"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME III.]

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NUMBER XXXI.

THE FIG-TREE.

Some time ago, and yonder tree Waved in the light breeze gloriously; And to the morning sun display'd Proudly its amplitude of shade.

Say, then, what storm, what sudden blast, With poison'd breath has o'er it pass'd, That thus like shrivell'd scroll it shews, With wither'd leaves and drooping boughs?

Each flow'r sleeps peaceful on its stem, Each spray the pendant dew-drops gem; How, then, should sudden blast or storm Have ravag'd thus its stately form?

Creation into life :- he curs'd That fated tree! the spell of power It own'd, and wither'd in an hour.

And what provok'd the doom severe? Its trunk was firm; its boughs were fair; Its leaves in gold and emeralds shone: He sought for fruit—but fruit was none Ah! who so blind as not to read

On me, on all, a searching eye Is bent in awful scrutiny. What, if within these hearts of ours, For fruit, it sees but leaves or flow'rs?
Ah! who may tell how long the doom

A fearful meaning in the deed?

Shall threaten ere its thunders come! Awhile, at mercy's earnest suit, The voice of justice may be mute; But never will she sheethe her swo

the worm! defies the Lord! Oh! strong to punish, strong to save! How long shall we thy fury brave? How long? till thou thyself imbue Each callous heart with heavenly dew.

Hast thou not said, in wilds forlorn The myrtle shall supplant the thorn? Fulfil thy promise—then shall we Yield fruits of holiness to Thee.

Spirit of the Woods.

A SERMON, addressed to the Young, preached in St. John's Church, Peterboro', on Sunday, January 5, 1840, by the Rev. C. T. Wade, A.M., Rector of that Church, and published at the request of his congrega-

ECCLESIASTES xi. 13.—" Childhood and youth are vanity."

Not without a deep conviction of my own weakness not without an anxious desire for your eternal interests; not without supplications to the throne of grace, on your behalf and my own, do I this day, beloved brethren, stand before you, to fulfil (as God may enable me) with affectionate fidelity and plainness, the duty which at our last meeting, I imposed on myself; viz., to address myself more especially to the younger portion of my hearers. But not to these alone will the subject chosen have exclusive reference; for if principles be established, as pertaining to the young, they stand with increased power of application to those more advanced in life; principles, which, with their accompanying practices, have grown with their growth, and strengthened with their strength," unless the Spirit of God has interposed to counteract and to subdue them. May then every heart rise in prayer, for the presence and teaching of that holy Spirit of truth! This opening Sabbath of a year we meet together, as a congregation of sinners. Ere such another of then rise up in judgment against us! Very simple, yet very striking, is this short recorded truth of Solomon; "Childhood and youth are vanity."

Separating it from its connection with the context, we would view it as an isolated truth; and very affectingly does it describe the state and character of man by called the Son of God." nature: man born in sin, man unrenewed in the spirit of his mind, man unconverted by the grace of God.

The declaration is not the effusion of a disappointed mind, not the raving of an enthusiast or fanatic; it is the result of an enlightened judgment, of matured expehad drained to the dregs the cup of pleasure, and at the close of a lengthened life inscribed upon his path, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit."

I am well aware, my brethren, that I this day shall tread on very tender ground. I think that unpleasant reflections will be awakened, and possibly that some will be offended. There is nothing to please and gratify, in the picture of human corruption, in the delineation of hu-Pride and prejudice will be stirred up-all the natural feelings enlisted—to deny, to oppose, to modify the humiliating testimony which the Word and Spirit of God give concerning the depravity which characterizes the heart and life of fallen man. Yet, am I, on this account, to shrink from a solemn duty? Am I to compromise the truth of God? Shall I whisper smooth things, and prophesy deceits, saying "Peace, peace, when there is no peace ?"

Rather would I, in love to your souls, not in the Pharisaic spirit, say "Stand off, I am holier than thou," out taught, I trust of God, to know the evils of my own read, that "childhood and youth are vanity!" heart and ways, and praying that, while abounding abominations are disclosed to view, "where sin abounds, grace may much more abound;" rather would I in Christian love hold up before you the mirror of truth,—"that to mark, as proposed, word which is a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of his people Israel,"—which reflects us, not according to the estimate of our own self-love, or the partial and open, in His view, "to whom all hearts be open, all

desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid." hane of youth and childhood; secondly, to exhibit it to point out the remedy which the Word of God pre-Yea, days and years after that the lips of the preacher shall be closed in the silence of the tomb!

from the hands of the Creator: "God created man in hold young men void of understanding."

ledge, Righteousness, and Immortality.

Adam stood in Eden, the federal head and representhe will, the affections, underwent an immediate change. Ignorance and darkness of mind usurped the seat of succeeded corruption, defiling the whole man, body and | Son of God?" soul; its poison rankling in the entire system, and spreading its contagious influence to his latest posterity. A threefold death seemed involved in the terms of the curse, 'in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die'; and such a death did in fact throw its shades

around him, who till then had been immortal." "The seeds of decay, disease, and death were sown in his frame; he became a dying creature; his spiritual life became extinct; 'he died to God,'-because dead in trespasses; and eternal death, 'the wages of sin', threw open to his sight his terrific portals: 'By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin."

Thus did the image and glory of God become obliterated. It has been said by some writer, "God needed not to take away what was lovely, and amiable, and excellent in man; by the force of sin it died; and if now we discern the features of holiness, or moral excellence in a fallen creature; if aught but vanity be traced in childhood, or youth, or age, it is a new grant from God; it flows from the introduction of a new principle, the work of the Holy Ghost; renewing man in the spirit of his mind; and until that great, that necessary change, that change, without which no son or daughter of Adam shall see the Lord; until that shall take place, we 'all walk according to the flesh, in the imagination of the heart, after other Gods.' Yes; soon as sin had extinguished holy light and love, man hastened to fill up that vivid description of the apostle, 'carnal, sensual, devil-The polluted mind soon became an active agent, to minister to the corruption, and to supply fuel to feed the varied lusts and passions of sinful man. From a parent, thus fallen and debased, what could be transmitted or bequeathed to the child? what but guilt and wretchedness, condemnation and pollution? 'Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean?' Hence it is briefly but emphatically noted by the Spirit, that 'Adam begat a son in his own likeness, after his image; a son partaking in all the guilt, in all the consequences of his parents' crime. Thus from man to man descended a sinful nature; a nature void of wisdom, void of holiness; a nature foolish, ungodly, vain."

To this, in countless passages, does the Word of God direct us. "God made man upright, but they sought out many inventions;" "that which is born of the flesh is flesh;" "every imagination of his heart is evil continually." To the same truth testify the most zealous servants of God in every age: "in me," says St. Paul, "that is in my flesh, dwelleth no good thing"; and David, yet more emphatically ascribing its influence as extending to the infant yet unborn, says, "Behold I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive Hence perhaps sprang the necessity for the mirevolution of time occurs, many of us may meet as in- raculous conception of the second Adam; the Redeemer pre-eminently "holy, harmless, undefiled, and s from sinners." Thus did the angel declare to His mother, "the Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee; therefore Adam, who appear in the most lovely colours, as natu- pretended revelation being thus completely authenticated, may also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be

Brethren, have you ever seriously stopped, thus to view yourselves in the glass of God's unchanging truth? Have thinketh in his heart," says Job, "so is he." Hence you ever regarded yourselves, every one of you,-whether in youth or age, as living monuments of corruption? Have you ever mourned over, been humbled for, rience, of deep reflection and knowledge of the world, as and sought deliverance from this low and lost estate? well as of a pious man. It is the testimony of one, who On every one of you is inscribed in legible characters, "born in sin, a child of wrath!"

We are sure that there are in childhood, in youth, in doubt have seen that that grace which was manifested in pride, and hatred, and envy, in the nurslings of our care. Josiah, and Timothy, and John the Baptist, often exhi- It is true, well directed parental admonition, and judibits its power, so as almost to verify with literal truth, cious correction, and affectionate reasoning, often avail "out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise." But the godly child, the pious youth, tive depravity. Yet all are the workings of that corrupt, man guilt. On the contrary, it is quite natural that contrasted with the multitudes around them, are of such that sinful nature, which nought but the grace of God, rare occurrence, that a more solemn and deepened importance seems to attach to the declaration of Solomon,

"Childhood and youth are vanity." The babe that rests upon the mother's lap, in infant loveliness, may smile unconscious of the guilt and pollution he is heir to: and if, in infancy, he were summoned hence, we doubt not he would mount on cherub's wings, to lisp the praises of his Redeemer; but let him fluence of evil is manifest. The waste of precious time: step but a little way into life, unvisited by God's renew- "the idle words, every one of which must be accounted ing grace, and in what fearful characters shall he soon for"; the foolish jesting which is not convenient; the

evil; thus, identifying it with the sin of our nature, we or youth, or age, are to be referred to that same evil prinare prepared more easily to discern its influence, and ciple of vanity. We must turn from this to its darker

culty is to select, from the painful mass of evidence, which lies before us; to group, as it were, within the Judgment of friends and relatives, but as we stand, naked prescribed outline of one or two such discourses as the

learn that the features of that image consisted of Know- receive you as judges in your own case; does not your experience accord with the unerring Word of God? If it come unto him.' for a moment you pause upon your way to think, what tative of the human race, happy, holy, immortal; free to are the subjects of your reflections? Are you engaged stand, free to fall; one command only, the test of his about the things that make for peace? or about the vain obedience, his gratitude, his love; while a curse, invol- and empty concerns of a world that "lieth in wickedving most momentous consequences, was denounced ness' and the fashion of which "passeth away?" These against transgression. Yielding to the suggestions of are serious subjects not ill suited to employ "a dying the tempter, he departed from the commandment of God, and as the Spirit by St. Paul has testified, "by one man's to engage "an immortal spirit." Is it of little moment disobedience many were made sinners", that is, all the to recollect "that you are sinners"; that this is a faithworld. Very instantaneous, very dreadful were the effects of that transgression. "The heart, the intellect, with him"? Is it of little interest that "ye must be born again"-" Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish" "He that believeth not is condemned already, because knowledge; love became rooted enmity; to holiness he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten

Oh! if you are indifferent to the world to which you are hastening, unmoved by the love, unawed by the fear of God; how unbroken is the chain of folly which binds you!" "The beginning of wisdom is the fear of the Lord"; but I know that thoughts like these not often intrude themselves upon the minds of youth and childhood: other views, and other thoughts engage them; thoughts, resulting from, and continuing to feed, that spirit of vanity of which we are speaking. Yes, young friends, gloomy. Buoyant with spirits, elate with hope, you enter on the spring of life, the halcyon day of peace and enjoyment. The heart swells high with joyous anticipations; the lively ime mation the excited feelings, the unimpaired health, point to indulgence; gay companions invite; the syren voice of pleasure woos; she decks herself in her most fascinating garb; she puts forth her most attractive forms; she disguises the bitterness that mingles with the draught; conceals all the poisonous ingredients that rankle in her cup; to gratify sense is her end and aim. The proverb, to which we cannot but ascribe the extreme of folly, seems to exhibit its sad reality, "Youth for pleasure, age for business, old age for religion." Reason and reflection are cast aside; religion is an unwelcome visitor, entering only to damp enjoyment, to interrupt the day-dream of happiness and Can folly, more pitiable, arrest our view? can vanity be embodied in a more striking, a more melancholy form? But the objector stops me; he reminds me of many remarkable exceptions; he whispers, "not all in youth are thus tainted withvanity; thus unreflecting; thus devoted to pleasure." Gladly do I admit the truth. Fix your notice upon this and that one more seriously disposed, more sober-minded, more intellectual, to whom, from natural or educational bias, pleasure is more distasteful; yet is such a one less under the sway of sin? is vanity less predominant in the heart? By no means: unless the Spirit of God his communicated that new principle, which is at once tle germ, and the earnest of eternal life; unless "that soul is born again", and actuated by the incorruptible seed which abideth ever, the unconverted child or youth, that speaks of better things, can manifest nought but vanity, in thought and word; for the views of such are not founded on the Word of God; not directed by the Spirit of God; and quite repugnant to the truth of God: else did the Spirit err, which said by Paul, "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God."

The salvation of the Bible embraces a believing view of God the Saviour, an intimate union with Christ Jesus, constant communion of grace, and help and comfort out vain; his thoughts, his hopes, are indeed vanity itself.

anew of the Holy Ghost, we would proceed to examine how vanity develops itself in the outer man. "As a man does this evil, nursed within, rush with impetuous tide to defile the words and ways. To its exercise and operations, in its least malignant forms, we cannot at any great length advert. Connected with it are all those things, which the too indulgent parent is ready to palliate, and and mourn over, the evil tempers of childhood, the sulage, many monuments of "the grace of God." We no lenness, obstinacy, and disobedience, the workings of to restrain, to modify, and to contract the power of nacalled down by the faith and prayers of the believing parent, can effectually subdue; and ye, that are professing Christian parents, I put it to your consciences, whether Yes! it is a melancholy truth; -"sin reigns in fallen these open and manifest workings of sin often humble you on your knees at the throne of mercy, carrying to Jesus the suit of the child "have mercy on me, Lord, thou son of David, my son lieth at the point of death."

But as childhood ripens into youth, the increasing inmockery of sacred things; the pride of person, of dress, Thus, placing on a scriptural basis the source of the of intellect, of external advantages; these, in childhood, and deeper traits, as developed in childhood; and how 2. Some of its operations.—And here the great diffi- justly said the inspired apostle "the tongue is an unruly member, a world of iniquity, and it is set on fire of hell."

For who is the parent, who sinks not appalled at the open records of infant guilt? well may the tear bedew present, the various exhibitions of that vanity that at- his cheek, and the sigh rend his breast, when scarcely taches to youth and childhood. It would seem, how- does he move from his door, ere the little offspring of pa-"Childhood and youth are vanity."—We propose first ever, that we may ascribe to it a two-fold influence; we rents, Christian by name and profession, offer to his view to trace the origin of this vanity, at once the mark and may consider it as "working within and without":— the multiplied forms, the varied malignity of sin. Into within it affects the thoughts; without it manifests it- what street do we turn, where little mouths, like open in some of its varied workings and windings; and thirdly, self in a variety of ways,—in the words and ways of sepulchres, emit not all that is foul, filthy, polluting and youth and childhood. We, first, would briefly mark its unclean? Who can tell the blasphemous uses of the name scribes. And oh! while in humble faith the bread is inward operation. We seek not in you, my younger of Christ and God? Who can count the damnations imwhich belongs to riper years; yet would we, under God's at the oaths and curses, which cast around a moral wiand, by comparing things spiritual with spiritual, we peal to yourselves. Without fearing the result, I would it on of wrath, "he loved not blessing, therefore shall it cient history, to introduce many singular names, which were men of name will be slain, and the rest be affrighted, and give

And of falsehood, in its numerous forms, how shall I speak? When parents, and masters, and heads of families, and mistresses, not only by example, but too often by precept, encourage it in their children and servants,when it is palliated by the usages of society, and so little regarded by its more influential members! It seems almost hopeless to rouse childhood to a sense of its evil: well has some writer on this subject said "truth, simple truth, seems to have found wings, and taken her flight ception, so multiplied the channels in which lies are ere the subject were exhausted.

We would then but remind you, in the Word of God, that the slightest departure from truth, constitutes us he who was a liar from the beginning. What shall be the doom of such? "All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." If infants in years be then giants in sin, how suitable the prayer of David; "remove far from me the way of lying; put away from me all vanity; set a watch before my lips, yours is the bewitching season of life, that teems with and humility of the same royal Psalmist, to say, "Create thoughts more bright, and prospects, in your idea, far less in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me."

ORIGIN OF MORMONISM. From the Boston Recorder.

Mr. Editor,—As the pastor of the Congregational church and ociety in this town, I have had occasion to come in contact with Mormonism in its grossest forms. Consequently I have been led to make inquiries relative to its origin, progress, and, so far as they have any, the peculiar sentiments of its votaries. My obect in this has been, as a faithful pastor, so far as possible, to arrest the progress of what I deem to be one of the rankest deusions ever palmed on poor human nature. However, not supposing the readers of the Recorder would be interested in the letails of Mormonism in general, I send you for publication in your valuable periodical the following communication, as a paper of unusual importance, giving a certified, sufficiently well attested, and true account of the "Book of Mormon," or "Golden Bible," as it is sometimes called, on which the whole system mainly depends. And here perhaps it should be said, that the leaders of the delusion pretend that the book was dug out of the earth, where it had been deposited for many centuries; that it was written on certain metallic plates, in a peculiar character or nieroglyphic; that the finder, a man of money-digging memory, who was accustomed to look into the ground by the aid of a peculiar stone was in a similar manner enabled to read and translate it!-Hence what is sometimes called the Mormon Bible. But not such its origin according to the following communication.

The occasion of the communication coming into my hands is as follows. Having heard incidentally that there was a lady in Monson, Mass., whose husband, now dead, was the author of the book, I requested in a note Rev. D. R. Austin, principal of ration, that this work of deep deception and wickedness may be Monson Academy, to obtain of her, for my benefit, and to be scarched to the foundation, and the author exposed to the conused as I should think proper, a certified account of its origin with her husband, for the character of which lady I wished the venerable Dr. Ely and himself to avouch. The following highly satisfactory document came in reply.

You are requested to insert it in the Recorder, not so much bepaper containing them being kept, may afford the means to an of His fulness, increased conformity to His image, and enlightened community to refute so great an imposition on the mates of the world of spirits: God grant that the spirit of his people from sin and death; that no taint of hu- if these enter not experimentally into the views of "a world. I would not only respectfully bespeak its publication in and feelings with which we this day speak and hear, may man corruption might cleave to him; that he might be saved sinner," be he in youth, or childhood, or age, he is the Recorder, but in other papers; I would it were published ghout the land; for many Mormons are straggling throug Thus establishing the existence of the ruling power out the country endeavoring to propagate their notions; and with of this evil principle, even in those sons and daughters of some success, with a peculiar class of people. The origin of this rally moral, amiable, and estimable, but are not yet born save many minds from delusion, fanaticism, and ruin. Yours respectfully. JOHN STORMS.

Holliston, April 8, 1839. ORIGIN OF THE "BOOK OF MORMON," OR GOLDEN BIBLE." As this book has excited much attention and has been put by a certain new sect in the place of the sacred Scriptures, I deem it a duty which I owe to the public, to state what I know touching its origin. That its claims to a divine origin are wholly unfoundregard as foibles only in his child. We cannot but see ed, needs no proof to a mind unperverted by the grossest delusions. That any sane person should rank it higher than any other merely human composition, is a matter of the greatest astonishment; yet it is received as divine by some who dwell in enlightened New England, and even by those who have sustained the character of devoted Christians. Learning recently that Mormonism had found its way into a church in Massachusetts, and has impregnated some of its members with its gross delusions, so that excommunication has been necessary, I am determined to delay no longer in doing what I can to strip the mask from this other of sin, and to lay open this pit of abominations.

> early life, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was distinrace now extinct. These ancient relics arrest the attention of ward court, or a court-yard unto it, the court

be far from him; he delighted in cursing, therefore shall | particularly noticed by the people. and could be easily recognised by them. Mr. Solomon Spaulding had a brother, Mr. John Spaulding, residing in the place at the time, who was perfectly familiar with the work, and repeatedly heard the whole of it read.

From New Salem we removed to Pittsburg, Pa. Here Mr. Spaulding found an acquaintance and friend, in the person of Mr. Patterson, an editor of a newspaper. He exhibited his manuscript to Mr. Patterson, who was very much pleased with it, and borrowed it for perusal. He retained it for a long time, and informed Mr. Spaulding that if he would make out a title-page and preface, he would publish it, and it might be a source of profit. from our lower world." So varied are the modes of de- This Mr. Spaulding refused to do, for reasons which I cannot now state. Sidney Rigdon, who has figured so largely in the framed, fed, and circulated by childhood, and youth, and history of the Mormons, was at that time connected with the age, that midnight would throw her shades around us, printing office of Mr. Patterson, as is well known in that region, and as Rigdon himself has frequently stated. Here he had ample opportunity to become acquainted with Mr. Spaulding's manuscript, and copy it if he chose. It was a matter of notoliars before God. And who is the parent of such? Even riety and interest to all who were connected with the printing establishment. At length the manuscript was returned to its author, and soon after we removed to Amity, Washington coun. ty, Pa., where Mr. Spaulding deceased in 1816. The manuscript then fell into my hands, and was carefully preserved. It has frequently been examined by my daughter, Mrs. McKenstry, of Monson, Mass., with whom I now reside, and by other friends. and be looking at the root of the evil"; with the faith After the "Book of Mormon" came out, a copy of it was taken to New Salem, the place of Mr. Spaulding's former residence, and the very place where the "Manuscript Found" was written. A woman preacher appointed a meeting there, and in the meeting read and repeated copious extracts from the "Book of Mormon." The historical part was immediately recognised by all the older inhabitants. as the identical work of Mr. Spaulding, in which they had been so deeply interested years before. Mr. John Spaulding was present, who is an eminently pious man, and recognised perfeetly the work of his brother. He was amazed and afflicted that it should have been perverted to so wicked a purpose. His grief found vent in a flood of tears, and he arose on the spot and expressed in the meeting his sorrow and regret that the writings of his sainted brother should be used for a purpose so vile and shocking .- The excitement in New Salem became so great that the inhabitants had a meeting, and deputed Dr. Philastus Hurlbut, one of their number, to repair to this place, and to obtain from me the original manuscript of Mr. Spaulding, for the purpose of comparing it with the Mormon Bible, to satisfy their own minds, and to prevent their friends from embracing an error so delusive. This was in the year 1834. Dr. Hurlbut brought with him an introduction, and request for the manuscript, which was signed by Messrs. Henry Lake, Aaron Wright, and others, with all whom I was acquainted, as they were my neighbors when I re-

I am sure that nothing could grieve my husband more, were he living, than the use which has been made of his work. The air of antiquity which was thrown about the composition, doubtless suggested the idea of convreting it to purposes of delusion. Thus an historical romance, with the addition of a few pious expressions and extracts from the sacred Scriptures, has been construed into a new Bible, and palmed off upon a company of poor, deluded fanatics as divine. I have given the previous brief nartempt and execration he so justly deserves.

MATILDA DAVIDSON.

Rev. Solomon Spaulding was the first husband of the parrator of the above history .- Since his decease, she has been married to a second husband by the name of Davidson. She is now residing cause it will interest the majority of your readers, but that the facts in this place, is a woman of irreproachable character, and a humwell attested may be laid up in memory, and the number of your ble Christian, and her testimony is worthy of implicit confidence. A. ELY, D. D.,

Pastor of Cong. Church in Monson. D. R. AUSTIN, Principal of Monson Academy. Monson, Mass., April 1, 1839.

THE SLAYING OF THE WITNESSES.

The slaying of the witnesses, which I understand not so much in a literal sense, or of a corporal death; though there may be many slain in this sense when it will be; but in a civil sense, with respect to their ministry, being silenced by their enemies, and neglected by their friends. This is an affair that is not yet over. Some have thought that it is, and that the prophecy of it had its accomplishment in the burning of the Protestants in Queen Mary's time, which lasted about three years and a half, or, according to others, in King James the Second's reign, which was about such a length of time. But this is not at all likely, since then the witnesses had liberty granted them to prophecy. It is more likely that it should be fulfilled in the case of the Protestants of the valley of Piedmont, who were driven out from thence for non-conformity to the Romish religion, by the duke of Savoy; and who recalled and re-established them by an edict just three years and a half after. But these instances, with others which are proposed, were only hints or pledges of what is hereafter to be done. These were at most only partial slayings of the witnesses; whereas this will be universal. It will not be in our place only, but every where wherever there are any. Besides the outward court must be given to the Gentiles ere the witnesses, which Rev. Solomon Spaulding, to whom I was united in marriage in are in the outward court, can be come at and slain, -which is not guished for a lively imagination and a great fondness for history. yet done. The Gentiles are the Papists; the outward court is At the time of our marriage he resided in Cherry Valley N. Y. the bulk of the Reformed Churches, which will fall into the hands From this place we removed to New Salem, Ashtabula county, of the Papists again. Since the Reformation was at a stand, Ohio; sometimes called Conneaut, as it is situated on the Con- and things have been upon the decline, the papists have got ground, neaut Creek. Shortly after our removal to this place his health and regained some part of the outward court, as in Germany, sunk,, and he was laid aside from active labors. In the town of Poland, &c. But they have not as yet got the whole into their New Salem there are numerous mounds and forts, supposed by hands, as they will and which they must, ere they can make this many to be the dilapidated dwellings and fortifications of a universal slaughter of the witnesses. An house that has an outthe new settlers and become objects of research for the curious.

Numerous implements were found, and other articles evincing other, and so all churches established by the laws of the land of great skill in the arts. Mr. Spaulding being an educated man the countries where they are, or all those civil and worldly estaband passionately fond of history, took a lively interest in these lishments, are fences and guards about the witnesses. So long as developments of antiquity; and in order to beguile the hours of these are out of the hands of the Papists, they cannot come at the retirement, and furnish employment for his lively imagination, witnesses, they are safe; but when these are once gained over, he conceived the idea of giving a historical sketch of this long lost then they will be slain and not till then. Moreover, the witnesses ace. Their extreme antiquity of course would lead him to write have not yet finished their testimony. They are still prophesying, in the most ancient style, and as the Old Testament is the most | though in sackcloth, or under some discouragements; whereas it ancient book in the world, he imitated its style as nearly as pos- will be when they have finished their testimony, and at the close sible. His sole object in writing this historical romance was to of the 1260 days, or years, of antichrist's reign, that they will amuse himself and his neighbors. This was about the year 1812. be killed. And had they been slain at any of the times before Hull's surrender at Detroit occurred near the same time, and I mentioned, they would have risen long before now. For the time recollect the date well from that circumstance. As he progressed between their death and rising is but three days and a half, that is, Cast upon the waters, may it return after many days; brethren, for that sobriety of judgment and demeanour, precated on others and themselves? Who shudders not in his narrative, the neighbors would come in from time to time three years and a half. They would have ascended up to heaven in his narrative, the neighbors would come in from time to time three years and a half. They would have ascended up to heaven in his narrative, the neighbors would come in from time to time three years and a half. They would have ascended up to heaven in his narrative, the neighbors would come in from time to time the waters, may it return after many days; to hear portions read, and a great interest in the work was ex- before now, which denotes a most glorious state of the church; direction, aim to stem the tide of folly, over which the thering and blight? It may be that they know not the cited among them. It claimed to have been written by one of and the rain of antichrist would have come on long before this The spring and source of the vanity spoken of is sin:

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The image with the image with the came with the came with the came with the came with membrance; and, if mercy arrest not the fulfilment, on would inform them, and they would assemble to hear it read. (that is, one of its ten horns, kings or kingdoms belonging to it, his own image, in the image of God created he him;" hold young men void of understanding."

Wery willingly, on this part of my subject, would I ap-

may be added, that upon the fulfilment of the above things, the second woe will pass away, and the third woe will take place. The second woe brought the Saracens and Turks into the empire, and the passing away of it relates to the destruction of the Turkish empire, or will issue in that; for when that is over, the Turkish empire will be at an end; whereas it is still in being, and in great power; and the third woe, or the sounding of the seventh trumpet, will bring on the kingdom of Christ; but as yet, there is no appearance of the kingdoms of this world becoming the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ. From all which it may be concluded, that the slaying of the witnesses is yet to come, and will make the dismal part of that night we are entering into, and which will be accompanied with an universal spread of Popery. Popery will be once more the reigning, prevailing religion in Christendom; and indeed, how should it otherwise be? For when the witnesses shall be slain, there will be none to oppose the power and progress of it. There will be an universal triumph among the inhabitants of the earth. The Popish part upon this will rejoice, and send gifts one to another, the outward court being in their hands, and THE WIT-WESSES SLAIN. +- Dr. Gill.

• Rev. xi. 13. + Rev. xi. 10.

BAPTISMAL FESTIVITIES.

"Abraham made a great feast the same day that Isaac was weaned;" not on the day that he was circumcised. That was a religious ordinance, in which other duties, far more important than entertaining his family, were to be observed. It remained for our days, and for the purer dispensation under which we live, to witness a time of religious duty, one of the highest and holiest sacraments of our Church, even the baptisms of our children, converted into an occasion of banqueting and feasting. Such a season is most appropriate for collecting our families around us in social and innocent assembly, and those who take part in that holy ordinance and will aid us with their prayers: but most inappropriate to be made a day of feasting, and revelry, and song. The admirable service of our church for that holy sacrament teaches us to pray that "the child may lead the rest of his life according to this beginning;" a prayer which has often come with melancholy forebodings to my heart, when I have seen the assemblage of fashionable friends and the preparation for the evening party to celebrate the christening of some loved child; a prayer sometimes, alas! we fear, too accu rately and too painfully fulfilled; for how often has our church bear witness to the melancholy fact, that a Christian course thus begun in all the empty frivolity of worldliness and dissipation, has continued during "the rest of life," a most true and faithful counterpart of the manner in which it has commenced, and has closed with a sad accomplishment of the parent's thoughtless petition, -a youth of folly, an old age of sin, and an end "AC-CORDING TO THIS BEGINNING."-Rev. Henry Blunt.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1840.

The public debates and private treatises, newspaper controversy and fire-side discussion, have nearly worn thread-bare the question of the Clergy Reserves; and as we have ourselves, at various times, brought forward in this journal the leading arguments in favour of the claims preferred by the Church of England to this property, it would be a superfluous work to go at any length over the same ground, or, in referring to the subject, to enter into any detail. This is the more unnecessary because ill-informed as are the public generally upon the proper bearings of this question, probably ninetenths of the reflecting portion of the population are content to admit that, as far as the legal and natural construction of our Constitutional Act is concerned, the Church of England are the undoubted possessors of the Clergy Reserves; and the same admission is made, we believe. by a considerable majority of the members both of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, at the very moment that, in defiance of the law and equity of the case, and in violation of their own solemn convictions, they vote them unceremoniously away from the legal

Up to the year 1822 no idea was entertained in the Colony that any other than the Church of England had the shadow of a claim to these lands; and when about this period certain members of the Kirk of Scotland mooted the question of their right to a participation in them, we have reason to believe that such a claim was ally discouraged even by the General Assembly in Scotland itself. The leading members at least of that body fully concurred in the propriety of the advice which was tendered to their friends in this country, to keep their application for Government aid perfectly distinct from any claim to the Clergy Reserves. And certain it is that the Despatches of the Secretary of State for the Colonies were, at that period, most explicit as to the impossibility of entertaining any claim that went to destroy the sole and exclusive right to this property of the Established Church of England. Along with such specific declarations on the question of right, were conveyed suggestions for the appropriation of the property according to the terms of the Act; and why these were not promptly carried into effect, it is more easy to regret than satisfactorily to explain. However, it must be said in extenuation of any apparent apathy or neglect in this matter, that the very consciousness of the justice of the claims of the Church,-the law and equity in which they were founded,-the concurrent testimony in their favour of the Imperial Government and the Provincial Legislature, -rendered it not at all unnatural that they should, without presuming upon any injury to their cause from the delay, have quietly awaited what was deemed the most convenient time for carrying into effect the details of the Act. The ordinary proprietor of land is not accustomed to think that because he has not portioned out his property into those divisions which his own interest or convenience may point out to be ultimately desirable, his title to such property is therefore vitiated!

But while our own opinion upon the merits of this question remains unchanged, and it has rather received strength and confirmation from further reflection and inquiry; while we contend that the Clergy Reserves are solely the property of the Church of England; and while we deny that the claims of any other religious body to these lands, have the slightest foundation in law; we affirm-what we have often affirmed before-that the Kirk of Scotland, as an Established Church in the Empire, has an equitable claim to State provision in the Colonies. But this admission, let us be fairly understood, affects not in the slightest degree the question of the Reserves; any claims for Government aid preferred by the Church of Scotland should be perfectly irrespective of them: a provision for their spiritual wants should be sought from some other source. If they were assisted, as the Church of England wished them to be, it should not be at her expense.

Yet with this conviction on our minds, -this persuasion of an exclusive title to the Reserves, we were always quite content to let our opponents of the Scottish Church have the benefit of any legal doubt, if such was felt to exist: again and again had the Church of England expressed her willingness to submit the question for final arbitrement to the Privy Council, to the Judges of England, to the Imperial Parliament,-in short, to any competent authority. Most unfairly, then, are the advocates of the exclusive right of the Church of England, accused of pertinacity or injustice in this matter: their plaims, religiously helieved in by themselves and admit-

glory to God; nothing of which has as yet been done. To which ted until lately by all the world besides, are called in question, as they believe, illegally and unconstitutionally; they are consequently unwilling, without a proper adjudication of the dispute, to surrender what they solemnly regard to be their right; so that of any violence of contention, of any acrimony of discussion upon this question they cannot in justice be charged as the authors.

But why has this question assumed of late a different aspect, and why have so many other disputants entered into the arena?-We need hardly explain that it was a convenient electioneering topic, a fruitful theme for the demagogue, -a convenient engine for helping to maturity the schemes of those who had other designs in view than the political amelioration or religious equalization of the people. And when we look to the state of education in the country; -at the ignorance which so generally exists of the very elements of political science, -at the mean and meagre diffusion of knowledge in any of its higher departments,—we can hardly wonder that the demagogue has been so successful in forwarding his schemes of agitation, that the artful republican has sown so widely the seeds of disaffection, or the wily hypocrite advanced so far in unsettling the Christian concord of the people. We well recollect that, in the first conversation which we had the honour of holding with that excellent man Lord Seaton, he expressed it very emphatically as his opinion that a people which possessed a proper share of educated or well-informed men, could never have been so far imposed upon by the arts of an incendiary so vulgar and bare-faced as the traitor Mackenzie. We can, indeed, only ascribe the success of his seditious writings, and of other journals long his allies in the work of disorganization, to the absence of a class of educated men who could, in every section, township, and hamlet of the country, give a wholesome direction to the public mind, and divert it from the false doctrines of the political agitator to an honest inquiry for, and a just appreciation of the truth. A similar disadvantage has been experienced in the

eneral composition of our Legislative Assemblies .-There never have existed, nor do there yet exist, the materials in this Colony for forming a Legislature qualified to grapple with the grand and constitutional question of a national provision for Religion. The question is never entered into abstractedly, upon its own merits,eparate from local feeling or party prejudice. Any broad, argumentative dealing with the subject we seldom witness; but the discussion almost uniformly terminates in a calculation as to the sectional popularity of the measure, -a balancing of the chances whether this or that constituency would quite approve of the result to which an honest, impartial, and philosophical investigation of the question would lead. Their aim, as a general rule, has been not to try and to decide by the abtract proprieties of the case, but to square their decisions according to the prejudices of those whom they represent; not to lead public opinion, but to follow obsequiously that boisterous and senseless clamour which has been so absurdly honoured with its name. Nor will persons, acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of a new country, altogether wonder at this: they will soon understand, putting the charm of ambition out of the question, how important to individual interest it often is to obtain a seat in parliament. Roads are to be constructed, canals are to be dug, improvements in short to be effected, all having a material influence upon the private property, or seriously affecting the mercantile, mechanical, or professional business in which the aspirant to legislative honours may be engaged; and if to ensure this distinction and its concomitant advantages, it is necessary to play what is termed a popular game,-to stand up the advocate of some popular prejudice, whether right or wrong,-we unfortunately discover that these are too generally regarded as pardonable devices for the accomplishment of an obvious personal benefit. A man, for example, has some correct views upon the question of a National religious establishment, and a clear perception perhaps of the legal bearing of the question of the Clergy Reserves; but no sooner does he present himself a candidate for parliamentary distinction, than he feels it expedient to disguise or disavow his honest sentiments; feeling, from the peculiar state of society,a sort of raw material which he forgets that it is his duty to endeavour to mould and improve, -that his best chance for success is to take up the hackneyed terms of equal justice, no partiality, no exclusiveness!

To strengthen, too, this unhappy delusion of the public mind, and to confirm this weakness and wavering of public men, the Press has generally lent its mischievous afluence. A majority of its conductors-in times past especially-have been generally as ignorant upon the great questions to which we have alluded, as those whom hey professed to instruct; and, where they chanced to possess a moderate competency of information on such subjects, they were influenced by precisely the same motives for fostering the public delusion, viz. the advancement of their own individual interests. They must live, is their argument; and if they can fatten upon the dissemination of error, why starve in the advocacy of truth? This is a humiliating state of things; but it is just the state of things which has brought about the recent decision upon the question of the Clergy Reserves.

Apart, however, from the absurdity of delegating to a Legislature such as ours—framed under the circumstances we have been detailing-so important and essential a question as that of a National provision for the Christian Religion, the Imperial Government might, with just as much propriety, concede to them the right of "varying or repealing" those principles upon which the Peerage is constituted or the Monarchy itself is established! It was probably thought that the introduction of the republican principle into our religious polity here, would assist in forwarding its establishment in the Mother Country; and most certain must every reflecting man be, that a door more effectual could not be opened for the admission of the same principle into our civil constitution. If the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves should stand, as our Legislators have willed it, monarchy has received its death-blow in British North America.

We have much pleasure in publishing the Letter of Mr. Evans, explanatory of his alleged statements regarding the Mohawk Missions; and we are very sure that it will afford satisfaction to all the parties concerned.

The Sermon on our first page was transmitted to us for publication, in consequence of the following request; -a request with which, it is scarcely necessary to add, we have the greatest pleasure in complying:-To the Rev. C. T. Wade.

Reverend Sir,-The undersigned, members of your congregation, arnestly request that you will endeavour to procure the publicaion of your two last excellent sermons, addressed particularly to youth, in the "Church" newspaper; in the hope, that the good effects which, we trust in God, have followed their delivery among your flock, may not be confined to those who heard them, but may diffused, far and wide, among the readers of that widely circulated, and useful religious journal.

J. B. FORTUNE.

Peterboro', January 13, 1840. CHAS. RUBIDGE, M. CLARKE. EPHRAIM SANFORD, WILLIAM CLUXTON. THOS. H. BRAMLEY, ALEX. SHAIRP, GEO. FREDERICK ORDE, GEO. CROZIER,
JNO. COVENTRY TARBUTT,

Josias Bruz, R. N. WM. ALEX. SHAIRP, W. H. WRIGHTON, HENRY FLOOD, D. SPALDING, R. REID, ROBT. NICHOLLS, J. G. ARMOUR, THOMAS CHAMBERS. J. R. BENSON, JOHN DAVIS, H. COWELL, DANIEL GRIFFITH.

ROBT. CHAMBERS. WILLIAM DAVIS, T. A. STUART,

To this the following Reply was given :-Peterboro', Jan'y 14, 1840.

With the request, that I should endeavour to procure the publication of "the discourses addressed to the young" as delivered on the two preceding Sundays,—a request conveyed in so kind and flattering a manner,—I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse com-It were affectation to deny that I am gratified by yo polication: yet it is not the gratification of personal vanity, but rising from the pleasing assurance that the truths which I have preached among you have received your cordial approbation; it rests upon the hope that, under the direction of the Spirit of Lord, the doctrines delivered may be effectual "to stablish, strengthen, settle you" in the faith the hope, the consolations,

and the practise of the Gospel of Christ.

In transmitting to my valued friend and brother the Editor of "the Church", the discourses referred to, I am not ignorant of their many and great deficiencies. I know how little claim they possess to originality either of thought or diction : indeed, embodied as some few of the more striking passages have been, from my recollections of pulpit addresses listened to with interest many years since in other lands, it may not be impossible that some Christian Minister will recognize his own ideas, and clothed perpaps nearly in his own language. Should it be so, I trust that tach brother will be less disposed to scense me of intentional pla-carism (which I altogether disclaim) than to join with me in ferent prayer that the adoption and diffusion of his sentiments in this form, may be made instrumentalin turning some souls "from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God."

That the "God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ" may bless is word in this place, so that those who have preached among you the unsearchable riches of Christ" may not be found "to have run in vain, neither labored in vain," and that He may abundantly supply to you, as a congregation and as individuals, every needful blessing, is the sincere prayer of

your affectionate Pastor, CHARLES T. WADE.

To J. B. Fortune Esq. and other members of St. John's Church.

We were in hopes of being able to insert this week the able speech of the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere on the subject of the Clergy Reserves; but as it appears in none of the Toronto papers which have, thus far, come to hand, we can only renew our promise of presenting it to our readers as soon as we receive it. The Reporters, we believe, are exact and punctual in their duty; but it is not easy for weekly or even semi-weekly papers to keep pace with them, so that many debates must be omitted altogether, or postponed until the public cease to take any interest in the questions which have produced them.

Although we have not the gratification of publishing Mr. De Blaquiere's speech this week, we are fortunately enabled to present our maders with the Correspondence of General Simcoe and others relating to this subject, which was introduced in the course of his address to the House. For bringing these important documents to light, much credit is due to the honourable gentleman : and we are sure our readers will be well repaid by a careful perusal of them. I' any persons have hitherto been sceptical as to the specific intent of the appropriation of the Reserves, the correspondence now published will serve to dissipate every remaining doubt.

It gives us great pleasure to observe that our excellent ontemporary, the Halifex Times, has so far outlived the opposition of his ralical contemporaries, and defeated the prognostications so liberally indulged in, as to have commenced the seventh year of his useful and meritorious career. We cortially wish to this able and conservative journal the success which it so well deserves.

In the last number of he so-called Christian Guardian, a coarse and viruleit attack is made upon the Bishop of Toronto; and imongst other accusations in which the reckless editor indulges, he charges his Lordship with disloyalty! Apolitical ally of the Guardian, who knows him, we presume, much better than we profess to do, makes the following statement; after the perusal of which our readers will judge of the amount of confidence which should be placed either in his assertions or his principles:

"When the seat of Dr. Morrison was declared vacant during the last session of Parliment, we called on the Rev. Egerton Ryerson with the view of ascertaining whether he would use his influence in favour of James E. Small Esq., who had consented to stand as a popular Candidate;—on that occasion Mr. Ryerson informed us that he was anxious to get Mr. Peter Perry into the House, that he might broach the question of SEPARATION, and so prepare the minds of the people its discussion previous to the next general election. We sothe Rev. Gentleman should deny it, we can produce other unpeachable witnesses to substantiate our statement."- Toronto Examiner, Jan. 29.

It would appear, therefore, that the reckless editor of the Guardian has the contempt of every bad man; and the sponsors, am invariably in the habit of rejecting them unless assuredly he claims the pity and the prayers of every they appear sensible of the solemn nature of the responsibility in-

We have many thanks to offer to our numerous friends for their obliging attention to the pecuniary demands of this paper. The remittances during the past month have been made with a gratifying promptitude as well as liberality; and if we should be equally successful during the present month-and we trust we shall-we shall be almost entirely relieved from the pecuniary inconvenience to which the tardiness of remittances previously had subjected us.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT TRAVELLING MISSION. To the Editor of the Church.

Cobourg, 28th January, 1840. Rev. and dear Sir,-Having male two missionary tours since

the publication of my letter in October last, I now present a short sketch of them to the friends of the Church, through the medium of your valuable and interesting journal.

I left this on Thursday, the loth of October, and the same vening reached Cavan; and having availed myself of the wonted hospitality of the Rev. S. Armour, I proceeded on the following orning to Emily, where I had service at 3 P. M. On the following Sunday, according to appointment, I undertook the duties of the Rev. C. T. Wade, at Peterborough, -he having had occasion to make a journey to Quebec. In the afternoon of that day, I also preached in Otonabie, according to previous notice; a Methodist preacher having concluded his services to the same congregation but a few minutes before my arrival. This is an occurrence which must often happen, and results from the want of a system of stated services, which however I fear will be impracticable while the labourers in the vineyard are so deplorably few.

On Monday, the 14th October, I proceeded to Percy, and from thence to the Carrying-Place, where on the 16th and 17th I had the satisfaction of attending the Clerical Meeting held at the residence of the Rev. J. Grier.

On the following Friday I proceeded to Seymour, and on the succeeding Sunday preached to a large congregation at Mr. Rannie's in the morning, and officiated at Percy at 7 in the evening.

On Monday, the 21st, I proceeded to Mr. Birdsall's in Asphoel, and on Tuesday fulfilled an engagement which had been made for me at Keeler's Mills, a distance of 12 miles. Here I christened a child. On Wednesday I preached to a good congregation at Walker's Mills, and baptized four children. On the following day I had service at Gilchrist's Mills, and was again called on to christen a child. On the 26th I reached Emily, and the next day being Sunday, preached in the village in the morning, and in the afternoon in Ops. Subsequently I spent two or three days in Peterborough, and on the 1st November rode to Lindsay, in Ops, where I preached at 3 P.M. I baptized this week six children in

Falls, I proceeded thither, and preached there twice on the following day.

Monday evening found me once more in Emily, and on the next evening I rode through a pitiless snow storm to Mr. Armour's, which, although but a distance of ten miles, it took me between three and four hours to accomplish. The next day was equally npropitious, and I had a very disagreeable ride of 34 miles, but arrived once more, by God's blessing, in good health, at Cobourg, having been absent about a month, and having travelled in that time nearly 400 miles. Having remained at Cobourg for about three weeks, -- perform-

ng in the interval services at Colhorne and Grafton, and otherwise assisting the Rector of the Parish,-I left again on the 30th Sunday, to a numerous congregation at a station about cleven miles on the Peterborough road. There are many families in this neighbourhood warmly attached to the Church, but it is seldom that they have an opportunity of attending her services. Previous to the assembling of the congregation, I had an opportunity of briefly examining a very respectable Sunday-school which s steadily conducted here. I reached St. Paul's church in Cavan shortly after the commencement of afternoon service; and having preached for Mr. Armour, I proceeded in company with him to his residence, and remaining till Wednesday, went on to Emily. As I had come out almost entirely upon a pioneering expedition, to explore townships hitherto unvisited by any of our Clergy, and to make stations for future appointments, I had no engagements this week, but made the most of my time by forwarding as far as I could, the plans for the completion of the Church at this spot. On Thursday I rode round, accompanied by Mr. Hughes, to call on the members of the Building Committee, a meeting of which was called for Saturday. On the evening of that day, the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor arrived from Peterborough, not having been aware that I was in the neighbourhood; on the following morning I assisted him in the service at the village, and while he returned to Peterborough, officiating at a station about five miles on the road, I had divine service in Ops at 3 P.M. On Monday I rode to Mr. Ruttan's, in the latter township, where I was kindly received, and left an appointment for the 12th. Passing through Mariposa on the following day, I found myself in the evening in Brock, in the Home District, where I was hospitably received at the house of Major Thompson. From Mr. Cowan also, a neighbouring magistrate, I received kind attention, both now and the following week. I found that according to the returns lately made of the comparative numbers belonging to different denominations. there were 554 members of our communion in this township; and yet it had not been visited by a clergyman for between two and On Wednesday evening I rode on into Eldon, and was kindly

entertained at the house of Mr. Ewing. Snow having fallen in great quantities, and the ground being yet soft, my ride to Mr. Ruttan's was endered very unpleasant; the mud reaching at times almost to the stirrups, as I sat on horseback. However, I arrived in time to fulfil my appointment; and had the gratification of preaching to a large congregation. I also christened four children. I returned on Friday to Emily, and on Saturday attended a second meeting of the Building Committee, upon which occasion the contract for the completion of the church was given out. I reached on the following day at the village in the morning, and n the afternoon at Braden's, on the Peterborough road This was the first time of my officiating at this place, and I had much reason to be pleased with the number, attention, and respectability of my congregation. The members of the Church in this quarter are only waiting for the appointment of a resident minister in Emily, in order to erect a suitable building for Divine worship .-On Monday afternoon, having been provided with a sleigh by the kindness of Mr. Hughes, I commenced a second tour in the western townships, in order to fulfil the appointments made the week previous. I preached on Tuesday evening in Mariposa to a large congregation, and christened two children. On the following day, accompanied by several members of Major Thompson's and Mr. Cowan's families, I proceeded to Mr. Vrooman's, situated almost in the centre of Brock. The roads were so unexpectedly bad, that although the hour appointed was 11 A.M., we did not arrive till half-past twelve; yet I found a very large congregation waiting with patience for my arrival. A petition to the Lord Bishop for a resident clergyman was put into my hands, with a request that I would give notice after service of its remaining at Mr. Vrooman's for signature. With this request I had much satisfaction in complying, and read it aloud to the congregation, upon which they came forward with much alacrity to add their names. I christened at this time nine children, and although I could not insist upon sponsors in every case, it will, I am sure, be gratifying to all well-wishers of the Church, and particularly to yo pondent C., to learn that those who did take that obligation upon them, on this occasion, were communicants. I will take this opportunity of stating that I exercise as much care as circumstances will permit, with regard to the parents of the children, and as for curred. It must be evident to you that it is impossible under the circumstances in which a Travelling Missionary is placed, to exercise as much care in this respect, as resident ministers, with a knowledge of their people, are enabled to do.

My lengthened duties in Brock detained me till 3 P. M. and naving at 6 o'clock an appointment in Eldon at a distance of 12 niles, I made the best of my way to that quarter, accompanied by Mr. Cowan, on horseback. Not knowing the exact situation of the spot where I was to officiate, we took the wrong road, and in onsequence found, upon reaching the school-house, that about half of the congregation had left. I preached however to those who had remained, and found them grateful for the privilege of service afforded them. One female, whose attention I had observed to be rivetted to the service as it proceeded, came up, upon its conclusion, to the person who had led the responses, and, as he afterwards told me, took him by the hand, and thanking him, exclaimed, "O Sir, I have been this evening in England again!" It must be indeed no small delight to those who have been, perhaps for years, debarred from listening to and joining in the exquisite prayers of our Liturgy, to have all their old associations revived in so calm and holy a manner. I could almost envy the poor woman her feelings, as the recollections of her father-land ame crowding on her mind. May I be allowed to digress a little onger, in order to remind those who have constant facilities for attending the services of the sanctuary, -so much so as almost to have forgotten the greatness of the privilege, -that there are hunlreds and even thousands of their brethren scattered through the wilderness "as sheep having no shepherd," who would rejoice to be even "door-keepers in the house of the Lord."

I neglected to mention in its proper place that a Sunday-School exists in Brock, numbering 50 children; and to which my attention was repeatedly and earnestly called, as they were destitute of books. I was requested to obtain a supply of the Church Catechisms for it, which I promised to do. You will agree with me, that it is highly creditable to the members of the Church in this neighbourhood, to have kept alive, as they have done, a sense of their duties as Christians by providing for the religious instruction of the rising generation.

Arriving at Mr. Ruttan's on the 19th, I preached again to a congregation of about 30; and drove to Emily on the following day. There I ministered private baptism to an infant, and married a couple; after which I proceeded to Mr. Armour's. On Missionary duty in the township of Manvers.

Thus ended my third tour of 280 miles, which had proved to ne highly interesting; and which, I devoutly trust, may not have been without a blessing to some immortal soul.

I take the opportunity, once for all, of acknowledging the John Colborne. great kindness which in every quarter was exercised towards me during my travels; and I am constrained to say, that whatever it will take place early in February. Her Majesty is

On Saturday, a boat having been sent for me from Fenelon woods, this one does not,-"Use hospitality one to another without grudging."

Neither, while I bear testimony to the kindness of man, would I forbear to acknowledge thus publicly, my gratitude to Almighty God, who has given and continued to me in all my wanderings, health and strength and cheerfulness.

I hope it will not be trespassing on the limits of a letter, to offer suggestion before concluding, for the supply in part of the wants of the spiritually destitute. My plan is this :- to appoint stations as nearly equi-distant as possible from two, three, or more resident clergymen, as the opportunities may exist, -and which shall be visited by each of them alternately, at stated intervals. For the sake of example, we will suppose that there is a settlement having one minister resident within eighteen, another within twenty, Nov, and preached at 10 o'clock the following morning, being, and another within thirty miles. They agree to have service there once a fortnight, so that, taking it alternately, each would be obliged to go once in six weeks only; and the benefits that would, by the blessing of God, result from such a plan, would far more than compensate for the additional labour. This, combined with a modification of the plan recommended by a recent correspondent in your paper (M.M.), might, and I feel confident, would be productive of the happiest results.

> I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, Ever yours faithfully, GEO. C. STREET.

To the Editor of The Church. Guelph, 20th January, 1840.

Rev. Sir ;-A few days ago I met with a friend in Niagara, who kindly handed me "The Church," and pointed me to two communications therein, which very much surprised me. I had merely time to give them a hasty perusal, and therefore cannot pretend, nor have I any desire, to enter into any lengthened re-

I wish merely to state that I must have been misunderstood by your correspondent of St. Catherines, relative to the Indians under the pastoral care of the Established Church at the Grand River,—as my remarks were not made with reference to the religious or moral condition of that people at the present time, but revious to the establishment of the Methodist Mission about twelve years ago. Their condition at that period I learned from the Rev. Mr. Luggar, who was at the time stationed at the Grand

nong the aborigines of our country, among whom I have had the honour to minister, according to my very humble abilities, for several years, -and I have not been backward to bear testimony to the usefulness and indefatigable exertions of your ministry, where such has come under my notice, among that too long neglected

I attribute to no malignant or unchristian feeling, the rather severe remarks of your correspondents, but to the misunder standing-or perhaps to some want of caution on my part as a public speaker in leaving some point unguarded; and I leave them with the assurance, that I cherish, as I ever have done, and trust I ever shall, the most friendly feeling to, and a proper veneration for that portion of the Christian Church which I have always considered as one of the strongest bulwarks of our beloved Protestantism; and I humbly pray the great Head of the Church, that she may become, both here and elsewhere, more and more numerous, united, efficient, holy, and useful, until the end of

Yours most respectfully,

JAMES EVANS.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, KINGSTON. Ven. G. O. Stuart, L.L.D., Rector .- Rev. R. D. Cartwright, A.M. Asst. Minister.

Notitia Parochalis for 1839. Baptisms, (including 37 for the Garrison,) 279.

Marriages, (including 5 for the Garrison,) 110. Burials, (including 15 for the Garrison,) 121.

Of Communicants, six have died, nine have removed, and four een have been added. Total 222.

Besides the usual claims which (including the alms-fund, pew ent, and salary of the Assistant Minister) amount to about £400 inually, the congregation during the past year have subscribed £1026, of which £959 have been paid, towards the enlargement of the Church and the rebuilding of the front and steeple. sum having been found insufficient, a second subscription has been opened, by which it is hoped that £600 in addition will be obtained, so that by the end of the summer it is expected that the Church with the Portico and Steeple will be completely finished. These liberal exertions on the part of the congregation of St. George's have not been mentioned in any spirit of boasting. Every one must feel that "boasting is excluded," and that even now as well as when the apostle wrote to the Church of Corinth, God humbles all who are called to minister in the Church, and constrains them "to bewail many who have not repented of the uncleanness and intemperance which they have committed." These efforts have been noted to shew that, while the influence of those in authority seems to be exerted to destroy every vestige of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in British North America, except the Roman Catholic Establishment in Lower Canada, (whose ample funds have lately been increased by a special ordinance,) the affection of her members towards the Church of England has not been chilled by this apparent indifference to her interests on the part of those whose duty it was to have maintained her rights. St. Paul says that although he did not desire a gift, he desired fruit that might abound to the account of his beloved Philippians.

The heavy call upon the congregation will plead with their fellow Churchmen at Toronto, - in whose loss they sincerely sympathized, and whose zealous and successful efforts to repair it have provoked their emulation,—as an excuse for neglecting to send a contribution. A free-will offering will in a short time be sent to aid the brethren at Chippewa to rebuild their Church.

On Thursday last we were glad to learn, the handsome Bell for the Episcopal Church of this town, arrived safe. It has been delayed in consequence of arriving from England too late to be got by water in the summer, consequently cannot be hung till the Spring opens. It is from the Foundry of Thomas Mears, London, and has all the appearance characteristic of their workmanship.

On Sunday the 19th ult. a sermon was preached in the Cathedral Church by the Rev. George Mackie, for the benefit of the Free Chapel in St. John's Suburbs, after which a collection was nade amounting to the sum of £42 7s. 6 dd. — Quebec Mercury.

Civil Antelligence.

Our New York dates are to the 25th January, but no intellience of the British Queen. The packet ship Quebec, however, had arrived, bringing English dates to the 17th December. The following abstract of the news brought by her is taken from the Courier and Enquirer and Commercial Advertiser :-

The papers speak as though apprehensions were entertained of a powerful and desperate attempt to rescue the Chartist prisoners on trial at Monmouth. The Standard dard suggests the propriety of removing the indictments into the Court of Queen's Bench, and holding the trial Sunday I preached for him in the morning, and at St. Paul's at Westminster Hall. The Herald says that Vincent's church in the afternoon on my way home, while he undertook my Chartist paper, the Vindicator, has openly advised the assassination of witnesses, in order to prevent a conviction of the prisoners.

The British government is said to have determined on granting a pension of £2000 to Lord Seaton Sir

The latest gossip about the Queen's marriage is, that other apostolic precept may fall short of fulfilment in the backand the of it, bu The 7 at the ra The in columns and wide The P "It is co Queen's makin been disr that it ha advices,

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terrace of Windsor Castle.

The papers now say positively that Lord Palmerston and the dowager Countess Cowper are to make a match of it, but the day was kept secret. The Thames Tunnel is advancing toward completion

at the rate of 8 feet per week. The indictment against the Newport Chartists fills 2 columns and a half of the London Herald—close type

and wide columns. The Portsmouth Chronicle of the 16th Dec. says :-"It is confidently asserted that the flag-promotion on the

Queen's marriage will include all the Captains of 1806-7 making about twenty-four additional flags to the ac-The Paris papers again say that Marshal Vallee has

been dismissed from the chief command in Africa, and that it has been given to General Fiezel. The French advices, however, are not so late as we have had direct. The dispute between the King of Hanover and his

subjects seems drawing to a crisis. A report being in circulation that the King would dissolve the Assembly of the Estates, several towns have resolved not to elect deputies to a new Assembly, and among the towns so resolving, is Hanover itself, the capital.

There is yet nothing definite respecting the Turko-Egyptian question. The following declaration is said to have been officially made by Reschid Pacha, in answer to the urgent advice of M. Pontois, the French ambassador, who wished the Sultan to accede to the proposals of the Pacha:-

"The Porte is resolved to act only in concert with all or at least a majority of the powers; and in no case to place itself under the influence of a single power, as this would be in direct opposition to its previous decla-

In the London Courier of the 14th we find a paragraph to this effect :-

"His Excellency Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, attended yesterday at the Treasury Department and the Bank of England, and closed the negociation which has been pending so long between the government and that of the United States, relative to the number of slaves claimed by American citizens as their property, and which having been shipwrecked some eight or nine years ago in the Bahamas, were liberated by the authorities of Nassau. The amount of compensation which we understand her Majesty's government finally agreed to pay and was yesterday received by the American Mihister, amounted to between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling."

The Morning Chronicle is exulting at the difficulties which will beset Sir Robert Peel at his accession to office, which our contemporary plainly believes to be now inevitable, and by no means distant.

We do not pretend to expect that Sir Robert will inherit "a bed of roses" from the men who have contrived to embroil every interest of the empire, domestic, colonial and foreign. He will have to prevent the recurrence of such frightful scenes as that to which it has been our Painful duty to refer above-he will have to undo the Work of the Whig-Radicals in Canada—to raise the West India plantations from their present absolutely unproducthe condition—to withdraw 80,000 men 1500 miles from the heart of Asia; and such a task is always more difficult to accomplish with safety and honor than an advance. He will have to restore credit, and a hundred things beside—many of them, perhaps, more difficult than those to which we have particularly referred.

All these onerous duties Sir Robert Peel must prepare to grapple with, and we trust successfully; for, if he cannot restore the empire to peace and safety, we are sure that no one else can.—St. James's Chronicle.

LATE FROM CANTON.

WAR BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND ENGLISH.—By the arital of the Splendid, Capt. Land, we have received important intelligence to the 10th of August. It appears that the disturbances of the control of the con es of the 7th of July last, in which a Chinese was killed, resulted in something more serious. It will be recollected that the English superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matter a control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matter a control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matter a control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matter a control of the superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matter a control of the sum to reconcile matter a control of the sum to reconcile matter a control of the sum ith the friends of the deceased, but notwithstanding, the Man the English ships was taken by the Chinese, and his recapture thempted. The English not succeeding, landed in the village drove all Chinese out of it. Two days before the Splendid ded, Captain Johnson, of the Cynthia, was detained and exned closely by the Mandarins, supposing him to be an Eng-Captain of the same name. The Splendid's boat was detown several days, with the first officer and crew, in quence of two small boxes of skins having been taken to orn in her from an English vessel, so determined are they to the laws; and we were made to understand, particula t it was an act of especial favor that she was released. lew days before sailing an action took place between an English anuggling brig and some Chinese Mandarin boats, in which seve-burst the Chinese were killed; the brig made her escape after the Chinese were killed; the brig made her escape after This last exasperated the Chinese to a great degree. The English as are making preparation for defence, and it is the opinion of them, that the trade will be for ever stopped between the two inese, that if the English actually go to war with

BROUGHAM AND BENTHAM. Bentham, like most kind-hearted men, was very senitive. He forgave every body who had offended him but every offence was a proof of the injustice or the ingratitude of the offender; and was, therefore, with his peculiar views of what man ought to be, a source of pain to his feelings. I have seen the old gentleman affected almost to tears, when he alluded to the unkindness of persons from whom he might fairly have expected different conduct; and, not many months previously to his death, a circumstance occurred which, if it did not hasten that event, was at least calculated to embitter his atter days. Amongst the few persons who were on terms of intimate acquaintance with Bentham, that eccentric luminary, Brougham, held a high place. To such an extent had their intimacy proceeded, that Brougham was in the habit of calling Bentham his political father, while the latter addressed Brougham as son. Suddenly, however, this intimacy was destined to receive a shock, in the publication of a severe criticism in the Edinburgh view, of Bentham's Utilitarianism. The old philosopher imagined that he traced the style of Brougham in this article; and indignant that the man who had so frequently lauded his doctrines in their private circle, should thus attack him in print, he wrote to Brougham, desirlaghim to avow or disavow the article. Brougham imhediately disavowed it in a long letter, which Bentham entreated Bentham to allow him to plead his defence in expression of the delight which the disavowal had given him, and a desire that Brougham would fix his own This was accordingly done; but on the day fixed by Brougham himself he was made Lord Chancellor. cunstances, would have fulfilled the engagement, or, and would not admit that he thought he was of sufnt importance to attract to his table a new Lord Chan- But how does the case stand now? Mr. Thompson cellor on the very day of his appointment. Days and weeks, declares he has it in command from the Queen's govern-

uttered no complaint. It was only when the Chancellor, in one of his fits of exuberance, uttered in public a severe philippic on the doctrine of Bentham, that the old gentleman acknowledged that the conduct of the Chancellor had inflicted pain. When he alluded to this indignity, the tears chased each other down his venerable cheeks; and, subsequently, the name of the offender was

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR HENRY TROLLOPE.

This gallant officer (whose distressing suicide it was our painful duty to record in our paper of last week) was descended from an ancient and distinguished baronet's family in Lincolnshire. He was made a post-captain on the 4th of June, 1781. In July 1796, when in command of the Glatton, of 54 guns, he sailed from Yarmouth Roads to join the North Sea fleet off the Texel. He discovered, on the 15th, near Helvoet, a French squadron, consisting of six large frigates, a brig, and a cutter, mounting altogether 206 guns. Not intimidated, however, by their vast superiority, Captain Trollope instantly bore down and commenced a furious attack, surrounded by the enemy, and so near that her vard-arms were nearly touching those of her antagonists. In 20 minutes, from the heavy fire of her carronades (so peculiarly adapted for close action), the enemy were compelled to sheer off, the Glatton being unable to follow from the disabled state of her masts and rigging, though she had only two wounded-viz., Captain Strangeways and a corporal of the marines. The merchants of London presented Captain Trollope with a piece of plate, value 100 guineas, for this daring exploit. He was soon afterwards appointed to the Russell, 74 guns, still attached to the North Sea fleet, under Admiral Duncan, and was entrusted with the important duty of watching the Dutch fleet in the Texel, and, on the 10th of October, 1797, finding the enemy had put to sea, he immediately dispatched a laconic letter to Admiral Duncan, stating the fact, and that "when he saw the Russell he would also see the Dutch fleet." Of his services on this occasion, and in the memorable battle of Camperdown, which was fought on the 11th, the admiral in his dispatches, thus expresses himself:- "Capt. Trollope's exertions and active good conduct in keeping sight of the enemy's fleet until I came up have been truly meritorious, and I trust will meet their just reward." For the able manner in which he acquitted himself of this duty as well as in the victory which followed he was created a knight banneret. On the 30th of October, when his Majesty George III. sailed from Greenwich to view the North Sea fleet and the prizes at the Nore, Capt. Trollope had the honour of steering the Royal yacht. At the time of his decease he was Admiral of the Red and G. C. B .- Standard.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

From the N. Y. Albion, Jan. 25.

The Northeastern Boundary question has been agitated in Congress, and Resolutions passed calling on the executive for information. These Resolutions will be found among our extracts, together with the remarks of Mr. Buchanan, who is the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign affairs. The fears expressed by Mr. B. are certainly calculated to excite alarm, but, in common with the National Intelligencer, we earnestly hope and firmly believe, that this vexatious question will terminate amicably. Certainly the mere fact of stationing two companies of British troops on the route to Quebec, should not create fear or give offence, as the compact entered into between Sir John Harvey and General Scott, expressly stipulated that Great Britain should freely use that part of the disputed territory which intervened between one part of the British dominion and the other .-The two companies are stationed to keep up the communication, and for no other purpose. Governor Fairfield, it is true, is loud in his complaints, and affirms that Great Britain has broken the agreement; but the Governor has not been very observant of the agreement himself, if we may judge from his own admissions. The following ap- meeting this session, and it would appear to be composition the troops of Maine had taken up near the

"That they [the posse] have not been idle will appear I think from what they have accomplished. In addition to the labour expended in finishing tolerably substantial fortifications erected upon the Aroostook with of Fish River, they have made over one hundred miles of tained before the close of the session. road through the heart of the wilderness-all of it being suitable for travelling with carriages and for the transportation of heavy loads."

Surely this building of block-houses, constructing fortifications, and making roads through, in, and upon the disputed territory, is as much a violation of the agreement on his part, as the building of barracks and stationing a couple of companies is, on the part of his neighbors. One is a pretty fair offset to the other.

We repeat that we will not believe, that two nations connected by so many ties of blood and interest, will suffer themselves to be drawn into a fierce and bloody quarrel for a few acres of pine timber land. It is not possible-the stake is too trivial; it would excite horror and disgust in the minds of all Christendom, and be a disgrace to civilization.

From the same.

UPPER CANADA.—The work goes bravely on. Not content with forcing the dangerous measure of the Union upon the loyal people of the province; not content with promulgating and acting upon Lord John Russell's despotic ukase in which it is laid down that-" good behaviour is no longer a qualification for holding office"-the governor-general has capped the climax by avowing Lord Durham's system of "Responsible Government."

All our Colonial readers know, that by "Responsible Government," the parties advocating it mean, that the local government shall be responsible to the House of Assembly, and shall rule in accordance to the wishes and desires of that body. This claim was first advanced by Mackenzie and the disaffected persons of the colony, but was successfully combated, and for a while defeated, to me, and in which Brougham stated that the head; who contended, and with perfect truth, that the Publication had given him much pain. In this letter he local government was responsible to the government at berson, and for that purpose to fix a day on which he further responsibility would be unjust, unconstitutional, home, and to the Parliament of England, and that any bight dine with him. Bentham replied to the letter with and fraught with danger to the integrity of the province, and the empire. Lord John Russell and the Marquess of Normanby, both cabinet ministers, declared subsequently in Parliament, that such a system was not only inexpedient, but impracticable; the latter nohere are some men in the world who, even under such bleman was most emphatic in his denunciation of the at least, have written to mention the impossibility of cheme, and amrined that from the project was cheme, have written to mention the impossibility of cheme, and amrined that from the project was cheme, and the project was chem the ping it; but, on this occasion, there was neither one absurd and dangerous. With these opinions and declahor the other. That Bentham felt a little sore is probut if so, he kept his mortification to himself, remained so until the advent of Mr. Poulett Thomson

lowever, passed over without anything in the shape of ment to conduct the affairs of the province in conformity ment to conduct the affairs of the province in conformity and the shape of the province in conformity ment to conduct the affairs of the province in conformity and the province in conformity and the province in conformity the province in conformity and the province in conformity the pro an apology, or the slightest notice by the Chancellor. ment to conduct the anans of the people, as expressed through their

intended, confining her exercise to promenading on the This was vexatious enough; but still the old philosopher representatives. Now if this rule of action had been in practice during Mackenzie's Parliament in Upper, or Papineau's in Lower Canada, what would have been the result? Why, the separation of these Provinces from the Mother Country, because both the rebel leaders avowed the most treasonable sentiments, and openly expressed their wish to sever the connexion with England; and they proved the sincerity of their words by making sufficient to create a violent agitation. -Fraser's Maga- the attempt. A portion of each House of Assembly followed their leaders and joined in the rebellion, for which many persons have paid the penalty on the gallows. The reader will observe that Mr. Thomson speaks without qualification; he says that the government of the colony shall be administered in conformity to the wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives; no reserve is made in favour of the Mother Country. Had the Governor-general said the government should be administered in conformity to the wishes of the people, as far as was compatible with the supremacy of the crown and the perpetuity of the connexion with England, the message would not have been objectionable. But this would not have pleased the party whose favour he is now so obsequiously courting. In plain truth this message is nothing more nor less than a full concession of the responsible government principle—conceded too, as says the Governor, by orders of the cabinet, in which cabinet are still these very same persons who have publicly renounced and repudiated that system-Lord John Russell and the Marquess of Normanby! After this what faith is to be placed in such ministers? Who will believe their professions or their declarations-and is the onarchy safe in their hands? Such a base desertion of pledges and principles would, in the ordinary affairs of life, earn for the violators epithets which no man of honour could receive without a blush.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

From the British Colonist, Jun. 29.

The session is now drawing to a close, and the Asembly is passing bills and sending them to the Council for concurrence with great rapidity. The bill to renew and make permanent the act of Incorporation of the city of Toronto, has passed and been sent to the Council; also, Col. Prince's bill to indemnify persons for losses sustained by rebellion and invasion; and a bill granting to Col. FitzGibbon 5.000 acres of land, for his services. and repealing certain parts of the act relating to the sale of wild lands, in as far as they affect the present bill, to enable Her Majesty to grant the lands to Col. FitzGibbon. The bill granting £600 to the speaker, Sir A. N. McNab, has passed both houses.

A bill to extend the gaol limits, over the whole extent of the different districts, has passed the Assembly, and been sent to the Legislative Council; also a bill toregulate the duty on stills.

Mr. Sherwood's bill to amend the usury laws, has been thrown out of the Assembly, by a vote of 19 to 15. The Shin Plaster bill has been twice read in the Hous of Assembly, and passed through committee, with the

penal clauses. It stands for a third reading to-day. A bill passed through committee yesterday, on the subject of statute labour, and empowering the assessors to enforce the performance of statute labour, by persons not holding property, -such as mechanics and labourers -by imprisonment for six days. The expense, &c. of imprisonment, to be defrayed by the district.

A bill granting a sum of money to Mr. Kidd, keeper of Toronto gaol, for his services, during the confinement of the state prisoners, was also passed through committee, and ordered for a third reading. Mr. Kidd had imposed upon him at that time, a vast deal of extra labour and responsibility. He invariably discharged his duty in a most humane and satisfactory manner, and upon every occasion when prisoners were released, it was their first business to thank Mr. Kidd publicly for his kindness and attention. The proposed grant is in every respect deserved on the part of him to whom it is intended to grant it.

The House of Assembly met last night at 6 o'clock, and sat for a considerable time. This is the first night pears in his Message to the legislature, when speaking of menced for the purpose of winding up preparatory to the the armed posse which was permitted to remain in the prorogation. The finance committee have not yet reported. There has been nothing done in relation to the reports of Sir George Arthur's commiss there been anything as yet proposed on the subject of the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenue. The Commissioners' Reports and the surrender of this Revenue were formally alluded to in the opening speech, and two large block-houses and similar buildings at the mouth the public look for a fulfilment of everything therein con-

> CLERGY RESERVES. COPIES OF LETTERS, &c.

Read in the Legislative Council, in the Debate upon the Clergy Reserve Bill, January 17, 1840: By the Honourable P. B. De Blaquiere.

From Governor Simcoe, to the Right Honourable H. Dundas. Dated, June 2, 1791. Addressed to the Right Honourable H. Dundas.

I hold it to be indispensably necessary that a Bishop should be a mediately established in Upper Canada. The State propriety of some prescribed form of public worship, politically considered arises from the necessity there is of preventing enthusaiastic and fanatic preachers from acquiring that superstitious hold of the minds of the multitude, which persons of such a description may pervert, and are generally inclined to pervert, to the establishment of their own undue consequence in the State, and often to meditate, and not unfrequently to turn such an ascendancy to its injury and destruction: and this prescribed form of worship becomes more or less necessary as the minds of the people are more or less susceptible of supertitions, and as attempts to turn them from the national form of church government are them from the national form of church government are more or less prevalent; those who shall be bred in solitude and seclusion, which the first settlers must necessarily in a great measure be, and to whom, perhaps, the stated periods of public worship are the only ones which, in their meetings and associations, ship are the only ones which, in their meetings and associations, they shall become acquainted and sympathise with each other; such a description of men will be the fittest instruments for the mischief-making enthusiasm of the sectaries to work upon, and this at a period when we know that all men read, and only one description of people write, and the aim of the sectaries is avow edly to destroy the national establishment. At this very moment, we see Episcopacy happily introduced, and introducing into all the United States; nor in parliament, in the Canada bill, have we seen any exception taken to the Episcopal function, but to the admission of the Bishop to a seat in the Legislative Council, which, it is to be hoped, while there is an establishment, the wisdom of this country will always insist upon. There are duties of office in respect to the laity of the Church of England which a Bishop only can perform. It is of the most England which a state has power and supervision over the Clergy should prevent or censure clerical offences, and inculcate in all ranks and descriptions of people a sober and an industrious religious and conscientious spirit, which will be the best security that government can have for its own internal preservation government can be at the own interest of these saids and seminaries of education should be created; these should be under the superintendence of the Bishop; without this head, the levelling spirit would naturally infect the very teachers of the Episcopal church, and which, at an after period, the introduction of the Bishop may not have sufficient weight to counteract. In short, an Episcopal church without a resident Bishop seems to be an absurdity, as well as a contradiction in terms; and therefore, we know, that in the earliest periods, the Bishop preceded and established the settlement of the church in his foreign missions; and it is to be supposed that, while the distinction between the clergy and laity shall exist, while a body shall be set apart for religious duties, while an Episcopal church shall be set apart for temporar duties, while an Episcopal church shall be established by law, it is to be supposed, that such a national church will not for a moment be suffered to remain in our distant colonies, deprived of all its useful qualities, civil and ecclesiastical, and exhibiting a spectacle of degradation and inferiority in that very colony where the British Constitution has been more eminently and effectually introduced. (Signed)

J. G. SIMCOE.

Extract from a Memoir.

ation of our government, may be productive of the most permanent and extensive benefits, in preserving the connection between Great Britain and her colonies. The particular mode in which I conceive an Episcopal establishment may not only add to the general interest which Great Britain is necessitated to maintain throughout the United States, but strikingly connect into one system, the most powerful colonies.

Extract from a letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury,

(Dr. Moore.)
Wolford Lodge, December 30th, 1790.

Agreeably to the offer which I made to your Grace, when I had the honour of some conversation with you, relative to the establishment of Episcopacy in Upper Canada, I take this opportunity of laying before you, as concisely as possible, my opinions on this very important subject.

I must beg leave to premise, that I am decisively of opinion, that a regular Episcopal establishment, subordinate to the pri macy of Great Britain, is absolutely necessary in any exten colony which this country means to preserve, and in particular, if the advantages which she aims at, are expected to be derived and increased proportionably to its degree of population. But in regard to a colony in Upper Canada, which is to be blessed with the laws, and the upright administration of them, which distinguishes and ennobles the country, and which colony is peculiarly situated amongst a variety of republics, every establ nent of Church and State that upholds the distinction of ranks nd lessens the undue weight of the democratic influence, must be indispensably introduced, and will no doubt, in the hauds of Great Britain, hold out a purer model of government, in a practical

form, than has been expatiated upon in all the theoretic reveries of self-named philosophers. The neglect of this principle of overturning republicanism in former periods, by giving support and assistance to those causes which are perpetually offering themselves, to effect so necessary an object, is much to be lamented; but it is my duty to be as an object, is a possible, that they may now have their due influence, if I wished the proposed government to be a permanent one; and I am happy to feel the utmost conviction, that the best mode of population, and the best line of connection, with the United States, is combined in giving due support to that church establishment, which I consider as necessary to promote the national religion, of which I am a sincere and humble believer, and to maintain the true and venerable constitution of my country.

(Signed) J. G. SIMCOE.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Dundas to Lord Dor-

chester, dated Whitehall, 16th September, 1791.

As there does not, at present, appear to be sufficient provision for the support of the Protestant Clergy, either in Upper Canada or Lower Canada, the collection of tythes has, under the Act of the present year, been suffered to continue. But your Lordshp will understand, that it is not wished to

ontinue this burden longer than is necessary for the competent rovision of the clergy. If, therefore, the proprietors of lands, able to the payment of tythes, shall be induced to concur with your Lordshp's recommendation, in providing a sufficient fund for | Province of Upper Canada. earing the reserved lands, and for building parsonage houses on the several parsonages which may be endowed under the Act of the last session of Parliament, and at the same time provide an intermediate fund for the maintenance of the Clergy, during the period that will be required for the purpose of so clearing these reserved lands, the obligation of tythes may then cease.

I have thought it necessary to explain this subject minutely to your Lordship, that by making it understood among the proprie-tors of these lands, they may perceive the means which are in their own power to relieve themselves from a burthen which is

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Sincoe to Mr

Bond, (our Charge d'Affaires at Washington.) Quebec, May 7th, 1792. I take the opportunity of transmitting the late Act of Parlia

ment by which Upper Canada has been severed from the Lower Province, and which may be considered as the Magna Charte under which that colony will immediately be admitted to all the privileges that Englismen enjoy, and be confederated and united, I earnestly pray and believe, for ever with Great Britain.

The British Parliament, it may be observed, has only retained o itself the power and authority for the regulation of commerce between foreign countries, and the respective Provinces, the net produce of revenues so raised to be applied by the colonial legisatures to the uses of the respective colony—the King and Par liament, by these means, have provided as much as human fore-sight can do, that industry may not be defeated of its honest

It is to be observed, that the British Parliament, (in the 42d clause,) while it secures, beyond the possibility of any provincial interference, the protection and endowment which the civil comact of the British constitution affords to the established church, and that in a manner the least burthensome to the subject, by the King's benevolence in the allotment of lands for that purpose, at ne same time it as effectually provides for the security of the natural rights of Christians to worship God in their own way, by eserving to itself the sole power of giving legal authority to any casonable toleration which has, for such a long space, existed nder the government of Great Britain, and w known by all who have been so happy as to have been born under its authority, to require the necessity of illustration.

Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, to the Right Honourable H. Dundas. Navy Hall, Niagaro

November, 1792. I have no reason to alter those opinions on this subject which I humbly submitted to the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers previous to my leaving Europe. I need not, I am sure, Sir, observe, that the best security that all just government has for its existence, is founded on the morality of the people, and that such morality has no true basis but when placed upon religious principles; it is, therefore, that I have always been extremely anxious, both from political as well as more worthy motives, that the Church of England should be essentially established in Upper Canada; and I must be permitted to say, Sir, that I have received the greatest satisfaction from your expression "that you did not think that government complete without a Protestant Bishop." As I conceived such an institution necessary to the support of the experiment that is now making, whether the British government cannot support itself by its own superiority in this distant part of the world, I beg, Sir, to observe to you, that the sources from whence a protestant clergy shall arise, seem totally to be prevented by the vant of the Episcopal function in this Province. On the one hand, the distance and situation of Nova Scotia, render it less practicable that any candidates for ordination should have recourse to the Bishop of that Diocese, than to those of England or Ireland and, on the other, those who have been ordained by the Bishops in the United States are, by an Act of Parliament, incapacitated from performing any duty in Upper Canada; but did the situation of the Province, in this respect, degrading as it would be to the Church of England, stand merely in the privation of its offices and benefits, it might not be of such infinite political importance, as the room that is hereby made for the introduction of every kind of sectaries, many of whom are hostile, and none congenial to the British con-

I am perfectly aware of the great necessity that there is of guarding against any unnecessary expense in the further esta-blishment of this country, yet I cannot but consider that, it would be the worst and most disabling of all economy, to lose the great opportunity that is now open of forming the character, temper, manners, of the people of this infant colony to British habits, and to British principles, and this I think may be done compara tively at little expense. The great body of Puritans in America, however misrepresented, draw their origin from the church of England, and are nearer to it in their religious belief and customs, than they are to any other seets or religious descriptions.

The state of poverty in which they must, for some time, remain, after their emigration, will naturally prevent them from the possibility of supporting their ministers by public subscriptions; in the mean while the government has it in its power immediately to provide for any protestant clergyman, in the separate townships, by giving them a reasonable landed property in perpetuity for himself and family, and entrusting him with the care of that seventh which is to be reserved for the protestant clergy. Under these circumstances, it is probable that the sons of respectable settlers would offer themselves for ordination, and though they might not, in the first instance, have the learning of the European clergy, their habits and morals might as essentially promote the interest of the

It is by these means, Sir, that the influence of the protestant dergy may extend and increase with the rapid growth and value of clergy may extend and increase with the rapid growth those lands which are reserved for their maintenance, and which, without a due attention being paid in this respect, will naturally be considered, by the people at large, as detrimental to the colony, and may, at no very distant period of time, become a temptation to shall be hostile to the union of Upper Canada with Great Britain.

Extract of a Despatch from the Honourable H. Dundas, to Lieut.

Governor Simcoe.

I much wish to receive the plan which has been approved for the location of townships, and I trust that in making the reserves Bishop of Toronto.

for the Church and the Crown, sufficient attention has been paid In regard to the Episcopal establishment, it is impossible for me to be more anxious that such an arrangement should take place, than I have uniformly shewn myseif to be, and that I will admit, of the like quantity as the lands in respect of which firmly believe the present to be the critical moment in which that system, so interwoven and connected with the monarchical founequal in value to the seventh part of the lands so granted; and I am the more anxious on this score, because you add; that the plan has been directed to be carried into executi

From the Duke of Portland to the Bishop of Quebec. Whitehall, 14th Nov. 1794.

I have received your Lordship's letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas, of the 15th September last, giving an account of the completion of your Lordship's first visitation of your Diocese; and I beg leave to express my approbation, both of the early and earnest attention paid by your Lordship to the duties of your important station.

The state of the Churches in Upper Canada should certainly receive every degree of attention, which may enable them to proceed hand in hand with the regular and progressive improvement of a Province, which at this moment can only be looked upon as

In consequence of your Lordship's representations, I shall certainly solicit his Majesty's commands, that a sum not exceeding £500, (which may be extended as occasion shall require) may be proposed to be added to the estimate of Upper Canada for the entire towards and the estimate of the control of the co suing year, towards enabling his Majesty's subjects in that Province to erect such Churches as may be necessary for Divine worship. In doing this I shall trust, with the most perfect confidence, to your Lordship's exertions, and to the good disposition of those in favour of whom the grant is proposed, that they will render the same as effectual as possible, by adding their personal aid and assistance, to the utmost of their power and ability. It will be for Lieutenant Governor Sincoe, and your Lordship, upon mmunication with each other, to determine where the want of a Church is most urgent, and consequently where the first is to be erected. In doing this your Eordship will of course take care not to incur any expense in parts without the treaty line, our possession of which may depend on circumstances.

This consideration, your Lordship observes, will render some of

the expenses you propose unnecessary.

I should likewise be induced to recommend, that in the erection of the Churches, the immediate exigences of the case should, for the present, only be consulted; every thing beyond that should be left to the future prosperity and wealth of the Province to execute. I am very sorry to observe that the dearness of the necessaries of life in Upper Canada seem to require a greater income than would certainly otherwise be necessary for an incumbent.—
At the same time, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt relative to the construction of the Canada Act, which annexes to Rectories and Parsonages erected under the same, the enjoyment of all the rights, profits and emoluments belonging to a Parsonage or Rectory in England, which must necessarily include tythe these circumstances, it is unnecessary for me to add any thing further, than that, with the existing provisions made by the above-mentioned Act for the Church of England in both the Canadas, Trust that a small temporary salary from Government, with such allowarices as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel may be induced to grant, would be sufficient for the comfortable maintenance of such incumbents as it may be requisite to send from hence, for the due performance of the ecclesiastical duties of the

> I have the honour to be. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) PORTLAND.

Extract of a Letter from the Duke of Portland, to Lord Dorches-ter, dated Whitehall, 6th April, 1795.

The very ample provision which, in process of time, the church lands will afford to the Protestant Clergy, will doubtless, at a future period, render the perception of tythes unnecessary, and it therefore becomes a very material object to adopt such measures as may tend most directly, and immediately, to render them, as well as the crown lands, in some degree productive. With this view, I submit to your Lordship's consideration, whether it may not be proper to form a Committee of the Executive Council, for the care and management of the Church and Crown lands, who should be authorised and instructed to let the same to the possessors of adjoining lots, or other persons, for terms of years, or for sors of adjuming loss, or control of the Crown, and the future Incumbents of the Rectories which shall be established in respect of such lands, rsuant to the Canada Act.

The Church and Crown lands will of course become of some nsideration, in proportion as the lots adjoining to them become cultivated, especially to the holders of the adjoining lots; and it seems highly proper that some competent, respectable, and responsible mode of managing them, should be adopted without delay. I am therefore desirous that your Lordship should consult with His Majesty's Law Officers on this subject, as well as with the Bishop of Quebec, as far as the Church lands are concerned, and report to me, for His Majesty's information, the result of your deliberations.—[To be concluded next week.

THE ARMY .- We understand that the following will be the quarters during the ensuing year of the different regiments now serving in the Canadas:—Montreal Herald.

.....London District, U. C. .. Toronto, U. C. 24th..... . Kingston, U. C. Brigade of Guards.....Quebec. .. Sorel and Three Rivers. .St. Helens. .. Laprairie and Isle-aux-Noix .St. John. 73d......Montreal.

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

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

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

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839. 25-13w

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

of the Bank Solicitors for recovery. By order of the Board, F. A. HARPER,

Kingston, 26th Dec., 1839.

Cashier

At Rougham, Carradoc, in the County of Middlesex, District of London, on the 19th January instant, the wife of J. Brock Burwell, Esq., of a son. MARRIED.

At Montreal, on the 23rd ult., at the house of Asa Burroughs, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, the Rev. Narcisse Guerout, Missionary of the Church of England at Riviere du Loup, to Miss Rhoda Anne Williams, of St. Hycinthe.

DIED. In Cobourg, on the 24th instant, at the residence of Captain Ussher, Maria Constantia, eldest daughter of Major Colclough,

aged 49 years and 4 months. This morning, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. Ehzabeth Herchmer, relict of the late Lawrence Herchmer, Esq., aged 61 years, much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and acquaintances.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The lines of "Peregrinus," though not without singularity, have too much merit to be rejected.

The poem of J. E. soon.—The contribution of "An Attentive Reader" is thankfully received.

LETTERS received to Friday, January 31st:-

Rev. C. T. Wade, rem. and do. on acc. of Press; Rev. T. Fidler; Rev. A. F. Atkinson (2); Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem; Rev. J. Torrance, add. subs. and rem; Rev. E. Deproche, rem; Rev. R. Athill; Col. M. Burwell; Rev. Dr. Bethune; Rev. mer, rem; Col. B. Young, rem. in full vol 3; Rev. R. D. Cart-wright; Rev. G. Mackie; Rev. H. Patton, add. sub; W. Griffin

CHURCH CALENDAR. February 2.—Third Sunday after Epiphany.
2.—Purification of the Virgin Mary.

9.-Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. 16 .- Septuagesima Sunday. 24 .- St. Matthias' Day

FUNERAL OF A CLERGYMAN.*

It had long been my custom, during the delightful season of Autumn, to make a little tour for about a month by the sea side; and it so happened that this year I visited the eastern part of Kent. As I was making my excursion on foot, I arrived at a village, where the Church of a neighbouring town stood, that was situated on the very margin of the deep. I heard the bell tolling for a funeral; and as I came nearer to the place I observed a deep and sorrowful interest marked in the countenances of those I passed, who were crowding, from all quarters, to witness the melancholy ceremony. Upon inquiry I found that it was the remains of the Pastor of the parish, that were to be consigned to the grave; and, as I never wish to lose any opportunity of fixing on the mind a serious thought of my own mortality, I followed in the melancholy stream, till I came opposite to the Rectory house, which was close to the Church. As I reached this spot, the sorrowing train was just issuing from it; and it was at the moment that the bearers of the corpse had stopped for a short time in the court, that the mourners might take their places in the funeral procession. I first observed those, who were closest in affection, close to the departed object of it; then followed several clergymen in their robes, who came to mourn over their respected neighbour; and then a long train of persons, who-I understood-were the Mayor and Corporation of the adjoining town; and, as a close to the whole, the servants-both male and female-followed, who seemed to share deeply in the domestic affliction; the doors of the Rectory then closed on their late master, and the procession went slowly and mournfully to the Church. A melancholy kind of curiosity induced me to be a witness to the close of this impres-

While the mourners were conducted to their seats, the organ pealed forth its solemn and melancholy notes; and, when it ceased, the Clergyman began the appointed service with the appropriate psalms, which so forcibly call on all to take a serious lesson, from what was then bemight "so number their days, that they might apply their hearts unto wisdom." After the Psalms, -that was read, in which we are taught, how we may rise to a life of eternal happinness, when 'this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal shall put on immor-This beautiful service was gone through in a solemn and affecting manner, interrupted only, at times, dirge; and the body was borne to its silent grave in the church-yard.

When the mourners had formed a circle round it, the heart-touching service was resumed; and, after another prayer, the body was lowered down into the vault; and that followed may be readily imagined: the "lost that when that pious wish was breathed forth, that we "might rest in Him, as it was humbly hoped that this our brother did," all appeared to join in it most fervently.

The service was now concluded, and the relations retired to the house of mourning; and the other friends separated and returned to their own homes. I now left | blessed to give than to receive." -Mrs. Bray's Letters. the church-yard, and as I was quietly pursuing my journey to the place where I intended resting for the night, I overtook one of the many who had attended the funeral, and fell into conversation with him on the all-engrossing subject of their loss. He was a particularly decent looking man, rather advanced in years; and from the style of his conversation, I soon found out that his employment had been to "go down to the sea in ships, and occupy his business in deep waters," and that he was a The other then plainly told him, "I have been reading native of the place, and knew well him who was no more. It was most natural that I should wish to hear some further particulars of a person who had called forth no small kind and respectful feeling, and I listened, with return to the chapel. But the priest argued in vain .much attention, to his interesting but melancholy recital. The Irish peasant was determined to hold fast the Scrip-He told me that this exemplary Clergyman had been re- tures as his "rule of faith." The priest was too wily which time he had been scarcely ever absent from his pa- anxious to gain. He, therefore, determined to let the rish, but had anxiously attended to their wants, both spiritual and temporal; and that from having been blessed with good health till within the few last months, it disputants, and could probably outwit the poor man, had been a personal service, unassisted by any other; whenever they might draw him into an argument on the and he said that his was not the recommendation from the pulpit only of the duties of a Christian, but that he added the force of his own example to his preaching.-He particularly remarked to me that his manner of addressing his congregation in the Church was earnest and which to take; and one person told you to take the affectionate; that it was plain and simple, and seemed left, but 1000 to take the right; to which of the parto go from the heart to the heart of the hearers.

great earnestness and feeling, as it had wrought a great the Pope, and the Cardinals, and all the Doctors of the change in himself. It was from the exhortations of this excellent man, both in public and private, that he had in my pocket," answered the poor man, "I would not est part of physic perfectly superfluous.—Archbishop John Sharp. been led to think seriously on spiritual things; and, in mind any of them. Now (producing his Bible) I have the language of a sailor, he said he had been indebted just such a book here; and I must follow it, God helping to him for having directed his thoughts, in the decline of me, in spite of the Pope, and Cardinals, and Doctors.' life, to that Almighty Being, "who ruled the raging of He triumphed in the argument, and the priest and his the sea, and stilled the waves thereof when they arose,' and teaching him to look up to the great Saviour of all, to conduct him to the haven of eternal rest.

He then went on to tell me what he did out of the pulpit in his weekly intercourse with his parishioners; how he visited the sick and the afflicted, endeavouring to comfort those that mourned; and how his hand was always opened most liberally to those who were in want. 'Indeed, Sir,' he said, 'we have all, both rich and poor, had an unspeakable loss; the rich have lost a fearless monitor to remind them of their duties; and the poor have lost an affectionate adviser and helper; the widow has lost that kind friend, who had so often made the "widow's heart sing for joy;" and the fatherless orphan has lost one, who might almost be said to have been in the place of a father to him.' He told me too, that he, who had so often and so kindly felt for others, had had his own domestic afflictions too, to bear him down. I understood him to say, that he had lost several children. 'Indeed, I believe,' he said, 'as many as eight out of fourteen, and in distant lands too; some from the ravages of disease, and some slain in battle; and that, within the last two years, he had been bereaved of a beloved and affectionate wife.' - Such were the particulars I learnt from my new acquaintance.

The road-now separated; and I pursued my journey to my resting place for the night, but not without shaking him most cordially by the hand, and thanking him for the interesting account he had given me of him whose loss had occupied the attention of the whole neighbourhood. I then walked on quietly, reflecting on all that I had this day seen and heard; and I could not help saying to myself, and rejoicing too, that there was a feeling in the country, that would estimate rightly the Christian Pastor; and that the good opinion of those whose praise was worth possessing, would not be withheld from them while life continued, and that its close would be em-

* From the Cottager's Monthly Visitor.

would still live in their memories for many years to come.

A NOBLE DEED.

There is no cause to doubt the truth of the story which I am now about to relate. Judge Glanville was the possessor of the fair estate of Kilworthy, near Tavistock, in Devonshire. This estate he intended to settle on his eldest son Francis, who was to bear the honours of his house, and convey them unsullied to his posterity: but Francis disappointed his hopes. He proved idle and vicious, and, like the prodigal in the Gospel, would leave his father's house to live among the low and wicked. Seeing there was no prospect of his amendment, the judge settled his estate on his younger son John. Francis, on his father's death, finding that these threats, which had been occasionally held out to induce him to reform his wild career, were fully executed, was overcome with grief and dismay. He was the elder born, the natural heritor of the estate; and he, like Esau, had sold his birthright for dishonour. This reflection, and the thought that his father had died in too just anger towards him, so wrought on a mind, in which there lay hidden strong, though hitherto perverted feelings, that he became melancholy. Riot could no longer soothe the pangs of conscience, and when, like the prodigal, all was gone, instead of giving himself up to despair, he wisely returned to God as to an offended and only Father, his earthly parent being removed alike from his sorrows and his repentance. Good resolutions are the guides to virtue, but practice is the path; and that must be followed with an unwearied step. Francis, having once set his foot in the right way, did not turn back; and so steadily did he advance in his progress, that what his father could never do with him, whilst the spendthrift entertained the expectation of being his heir, he did for himself when he was little better than an outcast from his early home. His life became completely changed. The younger brother, Sir John, wishing to prove him before he gave him better countenance, left him to himself until he felt convinced that his brother's penitence was as lasting as it was sincere: he then invited him to be present at a feast that he proposed to make for his friends in the halls of Kilworthy. The banquet was set forth with all the liberal hospitality of the times; and the guests assembled were numerous and honourable. Sir John took his brother by the hand, seated him at the fore them, of their own transitory condition, -that they table, and after many dishes had been served, ordered one that was covered to be set before Francis, and then with a cheerful countenance he bade him raise the cover. sublime lesson from St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians Francis did so, and all present were surprised on seeing that the dish contained nothing but written parchments; whereupon, Sir J. Glanville wishing his friends to know the respect in which he now held his repentant brother, and at the same time, with that true generosity which seeks to lighten the obligation which it confers, told by pauses, which the feeling heart well knew how to ac- Francis and those who were assembled, that what he now count for. The organ now poured forth another solemn | did was only the same act that he felt assured would have been performed by his father, could he have lived to witness the happy change which they all knew had taken place in Francis; therefore, as in honour bound, he freely restored to him the whole estate. The scene was found," fell on his brother's neck and wept, aloud and if there was one heart in that assembly that rejoiced more than the rest, it was the heart of the generous, the noble, the just brother, who now most truly felt the force of these words of the Lord of life, "It is more

ANECDOTE ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE VALUE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

An Irish priest once said to a Roman Catholic peasant, "M., I have not lately seen you at the chapel." M. replied, "No, Father; and you will not see me there again in a hurry." "Why not?" rejoined the priest .the Bible." "The Bible!" exclaimed the priest, "that is a very dangerous book;" and used some jesuitical argument to prevail on M. to give up his "book," and to dent among them for more than forty years, during to press on that occasion, the point which he was still poor peasant alone for a time; and immediately went to some of his popish neighbours, knowing they were acute point at issue. They presently, in conjunction with the priest, beset the unlettered peasant; and asked him, "Now, M., if you were going to Dublin, and came to that spot where four roads meet, and did not know ties would you listen? In other words, should you On this subject my companion seemed to speak with mind what Luther, a single heretic, says, or mind what Catholic Church* teach you?" "If I had a road book associates retired in no small confusion. A striking comment this on the prophetic saying, Isaiah xxxv. 8; The wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein.'

* That is, the Roman Catholic Church.

UPON OCCASION OF A RED-BREAST COMING INTO MY CHAMBER.

Pretty bird, how cheerfully dost thou sit and sing, and yet knowest not where thou art, nor were thou shalt make thy next meal; and at night must shroud thyself in a bush for lodging! What a shame is it for me, that see before me so liberal provisions of my God, and find myself sit warm under my roof, yet am ready to droop under a distrustful and unthankful dulness. Had I so little certainty of my harbour and purveyance, how heartless should I be, how careful; how little list (inclination) should I have to make music to thee or myself! Surely thou camest not here without a Providence. God sent thee, not so much to delight, as to shame me; but all in a conviction of my sullen unbelief, who, under more apparent means, am less cheerful and confident .-Reason and faith have not done so much in me, as in thee mere instinct of nature; want of foresight makes thee nore merry, if not more happy here, than the foreight of better things maketh me.

O God, Thy Providence is not impaired by those powers Thou hast given me above these brute things; let not my greater helps hinder me from an holy security. and comfortable reliance on Thee. - Bishop Hall.

The Garner.

JUSTIFICATION AND SANCTIFICATION. These two great blessings, "righteousness" and "sanctification," hough in some sense distinct from each other, are both equally tion. God hath joined them together, and what God hath joined one song; the four with a delightful variety of notes, but no mis-

balmed by the tears of cordial affection; and that they holy in heart and life, is the necessary and scriptural evidence of considered, do not only well agree, but there is still some instrucsequence of a righteousness without us, the righteousness of the Saviour; sanctification is a righteousness wrought in us. Justification, as it regards those who believe in Christ, like its cause, is perfect and complete at once; sanctification in the best is imperfect and progressive. Justification gives us our title to heaven; sanctification makes us meet for its enjoyment. Justification frees us from the guilt of sin; by sanctification we are freed from its power and pollution. The real Christian earnestly desires and seeks both these blessings. The mere pardon of sin would not alone satisfy him, could he alone possess it. His eyes are open to see the evil of sin; he hates sin; feels it a burden and an enemy to his peace; he groans under it, and desires deliverance from it, as that which mars his peace and pollutes his soul. Could a man be happy, though in the king's palace, and clothed in royal apparel, who at the same time was labouring under a noisome and deadly malady? Would he not say, All this availeth me nothing, unless I am healed of my plague? So it is with the Christian. He feels that holiness is necessary to his happiness. He could not be happy even in heaven with a sinful heart. He is dead to sin, and how can he live any longer therein? He therefore rejoices in Christ as made unto him "sanctification," as well as made unto him "righteousness."-Rev. R. Meek.

THE VANITY OF THIS WORLD.

The time will shortly come, when we shall all perfectly understand (if we have any understanding left in us,) the vanity of this world, when perhaps it will be too late for us to be the better for that knowledge, too late to mend our fortunes, (if I may so speak,) or to secure ourselves a happier condition in another world: I mean, when the world shall take its leave of us, and we of it, when we come to die. Then the worldling himself shall be out of love with this world, yea, perfectly hate it, and be angry and vexed to find himself so miserably deluded and cheated by it. When all his treasures shall not be able to redeem his life from death; when all his vain and sinful delights and pleasures shall utterly forsake him, and leave nothing behind but a bitter remembrance of them; when pain, anguish, and sorrow shall take hold of him; when his soft bed shall give him no ease, nor his luxurious table afford him one morsel of food or sustenance; when his friends (if he have any) shall stand weeping about him, but not be able to help him; when his very life and breath shall begin to fail him, especially when (if his conscient be awakened) he shall see that dismal state of things that expects him in the other world, an angry and an Almighty God too, bending his bow, (as the Psalmist elegantly describes it, Psalm vii. 12, 13,) and making ready his arrows, and whetting his glittering sword of vengeance against him: those bailiffs of the divine just tice, the devils, waiting to arrest his soul, and carry it to that prison from whence there is no redemption; and, in a word, hell itself opening her mouth wide to devour him. Then, then he will acknowledge that to be most true, which he had been often told before by the wise, but would not be convinced of it, that to trust to any thing in this world is a perfect folly, to neglect God and eternal things a very madness, and that religion and the fear of God is the only true wisdom. Then he will confcss, that one spark of true virtue and grace in the heart, one soft whisper of a good conscience, one glimpse of the light of God's countenance. is more to be valued than this whole world .- Bishop Bull.

THE DEVIL.

To "destroy the works of the devil," and to subvert his authority among mankind, was the avowed and leading object of Christ's mission, and he himself describes the prince of the wicked spirits as it were cast down from Heaven in consequence of the triumph of His Gospel. To the envy and influence of the same malicious being we are taught by St. John to ascribe the transgression of our first parents, and all the misery which their disobedience has entailed on their posterity. Cain, who slew his brother, was under the power of "that wicked one." It is he who soweth tares in the spiritual field of Christ's Church; he who taketh out the words of life from the hearts of men, lest they should believe and escape destruction. It was the devil who prompted the treason of Judas, and the hypocrisy of Ananias and Sapphira; the wicked who follow his pleasures are called his children; it was he who aspired to tempt the Son of God Himself by offering to His mortal view the power and pleasures of a worldly sovereign; and St. John expressly speaks of him as the fountain of all evil, when he tells us that "he that committeth sin is of the devil."-Bishop Heber.

HEALTH PROMOTED BY GODLINESS.

Godliness doth very much conduce to health, which is so necessary to our enjoyment of any sensible good, that without it. neither riches, nor honours, nor anything that we esteem most gratifying to our senses, will signify any thing at all to us. Now that a sound and healthful constitution does exceedingly much depend upon a discreet government and moderation of our appetites and passions, upon a sober and temperate use of all God's creatures which is an essential part of true religion, is a thing so evident, that I need make no words about it. What are most of our diseases and infirmities, that make us miserable and unpitied while we live, and cut us off in the midst of our days, and transmit weakness and rottenness to our posterity, but the effects of our excesses and debauches, our wantonnesses and luxury? Certainly, if we would observe those measures in our diet, and in our labours, in our passions, and in our pleasures, which religion has bound us up to, we might to such a degree, preserve our bodies, as to render the great-

ANGER HINDERS PRAYER. Anger is a perfect alienation of the mind from prayer, and therefore is contrary to that attention, which presents our prayers in a right line to God. For so have I seen a lark rising from his bed of grass, and soaring upwards, singing as he rises, and hopes to get to heaven, and climb above the clouds; but the poor bird was beaten back with the loud sighings of an eastern wind, and his motion made irregular and inconstant, descending more at every breath of the tempest, than it could recover by the vibration and frequent Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance. weighing of his wings; till the little creature was forced to sit down and pant, and stay till the storm was over; and then it made a prosperous flight, and did rise and sing, as if it had learned music and motion from an angel, as he passed sometimes through the air, about his ministries here below -: so is the prayer of a good man: when his affairs have required business, and his business was matter of discipline, and his discipline was to pass upon a sinning person, or had a design of charity, his duty met with infirmities of a man, and anger was its instrument, and the instrument became low of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop. stronger than the prime agent, and raised a tempest and overruled the man; and then his prayer was broken, and his thoughts were troubled, and his words sent up towards a cloud, and his thoughts pulled them back again, and made them without intention; and the good man sighs for his infirmity, but must be content to lose the prayer; and he must recover it when his anger is removed, and houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 his spirit is becalmed, made even as the brow of Jesus, and smooth by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation like the heart of God; and then it ascends to heaven upon the for cattle beneath. wings of the holy dove, and dwells with God, till it returns, like the useful bee, loaden with a blessing and the dew of heaven.—Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

As the bounty of God appears in the furniture and comforts of river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store our natural life, in that he hath not only provided for simple necessity, but enriched it with plentiful variety; thus he hath done likewise towards the spiritual life in the provision of the Holy Scriptures, having in them so rich diversity of the kind of writings, prophesies, and histories, poesies, and epistles; and of the same kind, and expressly on the same subject, four books written by the hands to be secured on the Property. of four several men, but all led by the hand of the same spirit; necessary to us, and are never separated in God's plan of salva- and all of them so harmoniously according together, as makes up together can no man set asunder. Sanctification, our being made tuning or jarring difference: those that seem to be so, being duly

our justification before God. I said that these two blessings, in tive advantage in the diversity; each recording something, some some sense, are distinct from each other. Justification is in con- of them divers things that are not in the other; and what one hath more briefly, is more enlarged in some other: they are not so different as to be discordant, nor so the same as to be superfluous .- Archbishop Leighton.

Advertisements.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

Subscribers to this institution are requested to pay a second Instalment of Five PER CENT [or fiv shillings per share] on the amount of their respective shares, into the hands of the undersigned, on or before the tenth day of January next. When more convenient the remittance may be made to the Editor of "The H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, Dec. 16, 1839. 25-tf

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OUT-DOOR PUPILS. Classes. Useful Branches. Terms per Qr.
Junior.—Spelling, Reading, and Mental Arithmetic, £1 0 0
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cient Geography and History, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Elements of Euclid, &c. &c. &c. 2 Extra, or Ornamental Branches. Italian. Italian, Latin and Greek Classics, Fuel for the two winter quarters, IN-DOOR PUPILS. BRANCHES AND TERMS AS ABOVE.

Board and Washing, £7 10 0 Half Board, Half Board,
Stationery, if furnished, ...
Books, &c., an Extra charge. N. B .- Every Boarder is required to furnish her own bed, bed-

ding and towels. Quarters, seventy-eight days from date of entrance—Vacations deducted. Payments quarterly, in advance.

MARGARETTA CROMBIE, Principal.

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1839.

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

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

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

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

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

November 25, 1839.

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

bedding, and silver dessert spoon For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to

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

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

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

Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A., Brockville. FOR SALE OR TO LET

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 fal-THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

GOOD LOG HOUSE,

36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneath. A back kitchen in the rear, a large wood-shed, store house and boiling house, and good piggery and poultry

A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs between 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 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

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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ROSS & MACLEOD.

R ESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received direct rom England a very corter. SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER, from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assort ment of

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

SADDLERY GOODS,

equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain which he is resolved to sell at the lowest cash prices, viz: Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.
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Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies, Whips, Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harne

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

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

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NO. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO. his Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to have numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he received since his commencement in this City, and respectfully forms them, that he has received direct from England, a well set of Stock of a sticks in the above li ted Stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of Cayalry Infantry and Cayalry Regulation Swords; common Swords; Frog & Sling Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dayabes, Cayalry and Infantry Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Regulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, so rious qualifies and natterns. rious qualities and patterns, Light Infantry and Battalion Gold and Silver Sword Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold Plated do.; Gold and Silver Cord; Gold and Silver Cap Sol Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, and German Silver Military qualivory, Buck, and Buffalo Handle Knives and Forks; best qualitations; Penknives, Sainana (Press, 1985). Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies and Gentlemens De Cases, and Work Boxes; with almost every other article is above line too numerous to above line too numerous to mention, which he offers on as real

N. B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cuttery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good in not superior to any imported from Europe

not superior to any imported from Europe.

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

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

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

[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

WHICH

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Harbour Company's Office,

Cobourg, 1st January, 1840.

WM. H. KITTSON,

Secretary.

Cobourg, 1st January, 1840.

Stockholder is hereby given that a meeting of the

place at this office, on Monday, the third day of Febru-

ary next, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing

Directors for the year next ensuing that date.

Stockholders in the Cobourg Harbour will take

By order of the President,

TO BE SOLD OR LET

IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR,

HE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th Con-

hard-wood land, 25 of which are cleared and well fenced,

Apply to B. Dougal Esq. Belleville, or to Robert El-

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

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AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY,

HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will

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OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London,) King Street, City of Toronto. All Car

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Broad Cloths, all colours and prices;
Plain and Faucy Cassimeres and Buckskins;
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Huckabacks;
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Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

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January 1st, 1840.

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