "Ten or twelve in no wise fit for the people". Thus said Julian, an heretick. renewed again, and again postponed, 1808, in consequence of the excitement of the threatened invasion .-But brighter days were at hand. Mr. Wilberforce and a weary night: there was now to cheer them the dawn

Mr. Pitt had just returned to power. There were many warm friends in the new cabinet; and the fear of well-nigh passed away. A change in the colonial system was consequently looked at with more favour; and some, even of the West Indian body, had withdrawn or moderated their opposition. Through the Commons, therefore, the bill proceeded triumphantly; but it was deemed prudent, from the lateness of the session, to postpone it the mortification of experiencing a defeat on the second reading in the Commons. But then the indomitable spirit of the man was remarkably exemplified: "You ought," said Mr. Hatsell, the experienced clerk of the house, to him, "Mr. Wilberforce, you ought not to turn for business, and this is a very creditable employto know that people are not induced to act upon what "Mr. Hatsell," he replied, "I do expect to carry it;

With 1806 came Mr. Pitt's death, and a new ministry, the prohibition of the foreign slave-trade accordingly passed into a law: and resolutions were carried in both questions in the examination, proposed by a friend of houses, declaring the traffic generally to be "contrary The avowal of his intention was delayed for pruden- Mr. Wilberforce's. You would think Mr. W. much to the principles of justice, humanity, and sound policy;' of a friend, it served to rally round him many who were riotous or noisy, but very cheerful, sometimes lively, to abolish it. During the recess Mr. Wilberforce was well prepared to fight the battle by his side. A com- but talks a good deal more on serious subjects than he not idle. It occurred to him that it might do good, if, the heathen writers used, but for the salvation of the hearers." nittee, consisting chiefly of London merchants, was used to do. Food, beyond what is absolutely necessary just at this crisis, he published an address upon the slave-trade. Many new members had come upon the funds and collecting the information which might be slight breakfast, a plain and sparing dinner, and no more stage of public life, comparatively unacquainted with required. The well-known Granville Sharp was the that day, except some bread about ten o'clock. I have the labours of preceding years; and it was well, prepagiven you this history, as you say every thing about him ratory to the final struggle, to put plainly forth the must be interesting to you, and this is all I at present strong facts and arguments on which the measure was grounded. "A pamphlet thrown in," said he, "in such circumstances, may be like a shot which hits between wind and water-it might prove of decisive efficiency.

At length, in 1807, the bill passed the House of Lords, and was introduced into the Commons. The in the same excellent cade, but initing, on lattice of the commons. The inquiry, little hope of success in this project, he relin- Indeed, any connexion had, or supposed to be had, with temper in which Mr. Wilberforce entered on the battle, may be seen by a record of his feelings the day before the second reading: "Never, surely, had I more cause liberty there, under the guise of which the worst prin- for gratitude than now, when carrying the great object of my life, to which a gracious Providence directed my thoughts twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago, and led my endeavours in 1787 or 1788. O Lord, let me praise thee with my whole heart; for never, surely, was concluded, that to be an abolitionist a man must be a there any one so deeply indebted as myself; which way soever I look, I am crowded with blessings. O, may my gratitude be in some degree proportionate." debate was on Feb. 23. It must have been an august scene when the cause of injured Africa was so nobly vindicated in the first deliberative assembly of the world. A West India planter opposed the bill, and dred places are there which be as clear as noon-day? God saith: was replied to by Mr. Wilberforce in a speech "distinguished for splendour of eloquence and force of argument." But the solicitor-general, Sir Samuel Romilly, touched upon a chord, to which all hearts extraordinarily of parliament to let this day's event be a lesson to them, how much the rewards of virtue exceeded those of ambition; and then contrasted the feelings of the emperor of the French, in all his greatness, with those of that honoured individual who would this day lay his head Some of them even threatened Mr. Wilberforce with upon his pillow, and remember that the slave-trade was no more,"—the whole house, surprised into a violation of its ordinary rules, greeted the honoured name with | thou lay upon him usury"; and "The wages of sin is death"; and rounds of the loudest applause. Then came the division, 283 to 16. So strong, indeed, did the abolitionists feel themselves, that though they had previously determined to provide no specific penalties for the infraction of the law, they now thought it proper to introduce of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disthem. The bill, thus amended, was agreed to by both obedience." These are the words of God; and what darkness is "My dear sir,—Unless the divine power has raised houses, and March 25 it received the royal assent.

THE WORD OF GOD IS THE BREAD OF LIFE GIVEN FOR ALL MEN.*

[Continued from the Church of 1st August.]

But all this notwithstanding, some take exception and say, The Scriptures are dark and doubtful, the matters are deep, the words are hard, few can understand them. One taketh them in this sense, another in a sense clean contrary. The best learned cannot agree about them: they are occasion of many great quarrels: John seeth this book sealed with seven seals: and an angel preaching with a loud voice, " Who is worthy to open the book, and to loose the seals thereof?" No man can open it, no man can read it. St. Peter saith: Among the epistles of Paul some things are hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable, pervert, as they do all other Scriptures, unto their own destruction. And St. Paul saith: God dwelleth in the light that none can attain unto, whom never man saw, neither can see. Therefore, although the majesty be never so weighty; the profit, the necessity, and the pleasure never so great: yet it is not good for the people bread of the children unto dogs."

Thus they say, Indeed the word of God is pearls: but the peorenewed disappointments, in 1796, a brighter gleam of ple are not swine. "They may not read them," say some; "they hope succeeded. It had been proposed to suspend the question till the return of peace. "There is something," Hereof I will say something; and a word or two of the reverence sir, I will not delay this motion; and I call upon the words how hard a matter the knowledge of the Scripture is, and house not to insult the forbearance of heaven, by delaying | meet only for a few learned men. You say the Scriptures are this tardy act of justice." His bill passed the second hard, who may open them? There is no evidence or trial to be reading, and through committee; but on the third read- taken by them: they are fit only for a few learned men, they are

But God Himself, and the ancient fathers of the Church, said the country, or on pleasure. Enough at the opera to otherwise. God saith in Deuteronomy: "This commandment ang the willingness and fitness of several members, who able gentleman for having brought forward the subject have carried it." The three following years, the motion which I command thee this day, is not hid from thee, neither is it was defeated as regularly as it was made. It was then far off. It is not in heaven, that thou shouldst say, Who shall deferred, in expectation of a general convention of go up for us to heaven, and bring it us, and cause us to hear it, European powers at the time of the peace of Amiens; that we may do it? But the word is very near unto thee: even in thy mouth, and in thy heart, for to do it". Thou needest not run hither or thither, nor wander over the sea, nor heat thy brains in searching what thou shouldest do, or by what means thou mayest live uprightly: the word and commandment of God will teach thee sufficiently. The prophet David saith," The commandment of the Lord is pure, and giveth light unto the eyes". And, Thy Word is a lantern unto my feet, and a light unto my paths. Thy word is not dark; it is a light unto my path; it giveth light unto the eyes". What is clear if the light be dark? or, what can he see which cannot see the Light?

Human knowledge is dark and uncertain. Philosophy is dark; Astrology is dark; and Geometry is dark. The professors thereof oftentimes run a masket: they lose themselves, and wander they know not whither. They seek the depth and bottom of natural causes: the change of the elements: the impressions in the air: the causes of the rainbow: of blazing stars, of thunder, and lightning: of the trembling and shaking of the earth: the motions of the planets: the proportions and the influence of the celestial bodies. They measure the compass of heaven, and count the number of the stars: they go down and search the mines in the bowels of the earth: they rip up the secrets of the sea. The knowledge of these things is hard; it is uncertain. Few are able to reach it. It is not fit for every man to understand it.

But the Holy Spirit of God, like a good Teacher, applieth Himself to the dulness of our wits. He leadeth not us by the unknown places of the earth, nor by the air, nor by the clouds: he astonieth not our spirits with natural vanities. He writeth His law in our hearts: He teacheth us to know Him and His Christ . mind. He first acquired as much information as he we came, except to take a hasty dinner, and for half an going on in men's minds for some time past; and though He teacheth us that we should deny ungodliness and worldly lusts, communicated freely, and from other persons. He then line hours daily. Mr. Babington told me last convinced that before long it will be accomplished."— present world: He teacheth us to look for the blessed hope and began to talk over the matter with Mr. Pitt and Mr. night, that he had 1400 folio pages to read, to detect Something, too, was this year obtained. For an order appearing of the glory of the mighty God, and of our Saviour (afterwards Lord) Grenville. "Pitt," says he, "recom- the contradictions, and to collect the answers which in council was issued, extinguishing the trade to new Jesus Christ. This matter is good, and it is plain. Chrysostom mended me to undertake its conduct, as a subject suited corroborate Mr. W.'s assertions in his speeches; these, colonies; and thus the only markets left to English said, "Therefore hath the grace of the Holy Spirit disposed and tempered them so, that publicans, and fishers, and tent-makers. shepherds, and the apostles, and simple men, and unlearned, might most of whom were favourable to abolition. A bill for be saved by these books: that none of the simpler sort might make excuse by the hardness of them: and that such things as are spoken might be easy for all men to look on: that the labouring man, and the servant, the washer-woman, and whosoever is most unlearned, may take some good when they are read. For tial reasons. When at length it was made, at the table altered since we were at Rayrigg. He is now never and pledging parliament with all practicable expediency they whom God ever from the beginning endowed with the grace of His Spirit, have not gathered all these things for vain-glory, as

> Some things in the Scriptures are hard, I deny it not. It is very expedient that somewhat should be covered, to make us more diligent in reading, more desirous to understand, more fervent in prayer, more willing to ask the judgment of others, and to presume the less of our own judgment. Gregory saith: "The hardness which is in the Word of God is very profitable; for it causeth a man to take that profit by pains, which he could not take with negligence. If the understanding were open and manifest, it would be little set by."

Cyrillus saith: "All things are plain and straight to them that have found knowledge: but to such as are fools, the most easy places seem hard". And again, "Those things which are plain, are hard unto hereticks. For how can wisdom enter into a wicked heart?" It is true which St. Peter hath said, "Some things are hard to be understood". But it is also true that they which pervert them to their own destruction, are "unlearned and unstable"; that is, they to whom they are hard, have not their eyes opened, that they may see the light of the Word: or they be wicked, and turn the truth of God into lies, and abuse the Scriptures to their own damnation. The owlet seeth not by the brightness of the sun; not because the sun-beams are dark, but for that his eyes are weak, and cannot abide so clear light: it is therefore but a pretence and colour for their ignorance, and a means to deceive the people more boldly with their errors, when they charge the Word of God with darkness and hardness. For how many hun-"I am the Lord thy God, thou shalt have none other Gods before Me. Thou shalt make thee no graven image, neither any similitride of things that are in heaven above, neither that are in the earth beneath, nor that are in the waters under the earth; thou responded. "When he entreated the young members shalt neither bow down to them, neither serve them." Again He saith: "Cursed be the man that maketh any graven or molten image, an abomination unto the Lord, the work of the hands of the craftsman, and putteth it in a secret place. And all the people shall answer and say, Amen". This is the Word of God. What darkness is in any of these sayings?

God saith: "If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt "The soul that sinneth, it shall die"; and again: "This ye know, that no whoremonger, nor unclean person, nor covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God. Let no man deceive you with vain words: for because

^{*} From Bishop Jewel's "Treatise on the Holy Scriptures."

^{*} From the Church of England Magazines

are ordained of God. He is the minister of God to thee for good. results which may be expected to follow the labours of agitators in this melancholy profanation. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the patient and Christian-minded Sunday School teacher. the sword in vain." These be the words of God; and what dark- One serious and afflictive source of discouragement is ness is in them? St. John saith: Chair is THE LAMB or God, the indifference, so often to be discerned, of the parents profitably discussed,—although we intend soon to adwhich taketh away the sins of the world." And, of the children who are to be instructed; for unless, in duce some further extracts from the most influential number it was contemplated with instinctive dread. We "THE BLOOD OF JESUS CHRIST HIS SON CLEANSETH US this as in other cases, there be a proper exercise of pa- sources in elucidation of a crime which so many think shall, however, soon see its effects, and be enabled then FROM ALL SINS." St. Peter saith: "HIS OWN SELF BARE rental authority at home, -urging to a punctual attend-OUR SINS IN HIS BODY ON THE TREE, that we being delivered from sin, SHOULD LIVE IN RIGHTEOUSNESS." Christ saith: "Ask, and it shall be given you: SEEK, and ye shall find: KNOCK, and it shall be opened unto you." And again: Come unto me, ALL ye that are weary and laden, and I will ease you." The prophet saith: "Whosoever calleth on the name of the Lord, shall be saved." These be the words of God; what darkness is in them? what eye so simple, but he may see them?

The ways of the Lord are straight, and His words plain, even unto the simple. Chrysostom saith; "All things are clear and plain in the Holy Scriptures: whatsoever things there are necessary for us, are also manifest". Some things are covered, as men cover precious stones, and precious garments. They are covered, and yet we see them. We see them, and yet they are covered. Yet all things that are necessary are plain and open. Clemens saith: "The Word of God is hid from no man: it is a light common unto all men: there is no darkness in God's Word." MARK, it is a common light, and shineth to all men. It is as bright and beautiful as the sun, there is no dungeon or darkness in it. So saith Irenæus: "The Scriptures are plain, and without doubtfulness, and may be heard indifferently of all men." All men may hear them; even all sorts of men without exception.

Where be they then which say, "It is not lawful for the people to have the Word of God"; and that the Scriptures are not meet for their reading? They are bread; they are drink: they nourish unto everlasting Life: GREAT CRUELTY IT IS TO STARVE God's PEOPLE TO DEATH. Are they unfit to have the Scriptures because they be poor? Christ saith: "The poor receive the glad tidings of the Gospel". And, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for their's is the kingdom of heaven." They want riches, and worldly glory; but God giveth His fear and grace to them as well as to the rich. Are they unfit to read the Scriptures because they not to know any thing among you, but Jesus Christ, and him crucified." The prophet David saith: "Blessed is the man, O Lord, whom thou teachest in thy law". And Christ saith: "Thou hast hid these things from the wise, and men of understanding, and hast opened them unto babes." The Apostles were sent into all the world to preach the Gospel unto every creature; to learned and unlearned; to poor and rich. There is no man too poor, none too rich, none too young, none too old. Whosoever hath cars to hear, he hath learning enough to be a hearer.

As for the wisest and learned men in matters of this world, they have not always proved the readiest and most willing to set forth the glory of God. They have not been the meetest scholars for this school. Who were they that resisted Moses and Aaron, the servants of God? Not the people, but the wisest and best learned in Egypt. Who were they that stood against Elias? Not propriety, the duty of thus appropriating the precious the people, but the learned and wise men, and the prophets, and priests of Baal. Who were they that stoned and killed the prophets? Not the people, but the chiefest and wisest in Israel. Who were they that resisted Christ, and his Gospel, and sought to deface the glory of God? Not the people, but the Scribes and Pharisees, and high priests, and all the troop of their clergy. They called Christ a deceiver, and Beelzebub, a companion of publicans and harlots: they laid in wait every where to entrap him: they sued him to death.

(To be concluded.)

THE DE CHENTED BEING

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1840.

The great importance of SUNDAY SCHOOLS as a nursery for the training of youth in Christian principles, induces us to fulfil thus early our promise made last week of returning to the subject soon. We are aware that there exists in most Christian communities an anxious and very laudable desire to possess the advantages offered by these admirable institutions; but we are painfully aware, at the same time, of the difficulties which frequently attend their first formation and of the greater obstacles which often present themselves to their efficient and permanent maintenance. The early progress of such Associations often partakes rather of the nature the Sunday School is despised or underrated by parents, of experiments, which it requires a trial of considerable there is some deficiency, some decay, in the spirit of time and patience to bring into successful operation. Unhappily, it is one of the infirmities of human nature ted. Indifference to Christian obligations must be at to grow weary and to become discouraged under such the root of the objection; and regardless themselves of experimental efforts, unless the anticipations of success | the paramount interests of the Gospel, it is hardly to be be very completely and very speedily realized, -- forget- expected that they will look with an anxious eye and a ful, at the same time, that the very failure which so prayerful heart to the spiritual and immortal condition much disheartens is mainly ascribable to some deficiency of their children. Contemplating them as heirs of imeither of industry, or skill, or patient prayerfulness in themselves. For their cherished fabric they seem to anticipate the growth and prosperity which is thus beautifully described by Bishop Heber,-

"No hammer fell, no ponderous axes rung; Like some tall palm the mystic fabric sprung," secret, though reluctantly expressed doubt of the suita-

of the Sunday School enterprise to engage the wisdom of the wisest, the devotion of the most distinguished, the interest, the affections, the efforts of all, who profess to love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. I most distinctly and deli-berately declare, that so long as there is needed for it the exertion of human effort,—and the young, and the poor, and the ignorant, we shall always have with us,—it is the duty, most urgent upon the elevated, of every Christian man to offer himself freely to the work; and it will reflect on him who does it with a Christian spirit, a lustre, in the blaze of which all crowns and diadems on earth shall 'pale their in-tellectual fires.'—Is the assertion bold, the challenge presumptuous, the demand exorbitant? Do I seem to any to set sumptuous, the demand exorbitant? Do I seem to any to set too high the claims of the institution, or to exaggerate its excellence and dignity? Do I magnify unduly the office of the Sunday School teachers? Consider the objects with which it is charged,—the exhibition of the doctrines, the inculcation of the duties of religion. It was the reputed glory of Socrates, that he brought philosophy down from heaven to dwell in the abodes of men. It is the real glory of the Sunday School system, that it not merely brings down the only true and precious, the divine philosophy, from heaven, to dwell with men, but opens before them a way, and floods it with a sea of light, by which, whosoever will, may ascend with a sea of light, by which, whosever will, may ascend and dwell in heaven with God. A philosophy, not like his, for kings and conquerors and statesmen alone; but for the ignorant, the destitute, the persecuted,—the cheerer of dungeon vaults, the lightener of the load of poverty, the solace and support of sickness and of unbefriended sorrow. A philosophy, not like his, to 'play round the head,' and leave its boasted teacher to indulge in practices to which, in the instructions of a Sunday School, it were a shame even to all whether the design of fills the heart sourches out and lude; but one that finds and fills the heart, searches out and cleanses its most hidden wickedness, and, sweetening the fountain, makes the streams all pure. A philosophy, that in the hour of death does not desert its followers, but stays

ance and to a becoming attention to the religious lessons | the present, with an earnest recommendation to give it which are set before them .-- the exertions of the teacher, ralyzed. The omission of attendance during one or two Sundays in the month, and the practice of attending dation of the public debt of the Province,-to the conperhaps an hour after the exercises of the school have struction of highways, -or to the excavation of canals! been commenced, are fatal barriers to improvement, but they are those which can only be effectually removed by a resolute co-operation on the part of the parents, insisting upon and providing for the punctual attendance of their children. And here, too, children are not always the persons most to blame: there are domestic impediments, which they cannot control, to their earlier attendance. The Sunday is regarded as a day of rest; land and of the United States. and it is sometimes thought, a religious sanction may the Sabbath morning's meal is protracted, and the bematters affecting at least the externals of Christian duty; admit the truth of the assertion that the Sabbath is dethe wearied body; but we must, at the same time, reiterate our opinion-for which surely no direct corroboration of Scriptural proof need be advanced—that it is to be a day of rest from the employments of the world, but not from such as serve to nurture and improve the neath or the soul. Almighty God mercifully vouchsafes to us six days of the week for the prosecution of our worldly business; but he claims the seventh to himself,—to be spent in His service, in the improvement of our spiritual condition, to the advancement of His own glory. With this Christian view of the subject, it is impossible to justify the indolence which would cause the omission, or the irregular performance of any duty which has for its object the furtherance of the soul's welfare and the extension of the kingdom of Christ. It would be time enough to yield a hearing of complacency to such excuses, when proof could be adduced that the religious duties which are slighted on the Sunday, have been faithfully and sedulously attended to during the working-days of the week!-But who can doubt the repose of the Sabbath? Let us again, in reference to the peculiar occupation of the Sunday School, hear the eloquent words of Bishop Doane :-

"The sacred day, so spent, is doubly hallowed. 'It is lawful,' we may there learn, 'to do good on the Sabbath-day.' It was the day on which the Saviour chiefly taught, and chiefly healed. The teacher of the Sunday School emulates the merciful example. He would make the Sabbath doubly blest. The day of rest for men's bodies, he would have a day of refreshment for their souls. There is no miracle, indeed, that he can work. Yet there are blind eyes, that he can open to the light of truth. There are deaf ears, that he can unstop to the voice of duty and of comfort. There are souls, sick with sin, that he can heal of their perilous disease. Upon his word and means of grace, God still bestows his blessing. And though but one child should be reclaimed from sin and death,—but one, for whom Christ died, be made 'wise unto salvation', whole heaven would feel and calchard the claimer severage and whole these feel and celebrate the glorious rescue, and whole eternity fail to exhaust the joy. Happy they, who thus make the holy day in every sense the Lord's! who devote its sacred ars on earth to that only employment from which, even in heaven, 'they rest not day nor night', the service and praise of God! Go where they may on earth, the fragrance of these hours will follow them. Their memory shall come wafted to them on the sound of the 'dear Sabbath bell'. The little group, the murmured lesson, the whispered prayer, shall still array itself before them. And in heaven—who doubts it—the society of love shall be restored and perfected, and faithful teachers and obedient scholars be again united

It is to be feared that where the simple machinery of Christian love by which the believer should be animamortality, it would be their appious effort and their unwearied prayer that they should so run as not to lose the prize of their high-calling. While they themselves set the example of every Christian duty and manifested their own personal interest in this "one needful thing," no instrument would be despised, -no effort would be relaxing the vigour of their own efforts, and leaving all unemployed, to promote the knowledge and the desire to the dew and the sunshine of that Heaven whose of this priceless blessing. The Word of God-the blessing they are not careful to invoke. If it be any sanctuary of God-His appointed sacraments-the foolishness of preaching-catechetical instruction-the bleness and efficiency of the means which are employed, Sunday School, -all these the Christian parent would

in reference to this peculiar duty: we shall return soon again to a consideration of the Teacher's responsibility.

Our readers, we feel assured, will have been struck with the paper on SACRILEGE given in our last number; which, with the one on the same subject which preceded it some months ago, are well worthy of a careful perusal, and of deep and anxious consideration. The circumstances which are brought forward in elucidation of the awful penalty with which this sin is visited from heaven, are matters of history; and with every allowance for the skill and colouring with which they have description, but they were chiefly interesting and inbeen brought to bear upon the subject, they cannot fail to structive, for the numerous illustrations of sacred writ be regarded as very extraordinary and very startling. which they contained. We are glad to see that the in-So extensive, indeed, is the calamity with which this habitants of Toronto, if we may judge from the audience robbery of the Almighty is attended, affecting not simply the spiritual interests of the passing generation, ingham's talents. but of myriads unborn even to the end of time, -that we can hardly wonder at a marked and signal manifestation of God's displeasure upon its perpetrators.

How auxiously, it is natural to observe, should these ecorded examples of the punishment of sacrilege be regarded by those in our own Province who have long been labouring, with a lamentable industry, to alienate decisive, and the UNION BILL has received the sanction from its sacred objects the property specifically set apart of the Home Government. The argument employed by for the service and the honour of God, and to approprimany of its supporters, who admitted the danger of the ate it to secular uses! We can believe that this subject experiment they were making, was that, as definite legishas seldom been viewed with any religious temper: we lation for the Canadas had become absolutely necessary, have, indeed, often made it apparent that motives the before this measure was rejected, some other, equally living God, and reveals to the eye that is closing on the unreal pageantry of time, the glorious certainties of the eternal world,—'heaven opened,' and 'the glory of God, and Jesus standing at the right hand of God.'"

most selfish, and feelings the most unworthy, have usually actuated the advocates of that course. It is tremely that the plan proposed by Her Majesty's Gowerld,—'heaven opened,' and 'the glory of God, and Jesus united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of God of for from a united in the unholy effort to rob the service of Go We have experience enough of the adverse circum- that provision which was designed for its maintenance; combined, we feel that confusion and innumerable po-

in them? St. Paul saith: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher stances which so frequently arise to mar the beauty of but it is hardly possible to put that charitable constructions." Had we any doubts powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be this picture, and check the advancement of those blessed tion upon the conduct of those who have been leading of its pernicious nature and injurious tendency, they

> Without desiring to enter minutely now into the merits of a question so often, and unfortunately so unthey may commit with impunity, -we shall leave it for to determine whether, under its influence, Monarchy a serious attention, to those who, for example, would French ascendancy, with its natural concomitant Popish however zealously bestowed, are cramped and often pa- sell the CLERGY RESERVES, and appropriate them to intolerance, be predominant. It is optional with the mere secular and unsanctified education, -to the liqui- Governor-General to postpone the operation of the bill

Our attention has been called to an article in the London Times, detailing the substance of a Bill lately introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury into the conditions are far less objectionable than they were be-House of Lords, for conferring certain ecclesiastical privileges, from which in England they had been hitherto Church of England. The political deceit of compreexcluded, upon the canonically ordained Clergy of Scot-

be pleaded for prolonging the period of repose in its ers, that the Clergy alluded to are incapacitated by law dered so evident by the present arrangement, has remorning, and for excusing the sluggard's petition, "Yet from holding any benefice in England or Ireland and ceived the attention it justly demanded. We refer our a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the even from officiating in any churches or chapels of the readers for the proposed distribution to the proper head, hands to sleep." In consequence of this indulgence, United Kingdom; and what is more extraordinary, the where they will perceive that the share appropriated to same restriction is found to apply even to the clergy the Church of England, is double that apportioned to coming Sunday's attire cannot be put on in time to ad- episcopally ordained in the Colonies. We are aware the Church of Scotland. Still, however, with a view to mit of a punctual attendance at the Sunday School.— that some doubt has been expressed, in high legal quar- the promotion of peace, and the extinction of dissension We are no advocates for an unreasonable strictness in ters, as to the applicability of this restriction to the Co- and animosity, large concessions have been made by our lonially ordained clergy,-elicited, if we have under- Church, and Sir Robert Peel with great propriety and we would countenance no violation of the mild Gospel stood aright, in consequence of a very able pamphlet correctness said, that "the Church of England has not principle, "I will have mercy and not sacrifice"; we published some years ago in favour of their claims by been governed by a rigid adherence to her own interests." the Rev. S. S. Wood of Three Rivers. Yet where the We sincerely hope that the Radicals of the present day signed as a day of rest, and to recruit the energies of proverbial "uncertainty of the law" can apply at all, it will now no longer have the power of pointing to the is gratifying to find that measures are in progress for Clergy Reserves, and the alleged injustice of appropriaprecluding the possibility of a doubt, and placing the ting them to the support of an Established Church, as Colonial clergy in that safe and respectable position in a sufficient reason for their discontent, which is to be which, as subjects of the Empire and as possessing a attributed wholly and solely to their innate reluctance valid ordination, they are clearly entitled to stand. In to submit to legally constituted authority. Threethe extract which is given below, no mention appears to eighths of the whole will be committed to the Governor be made of the Colonial clergy: we have been assured, General for religious purposes. This has been done in however, from other quarters, that their relief from their order to avoid special allusion to the Roman Catholics. present implied disabilities has engaged the favourable consideration of the ecclesiastical authorities at home;

Lords, the Archbishop of Carterbury's Bill 'To make certain provisions and regulations in respect to the exercise, within England and Ireland, of their office by the bishops and elergy, canonically ordaired, of the Protestant Episcopal Clurch in Scotland; and also to extend such provisions and regulations to the bishops and elergy of the Protestant Episcopal Clergy in the United States of America. The following are the outlines of the Bill:—Preamble, Whereas an Act was passed 82 George II. can 63 'for granting re-"On Friday there was laid on the table of the House of an Act was passed 82 George III. cap. 63 'for granting re lief to persons of the Episcopal communion in Scotland, and whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the said act, and to enable the bishops of the Proestant Episcopal Church in Scotland, and the priests of such Church, canonically orlained, under certain limitations and restrictions, to perform livine service, to preach, and to administer the Sacraments in churches or chapels, where the Liturgy of the Church of Eugland, as by law established, s used: be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty &c. Clause 1, provides that bishops of England or Ireland may permit Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Scotland to officiate their Dioceses under certain restrictions. Clause 2, enacts that certain letters commendatory are to be produced to the Bishop before permission be granted. Clause 3, imposes a penalty on allowing clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Scotland to officiate without such permission. Clause 4, imposes a penalty on efficiating contrary to recited acts, save as herein mentioned. Clause 5, declares that persons ordained by both bishops of Scotland and England are not excepted from the provisions of this act. Clause 6, enacts that the provisions of this Act, as to the Clergy of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, be extended to the Clergy of the Episcopal Church in the United States."

We much regret that the documents which are given account of the late happy escape of her most gracious stant. Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert from attempted assassination, should not have appeared in our columns last week. It happened that they were transmitted to the Editor in the first instance, so that a post must intervene before they could be forwarded for publication; and from the late period in the week at which they came into our hands, it was impossible to place them in the possession of the Publisher in time for our paper of last Saturday.

In reference to this subject we find the following remarks in our able contemporary, the New York Church-

"We cannot help expressing our lively sense of the difference between this form, prescribed by the authorities of the Church of England, and that published in one of the ference between this form, prescribed by the authorities of the Church of England, and that published in one of the Romanist papers in this city, as having been offered in the Popish cathedral in Dublin by one of their preachers.— Apart from the utterly anjustifiable association of departed men and women with the Holy Spirit, in that production; the pert compliment to Almighty God, with which it commences, is sufficient to stamp it with the character of irreverence and almost of profanity.—We subjoin the prayer to which we allbude, we all bude a support the part of the control of the control of the Royal Consort; and bless them with all happiness. Direct and prosper her councils, and so guide and support her by Thy Holy Spirit, that putting her whole confidence in Thee, she which we allbude, the suppose of the control of the control of the Royal Consort; and bless them with all happiness. Direct and prosper her councils, and so guide and support her by Thy Holy Spirit, that putting her whole confidence in Thee, she

O! Almighty Creator and Ruler of the universe, whose that produces this faintness of heart and decay of vigour, we shall reply to it in the words of an able advocate of the cause we are attempting to support, Bishop Doane of New Jersey. This is the encouraging language of the gifted prelate:—

"I maintain, in terms unqualified, the entire worthiness of the Sunday School, enterprise to engage the wisdom of the Sunday School, enterprise to engage the wisdom of the sunday school, and of God, pro-Virgin Mary, pray for Victoria! O! ever glorious and blessed Virgin Mary, pray for Victoria! O! mother of God, procure for her a mother's joys from thy divine Son, Christ Jesus, with the grace so to educate her royal offspring and so to wear her crown, as that with her royal Albert, she may deserve through Christ our Son. deserve, through Christ our Saviour, to be crowned in that kingdom where traitors cannot enter, and where existence, unalloyed by pain or apprehension, shall be ever blessed and immortal. Amen."

We have attended Mr. Buckingham's 'Lectures on Palestine, and have experienced great gratification from hearing them. They were remarkable, as the previous discourses on Egypt were, for accuracy and vividness of assembled at each time, have fully appreciated Mr. Buck-

A Supplement of the N. Y. Albion announces the arrival of the Great Western, after a passage of about sixteen days. She brings dates to the 24th ult., and intelligence of a most important and interesting character.

The defeat of the Earl of Hardwicke's motion was

would be immediately removed by the hesitation and want of confidence with which the propriety of passing the bill was advocated. None appeared to cherish cerand Protestantism will be triumphant in Canada, or for six or fifteen months, whichever of the two periods he may consider most eligible.

The Clergy Reserve Bill has gone through Committee in the House of Commons, and its position gives strong indications of the probability of its becoming law. Its fore, much more respect being paid to the claims of the hending within the pale of the Kirk of Scotland, all who are called by the term Presbyterians, has been discarded, It is a fact not perhaps generally known to our read- and the numerical superiority of our own Church, ren-

The trial of Oxford has concluded most satisfactorily. The insanity of the young man has been fully established, and there can be no doubt that, if not included in the and he has, consequently, been confined in a place of present Bill, a separate enactment will shortly be made sufficient security to prevent him repeating his horrible in their behalf. The following is from the Times of the and atrocious attempt. The conspiracy, the existence of which was fabricated by O'Connell, has thus fallen to the ground, and his sinister designs have been effect-

> CIRCULAR FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND INDIVIDUALLY, OFFICIATING IN THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Marchmont, near Quebec, 29th July, 1840.

I avail myself of the columns of the Church newspaper, which I believe reaches all the Clergy of the Diocese over which I preside, to signify my desire that, according to instructions received from authority at home, you would use the two following Forms immediately after the General Thanksgiving, in Morning and Evening Prayer, on the first

Sunday after your reception of this communication.

I am, Rev. Sir,

Your faithful and affectionate brother, (Signed) G. J. MONTREAL.

TO THE REVEREND THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO Toronto, August 8th, 1840.

We the undersigned have been directed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto to announce it as the desire of his Lordship, that the following Forms of Prayer and Thanksgiving below, relative to the use of a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving in the Churches of these Provinces, on the Churches of these Provinces, on the Churches of these Provinces, on the Churches of the Provinces, on the Provinces of the Provinces, on the Provinces of the Provinces, on the Provinces of the Provinces of

A. N. BETHUNE, H. J. GRASETT, (Signed) Chaplains to the Lord Bishop.

A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMICHTY GOD, For His merciful preservation of the Queen from the atrocious and treasonable attempt against her sacred person, on Wed-

nesday, the 10th of June, 1840. Almighty and everlasting God, Creator and Governor of the world, who by Thy gracious Providence hast oftentimes preserved Thy chosen Servants, the Sovereigns whom Thou hast set over us, from the malice of wicked men; we offer anto Thee all praise and thanksgiving for thy late mercy vouchsafed to us in frustrating the traitorous attempt on the

may faithfully rule Thy people committed to her charge, to their good and to the glory of Thy holy name.

And to us her subjects, O Lord, impart such a measure of Thy grace, that under a deep and lasting sense of the mercy, at this time youchsafed to us, we may always show forth our thankfulness unto Thee, by dutiful loyalty to our Soveeign, and constant obedience to Thy commandments.

Give ear, we beseech Thee, O merciful Father, to these our supplications and prayers which we humbly offer before Thee in the name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ our only Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

Then shall follow the Prayer for Unity.

O God the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, our only Saviour, the Prince of Peace; give us grace seriously to lay to heart the great dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions. Take away all hatred and prejudice, and whatsoever else may hinder us from godly Union and Concord: that, as there is but one Body, and one Spirit, and one Hope of our Calling, one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of us all, so we may henceforth be all of one heart, and of one sonl, united in one holy bond of Truth and Peace, of Faith and Charity, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify Thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—There is no person, I suppose, impressed with any feelings of devotion, or possessed by any true sense of religion, who has not, in the trials, perplexities and vicissitudes of his life, found a wonderful adaptation to his case, and then the and that often in its lesser circumstances, in a variety of passages which occur in the Psalms. Upon public occasions, the same congruity is often discovered, in the application of Scripture, and particularly this portion of Scripture to the ransactions and events which are the subjects of religious

observance or contemplation.

I was very much struck by this yesterday, being Sunday, the 2d instant, in selecting portions of a Psalm to be sung, from our own metrical version, as suitable to the occasion of the providential escape of Queen the Thanksgiving for the providential escape of Queen Victoria. Turning to the 118th Psalm, I pitched upon the following verses :-

> O praise the Lord, for He is good, His mercies ne'er decay: That His kind favours ever last, Let thank fall Y and a service of the service of Let thankful Israel say.

Since therefore God does on my side So graciously appear, Why should the vain attempts of men Possess my soul with fear?

The honour of my strange escape To Him alone belongs; He is my Saviour and my strength, He only claims my songs. 15.

Joy fills the dwelling of the just,
Whom God has sav'd from harm;
For wondrous things are brought to pass
By His Almighty arm. 16.

He, by His own resistless power,
Has endless honour won;
The saving strength of His right hand
Amazing works has done. God will not suffer me to fall. But still prolong my days; That, by declaring all His works, I may advance His praise.

19. Then open wide the temple-gates
To which the just repair,
That I may enter in and praise

My great deliverer there. I am, Sir,
A FRIEND TO YOUR PAPER.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Cornwall Observer.

On Sunday, August 2, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, being now on his first tour of visits to the different churches and congregations of his diocese, administered the rite of confirmation to thirty-two persons, in Trinity Church, in this place, and afterwards addressed the candidates in a most impressive and feeling manner. His Lordship also delivered most excellent discourses to lowe ardiences, both at mornimpressive and teeling manner. His Lordship also delivered most excellent discourses to large audiences, both at morning and evening services. After morning service, a feeling and dutiful address was presented to the Bishop, a copy of which we give below, with the answer thereto. The pathetic allusion to the flight of time, and the changes which it brings with it, contained in both these documents, cannot fail to touch the heart of the most callous and indifferent, even of those who were not immediately concerned in the services of the day: services of the day:-

We, the undersigned, Ministers, Church Wardens, Vestry and Members of the Church of England, with other inhabitants of the town of Cornwall, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our sincere congratulations on your elevation to the Episcopate, and to express our confident hope and expectation that, by the Divine blessing on your Lordship's exertions, the temporal and spiritual interests of the church in this province, together with the interests of religion in general, will prosper under your pastoral care and superintendance. We are fully aware that, sentiments of no ordinary nature must be awakened in your Lordship's mind TO THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. ordinary nature must be awakened in your Lordship's mind on this, your first Diocean visit to this place. Here you first commenced your ministerial labours. In this church, where you have now been exercising the on this, your first Diocesan visit to this place. In this church, where you have now been exercising the office of a Bishop, you first discharged the duties of Deacon and Priest, and several persons were this day present in the Church who then sat under your ministry, and received at your Lordship's hands the Sacraments of Baptism and the Supper of our blessed Lord; whilst others, who partook of the same advantages, have passed into eternity. On the present interesting occasion, your Lordship will doubtless look back with much pleasure to the long period when you had charge. with much pleasure to the long period when you had charge of the District School in this town; the recollection of of the District School in this town; the recollection of which must be pleasing to you, who have been, under Divine Providence, the honoured instrument of imparting instruction in the higher branches of education to so many pupils, who have done so much credit to your exertions in their behalf; and a great number of whom have shown, by their eminent success in after life, the judicious care and pains bestowed by your Lordsbip, in improving their talents, and in preparing them for their different learned professions, thus enabling them for their different learned professions, thus enabling them to distinguish themselves in the important and responsible situations which they have been called upon to fill in the services of their country. We feel assured, therefore, that the recollections of by-gone days will always ensure to Cornwall an especial place in your Lordship's regards, and while we most earnestly implore the Lordship's regards, and while we most earnestly implore the Divine blessing on your labours, we cherish the hope that we shall be remembered by your Lordship, in your prayers to the Throne of Mercy.

ANSWER.

To the Reverend the Ministers, Church Wardens, Vestry, and Members of Trinity Church, with other inhabitants of the town of Cornwall.

MY DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS.

Your affectionate congratulations on my elevation to the Episcopal office, are grateful to my heart, and anxiously do I cherish the hope that you so kindly express, that my exertions may, by the Divine blessing, be made to promote house. the temporal and spiritual interests of our beloved church in this rising province. More than half the period usually allotted to the life of man, has passed away, since I was appointed Missionary of this portion of the Lord's vineyard; and nine laborious but your laborious lab and nine laborious but very happy years did I spend among you, and, when called by Divine Providence to a more extensive field of exertion, we parted with sorrow and regret. It is now twenty-eight years since the separation took place but it will be a provinced by the control of the control took place, but it is still as green on the tablet of my memory as at the hour of departure, and attended with many pleasing as well as melancholy associations.

This church I assisted to build—in this desk and pulpit,

and at this altar, I ministered to your spiritual wants.
Some of my ancient friends are still before me, and many
of my children in the Lord, whose faces I first beheld at the baptismal fout, now promising members of the congregation, with olive branches around them, are seeking my brance—and to these many sincere worshippers of the One Saviour have been added by my worthy successors. they surely form a delightful spectacle, for which I ought to be thankful, and yet, even at such a moment of enjoy-ment, melancholy reflections will come forward—for such

I look around and see many seats now vacant or occupied by strangers, which were once filled with those who smiled on my early days, and amidst my cares and troubles never failed to extend the friendly hand, and offer the fatherly counsel, and to greet me with the kind word and the look of encouragement and approbation. They have departed to join, it is hoped, the church triumphant, accompanied by the song of sorrow and gratitude, with which the church militant take leave of believers. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Your allusion to the share I have taken in the education of the youth of this beautiful village, or rather, of the Province, is to me peculiarly pleasing. And much reason have I to be grateful to God for blessing so abundantly my labours, and for making me his humble instrument in di his good seed, and which falling on a kindly soil, has produced so much benefit to this Colony.

Although no person can be more sensible of his many infirmities and deficiencies than I am, yet I am greatly strengthened and encouraged, by the warm reception which you have given me, and which is accompanied with so many endearing and delightful recollections. While, therefore, I entreat the continuance of your prayers for the blessing of God on my future labours, I shall not cease to pray that you may ever rest under God's gracious mercy and pro tion, and that his grace may descend upon you like the dews of heaven.

JOHN TORONTO. Cornwall, 2nd August, 1840.

Civil Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. From the Supplement to the New-York Albion, of August 9. At ten o'clock this morning the Great Western arrived, brings g our London files to the 24th ult.

21 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Lord Hardwicke's motion for burking the Canada Bill, was lost by a large majority—only ten voted for it. The bill underwent sundry amendments in the Lords, all which were adopted by the Commons, when it passed, and received the Royal Assent on the 23rd of July. Thus have our predictions been fully realized. The amendments and other details will be found among the extracts. The Governor-General has the option of postponing the operation of the bill from six to fifteen months. He will probably adopt the shorter works. bably adopt the shorter period,

session of Parliament was drawing to a close.

A Regency Bill, providing for a Regent in the event of the death of the Queen, and the survival of her child, has been brought

in and passed. Prince Albert is the Regent. The Queen resolutely refused to allow the Duke of Sussex, or any one else, to share the honour and responsibility with Prince Albert.

The average of the reports respecting the hay crops and harvest very favourable, as are likewise the prospects with respect to

grain and fruits in Great Britain.

The Right Hon. Stephen Woulfe, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, died at Baden-Baden, on the 2nd July. His Lordship was one of the first Roman Catholics promoted to that high station.

Placide and Buckstone, the English comedians, have arrived.

The late attempt on the Queen's life is proved to have been the work of a poor insane youth, and wholly unconnected with any treasonable society, as at first anticipated. The trial of ord occupied several days, and an immense mass of evidence was adduced in support of his insanity. The jury returned a verdict to the effect of his being insane, and he will be confined in Bedlam for the remainder of his life.

The Duke of Wellington has been again severely indisposed. Lucien Buonaparte, Prince of Canino, second brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbe, in Italy, on the 29th ult. He was 66 years of age, having been born in 1775. It is a remarkable fact that

The deficiency on the last quarter alone amounts to 260,000 dollars.

The Queen and Prince Albert are expected to visit Brighton, also to pay visits to several noblemen's seats during the next month. The Queen and Prince are now at Windsor Castle. The Princess Augusta is dangerously ill, and her physicians

ntertain but little expectation of her recovery.

Our manufacturers still remain in a comparatively dull and inactive state.

The Eliza Scott, under the command of Capt. Mapleton, R. N., has departed on her voyage of discovery to the Antarctic Sea. magnificent steamer "President," of 2366 tons burthen, and of 600 horse power engines, has made a most successful experimental trip. This wonderful vessel will follow the Great Western

The chief continental news is from Spain. Cabrera, overwered by the superior forces of the Queen, has been compelled to take refuge in France.

As regards Turkey, no settlement whatever has taken place

tween Mehemet Ali and the Porte.
The treaty of commerce between England and France is virtually concluded. Two clauses, modifying a part of the tariff, had created some hesitation on the part of the English commissioners, Our Champagne wines are equally favoured; and if our growers are careful in their vintage, and honest in their commercial relations, their wines will compete on favourable terms with the wines of Spain and Portugal in all English markets. Our brandies will also enter, by virtue of the new treaty, on more favourable conditions, but they will neet a strong opposition in the spirits distilled from grain. The fact will probably induce our dealers not to send to England any but superior quality, suited to the palate of the rich, and the consumption of which will not be interfered with by cheap corn spirit.—Constitutional.

Downing Street, July 18.—The Queen has been pleased to

appoint Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., and Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Douglas, Bart., Companions of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order. The Chiva Expedition.—A St. Petersburgh letter says that the arrival of Gen. Perowsky in that capital is expected; that reinforcements of all kinds are to be immediately sent to the onary army, and that it will resume its march earlier than

has been believed. Viscount Melbourne, in answer to Lord Lyndhurst, said he had every reason to believe that the differences between England and the Neapolitan government, touching the Sulphur question, had been arranged, and that compensation would be given to the

Paris, July 15 .- According to letters from French Cerdagne, dated the 9th of July, the Catalonian chiefs, five in number, still keep the field, with about 10,000 men. General Carbo is marching against them with considerable force.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

fair, by persons likely to know the opinion of the church of Scot-

It was proposed that one-fourth, or rather the proceeds of that one-fourth which was already sold, should be given absolutely to the church of England and the church of Scotland, in the proportwo of those parts should be given to the church of England, and one to the church of Scotland. It was proposed further, with regard to the remaining three-fourths of the Clergy Reserves, that they should be divided into equal parts, of which one should be given to the church of England and church of Scotland, and the other hands of the Clergy Reserves, that they should be divided into equal parts, of which one should be given to the church of England and church of Scotland, and the other next the latter than the other next the latter than the other next the latter than the statement of the second other part should be left to the purpose of religious worship and instruction. With respect to that part which was to be left to the churches of England and Scotland, it was proposed that a similar division should take place as was proposed with regard to the one-fourth that was already sold,—namely, two thirds to the church of England, and one-third to the church of Scotland.—That division did not sent to the church of Scotland.— That division did not rest on any ground of superiority of the church of England over that of Scotland; but if they took the number of Presbyterians of the church of Scotland alone, and the number of members of the church of England in Canada, they would find that the latter amounted in round numbers to about 80,000, and the former only to about 40,000. There was this further proposition, that such being the general division of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, with respect to the one-fourth which was already sold, and the proceeds of which were already partly invested in the funds of this country & standing in the names of trustees it was proposed, reverting to the principle which used to be adopted, and was agreed to by Parliament, but which was changed in 1831, when some modification was made by the noble lord opposite, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the whole of the proceeds now payable to the church of England and the church of Scotland, out of the revenue of Upper Canada, should be guaranteed permanently to the church of England and the church of Scotland.—The amount of England and the church of Scotland. The amount now paid to the church of England was £7,700, and to the church of Scotland £1,580. It was now proposed to guarantee the payment permanently. It seemed to him that if that payment Payment were to be guaranteed at all, it ought to be done out of the funds of this country; because the funds of Canada being already, by the Union Bill, burdened to a considerable extent for the country. the civil list, he thought it would be unfair to burden them still

On mature consideration, Government had resolved to recomhend Parliament to adopt these propositions; and he moved to postpone the consideration of the Clergy Reserve Bill to the following Thursday, when he should move amendments to carry them

Sir Robert Peel, took occasion to guard himself from mis-

"I think it necessary to state, that the opinions which I have I think it necessary to state, that the opinions which a main on different occasions delivered upon the subject of Canada remain entirely unchanged. With respect to the Clergy Reserves, I hope this measure will be discussed in the same spirit as the Union of the Ganadas; and Leady and the this of the Opposition) side of the Canadas; and I would appeal to this (the Opposition) side of the douse, if it could be asserted in the propositions made to the noble lord, and by him to the House, that the Church of England had been governed by a rigid adherence to her own interests. I think that the proposition nade by the Archbishop of Canterbury, distinguished as well for his high station as for his moderation—I think that the proposition does in itself come recommended by Justice as well as forbearance. On the part of the Church of England all obstacles are removed from the disposal of the whole of the the reserve lands. The Church sades not to reserve betselfany reserve lands. The Church seeks not to reserve to herselfany of these lands. After the decision of the Judges, the Church of Scotland is admitted to the same dignity as the Church of Engand; and the only difference which exists is the difference arisin m the number of adherents which belong to each. Proposition acquiesced in by the two churches permitting the ene sale of the whole of the reserve lands, with the guarantee in repetuity of the present amount with one third of the proceeds of

The Clergy Reserves Bill has undergone much discussion, but is one which the United Legislature of the Canadas would be first subduing the rebellion, and driving out what he would call the

that it was proposed to leave one half of the three-fourths to the disposal of the Governor General and the Executive Council, for the purposes of religious worship and for education. This was done to promote unanimity in the House, because there were Opposition Members who would object to any portion being granted the Roman Catholics. On Thursday, the House being in Committee, Lord JOHN RUS-

SELL moved a resolution that provision be made out of the Con-solidated Fund for payment of such sums as may be necessary to make good the deficiency of the fund to be created by an act of sent Parliament for the sale of the Clergy Reserves of Up-

Resolution agreed to.

RE-UNION OF THE CANADAS. In the House of Lords, on Tuesday July 14th, the Earl of HARDWICK, moved an amendment to the motion for going into Committee on the Canada Government Bill, that the House should go into Committee that day six months. He rested his motion on the speeches delivered on the second reading of the bill, not only by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough, but by Lord Melbourne himself—whose speech did not convey the impression, that even ministers considered the measure as absolutely neessary, or certain of accomplishing its end, the good government of the Canadas. He contended that the plan of giving the British The tabular statements of British revenue shew an increase of 1,437,033 dollars, on the year ending July, 1840, as compared with last year. A great deficiency occurs from the penny postage scheme. The deficiency on the last quarter alone arounds the proposition of the British population. establish a government which would be just to all parties and at the same time insure the preponderance of the British population and the Queen's loyal subjects. Lord Hardwick read a paper drawn up at his request by Sir Francis Head, and containing a number of reasons (none of them new) why the bill should not pass. He also referred to Sir George Arthur, Chief Justice Robinson, and Mr. Hagerman, as persons whose propions deals of the Mr. also referred to Sir George Arthur, Chief Justice Robinson, and Mr. Hagerman, as persons whose opinions against the Union were entitled to high consideration. He had no apprehension of any danger from the French population of Lower Canada, restrained as they must be by the loyal men of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Lord SEATON felt the greatest apprehension for the probable results of the Union; but as matters now stood, he thought it more injurious to the Canadas to defer the bill than to suffer the Union

to take place. The Duke of Wellington concurred in nearly all that Lord Hardwick had said; but he thought it scarcely worth while to read to the House Sir Francis Head's opinions, when he was so well able to express his own. The Duke said he retained his opinion expressed on a previous evening, that the measure was an extremely dangerous one; but he also agreed, that whoever rejected the bill should be prepared with another for the government of these valuable possessions. He proceeded to consume the ment of these valuable possessions. He proceeded to censure the manner in which the consent of Upper Canada House of Assemreated some hesitation on the part of the English commissioners, but these modifications, which were not comprehended in the instructions of the British Cabinet, are now agreed to. Mr. Porter has gone to London, to procure the ratification of his government to the convention. The treaty assures to France real advantages. A considerable reduction of the duties on wine, gives the proprietors of the Gironde a new outlet for their produce.

Our Chapter of the republican party, who came from the United States—refugees and others, was secured by suppression of Lord John Russell's despatch of the 14th of October which would have discouraged the advocates of Responsible Government. would have discouraged the advocates of Responsible Government. He considered the responsibility of a Government which had taken such a step to carry the measure as very great, and on that Government the responsibility must rest. He entreated the House to go into committee on the bill, and adopt such amendments as the Government chose to introduce; also to consider whether they would adopt amendments which Lord Ellenborough might propose. He recommended that a provision for suspending the measure for one or two years should be introduced, in case suspension should appear necessary. Within the present week news of the St. Lawrence by what was called an infernal machine.—
As long as anything of this description continued, the situation of Governor must have been extremely awkward—unable to carry this bill into execution, and without legal power to govern the

with some feeling of apprehension. He should hold it monstrous presumption to declare that he had no doubt as to the operation of a measure of such magnitude; but nevertheless he did in his conscience believe that it was absolutely necessary. Moreover, taking a larger view of the subject than Lord Hardwicke had presented to the House, the measure was a just one—just upon the whole. He was perfectly persuaded, that the only means by which whole. He was perfectly persuaded, that the only means by which constitutional government could be safely re-established in Lower Canada had been adopted. The opinions of several persons had been cited against the bill, but Lord Melbourne begged the House to remember that no reasons had been given for any of these opinions. A very lively gentlemen, Sir Francis Head, had drawn up a sort of brief for Lord Hardwicke, at his Lordship's request, and no doubt, Sir Francis would gladly draw up such a paper at the result, which of two courses should be adopted.

Lord Brougham more than doubted whether the publication and possible a different creative was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creet of opinion. His noble friend, with those great and powerful talents which distinguished him, thought it always better to stem and break the current of a popular feeling, when in error. Now he in a manner more suitable to his own humble talents, was sometiments of the creek of opinion. His noble friend, with those great and powerful talents which distinguished him, thought it always better to stem and break the current of a popular feeling, when in error. Now he in a manner more suitable to his own humble talents which distinguished him, thought it always better to stem and break the current of a popular feeling, when in error. Now he in a manner more suitable to his own humble talents which distinguished him, thought it always better to stem and break the current of a popular feeling, when in error. Now he in a manner the Clergy Reserves. A proposition had been made to him by those who had most right to represent the church of England in Parliament, and which he was also told was considered perfectly fair, by sell explained the course he intended to take with respect to bers a very poor compliment when he argued that they support solution would have the effect of encouraging opposition in the Colonies; and the sooner the bill passed, the better would its chance be of ultimate success. With respect to the withholding of the despatch of the 14th October, there might be other reasons than se stated by the Duke of Wellington why its production would

Lord MELBOURNE admitted that he had introduced the bill

have been imprudent. The Earl of Wicklow could not agree to a measure founded on Lord Durham's and Mr. Poulett Thomson's recommendation, ecollecting how brief and slight was their experience of Canadian affairs. He could not expect good from a measure for uniting two people of different tastes, habits, customs, religion, and general feelings. It would only have the effect of exciting ill-will, quarrels, and, finally, rebellion.

The Earl of Gosford opposed the measure, as founded on

misrepresentation, likely to be attended with great injustice, and to prove an indelible blot on the legislature of this country.

The Marquis of Normanny reminded the house of the great preponderance of opinion in favour of the bill, both in the House of Commons and in the Canadas. He considered that the weight

f authority was with the supporters of the measure.

The Earl of Hardwicke felt bound on this occasion to follow an example which the Duke of Wellington had often set-to act in accordance with his conscientious conviction, and to divide the

The clauses were agreed to in committee; the Duke of Welington and Lord Ellenborough postponing their amendments till

the bringing up of the report on Thursday. On that day, Lord MELBOURNE having moved that the report brought up and considered, The Duke of Wellington moved to amend the first clause, inserting the word "fifteen" instead of "six." This motion,

which postpones the commencement of the operation of the act to fifteen instead of six months after its passing, was carried without Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved a clause to empower the Gover-

nor and two-thirds of the Council to suspend any member guilty of unworthy and disreputable conduct. Agreed to.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH then moved to omit the words "equal number of representatives for Upper and Lower Canada," on the ground that it was unjust and impolitic to give Lower Canada, with 700,000 inhabitants, only the same number of representatives

as Upper Canada with 400,000. Lord MELBOURNE objected to this, and it was not pressed. Lord ELLENBOROUGH then proposed to make material altera-tions in the apportionment of Members in Lower Canada. By his plan the Lower Canada representatives would be forty-six, and it would be easy to raise the number for Upper Canada from forty-

two to forty-six. He regretted that the clauses relative to District Councils had been struck out of the bill. The motion was opposed by Lord Melbourne and Lord Lans-

The Bishop of EXETER called attention to a difficulty which high arise from the provision which required the assent of two-hirds of the whole House of Assembly to any bill for altering the number of representatives in the Assembly, also to the inconvenience of two languages being spoken.

Lord Ashburton said that in Louisiana that difficulty had

een soon got over.

The Duke of Wellington gave notice that he should move to

The Duke of WELLINGTON gate notice that he should move to insert a clause, of which the purport was not heard by the report-ters, on the third reading, which was fixed for Monday.

July 25.—The third reading of the Canada Government bill having been moved by Lord Melbourne, on Monday,

The Duke of Wellington rose to declare that the alterations made in committee had not changed his opinion of the bill. He would recommend their lordships to allow the measure to go back to the other house of parliament for further consideration. With respect to what had taken place in relation to the question of a narrative: perpetuity of the preserve lands, with the guarantee in respect to what had faken place in respect to what had faken plac

The Clergy Reserves Bill has undergone much discussion, but it will ultimately pass. It has gone through the committee in the House of Commons, and the third reading was fixed for the 28th July.

Lord Stanley has abandoned the Irish Registration Bill, in consequence of the unfair impediments thrown in its way by the government, but he has announced his determination to take it up again early next session.

Lord Aberdeen has abandoned the Scotch Church Bill for the same reason. Mr. O'Connell has returned to Ireland, and the same reason. Mr. O'Connell has returned to Ireland, and the same reason. Mr. O'Connell has returned to Ireland, and the same reason and I reply to Mr. Charles Bullers, Lord John Russell said, and the foundation of a happy relation between this country and Canada."

In reply to Mr. Charles Bullers, Lord John Russell said, they may influence; and measures ought fairly to have been taken that the noble lord acquiesces in the proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to the the called upon to discuss; and it is to me a source of the greatest satisfaction that the noble lord acquiesces in the proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to t Canada had thrown up their offices because they could not support the measure of the government. Among those was the Solicitor General. Shortly afterwards there was a contested election; and the new Solicitor General stood as a candidate for the representation of Toronto, openly declaring himself favourable the representation of the property decearing ministration of the the principles of local responsible government. Now he would remind their lordships, that the Solicitor General, notwithstanding this explanation of his principles—notwithstanding the publica-tion of the despatch of the 14th October—was retained in his office. What, therefore, could be expected under such circumstances—that gentleman neither resigning his office nor being dismissed—but that local responsible government should be enconraged in Canada? Lord Ellenborough concurred with the Duke of Wellington.

Lord Melbourne expressed his regret that the Duke of Wellington should have thought it necessary to repeat his censure of the Governor General. It was a serious question when an opinion which was considered by the government to be erroneous had possession of the popular mind, how to meet and deal with that opinion. Sometimes it was wise and prudent to stem and face it, and sometimes it was thought wise and prudent to let it pass over. Which of those courses it was best to take, depended on the state of popular feeling and opinion-whether it was dying away, or likely to be permanent. Now the Governor-General, using his discretion, and taking into consideration the state of popular feeling in the Canadas, thought it not wise and prudent to publish that despatch. But it is well known in Canada, that opinion in this country, and of the government, was oppo to the system of local and responsible government. His noble friend had stated last session his adherence to the opinion which he had formerly entertained; and it could not have been for the purpose, therefore, of concealing that opinion, or of conciliating those who were the advocates of what they termed responsib government, that the Governor-General had not thought fit to government, that the Governor-General had not thought fit to publish that despatch, but because, upon a fair exercise of his discretion, he did not conceive it wise or prudent so to do, and he, until he should see the contrary proved, was certainly disposed to acquiesce in the propriety of that decision. The noble Duke had adverted to the conduct of certain officers of the government; of which, however, he was sure that the noble Duke had received very incorrect accounts. He had been told that an Attorney-General had resigned, and the Solicitor-General had been offered the vacant office; but he was assured that the offer was accompanied by that despatch of Lord John Russell relating to responsible government, and that the gentleman stated he concurred in the opinions expressed in the despatch; and all that he required was, that the government should be administered upon the prin-ciples contained in that despatch, and in accordance with the feelings and wishes of the community. He was not aware that any thing was contained in any election-speech at variance with that statement.

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON proceeded to read extracts from a speech delivered, he said, by the Solicitor-General; when Lord ourne corrected him, and said the speech was the Attorney-General's.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH repeated the charge that Governor General Thomson had not published the despatch of the 14th of October, and that he had made Mr. Baldwin Solicitor-General.

Lord RIPON said, that if the Solicitor-General had used the anguage imputed to him, and Muisters did not call upon him to sign, they would betray their trust, and expose the Colonies to Lord BROUGHAM said, that when that separation really occurred

which sooner or later must take place, and which he, with his peculiar opinions, should not regret to see take place much sooner than any noble lord, except one on either side of that house, it measure for one or two years should be introduced, in case suspension should appear necessary. Within the present week news had been received that hostilities were again threatened on the frontier, and a steam-boat had been blown up in one of the ports of the St. Lawrence by what was called an infernal machine.—

was sorry to say that, after having attended to the arguments and the interest of t evidence on both sides, in that controversy which had arisen with spect to the suppression of the despatch of the 14th October, is opinion was, that if the Province had been led into error as to the opinion of Her Majesty's Government at home to the question of responsible government, it was not to be wondered at.

Lord Melbourne stated that Mr. Baldwin, before accepting

office had declared that he understood the words "Responsible go vernment" precisely in the sense in which they were used in Lord John Russell's despatch, and that he did not wish for responsible government in the sense which had been put upon it by the noble Duke. Whether that gentleman might have acted wisely or discreetly was another question and upon that there might be a differ

anybody's request; but Lord Melbourne was not disposed to pay much attention to its contents. As to the effect of Lord John Russell's despatch on the votes of members of the Upper Canada Union. He understood the despatch of the 16th October, taken CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, 6th July, Lord John

Russell's despatch on the votes of members of the Upper Canada Union. He understood the despatch of the 16th October, taken legislature, he thought the Duke of Wellington paid those membelieve that the Ministers were favourable to resp

does it not amount to a certainty—that those who would seek a change in principles that have brought about the grand results of The bill was read a third time. On the motion that it do pass, The Duke of Wellington moved the addition of a proviso the 80th clause, that no money shall be paid by the Receiver General except in discharge of some warrant directed to him under the Governor's hand and seal. would be making an experiment which might prove at no great distance of time dangerous in tendency, while its present working

Lord MELBOURNE said, that to insert the proviso would be a oreach of the pivileges of the House of Commons,

The Duke of Wellington then, of course would not press it. Lord Ellenborough remarked, that the Lords had always His Excellency might then well say in the paragraph preceding the one we have just quoted—
"My acquaintance with your affairs has deeply impressed me umed that it was as competent to them to deal with the taxes of the Colonies as the House of Commons. There were cases within his memory in support of this right.

Bill passed.
The bill was taken to the House of Commons on Tuesday; and on Wednesday on the motion of Lord John Russell, the Lords' amendments were agreed to. On one of these amendments Lord

John said, very general misapprehension had existed—
It seemed to be supposed that one of these amendments had
the effect of postponing the operation of the bill for fifteen months.
Now the effect of that amendment was to give the Governor General more power he being authorised by her Majesty to fix a day within fifteen mouths instead of the more limited period of six months, on which the bill should come into operation. The amend-ment, therefore, did not at all prevent the bill coming into operation house.

A division took place—For going into committee, 107; For Lord Hardwicke's amendment, 10; Majority, 97.

The clauses were arread to incommittee, 107; For Sorth American throughout. They contend, desirous of keeping alive a pernicious agitatior, that though in one part of the answer, the distinct repudiation of their favorite Responsible Government is hostile to their views, yet the tories have equal reason to be ashamed in a blow they have received in another part of this document. But

On Monday Sir Robert Peel put a question on this subject

to Lord Palmerston.

He wished to know when the papers connected with it would be laid upon the table of the House? The noble lord had promised to produce them shortly after Easter; but notwithstanding his ed to produce them shorty after Easter; but notwithstanding in-positive assurance they have never yet appeared. It was not a sat-isfactory answer to say that fresh papers had been received; nor was it a sufficient reason why the first part of the papers should be withheld. Parliament ought not to be allowed to separate without some information on the subject.

Lord Palmerston said that the responsibility of the papers not being produced was his alone. He was anxious to present the papers together with the Report of the Commissioners at one and the same time. The papers were now collected, and the report was the same time. The particle of the same time.

Lord PALMERSTON-"Yes." Lord PALMERSTON—"Yes."

Sir Robert Peel—"Have any new surveyors been sent out of the present day; it will not abate aught of the freedom which nce the Report was received?"

Lord PALMERSTON, replied, that there was one part of the boundary-line which the commissioners had not surveyed with that ac-euracy and minuteness which was desirable. Two other surveyors therefore, had been lately sent out for the purpose of completing the survey. He might further state in reference to the question asked by Sir Robert, that the British Government had sent to the American Government a proposition containing the draft of a convention for the purpose of appointing Commissioners finally to settle the disputes connected with the Boundary question.

settle the disputes communication and the Boundary question.

Sir Robert Peel — "Was that proposition founded on the basis of any communication made by the American Government or was it a new one, which the United States would be perfectly at

liberty to reject or accept?"

Lord Palmerston—"It was founded on the basis of the comnunication made last year by the American Government.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF MR. SIMPSON, OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We find in the St. Louis Bulletin, of 24th July, the following extraordinary

Dease, his compeer, with another party, set out for the Canadas.

About the 20th of June, Mr. Simpson and his party had

by the dread of being outstripped by his competitor in their long race for London. On the evening above mentioned, he had continued to push on until a late hour at night, and even then his

feverish state of excitement deprived him of nourishment or rest.

Simpson turned suddenly round, and shot Mr. Bird through the

heart; and before the astounded party could fly from the presence

of the madman, he discharged the other barrel, and mortally woun

ded Mr. Legros. It appears the party had separated; and when

he committed the murder on his companions, there were only two more present, one of them a son of Legros, who immediately fled

a short distance. The dying father earnestly implored Simpson to permit his son to return and embrace him before he should die—which he agreed to, and beckoned them back, saying there was no-

Bird, and asked him whether it was not their intention to as

On their return, Simpson accused Legros of conspiring with

a gun; supposing that he was determined to carry out the work of destruction which he had began, they attempted to intimidate him by firing three volleys in the direction of the camp, and then

When they came up, they found their

approached it cautiously. When they came up, they found their commander weltering in his blood, and on closer examination found that he had literally blown his head to pieces!

"Far in the wild, unknown to public view," were the three bodies committed to the same grave by their companions, who

then pursued their route with feelings more easily conceived than

The party arrived at St. Peters about the first of July, in pos-

sion of the important papers, and other property belonging to

the ill-fated Simpson.

These particulars we learn from Mr. Wm. A. Aitkin, a trader,

from Lake Superior. Mr. Aitkin further states that the whole matter is involved in mystery, which time only can clear up.

The unfortunate Simpson was a native of Scotland, and a nephew of the present Governor of the H. B. Co. He was about

28 years of age, possessed of fine talents, an amiable disposition

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY.

TO THE ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF HALIFAX.

Abridged from the Halifux Times. The answer of the Goveror General to the address of the In-

bitants of Halifax, is one of those important documents that ould not be laid aside too hastily, or treated as a mere pass-

occurrence, for there is much in it that affects the future peace

ed against the folly of the people, in being led away by notions of Responsible Government, as the majority of the Assembly under-

Responsible Government, as the majority of the Assembly understand it. It has now, however, received a week's attention from

the press, and we may remark upon it freely, according to our views of its nature and the palpable intentions of the Home Go-

ernment with respect to us, as shown forth in its letter and spirit.

His Excellency the Governor General has discovered the fol-wing facts, in his examination of the affairs of Nova Scotia:—

"I find in Nova Scotia," says he "all the elements of prosperity. You possess an overflowing Treasury, under a system of taxation which may well be envied by your fellow subjects at home, you

enjoy liberty equal, if not superior to theirs, -industry may find

these evident proofs of the existence of a kind and parental Government so strikingly displayed, every unprejudiced mind must be at a loss to discover where lies the ground of complaint against

liberty unequalled, and prosperity increasing, which His Excellen cy describes, and which is known to be true, are in the wrong

And is it not natural to suppose that the adoption of their systematical

could not improve the country, promote one jot or tittle our hap

with the conviction of the injury which must be inflicted upon your real interests by the contentions which we have to deplore."

Were it not that even yet, notwithstanding the matter of fact mode in which the Governor General has declared the intentions

of the Home Government, and the desire of the Queen that her Colonial subjects should enjoy all the blessings of British freedom as a connection of the Empire, there is a lurking desire still to

counteract his excellency's intentions, and to keep up in the public

mind, the "misunderstanding" and delusion which have cause "the differences which have prevailed," and which it was the in

tention of His Excellency to remove by his reply, we should not take the trouble to make this comment, but should leave the an-

swer to find its just weight with the people. Those more partic ularly interested in opposition have already gone about to misinter-pret His Excellency's meaning, plain though it be, and connected

this mode of reasoning must inevitably recoil upon themselves .-

their real and practical interests - the amelioration of the laws-

of loyalty, but is not in the least, as its opponents represent it t

be, concerned in upholding a mal-administration of the duties office. It would promote the public interest by well-considere

is the inheritance of Britons, but it can always perceive the pro-

priety and justice of defending the dignity of Her Majesty's Re-

used as a bugbear to terrify those ignorant of its real meaning.— We challenge its enemies to substantiate, if they can, any other

charge against it-or accuse it with the least shadow of truth, of

ilitating against the best interests of the country, the general in

We have not taken up consecutively the paragradhs of the address, for it is unnecessary, but it will be easily discovered that the Governor General has wisely directed public attention from principles of Government, to the contemplation of local matters. His

vious. The imperfection of your judicial system—the necessity for municipal Government—the abuses which disgrace the admin-

tration of the resources which you believe to be devoted to public

terest, in which high and low, rich and poor, are all alike concerned, according to their respective talents and capabilities.

This is Toryism in Nova Scotia-the magic word that has been

His Excellency has had opportunities of estimating aright the

piness, or increase our wealth.

e Executive of Nova Scotia. Is it not rather to be sus

trol it seeks your advancement and your interest alone."

and the universal esteem of those who knew him.

thing to fear.

When they stopped, and while in the act of camping, Mr.

belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. It is not our intention to enter into a detailed report of the memorable voyage, but merely to mention the melancholy fate of one of the discoverers.

It appears that on their return to York Factory—the principal depot of the Hudson's Bay Company—that they both set out for England, eager to grasp the rich reward which the British government never fails to lavish upon all her citizens who contribute any thing towards extending her wide spread domains—or readings to standard report of the Crown, and of those who are responsible to him in the administration of your affairs, to lead the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage—and the Queen will expect from him a faithful discharge of these duties. But upon your co-operation must depend the success of his endeavour and the contribute and the provided report of the Crown, and of those who are responsible to him in the administration of your affairs, to lead the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage—and the Queen will expect from him a faithful discharge of these duties. But upon your co-operation must depend the success of his endeavour and the contribute of the Representative of the Representative of the Representative of the Representative of the Crown, and of those who are responsible to him in the administration of your advantage—and the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage—and the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage—and the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage—and the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage. bute any thing towards extending her wide spread domains,—or to perpetuating her well earned fame. On the arrival of the two

But upon your co-operation must depend the success of his endeavours, and his efforts can fail or succeed only in proportion to your readiness to support and assist him in the task."

We hope that his Excellency's suggestions will be well pondered by those who, blind to the imperfections of their domestic institutions, waste their time in framing absurd theories for the amendyoung men at Lake Winnepick, they disagreed about the route which should be pursued, and there separated. Mr. Simpson, accompanied by Mr. Bird, Mr. Legros, and twenty or thirty of the colonists, struck across for St. Peters, intending to push on to New York, via the lakes, and from thence sail for Liverpool. Mr.

ment of supposed defects in their government.

The answer of the Governor is based upon the welfare and true interests of the Province—its entreaty to the people of Nova Scotia is—leave theoretical principles of government alone—and your new fangled ideas of Responsible Government are theoretical, and dangerous to your connection with the Mother Country. Turn your attention to practical improvement—to the many objects of public interest which it is in your power to forward—and cultivate peace among yourselves. It remains with the good sense of the people to follow these recommendations, and they will thus be offering the surest pledge of attachment to a Government which reached Turtle river, where they encamped for the night. He had, from the beginning of the journey, exhibited occasional symptoms of mental hallucination, caused, as the party supposed, will not permit any abuses in the administration that can be proved to exist, and which has no other object in the paternal restraint which it imposes, than to increase the prosperity and promote the happiness of this dependency of British Empire.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY.

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

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE AT HAMILTON.

THE Subscribers are now in possession of the DRY GOODS part of their premises in Hamilton, which will be admitted by all to be the finest on this side the Atlantic, and by the first of September the GROCERY department will be opened. They now, therefore, solicit the co-operation of the Trade, to realize the opinion which originated so large an establishment, viz., that the business of this and the surrounding Districts has now attained an importance which warrants Hamilton being made a great commercial depot, to which large stocks of Dry Goods may be regularly brought direct from the English Manufacturing Districts, as well as direct importations of all kinds of Groceries and Liquors from the first markets, the places of growth, or the ports of trans-shipment.

They believe that this Establishment will be found to speak home to the interests of the Importing Retailers throughout the country, as a more safe, regular and convenient mode of laying in and keeping up their stocks, than a correspondence with similar houses in England, freland or Scotland, none of whom have greater advantages in purchasing than are possessed by their home house, while few of the home wholesale houses are so large buyers of such fancy and staple goods as are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most suitable qualities and fabrics for this climate.

In Toronto, the business of the subscribers has been scrupulously complined to selling the dealers and this establishment will adors and him that night? The dying man said it was, but on being inter-rogated a second time, he denied having any intention or design of such a deed, and shortly after he expired. Simpson then ordered the two men to bridle their horses, and prepare to return with him to the settlement, but no sconer were they mounted, than they dashed off in quest of the main body, and overtook them about 18 They all returned in the morning, and when they had reached within 200 yards of the camp, they got a glimpse of Simpson at the door of his tent, and immediately afterwards heard a report of

fabrics for this climate.

In Toronto, the business of the subscribers has been scrupulously confined to selling to dealers, and this establishment will adopt and strictly adhere to the same system—not selling to families or private individuals, but only to those who sell again,—so that they rely with entire confidence on a continuance of that support with which the trade has distinguished isaac Buchanan & Co. of Toronto.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, U. C., 7th August, 1840.

THE Stockholders of the Steam Boat Cobourg are hereby notified, that at a meeting of the Committee held this day, a dividend of two Pounds Currency per share, was declared, payable at the office of W. L. Perrin Esquire, King street, Toronto.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID M. PATERSON,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 53 NEWGATE STREET.

THE Misses Winn, in returning thanks for the kind patronage they have received, beg to intimate that school will re-commence on Monday 7th September.

6-3w THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

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

The business of Mrs. CROMBIE'S Seminary will be resumed on the

me day.

Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils.

M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S. Toronto, August 11, 1840.

of Nova Scotia—much that requires sober reflection on the part of its people. It is under this strong impression, that we now take the liberty to make a few observations upon its more prominent passages, and the course of conduct they inculcate.—The shortness of the time allowed us in our last paper, after receiving the answer, made it impossible that we could more than merely allude to the principal caution of His Excellency, directed against the fally of the people, in being led away, he unitions of THE PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Summer Vacation will terminate on Monday the 17th of August, and the School will be re-opened on Tuesday the 18th.

JOHN DEACON,

Picton, August 10th, 1840.

THE MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS—PRINCIPAL.
Mr. C. B. TURNER, B.A. BALIOL COLL. OXFORD—Assistant. THE duties of this School will re-commence on Monday, Sept. 14th.

There are three vacancies as Boarders.

For particulars, apply, if by letter, post paid, to the Principal.

Kingston, August 7th, 1840.

6-6w

PRINCIPAL.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Annual Examination of this School was held by the Trustees July 30th,—The Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, The Worshipful the Mayor, The Rev. R. D. Cartwright, The Rev. Mr. Machar,—when the following were the results.

on your shores, not merely a bare return, but an ample reward,— the Crown has conferred on you by your Constitution, the most ample power of securing good laws, and in the exercise of its con-SUBJECTS.

Xenophon Cyropædia—Greek Testament—Virgil—Cæsar—Roman, Greeian, and English History—Geography—Algebra and English Composition. These are truisms which it is impossible to dispute; and with

position.

REPORT.

Generally correct and creditable; especially an epitome of Cæsar's invasion of Britain, which was remarkable for the neatness of its composition; and the easy style of the narrative.

2d CLASS. 2d CLASS.

Cornelius Nepos—Syntax—English History—Geography—Arithmetic
English Composition.

The answers by no means unsatisfactory, considering the short period of study. CLASS 3d.

SUBJECTS.

English Grammar—Spelling—History of England—Geography—Arithmetic—English Composition. The examination very satisfactory in Arithmetic; and tolerably correct in History and Geography.

SUBJECTS.

English Grammar—History of England—Geography—Reading—Wring—Arithmetic—Tables. REPORT.

Satisfactory for their age. CLASS 5th.

SUBJECTS.

English Grammar—Spelling—Reading—Writing—Arithmetic—Tables.

CLASS 6th. Elements of English Grammar and Arithmetic—Spelling—Reading—

On these two last the trustees made no report, but verbally expressed

On these two last the control of the fraction of the maximum during the term as to number, 43. Minimum, 39. The next term will commence Monday, Sept. 16th. A select numb of young gentlemen are taken into the Principal's house, and treated members of his family. There are three vacancies.

R. V. ROGERS,

Principal Kingston, August 7th, 1840.

THE REVEREND W. H. NORRIS, having a small portion of his time unoccupied, would be happy to read with two or three Divinity Students, or others, the Principles of the HEBREW language and the Cognate Dialects, (Chaldee and Syriac), or, with a more advanced Student, a Course of Rabbinical Literature. JUST PUBLISHED.

BY HENRY ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO.

value which is to be placed upon the term Toryism as applied to Nova Scotia, which if it mean anything, has ever meant a strenu-"THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER;" A SERMON, preached in the Church of Scarboro', June 14, and at L'Amoureux, July 12, 1840, by the Rev. W. H. Norris. Published y desire. Frice—One Shilling and Three Pence.

Toronto, August 8, 1840.

5-3w ous opposition to republicanism, and a desire to lead the people from idle discussions and fruitless disputes, to the consideration of advancement of their commerce—and the improvement of their country. The principle is connected with officialism only in so far as officials are bound by duty and honour to the demonstration

NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES,

E MBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present condition of Ecypt and Palestine.

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

HENRY ROWSELL,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, King Street, Toronto.

BIRTH. On the 6th instant, at the Rectory, Kemptville, the wife of the Rev. Henry Patton, of a daughter. DIED.

At Niagara Falls Rapids, William Leeming, infant son of the Rev. T. B. Fuller of Stainford.
On the 14th July, at his residence, in the township of Clarke,

deeply and deservedly lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Richard Lovekin, Esq., aged 74. He emigrated for Canada in 1795, and was one of the first settlers in the Newcastle District.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, August 14th Rev. T. B. Fuller; F. B. Morley Esq.; David Smart Esq.; W. Simpson Esq. rem. in full vol. 4; John Toyne Esq.; James

Excellency after enumerating the advantages the province possesses, in a full treasury, exemption from taxation, superior liberty, Read Esq.; Rev. C. Jackson, rem. in full vol. 4 for 1 copy; Rev. industry rewarded, a constitution with ample power to secure good laws, and the Imperial Government seeking its interest and ad-A.N. Bethune, add. sub. and rem.; Capt. Gould, 65th Regt. with enclosure; Rev. G. Demorest, add. sub.; Rev. B. Cronyn, rem. vancement alone, goes on to say.

"It is to the right use of this power and to the improvement of The following have been received by the Editor:— Lord Bishop of Montreal (2); A. Keorp Esq. rem. in full vol. and 3; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. S. Armow, J. Martin, J. E. these advantages, that I would earnestly draw your attention.— That much may be done by yourselves for your own benefit, is ob-

ridge, Mr. Reilly, W. Lawson, each rem in full vol. 4; Mr. McAmbers, T. Kells, W. Lemmon, J. Taggert, each 6 mo. on vol. 4; H. Rowsell Esq. rem.; Rev. R. Athill; Licut. Aylmer, The poetical effusion of C. B., though the spirit in which it has been written is laudable, has scarcely been composed with suffi-

ent care to merit an insertion.

INFRA DIG is received.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

August 16 .- Ninth Sunday after Trinity. 23.—Tenth do. 30 .- Eleventh do.

SCRAPS FROM MY JOURNAL. NO. III.-HELIGOLAND-THE ELBE-CUXHAVEN-STADE -BLANKENESE-ALTONA.

Bonaparte, when he was confined in St. Helena, made the profound observation, that Great Britain is largely indebted for her tremendous power to a chain of naval positions, with which she encircles the globe.

His meaning was, not that Englands spreads, as every one knows, her banner over large and fertile lands in every clime; but that she holds a number of regularly connected rallying points, which are but as specks upon the ocean, and overlooked by all, save the sagacious politician; but which, in reality, control the trade and fetter the policy of all nations. Her extent of colonies is so great that the sun never sets upon her empire, and the wealth which these pour into her bosom enables her to support her magnificent establishments at home and her fleets and armies abroad. Many there are of these colonies which are of such vast natural wealth, or of such almost boundless extent upon the map as to attract the notice of every observer; but to these was Napoleon's allusion not made: his attention was centered upon another class of possessions, which not only link these distant empires to each other and to herself, but also enable her, whenever she chooses, to prevent friend or for from either laying a finger upon them, or from profiting indeed by any distant commerce, save as she may permit.

Thus, she has St. Helena and Ascension, in the Atlantic; Gibraltar, Malta and Corfu, in the Mediterranean; the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Singapore and other commanding places, in the East; and such a chain of works in the West Indies as enable her to control the Gulf of Mexico. She has also Bermuda, whence, with Halifax, she can at pleasure invade and destroy the whole Atlantic seaboard of the United States; and Jersey and Guernsey, whence to take a peep at the trade of all the North of France. Napoleon, after seeming to realize his wildest dream of universal empire, found himself in reality more cramped by the grasp of England, and more powerless for good than when he was monarch only of old France. His subjects in old France, pleased with the fantasy that they had overthrown every thing in their own government which opposed their will, might be contented to drain themselves for the support of the monarch of their choice, and to live without the trade which enriched and the luxuries which solaced them in former times; but when, with the extension of his sway, he attempted to increase his resources by adding the revenues of Holland, Austria, Prussia and Italy-lo!-the flat of England, like the rod of Harlequin, dried up on the instant the sources whence those revenues naturally flowed. How could Holland raise her usual revenue, when not a vessel could leave the Scheldt, the Maese, or the Rhine? What could be drawn from the custom-houses of Venice, Trieste, Naples, Leghorn or Genoa, while the British fleets securely watched these ports from the harbours of Corfu, Malta and Gibraltar? The further his march of Britain tighten upon him.

These observations, however serious the consideration which the subject of them deserves, may seem to be out of place here; yet they have been immediately suggested by the first object of notice in this scrap.

In approaching Hamburgh by sea, we find, in the Island of Heligoland, a very striking instance of these commanding positions. We passed it at about four miles distance, in a very squally day, in the end of May, and, as the fog at intervals cleared off, or the rain flew past, it appeared to our view to be simply a naked table rock, rising precipitously from the ocean on every side, and crowned by a lighthouse. It is properly, however, a group of small islands, which are situated at nearly an equal distance of twenty-eight miles from the mouths of the Weser, the Elbe and the Eyder. Of what use to Bonaparte was the possession of Bremen, Hamburgh and the Canal of Kiel, so long as Heligoland fastened them up as with a padlock? Did he wish that the ships of these ports should proceed as usual in pursuit of trade? The British cruisers stationed at Heligoland thundered, no! Did he change his tactics and wish to prevent the sale of British manufatures, by enforcing his Milan or Berlin decrees? A thousand skiffs were ready to push off from Heligoland, and to land these hated wares on more points than he could ever attempt to guard by his most extended establishment of Gens d'armerie or Douaniers. I can still remember having heard many stirring stories of these smuggling adventures, and of the threadbare escapes, -the losses and the gains.

The Island of Heligoland proper, consists of the high rocky land already mentioned, which is really as precipitous as it appears, and of what is called the low land; which land is invisible from a distance. The circuit of the whole does not exceed two miles and a half, but it is valuable for two harbours, both of which are spacious and excellent. The sea must, at no distant period, have made great encroachments upon it, for we read that in ancient times it was of such extent as to be the residence of a chief of the Sicambri, and also the seat of worship of the Saxon Deity, Phoseta. From this last circumstance it derives its name of Heligoland, or "Sacred

Shortly after passing Heligoland we lay to, and waited for daylight and a favourable point of the tide to run up the Elbe to Hamburgh. Very fortunately the wind and weather had changed during the night, and we were blessed with as brilliant a day as could have been wished, for the display of, to us, the first scenery of Continental Europe which we had witnessed. Upon the river, the land on both sides is low, and, particularly on the Holstein side, is protected from inundation by dykes. Over these you see every indication of very great fertility; numbers of fruit trees, planted up to the very dykes, were at this time gay with their fairest blossoms; and the rapeseed, which is here a very general crop, contrasted its yellow bloom with the vivid green of the pasture lands. Every where appeared lilacs and other flowering shrubs in their gayest hues, and the horse-chesnut, at repeated intervals, raised its clear white cones upright to heaven, as if to seek the pure influence which created and sustains its beauty.

From the first approach to the river, houses and villages rapidly succeed each other; and the Elbe itself, to me who had not then seen the Hudson or the St. Lawrence, was a noble stream. The navigation of it is however somewhat intricate, being marked out by long lines of buoys, and, in consequence, every vessel takes a pilot. Many of these reside at Cuxhaven, which, being the first village of any number of houses that you meet with, I shall describe, and the description will answer very well for most of the others. It is of importance. chiefly from having a large and very safe harbour, which. being open to the sea during even the depth of winter. becomes then the port of Hamburgh. Here the mails and passengers are, at that season, landed. It is built on the Hanoverian side, and, from its importance as an outlet, the village and its dependencies were purchased in the fourteenth century from the Dutchy of Bremen,

by one of its Senators.

Cuxhaven looked to us something new, something quite unlike to any thing which we had yet seen. It is der farewell to his lady, and on many unpremeditated wholly different from any thing in England, or, so far as I know, in America. In America, every thing in towns and villages goes by rule of square and compass. In England, a degree of uniformity is preserved even in irregularity: there is, at least, sufficient correspondence every size, shape, and colour are jumbled together, like the blots upon a painter's pallette. The houses are all are built of brick, (generally in a massy frame work of colours, but the gable ends are almost uniformly green. The roofs rise very much above the square, with a perpendicalarity which I have very seldom seen in England, and never here, and the slope is not always uniform, but broken into steps or divisions. From these I have seen three or four ranges of heads peeping out from as many stories of little windows, much after the manner of pigeons from the roof of a dove-cot. In all directions, ooth fruit and forest trees are interspersed among the houses. Imagine the variety and brilliancy of this scene as we sailed rapidly past; vegetation was there, as I have said, in the full burst of spring beauty, and produced, with the many tinted houses, a richness of effect which, had we seen a Pagoda, or some other kind of more outlandish building, would have made us suppose ourselves in a tropical country.

From Cuxhaven to Stade, a run of about fifty miles, the scenery continues rich but not varied. On the Holstein side, it is uniformly flat and shut in by dykes. On the Hanoverian, it is undulating, with, at varied distances, a back ground of highland, which approaches more closely to the river as you come near Stade. This is a small city of Hanover, about twenty-two miles here a duty is collected on all goods which pass up the river. A gun brig, with the British ensign floating, was moored near the middle of the stream, to which all masters of vessels must send their cocquets and bills of lading. From the descriptions and weights contained in these the duty is charged, and must be paid to the Hanoverian agent, in Hamburgh, before any part of the cargo is unloaded. It amounts generally to about one half per cent upon the value. Stade stands back some distance from the river, so that we saw little of it, save a mass of roofs and foliage, and a very handsome spire of a church; neither is there any thing so interesting in its history, that I should extract a description of it from

From Stade, upwards, the scenery still continues rich, and becomes more varied. The rising grounds of the ed at a distance, some at windows, he requested they Hanoverian shore approach and recede alternately, and, would approach him, as he wished they should all being well clothed with copses and orchards, carry away the palm from the opposite bank, till within about five miles of Hamburgh, when Holstein bestirs herself and comes forth in her beauty. The coquette of a goddess he finished he requested Lord Arundel that the king has been busy dressing herself behind her dykes, and would not suffer any libels to defame him after deathnow rises before us in gorgeous apparel, and with graces in her train. At Blankenese, the bank which has my leave." "He embraced all the Lords and other conquest, so much the closer only did the grasp of hitherto been flat, and indeed almost a dead level, becomes of a sudden beautifully and wildly abrupt, and continues so with little variation, till you mark the plain ken off his gown, he called the headsman to show him the on which Hamburgh is built. The banks are in all axe, which not being instantly done, he repeated, "I well wooded, and studded on the heights and declivities echo in waterfalls; the dells are hollowed into shady cure all sorrows." After this he went to three several walks; and the prominences capped with terraces .-Blankenese is indeed a beautiful place. Many of the the people to pray for him, and recited a long prayer to style the most recherché; others are in the simple fashion he first laid himself down to try how the block fitted of the country, but almost all of considerable dimensions. him; after rising up, the executioner kneeled down to The house of Mr. Parish is of the latter sort, and, were ask his forgiveness, which Raleigh with an embrace gave, it not for the fine grounds about it, might be taken for a but entreated him not to strike till he gave a token by cluster of cottages. But of these mansions more here- lifting up his hand, "and then fear not, but strike home !"-

As if in contrast with these lofty dwellings, there are built upon occasional slips of level land, low down by and foliaged Gothic arches of the pointed style, covered with an architecture. You have before you, as it were, the corridor of a cathedral, but instead of dark Gothic tracery and frowning heads "cut in stone," you look in plats, and the gravelled walk that leads to the cottage

Just as you are upon the point of losing the beautiful tian, or rather a Christian a Roman.' heights of Blankenese, they are taken possession of by the city of Altona, which is built upon their terminating slope. Looking at it from the river, the houses seem rising one above another, like jars in a cabinet, as Lady M. W. Montague says of some city in the East; and, as here, they are also of every hue, colour and shape, anchored abreast of them. The trade and statistics of may sometimes be their happiest leisure. Altona must, however, be left to another opportunity, provided I can find any Scrap upon the subject.

LAST HOURS OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.*

The close of the life of Sir Walter Raleigh was as extraordinary as many parts of his varied history; the promptitude and sprightliness of his genius, his carelessness of life, and the equanimity of this great spirit in quitting the world, can only be paralleled by a few other heroes and sages. Raleigh was both! But it is not simply his dignified yet active conduct on the scaffold, nor which many great men are judged, when their energies are excited for a moment to act so great a part, before these only which claim our notice.

We may pause with admiration on the real grandeur of Raleigh's character, not from a single circumstance, nowever great, but from a tissue of continued little incidents, which occurred from the moment of his condemnation till he laid his head on the block. Raleigh was a man of such mark, that he deeply engaged the atention of his contemporaries; and to this we owe the preservation of several interesting particulars of what he did and what he said, which have entered into his life; but all has not been told in the published narratives. Conemporary writers in their letters have set down every fresh incident, and eagerly caught up his sense, his wit, and what is more delightful, those marks of the natural

* From D'Israeli's Carlosities of Literature.

by the Corporation of Hamburgh, and are still governed cheerfulness of his invariable presence of mind: nor could those have arisen from any affectation or parade, for we shall see that they served him even in his last ten-

I have drawn together into a short compass all the facts which my researches have furnished, not omitting those which are known, concerning the feelings and conduct of Raleigh at these solid moments of his life; to in the design to prevent the parts from jarring. Here have preserved only the new would have been to mutievery thing is in extremes: in this little village things of late the statue, and to injure the whole by an imperfect view. Raleigh one morning was taken out of his idolatry. Yet by these drones in human society God makes a bed, in a fit of fever, and unexpectedly hurried, not to his trial but to a sentence of death. The story is well gable ends to the road; are of every sort of proportion and design; and do not seem to run into streets, but to a sentence of death. The story is well always, and when they die they cannot carry their treasures with known.—Yet pleading with "a voice grown weak by sickbe planted down each in separate independence. They ness and an ague he had at that instant on him," he used every means to avert his fate: he did, therefore, value wood), and are painted on the sides with all manners of the life he could so easily part with. His judges there, at least respected their state criminal, and they addressed him in a tone far different from that which he had fifteen years before listened to from Coke. Yelverton, the attorney-general, said "Sir Walter Raleigh bath been as a star at which the world have gazed; but stars may fall when they trouble the sphere where they abide," the Lord Chief Justice noticed Raleigh's great work:-"I know that you have been valiant and wise, and I doubt not but you retain both these virtues, for now you of his young heir. O, the wonder-working of our God for the supshall have occasion to use them. Your book is an admirable work; I would give you counsel, but I know you can apply unto yourself for better than I am But the judge ended with saying, able to give you." "execution is granted." It was stifling Raleigh with LORD. It was with the LORD a day of profound rest, after the roses! The heroic sage felt as if listening to fame from the voice of death."

> The last night of his existence was occupied by writing what the letter-writer calls "a remembrance to be left with his lady," to acquaint the world with his sentiments, he had been at the bar of the King's Bench. His lady he delighted to behold that all was good. It is a day that should he entreated her to leave him. It must have been then, that, with unshaken fortitude, Raleigh sat down to compose these verses on his death, which being short, the most appropriate may be repeated.

Even such is Time, that takes on trust. Our, youth, our joys, our all we have, And pays us but with age and dust; Who in the dark and silent grave, When we have wandered all our ways, Shuts up the story of our days."

He ascended the scaffold with the same cheerfulness as he had passed to it; and observing the lords seatwitness what he had to say. The request was complied with by several. His speech is well known; but some copies contain matters not in others. When "and now I have a long journey to go, and must take friends with such courtly compliments as if he had met them at some feast," says a letter-writer. Having taplaces very steep, in many nearly precipitous, every where | prithee let me see it, dost thou think that I am afraid of it?" He passed the edge lightly over his finger, and with the country houses of the rich merchants of that smilingly observed to the sheriff, "This is a sharp medicity and of Altona. Where nature has not raised cine, but a sound cure for all diseases," and kissing it, groves, art has reared them; streamlets are taught to laid it down. Another writerhas "This is that, that will corners of the scaffold, and kneeling down, desired all country houses are of Grecian architecture, and of a himself. When he began to fit himself for the block, When he laid down his head to receive the stroke, the executioner desired him to lay his face towards the east. "It was no great matter which way a man's head stood, the river side, long lines of pilot's houses, with rows of so that his heart lay right," said Raleigh; but these lime trees planted before them. These are invariably were not his last words. He was once more to speak planted at regular distances, and cut, as pollards, to a in this world with the same intrepidity he had lived in uniform height. They are also clipped in front and it, for, having lain some minutes on the block in prayer, rear as smooth as a wall, and on the top as level as he gave the signal; but the executioner, either unmindsquare and plummet can make them, so that you look ful, or in fear, failed to strike, and Raleigh, after once or between their naked stems as through so many pillared twice putting forth his hands, was compelled to ask him, "Why dost thou not strike? Strike! man!" blows he was beheaded; but from the first, his body never shrunk from the spot, by any discomposure of his posture, which, like his mind, was immoveable. Thus upon the smiling little garden, laid out in gaudy flower died this glorious and gallant Cavalier, of whom Osborne says, "His death was managed by him with so high and religious a resolution, as if a Roman had acted a Chris-

After having read the preceding article, we are astonished at the greatness, and the variable nature of this extraordinary man, and this happy genius. With Gibbon, who once meditated to write his life, we may pause, and pronounce "his character ambiguous;" but we shall not hesitate to decide, that Raleigh knew better the parallel will hold on the banks of the Elbe, as well how to die, than to live. "His glorious hours," says a as on the shores of the Bosphorus. On the water's edge are built ranges of warehouses, docks and yards but never will be forgotten the intermediate years of his for ship-building, and a good many large vessels were lettered imprisonment; the imprisonment of the learned

The Garner.

CONSOLATION POR THE RIGHTEOUS.

I need not go about to prove that God will be ever ready to assist the perfect man; I need not prove that his eyes are always upon the righteous, and that his ears are always open to their prayers that they are the dear objects of his delight and love. Reason and scripture both do abundantly attest this, and the repeated promises of God to good men, encourage them to hope from God whatever beloved children may from a tender and kind father. Is not this nough then to inspire the perfect man with great and confident hopes? He knows, not only that God is an immutable his admirable speech on that occasion, circumstances by God, free from all levity and inconstancy, and therefore that nothing less than presumption and obstinacy, habitual neglect or wickedness, can tempt him to recal his gifts, or repent him of the eyes of the world assembled at their feet; it is not his favours; he knows not only that God is faithful, and will not suffer him to be tempied above what he is able; but he knows also that he has a powerful intercessor at the right hand of God, an advocate with the Father, who cannot but prevail. Nor is this all yet, he has agreat many things that plead for him with God.-There are his tears which are bottled up; there are his prayers and alms which are gone up for a memorial before God; there is a book of remembrance, wherein all his pious discourses are registered; and God is faithful, and cannot forget his works and labour of love. The spirit of God will not soon quit the bosom that it so long resided in; it will not suffer itself to be divided from that person with whom it had entered into so close an union that it erson with whom it had cuteful into so close an arrived with him, and became essential to his being; whence it is that the spirit is said to be grieved when he is forced and compelled to retire. -Roy. Dr.

COVETOUSNESS OF THE RICH.

God has made a provision for the poor in the very covetousnes of the rich. There are some rich men who will not give to the poor, neither will they indulge themselves, so as to be compelled to employ the poor. They are alike insensible to the obligations of Christianity, to the tenderness of natural benevolence, to the comforts of domestic life, and the vain ornaments of public frivolity. They heap up one lump after another, and where their treasure is there their heart is also. The meditations of their hearts grovel in the interest and compound interest of the saved heap; their sinking fund becomes the object of their worship; covetousness is provision for the poor. For, my brethren, those men cannot live preparing at the same time the overflowing heart of his heir, either in restless extravagance, or in christian principle. As it is written in the Proverbs, "He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall gather it for him that will pity the poor."-And thus we may say, that, while the organ of Christian benevolence is, as it were, God's direct provision—his provision of ready money, to use a common expression-for the poor, the exercise of covetousness in man becomes a sort of savings-bank, in which God lays up a fund ready to be brought out at any moment for the supply of his poor, ready to be brought out by the sudden death of the old man, and the sudden opening of the purse-strings ply of his poor people that are in the land !- Rev. Hugh Mc Neill.

SANCTITY OF THE SABBATH.

The Sabbath is a day of consecration—a setting apart to the labours of the creation-a time, I should say, of spiritual enjoy ment and complacency on a review of all he had wrought for man by the wonderful contrivances of his own infinite wisdom-by the outstretching of his own infinite, creating, and sustaining power -by the expansiveness of his own free, sovereign, and enriching love. It was a day on which, as the source of all things, he should he be denied their delivery from the scaffold, as looked, as it were, along his own rays, his own emanations, and visited him that night, and amidst her tears acquainted | be full of God, full of divine contemplations-it is a day to be him, that she had obtained the favour of disposing his rendered to Him as the offering of the gold seven times purifiedbody; to which he answered smilingly, "It is well, Bess, it is a day of the whole dedication of the body and soul to God, as that thou mayest dispose of that, dead, thou hadst not not our own but as his. The Divine command by Moses, was always the disposing of when it was alive." At midnight distinguished from the rest of the rules of the decalogue, by a more solemn form and emphasis, "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day." By Jeremiah, "Hallow ye the Sabbath-day, as I commanded your fathers." By Ezekiel, "Hallow my Sabbaths; and they shall be a sign between me and you, that ye may know I am the LORD your Gop."-Rev. T. J. Judkin.

Advertisements.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY. THE SUMMER VACATION of this institution will

terminate as follows:--Male Department,-Tuesday, August 18th. Female Department-Saturday, August 22d. Apply to the REV. H. CASWALL, Brockville. August, 1, 1840.

ASSISTANT WANTED. THE situation of Assistant Master in the Johns-TOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL is now vacant, and should be filled previously to the 18th of August. Unexceptionable testimonials as to character, conduct, and scholarship will be required, and a liberal compensation allowed. A graduate of an English University would

Address the REV. H. CASWALL, Brockville, August, 1, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies on and after the Third day of several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the suitable for this market. espective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third

day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

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

By order of the Court. (Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD.

London, June 3, 1840.

FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS.

TUST PUBLISHED, Second Edition, price one shilling and six pence, FAMILY & INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS, FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, by the Rev. James Thompson, Agent for the British & Foreign Bible Society, sold at the Bible & Tract Depositories in Montreal & Toronto, and in Cobourg by Messrs. Gravely & Jackson.

These prayers are recommended by various Ministers whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.

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

THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF A GOOD LOG HOUSE,

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

A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs bctween the House and Barn, and is well calculated for a Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power. This Farm from being situated in the centre of the

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

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

ST. JOHN C. KEYSE. Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

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TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR, HE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Concession, containing 100 acres more or less of good hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced, Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert El

liot, Cobourg. If by letter post-paid.

January 1st, 1840.

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

VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

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

110 King St. Toronto.

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

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

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Hunting Saddles, improved. Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c. Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.

Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness

Furniture, latest Patterns Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs-Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality. Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. N. B.—Every description of single and double harness,

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

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THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully informs them, that he has received direct from England, a well selected Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of Infantry and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dushes; Cavalry and Infantry Shalls and Scales het to all the Infantry and Cavalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and patterns; Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Eilver Military Spurs; Ivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Seissors; Ladies and Gentlemens Dressing Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article in the above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other House in Upper Canada.

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

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Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from

London,) King Street, City of Toronto. Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N. B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

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

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

Toronto, December, 1839.

HENRY ROWSELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER TO U. CANADA COLLEGE,

KING STREET, TORONTO, HAS just received from London a large assortment of Books and Stationery of every description, to which he respectfully invited by which he respectfully invites attention. Among his new arrivals are the latest published volumes of the Church of England Magazine, Penny and Saturday Magazines, Penny Cyclopædia, &c.; likewise a great variety of Theological Works, as also Works of General

Having, as Publisher of the Church newspaper, added a Printing Office to his establishment, and imported a full supply of type &c. from London, he will be enabled to execute orders for every kind of Book and Job Printing, in a superior manner.

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