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Poetry.

THE FATHER TO HIS MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

Come, gather closer to my side, My little, smitten flock,— And I will tell of him who brought Pure water from the rock; Who boldly led God's people forth From Egypt's wrath and guile,— And once a cradled babe did float, All helpless on the Nile.

You're weary, precious ones, your eyes Are wandering far and wide,—
Think ye of her who knew so well
Your tender thoughts to guide?
Who could to wisdom's sacred lore Your fixed attention claim; -That blessed mother's name.

My youngest infant dove, Come press thy velvet cheek to mine, And learn the lay of love; My sheltering arms can clasp you all, My poor, deserted throng, Cling, as you us'd to cling to her, Who sings the angel's song.

'Tis time to sing your evening-hymn,-

Begin, sweet birds, the accustomed strain,-Come, warble loud and clear,—Alas, alas, you're weeping all,
You're sobbing in my ear;— Good night—go say the prayer she taught,
Beside your little bed, The lips that used to bless you there,
Are silent with the dead.

A father's hand your course may guide Amid the thorns of life,—
His care protect these shrinking plants
That dread the storms of strife; Shall like that mother write? Who touch the springs that rule the soul? Dear mourning babes, good night. Christian Journal.

MY LIBRARY.

["Having no library within reach, I live upon my own stores, which are, however, more ample, perhaps, than were ever before possessed by one whose whole estate was in his inkstand."]

> My days among the dead are past;
> Around me I behold, Where'er these casual eyes are cast,
> The mighty minds of old:
> My never-failing friends are they,
> With whom I converse day by day. With them I take delight in weal,

And seek relief in woe; And while I understand and feel How much to them I owe, My cheeks have often been bedew'd With tears of thoughtful gratitude.

My thoughts are with the dead; with them I live in long past years; Their virtues love, their faults condemn, Partake their hopes and fears, And from their lessons seek and find Instruction with a humble mind.

My hopes are with the dead; anon My place will with them be, And I with them shall travel on Through all futurity;
Yet leaving here a name, I trust,
That will not perish with the dust.—Southey.

JOHN WICLIFF, THE ENGLISH REFORMER. (ORIGINAL.)

The Reformation of the Christian Church in the sixteenth century has been justly styled a glorious era, and the names of the illustrious agents in that work by which successive millions have been blessed, will ever live in the grateful memory of mankind. But while it would be worse than injustice to detract from the noble and successful exertions of the great German Reformers in the sacred cause of religious truth, especially of him whose name is so closely identified with the rise of Protestantism—the immortal LUTHER—it would scarcely be more unjust to overlook the claims of our own country to a conspicuous share in this glorious restoration of pure Christianity, in her illustrious WICLIFF.

It cannot but be admitted that long before the Reformation was actually effected, there prevailed throughout many parts of Christendom a strong spirit of opposition to the encroachments of Rome, and a growing abhorrence of her corrupt and soul-destroying tenets. And while this spirit was very early developed amongst the vallies of Piedmont, and was kindling widely and burning deeply, as time advanced, throughout Bohemia and Germany, it could be discovered in England as early and as strong as in any of the other countries which subsequently shook off the Papal tyranny. Looking back into the Ecclesiastical History of Britain, we find that it was not without a long and serious struggle that the novel doctrine there first broached by St. Augustine, in the seventh century,—that the bishop of Rome was by divine right the head of the Christian Church in all the world,—was accepted by the English prelates. The following, to take an example, was the reply of Dinoth, abbot of Bangor, to this novel proposition of the Romish emissary: "The British Churches owe the deference of brotherly kindness and charity to the Church of God, and to the Pope of Rome, and to all Christians. But other obedience than this, they do not know to be due to him, whom they called Pope: and for their parts, not a little difficulty in the case, artfully temporised, and they were under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Caerleon upon Usk, who, under God, was their spiritual overseer and director.'

In succeeding times, we find that the usurpations of the Papal See were often vigorously and effectually resisted by the king and the parliament, the people and even the clergy of England. In the reign of King John, Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a King and Parliament were firm in their opposition to powerful opponent of the Papal assumptions, as well as this extortion. The clergy generally espoused the cause a zealous advocate for the civil liberties of his country- of the Pope; and the artful reasoning of a certain inmen. At a convocation held by him at Dunstable, A. D. 1214, a formal protest was made against the Pope's legate for encroaching upon the liberties of the Church; and his filling the sees without consulting the English prelates was looked upon as downright intrusion and breach of canon.* Moreover, the statute of Provisors, Rome: it was unceremoniously given against him; but, tered." or of Præmunire, passed in the reign of Edward III.,which provided that all collations made by the Pope or his legates to any ecclesiastical dignity or benefice, should escheat to the crown, and that all persons engaged in tervailed all the future hostility of his enemies. As a such interference with free elections or the king's prerogative should be subject to fine and imprisonment,was a check to the Papal domination in England from

* Collier's Eccles. Hist. Book v. Cent. 13.

provisions of that statute were acted upon in all their to the living of Lutterworth in Leicestershire.

severity.* mark will, in some degree, apply to the nations beyond superstitions. sea; for to Wicliff Bohemia was evidently indebted for John Huss and Jerome of Prague, the well-known vicof Wicliff, and almost immediately imbibed sentiments benefices in England was resigned by the Pope. of hostility to the corrupt jurisdiction of the Romish

the tragical fate of Huss and Jerome. Their countrymen took the alarm, and dissentions and wars ensued; spread, and to perpetuate the spirit that had been awakened. The fire was kindled, and it raged far and wide; nor had it slumbered when Martin Luther rose to give tenance him in its vindication, and to protect him from the fate of the Bohemian martyrs.

It would be unjust then, amongst these high claimserved by Southey, that it is a reflection upon the counerected to his memory.

in Yorkshire, during the reign of the ill-fated Edward II. After some delay, which was caused by the influence of the study of the schoolmen, and which gained for its broken up by the authoritative interference of Sir Lewis more distinguished professors the high-sounding, but Clifford, an officer of the Court. ludicrous epithets of the seraphic, the profound, the irrefragable, and the evangelical doctors.† of the Holy Scriptures, and investigated their important truths without the usual bias from the vague, contradictory, and unmeaning annotations of the schoolmen. literary reputation; which, conjoined with his pious and

His great acquirements and distinguished eloquence Friars, who had long been the pest of the University, and who now assumed pretensions which made them an of essential service in his subsequent labours in the cause tended to justify their mode of life by the example of a few able treatises; in which he manifested not only the falseness of their pretensions, but exposed and reprobated their unprofitable and vicious course of life.

A circumstance soon after occurred to embroil him been presented by Archbishop Islip with the Wardenship of Canterbury-Hall in Oxford, he was ejected by the successor of that primate through the malicious interference of his enemies the Monks. This arbitrary step produced a great excitement. Wicliff was prevailed upon to appeal to the Pope; but the pontiff, discerning justice was protracted. An event, however, soon took maintained by the Church of Engand at the present day. place which quietly effected a decision against him. The payment of the tribute which King John had pledged to the Papal see, and which his successors had continued to discharge, had been for some time resisted by the present monarch, the high-spirited Edward III., resentment. He was even summoned to Rome by the and notwithstanding the menaces of the pontiff, both the telligent Monk was producing a great distraction of sentiment, when Wicliff took up the other side of the question and so effectually refuted the arguments of his opponents as to confirm the government in the refusal of the tribute. This circumstance soon decided his suit at so strengthened, that their support, conjoined with the in that kingdom; and to him, as we have already obinfluence of the University of Oxford in his favour, coun-

* Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, vol. 1, p. 126, 8vo. † It is so fixed by Gilpin, in his life of Wieliff, though Fuller and others consider it uncertain. † It is so fixed by Gilpin, in his life of Wieliff, though Fuller body was martyred as to shame, though not to pain.

‡ Enfield's Hist. of Philosophy, Book vii, ch. 3.

from the testimonies of history, in ascribing the merit of been betrayed into an unwarrantable and unbecoming burial.

Through the influence of the Duke of Lancaster,the origin of the Reformation amongst its people, -the ever a zealous coadjutor of Wicliff in opposing the Papal new, and as they were termed, the heretical opinions of encroachments,—an inquiry was instituted regarding the liberties of the Anglican Church, and deputies were sent tims of the Council of Constance, having been imbibed from England expressly to confer with ambassadors from from the writings of that English Reformer. A pecu- the Pope. These, on the part of England, were the liarity of circumstances produced, about those times, a Bishop of Bangor and Wicliff, and they met the delemore than usual intercourse between Bohemia and Eng- gates of the Pope at Bruges. The result of the confeland; and consequently many distinguished persons of rence was not entirely satisfactory; but this much of the former country became acquainted with the tenets victory was achieved, that the right of presentation to

Wicliff proceeded in his work of exposing the corruptions of Rome, and his zeal and success were by no The well-known saying, that "the blood of the mar- means regarded with equanimity by his enemies. On a tyrs is the seed of the Church," was fully verified upon charge of heresy he was summoned to appear before several prelates at St. Paul's; but from the vindictive judgment of this formidable tribunal he was relieved by but the violent efforts of the adherents of the Papacy to the interference of the Duke of Lancaster, who, with

multuous breaking up of the meeting. The bold champion of reform was not, however, sufhierarchy. The spirit of religious inquiry had then been enemies, taking advantage of the declining popularity long abroad, and Luther found thousands ready to coun- of the Duke of Lancaster recommenced the persecution against Wicliff, and so heartily engaged the Pope in their interest, that he sent no less than five Bulls into England on this subject,—three directed to the prelates, ants to the reverence and gratitude of Protestants, to a fourth to the University, and the fifth to the King. keep back the name of Wicliff. For he it was who gave By the University this Papal mandate was wholly disrethe first mortal wound to the Papal despot: through his garded; and the Regemy, to demonstrate their conwritings was communicated the spirit which led on Huss tempt for the Pontiff, formally demanded the opinion of to martyrdom, and Luther to victory. His name merits the very man they were commanded to punish, on the a high, perhaps the highest place amongst the opponents | legality of appropriating to the service of the nation, now lected in England for the use of the Pope. It remained, try which gave him birth, that no statue has ever been therefore, for the Bishops to execute the Pope's commands; and they, the bishop of London especially, were JOHN WICLIFF was born at a village near Richmond not backward in attempting at least to fulfil this duty.

The celebrated schism in the Papacy, which occurred Yet the na- after the death of Gregory XI. in 1378, when Urban VI. tive good sense of Wicliff led him soon to despise these and Clement VII. contested their respective claims to unprofitable studies,-to withdraw his adoration from the chair of St. Peter with any thing but a Christian Aristotle, and to give to the Bible precedency over temper, gave Wicliff another opportunity of inveighing Thomas Aquinas. He entered seriously upon the study against the corruptions of the Popish system, and especially against their pretensions to infallibility. In order more effectually to support his arguments against this and other corrupt tenets of that Church, and to afford to These pursuits, followed up with zeal, gained him much the people at large a criterion by which to judge of the lawfulness of his positions, he set about a translation of exemplary life, procured him-in accordance with the the Holy Scriptures in the vulgar tongue. This was, of manner of the times—the title of the "evangelical course, a proceeding which served but to increase the alarm and resentment of his enemies, and great efforts were made to suppress the translation which he undernaturally raised his character and increased his influence took; yet so much had the spirit of religious boldness in Oxford; but his spirited opposition to the Mendicant gained ground, that the Parliament could not be persuaded to assent to its condemnation. All this added to the zeal of the Reformer: he went to greater lengths object of alarm as well as hatred, gained him a degree of of opposition; and even ventured at last, to attack the favour at that distinguished seat of learning which proved favourite doctrine of Transubstantiation, which he had discovered to be an invention of later ages. Here, howof Church reform. These religious beggars, who pre- ever, he failed in obtaining his usual support. The prejudices of the people were against him; the Univer- all the horrors that can seize upon us. Christ and his Apostles, Wicliff effectually silenced in sity deserted him; and even his constant friend, the Duke of Lancaster, advised him, on so mysterious a subject, to yield to the authority of the Church. His difficulties, too, were much increased by the elevation of his inveterate enemy Courtenay, bishop of London, to still more with the adherents of the Papacy. Having the see of Canterbury, who speedily cited him to answer to the charge of heresy on the subject of this Sacrament. His answers on the occasion have been accused as uncandid and evasive; * yet it would appear that he spoke his real sentiments in avowing his belief of the real presence, but denying his ability to explain the manner of it,—implying his conviction of Christ's presence in the Sacrament, but after that spiritual manner in which it is

Soon after this, Wieliff retirel from the increasing storm of persecution, and resided in his living at Lutterworth. There, however, his principles continued to be promulgated; and there, too, he was followed by Popish imperious Pontiff; but he died of a palsy before the adherents of that court could take further steps for his degradation or his punishment. "Admirable," observes Fuller, in his usual quaint style, "that a hare, so often hunted with so many packs of dogs, should die at last quietly sitting in his form."

Wicliff died; but his memory did not perish, nor were his tenets forgotten. "The root," says Gilpin, one of his biographers, "was drawn, but the seeds were scat-A spirit was by him kindled in England which at the same time, his interest with the government was eventually proved the destruction of the Popish dominion served, Bohemia and Germany oved their first resistance to the authority of Rome.

Fox, the martyrologist, reckons Wickliff among the martyrs, and not unjustly; for observes Fuller, "his * Hume, Hist. of England, ch. xvii.

C. R.

CHRIST OUR REDEEMER AND MEDIATOR, OF GOD.

[Concluded from our last.]

The wisdom of God is seen in this way of redemption, in vindicating the honour and righteousness of the law, both as to precept and penalty. The first and irreversible design of the law was obedience. The penalty of the law had only entrance upon transgression. Obedience was the design, and the penalty was added to enforce the observance of the precept: (Gen. ii, 17.) "Thou shalt not eat;" there is the precept: "in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt die;" there is the penalty. Obedience was our debt to the law, as creatures; punishment was due from the law to us, as sinners: we were bound to endure the penalty for our first transgression, but the penalty did not cancel the bond of future obedience: the penalty had not been incurred without transgresscrush this rising opposition, only served to deepen, to Lord Percy, the Earl Marshal, attended at the trial, ing the precept; yet the precept was not abrogated by enduring inveighed against Wichir's accusers, and caused a tu- the penalty. Since man so soon revolted, and by his revolt fell under the threatening, the justice of the law had been honoured by man's sufferings, but the holiness and equity of the law had been the final blow to the monstrous pretensions of the Popish | fered thus to rest. After the death of Edward III., his | honoured by man's obedience. The wisdom of God finds out a | author of our life and the conqueror of our enemies. The flesh medium to satisfy both: the justice of the law is preserved in the of the old Adam had infected us, and the flesh of the new Adam execution of the penalty; and the holiness of the law is honoured cures us. (1 Cor. xv, 21.) "By man came death; by man also in the observance of the precept. The life of our Saviour is a came the resurrection from the dead." We are killed by the old conformity to the precept, and his death is a conformity to the penalty; the precepts are exactly performed, and the curse punctually executed, by a voluntary observing the one and a voluntary undergoing the other. It is obeyed as if it had not been transgressed, and executed as if it had not been obeyed. It became the wisdom, justice, and holiness of God, as the Rector of the World, tory by the same means whereby he thought to preserve it. His to exact it, (Heb. ii, 10.) and it became the holiness of the Mediator to "fulfil all the righteousness of the law." (Rom. viii, 3. a contrary success to his tempting Adam to eat of the tree. The of Papal darkness and despotism; and it is justly ob- that a war with France was threatened, the money col- Mat. iii, 15.) And thus the honour of the law was vindicated in first death he brought upon Adam ruined us, and the death he all the parts of it. The transgression of the law was condemned brought by his instruments upon the second Adam restored us. By render him a subject to the law, both in its preceptive and mina- him that had the power of death." And thus the devil ruins his about the year 1324;† and having, at an early age, the Duke of Lancaster, Wielff was cited to Lambeth to tory part. By Adam's sinful acting we were made sinners, and own kingdom, while he thinks to confirm and enlarge it; and is been designed for the Church, he was educated at the answer to the charges brought against him. Here his by Christ's righteous acting we are made righteous. (Rom. v, 19.) defeated by his own policy, whereby he thought to continue the University of Oxford. Here he made a remarkable answers and explanations, conducted, we are forced to answers and explanations. progress in the prevailing studies of the day,—paying admit, with some degree of culpable evasion,—were far the obedience of one shall many be made righteous." The law his purposed honour. What deeper counsel could be resolve upon progress in the prevailing studies of the day,—paying the usual devotion to the great literary deity of the times, the philosopher of Stagyra, and pursuing, with the ordinary avidity, that metaphysical jargon which constituted nary avidity, that metaphysical jargon which some degree of dapane evasion, and the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The data the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The data the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The data the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The data the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The data the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The data the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The data the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The data the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The data the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The data the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The data the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The data the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The data the obedience of one shall many be made righteous. The observe upon for the observe upon for the observe of the same of the observe of the observe of the observe of the same of the observe of th (Psalm li, 6.) "Thou desirest truth in the inward parts, and in some render it, "the hidden things of wisdom." Not an inherent the bosom of the living God? wisdom in the acknowledgments of his sin, which he had confessed before, but the wisdom of God in providing a medicine, so as to woman, born of a mean virgin, brought forth in a stable, spending keep up the holiness of the law in the observance of it in truth, and his days in afflictions, misery, and poverty, without any pomp and the averting the judgment due to the sinner. In and by this way, splendour, passing some time in a carpenter's shop, with carpenmethodized by the wisdom of God, all doubts and troubles are ter's tools, (Mark vi, 6.) and afterwards exposed to a horrible and discharged. Naturally, if we take a view of the law to behold its disgraceful death, should, by this way, pull down the gates of hell, in them to the command, and the pollution repugnant to its holiness; and after this, cast our eyes upward, and behold a flaming Thus became He the author of our life, by being bound for a while sword, edged with curses and wrath; is there any matter, but that in the chains of death, and arrived to a principality over the most of terror, afforded by any of these? But when we behold, in the malicious powers, by being a prisoner for us, and the anvil of their life of Christ, a conformity to the mandatory part of the law, and rage and fury. in the cross of Christ, a sustaining the minutory part of the law, this wisdom of God gives a well-grounded and rational dismiss to

hatred of sin, and the greatest love to the sinner. In this way He oblation of His Son to misery and death to us? It doth as much of His judgments in the world, and the horrible expectations of strains us no longer to live to ourselves. terrified consciences confirm it. But what are all these testimonies to the highest evidence that can possibly be given in the sheathing the sword of His wrath in the heart of his Son? If a father should order his son to take a mean garb below his dignity, order him to be dragged to prison, seem to throw off all affection of a father for the severity of a judge, condemn his son to a horrible death, be a spectator of his bleeding condition, withhold his affection, than brothers exercise towards their sisters. They also hand from assuaging his misery, regard it rather with joy than look up to their brothers, respect their opinions, enjoy their proall the while; and this not for any fault of his own, but the rebel- character of their sisters, and also, for the same reason, for that lion of some subjects he undertook for, and that the offenders of the younger members of their family. might have a pardon sealed by the blood of the son, the sufferer: all this would evidence his detestation of the rebellion, and his ance of religion. However beautiful and accomplished, unless affection to the rebels; his hatred to their crime, and his love to they are pious, they lack the essential ornament and glory of their liii, 10.), and that for sin. He transferred upon the shoulders of are not crowned with success. condemn it for ever, and wrap it up in the curse he had threat- nity of his sisters. There is no insult which he should sooner

which it never recovered. There were times, to be sure, compensation for the loss of Canterbury Hall, he was During one and forty years, adds the same historian, his ened; and loves the sinner, believing and repenting, so as to mount in which its enactments were set at nought or overlooked; presented by the University with a Professor's chair; "corpse had quietly slept in his grave, till his body was him to an expectation of a happiness exceeding the first estate, but in those periods, in which the spirit of the nation, and subsequently, through the interest of the Duke of reduced to bones, and his bones almost to dust....But both in glory and perpetuity. Instead of an earthly paradise, from any extravagant encroachment, became roused, the Lancaster, son of the reigning monarch, he was presented now (A. D. 1428) such the spleen of the Council of lays the foundation of an heavenly mansion, brings forth a weight Constance, as they not only cursed his memory, as dying of glory from a weight of misery, separates the comfortable light It is very possible that in the progress of his disputa- an obstinate heretic, but ordered that his bones be taken of the sun from the scorching heat we had deserved at His hands. To John Wichiff, however, we are fully justified, tions against the pretensions of Rome, Wicliff may have out of the ground, and thrown far off from any Christian Thus hath God's hatred of sin been manifested. He is at an eternal defiance with sin, yet nearer in alliance with the sinner having introduced, not only into England but into many violence. "He was a man," says Fuller, "and so, subparts of Germany, the positive spirit of the Reformation. ject to error; living in a dark age, more obnoxious to Lincoln, diocesan of Lutterworth, sent his officers (vul-His opposition to the Romish see, and the writings he stumble; vexed with opposition, which makes men reel tures with a quick scent at a dead carcase) to ungrave "grace wherein God hath abounded," (Eph. i, 9.) a wisdom in put forth against its unlawful assumptions, were the into violence; and therefore it is unreasonable, that the him accordingly. To Lutterworth they come, Sumner, twisting the happy restoration of the broken amity, with an ever-"little leaven" whose powerful, though imperceptible constitution and temper of his positive opinions should Commissary, Official, Chancellor, Proctors, Doctors, and lasting curse upon that which made the breach, both upon sin the influence, so infected the great body of the English na- be guessed by his polemical heat, when he was chafed the servants (so that the remnant of the body would not cause, and upon Satan the seducer to it. Thus are hatred and love, tion as to prepare them for the general and complete in disputation." Henceforward he viewed the whole hold out a bone, amongst so many hands) take what in their highest glory, manifested together: hatred to sin, in the Reformation which subsequently took place; for it Papal system as a system of errors and corruptions; and was left out of the grave, and burnt them to ashes, and death of Christ, more than if the torments of hell had been underwould be difficult to account for so sudden and universal he proceeded with fearlessness, but with caution, to cast them into Swift, a neighbouring brook running hard gone by the sinner; and love to the sinner, more than if He had, a defection from the authority of the Church of Rome point out their deviations from the word of God,—to by. Thus this brook hath conveyed his ashes into Avon, by an absolute and simple bounty, bestowed upon him the possesas was then made in England, unless we were assured expose the scandalous lives of their ministers, and to Avon into Severn, Severn into the narrow seas, they into sion of heaven; because the gift of His Son, for such an end, is a that a strong antecedent disposition for such a change ascribe the decay of vital religior amongst them to a the main ocean. And thus the ashes of Wicliff are the greater token of His boundless affections, than a reinstating man had prevailed throughout the kingdom. The same re- monstrous incumbrance of unedifying and unmeaning emblem of his doctrine, which now is dispersed all the in paradise. Thus is the wisdom of God seen in redemption, consuming the sin, and recovering the sinner.

The wisdom of God is evident in overturning the devil's empire by the nature he had vanquished, and by ways quite contrary to A MANIFESTATION OF THE MANIFOLD WISDOM what the malicious spirit could imagine. The devil, indeed, read his own doom in the first promise, and found his ruin resolved upon, by the means of the "Seed of the woman," but by what seed was not so easily known to him? And the methods whereby it was to be brought about was a mystery kept secret from the malicious devils, since it was not discovered to the obedient angels. He might know, from Isaiah liii, that the Redeemer was assured to divide the spoil with the strong, and rescue a part of the lost creation out of his hands; and that this was to be effected by making his soul an offering from sin : but could he imagine which way his soul was to be made such an offering? He shrewdly suspected Christ, just after his inauguration into his office by baptism, to be the Son of God: but did he ever dream that the Messiah, by dying as a reputed malefactor, should be a sacrifice for the expiation of the sin the devil had introduced by his subtilty? Did he ever imagine a cross should dispossess him of his crown, and that dying groans should wrest the victory out of his hands? He was conquered by that nature he had cast headlong into ruin: a woman, by his subtilty, was the occasion of our death; and a woman, by the conduct of the only wise God, brings forth the Adam, and raised by the new; as among the Israelites, a fiery serpent gave the wound, and a brazen serpent administers the cure. The nature that was deceived bruiseth the deceiver, and raiseth up the foundations of his kingdom. Satan is defeated by the counsels he took to secure his possessions, and loses the victempting the Jews to the sin of crucifying the Son of God, had in the flesh of the Redeemer, and the righteousness of the law was a tree, if one may so say, he had triumphed over the world: and fulfilled in his person: and both these acts of obedience, being by the fruit of a tree, one hanging upon a tree, he is discharged of counted as one righteousness, and imputed to the believing sinner, his power of us. (Heb. ii, 14.) "Through death he destroyed chich was exactly fulfilled by another. As He died for us, and multitude of men? Thus did the wisdom of God shine forth in rose again for us, so He lived for us. The commands of the law restoring us by methods seemingly repugnant to the end he aimed were as well observed for us, as the threatenings of the law were at, and above the suspicion of a subtle devil, whom he intended to ndured for us. This justification of a sinner, with the preserva- baffle. Could be imagine that we should be healed by stripes, tion of the holiness of the law in truth, in the inward parts, in quickened by death, purified by blood, crowned by a cross, advanced incerity of intention, as well as conformity in action, is the to the highest honour by the lowest humility, comforted by sorrows, wisdom of God, the gospel wisdom which David desires to know. | glorified by disgrace, absolved by condemnation, and made rich by poverty? That the sweetest honey should at once spring out of the hidden part Thou shalt make me to know wisdom;" or, as the belly of a dead lion, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, and out of

How wonderful is this wisdom of God! that the seed of the holiness and justice, and then of our hearts, to see the contrarlety subvert the kingdom of the devil, and be the hammer to break in pieces that power which he had so long exercised over the world!

The wisdom of God appears, in giving us this way, the surest ground of comfort, and the strongest incentive to obedience. The rebel is reconciled, and the rebellion shamed; God is propitiated. The wisdom of God in redemption is visible in manifesting two and the sinner sanctified, by the same blood. What can more contrary affections at the same time, and in one act: the greatest enflame our love to Him, than our recovery from death by the punishes the sin without ruining the sinner, and repairs the ruins engage our duty as secure our happiness. It presents God glorious of the sinner without indulging the sin. Here is eternal love and and gracious, and therefore every way fit to be trusted in regard eternal hatred; a condemning the sin to what it merited, and an of the interest of His own glory in it, and in regard of the effusions advancing the sinner to what he could not expect. Herein is the of His grace by it. It renders the creature obliged in the highest choicest love and the deepest hatred manifested: an implacable- manner, and so awakens his industry to the strictest and noblest ness against the sin, and a placableness to the sinner. His hatred obedience. Nothing so effectual as a crucified Christ to wean us to sin hath been discovered in other ways: in punishing the devil from sin, and stifle all motions of despair; a means, in regard of without remedy; sentencing man to an expulsion from paradise, the justice signalized in it, to make man to hate the sin which had though seduced by another; in accursing the serpent, an irrational | ruined him; and a means, in regard of the love expressed, to make creature, though but a misguided instrument. The whole tenor him delight in that law he had violated. (2 Cor. v, 14, 15.) The of His threatenings declares His loathing of sin, and the sprinklings love of Christ, and therefore the love of God expressed in it, con-

DUTY OF BROTHERS.

Sisters may do much towards restraining their brothers from vice, but brothers may do still more for their sisters; for sisters generally love their brothers with more ardour and tenderness of sorrow, give him a bitter cup to drink, and stand by to see him tection, seek their society, imbibe their views, follow their drink it to the bottom, dregs and all, and flash frowns in his face example. Hence brothers are in a great degree responsible for the

Make it your first object to impress on your sisters the importtheir welfare. This did God do. He "delivered Christ up for sex. You can hardly be faithful to them in vain. It is very rare our offences" (Rom. viii, 32.); the Father gave him the cup that a good brother puts forth kind, judicious, persevering efforts (John xviii, 18.); the Lord bruised him with pleasure (Isaiah to bring his sisters to the knowledge and love of the Saviour, which

His Son the pain we had merited, that the criminal might be Always treat them with affectionate respect. Every young man restored to the place he had forfeited. He hates the sin so as to ought to feel that his honour is involved in the character and digoffensive or opposed to the honour of a family, than that coarse, rude, unkind manner which brothers sometimes exhibit.

Beware how you speak of your sisters. Even gold is tarnished by much handling. If you speak in their praise-of their beauty, learning, manners, wit or attractions-you will subject them to taunt and ridicule; if you say anything against them, you will bring reproach upon yourself and them too. If you have occasion to speak of them, do it with modesty and few words. Let the praising come from others and then you may enjoy it.

If you are separated from them, maintain with them a correspondence. This will do yourself good, as well as them. Do not neglect this nor grow remiss in it. Give your friendly advice, and seek theirs in return. As they mingle intimately with their sex, they can enlighten your mind respecting many particulars relating to the female character, important for you to know; and on the other hand, you have the same opportunity to do them a similar service. However long or widely separated from them, keep up your fraternal affection and intercourse. It is ominous of evil when a young man forgets his sisters.

If you are living at home with them, you may do them a thousand services which will cost you nothing but pleasure, and which will greatly add to theirs. If they wish to go out of an eveningto a religious meeting, or on a visit, or for any other desirable object-always be happy, if possible, to wait upon them. Consider their situation, and think how you would wish them to treat you, if the case were reversed.

and respect which you tender to them, will not be abundantly reciprocated .- Hubbard Winslow.

TEID OBUTEOR

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1841.

We offer no apology for resuming so soon the train of observations contained in our leading article of Saturday last. The subject is important in itself, and, however feebly treated, cannot but be interesting to the hearty Churchman, and as such must always be, to the earnest and real Christian. We feel, too, that it is an appropriate season in which to press the importance of these practical duties; for if, in our infirmity, we all are prone and efforts of which none deny the value or necessity, it with the Apostle and say, "Old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new."

We have often taken occasion to remark that it is an unfortunate necessity which compels the discontinuance, up from the children's lawful spiritual head of that so generally, of the daily Morning and Evening Service | teaching which is so well and faithfully imparted to them of the Church. It would be a beautiful and refreshing by their lay instructors. In reference to this duty, thus sight in these loose and worldly times to see the day in every community, which possessed at least the ministrations of the Church, commenced with a daily gathering of its members in the sanctuary of their God, -imploring his blessing on their work begun, and supplicating his guardian care through all the trials and temptations of the busy hours before them. And not less delightful and refreshing would it be, to witness the same Christian company, at the still and mellow hour of evening, bending their willing steps to the temple of prayer, and asking there in unison forgiveness of the past day's sins, and imploring the protection of their God through the darkness and perils of the approaching night .- Such things once were; and when the vilified and hunted followers of the Lamb had not the consecrated sanctuary in which to meet, and offer up their prayers and praises, they availed themselves of the shelter of some lonely cave or hollow mountain's side to pay their daily offer- and the neglecting of this, is the frustrating of the whole perhaps he was the father of dear children, who have now ings to their God and Saviour. From such a picture, now renewed, how much spiritual joy would follow; how many a restless, worldly spirit would, we can believe, be cheered and calmed in its carnal waywardness; how much of Christian tranquillity and love thrown over the face of society now torn and defaced by the wild and jostling pursuit of that phantom of phantoms, -earthly pre-eminence, and what must be thought its ultimate object, earthly happiness!-And such a picture, we believe, will be realized again,—even in those millennian days which, as so many Christians think, are now at hand, -when God will be the supreme object of the Christian's affections, and all secular pursuits and hopes be nothing thought of in comparison with the worship and the praise of Him. Surveying now the various lands which professedly are the kingdoms of God and his Christ, we see but little to betoken homage to his name and allegiance to his service: poor mark or badge is discerned to shew that He is esteemed the Ruler and the Saviour of all, amongst the busy, earth-bound pilgrims who surround us. Well may we pray, in reference to the present picture of the world's carelessness and sluggishness and rebellion, in our Liturgy's beautiful language, "O Lord, raise up, we pray thee, thy power, and come among us!"

The impediments which exist to the public performance of the daily Morning and Evening Service of the Church, can scarcely be felt to apply, with the same force, to the celebration of the days of Saints and Martyrs, as prescribed so distinctly in the ritual of the Church. But whether this last be a public or a private celebration, in the sanctuary or in the closet, the following remarks of Mr Gresley, in his "Portrait of an English Churchman," will apply :-

"When the Church marks the memory of some Saint or Martyr, endeavour, in your devotions, to fix your mind on his deeds and faith: there can be no more holy and profitable exercise: any thing which diverts the mind from self and from the petty interests of this present world,—any thing which fixes the affections on what is spiritual and holy, and easts into the shade the poor distinctions of worldly rank and honour, and leads you to view man in his spiritual life, must needs be of great benefit to one whose days are spent in the dust and strife of this every-day world. And how elevating and animating must be the exercise, if we can learn to contemplate the heroes of the Church,—men greater than kings, and wiser than the ablest statesman, men of whom was not worthy,'-if we can learn to contemplate their deeds and characters, so as to eatch some portion of their zeal and faith! Let me then again advise you, do not realect to commemorate saints' days."

William to

In approving very heartily of the advice which is here offered and in recommending its adoption, we cannot suggest a more efficient auxiliary to the appropriate ex- washed away in blood; transporting ourselves back to ercises on such occasions than Nelson's Festivals and those bleak and dreary days in the world's moral history, Fasts of the Church,—a work which, while it displays | we should not wonder at the displays, thrown now so much ability and learning, is so plain and practical, and often ostentatiously before our sight, of valour in the withal so devout, that it cannot fail to edify and please individual combat where man aims at the heart of man all classes of its Christian readers, -a work, in short, the fatal weapon. But gliding in fancy past those diswhich, though it be the composition of a layman, has mal periods, and settling upon a time when the advance engaged the earnest study and gained the warmest ap- of Christianity, in the minds of many, betokens the milprobation of many a learned divine and prelate of the lenium near, we shudder at the bold and unblushing ex-Church, while through the benevolent agency of a noble hibitions of these meditated deeds of blood. Society, it has become the favourite inmate of many a poor man's abode. But while we suggest this efficient below to these disgraceful circumstances, by help to the devotional employment of these interesting the Press,—disgraceful to our cherished Christianity,

rebuke than one offered to them. But if you would have others occasions, we cannot refrain from earnestly expressing disgraceful to our common humanity,—the columns in esteem and honour them, you must esteem and honour them our hope that some plan may be devised for the resto- the public newspapers which are allowed to be filled yourself. Treat them with far less reserve, but with no less ration of their public commemoration, according to the with a "correspondence" upon these acts of intended delicacy, than you would the most genteel stranger. Nothing in intent and desire of the Church. To the objection murder, which ought to be left to the foul darkness from a family strikes the eye of a visitor with more delight, than to see which, we are aware, will often be made that no congre- which they have sprung and not be allowed, by a sort of brothers conduct themselves towards their sisters with kindness, gation can be procured on such occasions, -not such, at exulting publicity, to act as a moral poison in the comcivility, attention, and love. On the contrary, nothing is more least, as would render a public service worth while,—we munity fatal almost as the doctrines of rebellion and answer, that such a discouragement ought not to be permitted to have the slightest influence, and that by perseverance the cause of it will gradually be removed. We have known, for instance, an assemblage of from 12 to 20 individuals only, on Ash-Wednesday, in a small town, increase after the lapse of a few years to a steady to the should wonder at this, it was should wonder at this, it would almost subserviency of the most charitable construction, appears like which, under the most charitable construction, appears like "doing evil that good may come," your character, as a Minister of the Gospel, to all Christian men, is a sufficient guarantee. Therefore, I will briefly reply to the statements in the article tions were purposely got up and blazoned to the world, tions were purposely got up and blazoned to the world, in the darkness of the insignations made use of by "an Officer of the successory to conduct which, under the most charitable construction, appears like "doing evil that good may come," your character, as a Minister of the Gospel, to all Christian men, is a sufficient guarantee.

Therefore, I will briefly reply to the statements in the alluded to, leaving you and the public, before which you have laid it, to discern and discriminate the "mystery of iniquity" concealed to the world, in the darkness of the insignations made use of by "an Officer of the successory to conduct the most charitable construction, appears like "doing evil that good may come," your character, as a Minister of the Gospel, to all Christian men, is a sufficient guarantee.

Therefore, I will briefly reply to the statements in the article alluded to, leaving you and the public. answer, that such a discouragement ought not to be the sneers of infidels. We should wonder at this, if congregation of about 150 and sometimes 200 persons. that the world may have evidence—hitherto equivocally And if, as we have already taken upon us to suggest, a vielded—that the individuals thus thrust upon its gaze, rule were laid down, that on certain of these occasions a are really possessed of the common-place attribute of public Catechizing of the children of the parish should common courage! Such will be the impression upon be made, and that on certain others, all Baptisms should many minds; while, we are persuaded, the individual take place,—and that publicly,—we are convinced that who resists this custom as adverse to the best interests not only would they become very profitable, but very of society and sinful in the sight of God, and who dares not only would they become very profitable, but very of society and sinful in the sight of God, and who dares agreeable and very popular commemorations. Both the all the consequences of such resistance in the sight of a established in 1833, during the short period of its operations, practice of public Catechizing and public Baptism on the sneering but misjudging world, is more courageous far Lord's Day is, in many cases, disused on account of the | than he who, -not from any impulsive bravery, but belength of the Service, but more frequently—the former cause he is pushed and goaded on by a miserable presat least-from the utter impossibility in most cases, sure from without-dares to attempt the life of a fellowfrom the severe and numerous engagements of the offi- mortal. ciating clergyman on that day, to embody them in its regular services. This objection, however, would be earnestly recommend the careful perusal of the following removed by their transfer to those occasions on which remarks from the pen of Bishop Meade, of Virginia in are commemorated the Saints and Martyrs of the Church. | the United States :-And should it be affirmed by any that the loss of time to children by calling them off from school or other important employments to attend the services of the sanc-I like the plan also of giving and receiving presents between the members of a family, and hope you to will always like it so well, as frequently to offer some pleasing tokens of fraternal affection to your sisters. Nor need you fear that all the love, kindness, tion to your sisters. Nor need you fear that all the love, kindness, of very frequent occurrence, should be spent partly in that instruction which it is most important for us all to receive. And if a similar objection should be advanced against such week-day occasions for the public baptizing of infants, as disturbing some secular arrangements, the very objection is to our mind the strongest argument in the cowardly wrech who deserts his post and denies his Master in the hour of danger, shall be branded with everlasting infamy. Among the saints in heaven he shall everlasting infamy. Among the saints in heaven he shall everlasting infamy. We would have you to be far more valiant, indeed, than the bravest of those whom men call brave. We devotional exercises, and partly in being disciplined in its favour,-namely, the divesting Mammon of some little at least of its all-pervading influence, and the sprinkling of some few particles of a heavenly incense apon the bustle and pursuits of every-day life.

It may be thought that the Sunday School, which is, r ought to be, an adjunct of every parochial charge, precludes the necessity of the more ancient custom of public Catechizing. We should be amongst the last to detract from the inestimable value of these Institutions, to postpone to a "convenient season" Christian exercises | and former remarks will testify sufficiently to our readers the importance which we attach to them; but while we will often be felt and acknowledged that a NEW YEAR | would have them retained in all their efficiency, and as supplies the starting point in which, in reference to our far as possible under pastoral supervision, we would tempers and pursuits as immortal beings, we may join cling to the custom of public Catechizing because of its very antiquity, -because so great blessings have attended it,—and because it is but a concentration of the Sunday School effort, a public manifestation of its fruits, a filling

speaks the great Archbishop Ussher:-"Great scholars possibly may think, that it standeth not so well with their credit, to stoop thus low, and to spend so ower with their credit, to stoop thus low, and to spend so much of their time in teaching these rudiments and first principles of the doctrine of Christ. But they should consider, that the laying of the foundation skilfully, as it is the matter of greatest importance in the whole building, so it is the very master-piece of the wisest builder: 'according to the grace of God which is given unto me, as a wise master-builder. I have laid the foundation' saith the great A. builder I have laid the foundation, saith the great Apostle. 1 Cor. iii. 10.] And let the learnedest of us all try it whenever we please, we shall find that to lay this groundwork rightly, (that is, apply ourselves unto the capacity of the common auditory, and to make an ignorant man to un-derstand these mysteries in some good measure,) will put us to the trial of our skill and trouble us a great deal more, than if we were to discuss a controversy or handle a subtle point of learning in the Schools. Yet Christ did give as well his Apostles, and Prophets, and Evangelists, as his ordinary Pastors and Teachers, to bring us all, both learned and unlearned, unto 'the unity of this faith and knowledge,' work of the ministry. For let us preach never so many | no friend on earth beside her, whose poor heart is broken sermons unto the people, our labour is but lost, as long as the foundation is unlaid, and the first principles untaught, upon which all other doctrine must be builded."

We repeat that, in consequence of the manifold duties which, in this country especially, so fully occupy the time of the clergyman on the Sunday, -and amongst these the necessity of performing a second and perhaps a third service at a distant place, is not the least,-the and convenient occasion for performing this duty of public Catechizing as well as public Baptism. We do the miserable man who has done this deed, if this was not mean that the performance of either of these duties should be confined exclusively to such occasions; but our persuasion is that if thus fulfilled, much interest would be added to these solemn commemorations of important events in the history of the Church of God, now thuost forgotten, while the means would be afforded of accomplishing what, from the adverse force of circumstances, is now so often left undone. Many practical benefits, to individuals as well as to the Church at large, are to be anticipated from a general restoration of what the consecrated house of God. We should see the orlinance itself respected more,—the traces of worldliness and carelessness with which it is accompanied now, worn gradually away, -and its real spirituality, in intent and n effect, more visible in the lives of those who bring their precious charges to this sacrament, and of those too, in behalf of whom the prayer is uttered at the time, that "they may lead the rest of their life according to this beginning."

"Ask of God to make you brave to speak the truth,—beginning." beginning.

We have been often pained of late by seeing obtruded upon the public, -as if it were some meritorious and patriotic thing, -accounts of "affairs of honour," as they are most unworthily termed; in other words, accounts which go to shew that there are individuals among us possessed of the admirable bravery of seeking to take each other's lives, as an atonement for some trivial wrong of which an hour of sober reflection on either side, or a few minutes of dispassionate conference together would, in most cases, remove the smart and almost cancel the remembrance.

Transporting ourselves back to the Vandal or the Visigothic age, when superstition added its gloom to the fierceness of the prevailing cruelty,-when a fiery and often fatal ordeal was appointed oftentimes to test the virtue of the innocent, - and when the incidental wrong begotten usually over the maddening cup, could only be

What should most surprise us, is the currency which

To all the abettors of this unchristian practice, we

"What parent but is proud of a valiant son? What youth of our land does not wish to be thought honourable and brave? Who would not rather die the death, than live the coward, or even be deemed such? And in exhorting you At our baptism we are consecrated as soldiers of the

would have you ready at any moment to lay down your lives, rather than make the least concession.

"But let me at once explain myself, for, although I am using the language, I am not defending the doctrine of the men of this world on the subject of honour and bravery. The code of honour established among men, and the standard of courage set up, are indeed very different from those which our religion commands. If God be the judge, a most ominious sentence awaits many who are reckoned among the brave of this world, and who would be ready to avenge the slightest imputation by an appeal to the sword, pistol. Try what is esteemed courage, and those who are called brave, by a fair and honest rule. On this very subject of religion I would ask, is there no cowardice in the hearts of those whose first wish is to be accounted brave : Is there no fear of man before their eyes? Are they never ashamed or afraid to own even as much as they sometimes believe and feel-never ashamed to do what their con sciences bid them do? Are they never induced by the fear of ridicule to do what their hearts condemn? Do they not sometimes drink more deeply of he intoxicating bowl, only lest they should seem to be too sober minded and thus be

"Do they not (their hearts sniting them all the while) sometimes even join in the impous jest? And when the Spirit of God strives with them and bids them go to his holy word and bend their knees before him,

"How still the world prevails and its dread laugh, Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn."

And is this courage? Are these the heroes of this world? If the noble army of martyrs had been like these, where now would be the religion of esus Christ?

"But, my young friends, I have something more to say about this false courage. There is something selfish, cruel, and hard-hearted about it. What will it not do? I will tell you what it has done. For some slight offence—a mere word—perhaps a look—it has gone deliberately to the field of single combat—it has there raised its well practised, cruel arm against the dearest friend—it has aimed a death blow at his very heart—it has sent that friend all unprepared into eternity and plunged his soul into the burning lake. This it has done in opposition to that law which says, "thou shalt whose head is crazed. O could they have known it, they would have rushed to the fatal spot—the frantic wife would

"Great God, can this be valour—for such as these are valour? Go, and if you can find the wretch Cain roaming through the world, ask him, if he would have you do likewise. Go and ask the poor parents, (if their grey hairs have not already gone down with sorrow to the grave,) if their hearts are glad, even theirs, at the thoughts of such

"One word more on this subject. Was this the bravery of the youthful Washington, who at nineteen years of age, I believe, mustered his little band in the streets of that city which lies before us? Was Washington the man of honour, the duellist? At the age I have mentioned, while preparing for his country's battle, his valour yet untried, his name is in reality the discipline of the Church,—that all Baptisms should be public, and, if practicable, performed in mon him on the morn to the field of combat? No, but letting not the sun go down upon his wrath, and meditating during the night watches upon the events of the day, he found that himself had been in fault, and he arose on the morrow and asked the pardon of him whom he had injured. There, young men, was bravery,—the bravery of one who was never ashamed to own his God and Saviour, who daily read God's holy word, and daily bent his knees in prayer before heaven. His courage was from above, where alone

may revile it-to read his word whoever may write it-to end your knees in prayer whoever may refuse to join. this your valour, and make glad the hearts of parents now, and a crown, 'compared with which, the laurels which a Cæsar wears are weeds, shall be yours hereafter, purchased for you, and bestowed upon you by the great captain of our

NOTICE.

The Bishop of Toronto requests such of his Clergy as have not already forwarded the list of printed queries left with them, when he visited their respective parishes, to do so by the first opportunity.

Toronto, 6th January, 1841.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church.

Toronto, January 2, 1841.
Sir,—I deeply regre: the occasion that calls upon me, through your columns, thus to appear before the public.
But character and consistency, when attacked, however covertly, as it regards the author, demand a firm and resolute defence; and also, a suitable explanation.

efence; and also, a suitable explanation.
The Reverend Editor of "the Christian Guardian," in his paper of the 23d ultimo, has brought anonymous and aggravated charges; and again, in his paper of the 30th ultimo, has reiterated them; against persons, designated by him, "Deserters from the Newgate Street Sunday School." But, in the plenitude of his Christian charity and ze refused, through the same channel, to give the following explanation and refutation of them; which, if you will have the goodness to insert in your next, you will do an act of justice, denied where it ought to have had a place, and at

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REVEREND SIR,-"On grounds novel and painful" I wish to all your attention to the article published in your last Guardian ander the cognomen of "Sunday School Christmas box." state that it was furnished by one of the officers of the Newgate Street Sunday School; and your not having resided here long enough to know the fact of the statement thus made, of course exonerates you from the culpability attached to the publication

in the darkness of the insinuations made use of by "an Officer of the Newgate Street School."

1st. It is alleged: "the Newgate Street School was established in 1818, and notwithstanding unions and separations, &c., its beneficent operations have continued to the present day." This being granted, then, the Newgate Street School, in the course of its "beneficent operations," during a period of eighteen years, from its establishment to the time of the union of the two schools, previous to "the union," viz., three years, numbered also about 150 scholars.

This fact, when the lapse of years and the ratio of numbers, as your correspondent, when he strings together the words nions and separations," above quoted, in connexion with the following: "never, perhaps, has a like institution had to contend

with so many reverses!! 2dly. "But a short time since, its Missionary-box, with its

ontents, was purloined."

To this, though in rather antiquated language, I would reply, "Honi soit qui mal y pense;" but at the same time distinctly assert, that the box in question was the property of the "George Street School," at the time of the "union," and when last heard of was in the possession of "an Officer" of the present Newgate

3dly. "Then half its library books disappeared, and half its ficers and teachers deserted it—nor does the crusade end here."
To these grave charges I would answer, that the 150 scholars rought from the George Street School to be merged in that of Newgate Street, were all well supplied with Bibles and Testaments, &c., and a library of 200 vols. they also brought along with them. And further, "an Officer of the Newgate Street School" knows well, that when the time of separation came, it was unanimously

Out of 190, the number of scholars in the Newgate Street School at the time of separation, more than 100, with their teachers also, which circumstance your correspondent entirely forgets to mention, left, to go to the George Street School, and not a single Bible or Testament, &c., was brought away by any one of them; only about 30 volumes of the library, which were the hands of the children at the time, are now lying, waiting the convenience of the Newgate Street Committee, to pay half the

debt and divide the books equally, as they had agreed to do.

To the other part, which reads, "nor does the crusade end here," I plead ignorance, and will feel thankful to be enlightened, so that for the future we may all "speak only the truth in love." Hoping you will do the George Street Committee co

ustice, by inserting this in your next Guardian, I am, Reverend Sir, Your's, truly.

ONE OF THE GEORGE ST. COMMITTEE.

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR ENGLISH FILES.

PERFECTION OF NAVAL GUNNERY .- Extract of a letter from a naval officer, dated off Beyrout, Oct. 1, 1840:—"A most beautiful maneuvre was successfully performed this morning. You must know that a bright look out is kept for deserters from the enemy, who are anxious to get on board our ships, and if they are caught before they can get down to the beach they are killed. This morning a poor fellow was observed by us sitting down under some rocks, and at the same moment it was discovered that two fellows were hurrying down with drawn swords to dispatch him, and two others were posted on a point to shoot him should he take to the water. In two minutes the poor fellow, who had head off; and he was conscious of their proximity to him, when a 32lb shot, fired just over the head of the victim, put to the rout the pursuers. He was perfectly aware that the shot that had passed over him was meant for his protection, and crouched as closely sed over him was meant for his protection, and crouched as closely deserted, would have had their swords through him, or else his not kill;" "thou shalt do no murder;" in opposition to the voice of conscience, reason and every generous feeling of the heart. Yea more, perhaps that friend was the husband of a beloved wife, who looked to him as her all on earth—

of a beloved wife, who looked to him as her all on earth—

free the reached another external was made by the Evyptians. manned and armed, and sent to the spot the man was on, but before she reached, another attempt was made by the Egyptians to get at the fugitive; the same kind of messenger was sent flying over boat and man, right at the soldiers, and in a few minutes the would have rushed to the fatal spot—the frantic wife would have thrown herself between and received the deadly ball, and cried, O spare him, spare him, for these poor children's when he found the guns of the English ship were pointed at them. and cried, O spare him, spare him, for these poor children's sake;—the children with their piteous voices, would have begged the father's life, and cried, O spare him for our poor mother's sake—they would have clasped the knees of the destroyer, and bid him rather like another Herod imbrue his hands in little children's blood.

When he found the guns of the English ship were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. shore; the whole went off as one gun, and every shot went slap into the hole. We found out afterwards from a deserter, that they broke one man's back, knocked another's leg off, and killed

COMMODORE NAPIER .- Perhaps there is not another man in the world so fit in all respects for the work he has to do as Napier. When he commanded a British frigate, he was always looked upon as a sort of Lord Cochrane run mad; not mad, however, without method; for he is both skilful and calculating; but mad to rush to the cannon's mouth on all occasions, and never so much delighted as when engaged in the turmoil and danger of close action. To a personal appearance highly eccentric, he adds an unceasing activity and untameable enterprise. In the last American war, he and Captain Gordon took their frigates, in spite of a thousand obstacles, up the Potomac, to the town of Alexandria, where they destroyed the national stores and did immense damage of various kinds. On their return they had to pass close to a point of land which jutted in the river. Here were posted 4000 or 5000 American troops, covered by the brushwood, and these made sure of the two frigates, supposing that they could sweep off effect of elevating the muzzles of their larboard broadside; the crew were protected from musketry by an impenetrable rampart of hammocks, sails, &c., the guns were loaded with triple charge of grape, canister, musket balls, pieces of iron, nails, and other missiles of the like kind; and with these the underwood was severely scoured, the American troops scampered off without their expected prizes! Napier, however, did not go scot-free. Disdaining all cover, he jumped up some elevation on the quarter-deck to see "the fun," and received a musket ball in the back part of his neck, one of the effects of which severe wound is a forward inclination of the head, thereby increasing the peculiarity of the gallant captain's personal appearance. exploits are well known, not the least distinguished of which was his capture of the whole of Don Miguel's fleet, an operation completed in about 12 minutes. He has entered upon his present services in a similar spirit. He was among the first to go on shore, and there he might be seen in his shirt sleeves digging in the trenches (by way of example), and tugging at the great guns. Such a man, at the head of British seamen and marines, can accomplish whatever is in the power of man; and should the French venture upon the experiment of another struggle for naval superiand he will always be found in the van, in the thick of the enemy, regardless of the numbers, and victorious too; for his boldness is mpered by skill, and upheld by an unconquerable resolution .-

The Duke of Wellington having now returned to town after a stay of nearly three months at Walmer, it is gratifying to know that his health has been most materially improved by his residence on the coast and the relief from parliamentary duties. At no time, we are informed, for several years, has he been so uniformly well as during the present autumn. In addition to the distinguished visitors staying at the castle, his Grace's hospitality was constantly extended to the neighborhood, very few days passing without some gentlemen (his immediate neighbours) appearing at his table. A few days previous to his leaving Walmer, his Grace, accompanied by Lord and Lady Wilton, visited and inspected the Walmer and Ringwold National Schools, and also the Walmer Infant School. In all of these he takes great interest, and contributes liberally to their support. On this occasion (although the schools are situated at a considerable distance from each other, being at different ends of the parish) his Grace went the whole way on foot, walking with great firmness and ease, and having apparently recovered much of

his former strength and vigour.

Within the last few days all labelled letters passing through the his documents behind him, they again went on shore to fetch it Post Office have been stamped in black ink instead of red, a from his lodgings, hoping to return in time for the vessel; but

change which has been brought about in consequence of a commu nication lately received by the government from a scientific chemist, in which he explains the method of preparing a composition which will entirely annihilate the red stamp, reducing the label to its original appearance; but it only possesses this power over the red ink, the colouring matter of the black ink being of such a nature as to resist the action of this compound. In future the black will be substituted for the red.—Morning Chronicle.

From the Cumberland Pacquet. NARROW ESCAPE OF WORDSWORTH THE POET .- On Wednesday last, between two and three o'clock, as William Wordsworth, Esq., the celebrated poet, in company with his son, the Rev. John Wordsworth, Rector of Brigham, were on their way home to Rydal Mount, from a visit to the Earl of Lonsdale, at Whitehaven Castle, they had a narrow escape from destruction. The venerable and highly-esteemed bard and his worthy son were riding in a one-horse gig, and had just reached Ruffa-bridge, about three miles from Keswick, on the Ambleside-road, when they observed the mail coach coming upon them at a rattling pace. Owing to the sharp turn in the road at the top of the ascent which leads down to the bridge, the mail could not be seen until within 70 or 80 yards of that dangerous place, but in the few moments' notice they had of its approach the Rev. gentleman succeeded in drawing his horse close up to the side of the road, which is very narrow, but, nevertheless, wide enough for the coach to have passed in safety, under ordinary circumstances. It unfortunately happened, however, that the off-side wheeler, which we are told is in the habit of holding the bridle bit in his teeth, and resisting the utmost exertions of the driver, was at the moment of meeting they affect the two schools, are applied to their proper places, will indulging in this dangerous practice, and refused to obey the rein.

Owing to this circumstance the coach came with great violence against the gig, which it sent against the adjoining wall with such force that both the horse and the gig and the two riders were thrown, with part of the wall into the adjoining plantation! Fortunately the traces and shafts both broke near the body of the vehicle, which set the affrighted animal at liberty, and it no sooner gained its feet than it leaped over the broken wall, and, having regained the road, set off at a frightful pace, with the gig shafts attached to the harness. Such was the affrighted state of the horse, owing to the sudden shock it had received, and the clattering of the shafts by its side, that every attempt to stop it was fruitless, and it dashed on at this pace for nearly nine miles, and was eventually stopped at the toll-bar entering Grasmere, by the owner closing the gate, which the dreaded animal, notwithstanding his endeavours, would have attempted to leap. But to return to Mr. Wordsworth and his son, whose escape, under all the attendant circumstances, was truly providential. They were both found entirely unhurt: the only visible injury received by either from this dangerous collision was a slight scratch on the finger of the poet. We do not learn that the slightest blame could be attributed to the driver of the coach, who did his utmost to bring the unsubject—to divide equally the books and debts of the schools under their superintendance. Although this was evidently detrimental to the George Street School, as appears by the above statements I have given you, yet its portion of the Committee, present at the said meeting, and which I may add, was the majority of that meeting, agreed to the proposition when made and put to them by the Rev. E. Ryerson, without a dissentient.

Out of 190, the number of scholars in the New Scholars in the Scholars in th and dispensing intelligence around him, we know of no one who could fill the chasm in society which would have been caused by the heart-rending loss of the esteemed and venerated Bard of

THE LATE STORMS.

DORCHESTER .- The Dorchester Chronicle affirms that this part of the country has been visited with weather uncommonly tem-postuous; but fortunately the wind—though severely violent did not effect any important damage. The power of the storm was so great as to retard materially the progress of the coaches, one of which was even blown over by its fearful impetuosity.

PLYMOUTH.—The gale here has disabled many vessels anchored in the Sound, and several wrecks have taken place in its vicinity.

Source the progress of the coaches are the sound, and several wrecks have taken place in its vicinity.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Redbridge Causeway, about four miles from this place, and situated between two canals, was flooded by the tide to such a degree that a coach was nearly carried away, and the passengers drowned. This perilous situation was, however, surmounted by the energy of the driver, and the assistance rendered by the crews of some vessels lying in Redbridge river, who, by means of their boats, rescued the passengers from the death which appeared inevitable.

Lincoln.—This city was visited with a terrific storm of thun-

der and lightning, that swept over it with resistless force, bearing down every thing in its progress. Serious injuries resulted from this awful visitation.

LONDON-THE THAMES.—A schooner called the Eliza, deeply laden with stone, coming up the river, met with a brig driven up with her anchor over the bow, the fluke of which pricked the schooner and made a hole in her. Two pumps on board were immediately set to work. She would have inevitably gone down but for the assistance of William Judge, a Thames-police inspector and his boat's crew, who got the vessel ashore near Hague and Millar's, the engineers, in Wapping-wall, where she was kept afloat by means of her own pumps, and four others engaged by the Thames police, until the tide receded, when the leak was stopped,

Friends immediately began to fill. 'The crew ran her ashore, and when the tide receded she was left high and dry aground, and the

The river presented the appearance of a rough sea for several hours, the spray dashed over the wharfs and vessels, and for more than four hours the communication between the Middlesex and Surrey shores was almost totally suspended below bridge.

The effects of the storm were severely felt above bridge; and, between Hungerford Market and London Bridge, no less than 18 barges, laden with coals and other cargoes, were sunk. Many other places have experienced the desolating effects of

these terrible storms. WRECK OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL STEAM-PACKET.

The causes of this unfortunate calamity have hitherto been shrouded in complete mystery, and all sorts of speculations, as to some derangement of the machinery, &c., have been indulged in. The mystery is, however, at length cleared up, the two men, Poole and the carpenter, having recovered sufficiently to give a detailed narrative of the cause of the wreck.

The City of Bristol was appointed to sail from Waterford on the Tuesday morning for Bristol, but the weather being most boisterous, the captain hesitated for some time as to whether he

should put to sea. At length, however, he sailed, but had not proceeded far when the fury of the gale compelled him to put back,

nd he bore up for Waterford.

At 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, however, the weather having moderated in some degree, the captain being most anxious to make his voyage with the usual punctuality of steam-packets, again put to sea, and, notwithstanding the storm still raged with the crews by a single volley of their musketry. Gordon and Napier were not so easily caught. They were quite aware of the trap laid for them. On approaching the point of land, the frigates were weighed down on the starboard side, which had the which the horizon was so much darkened, that long before night they could only see a short distance beyond the vessel's bows Under these circumstances the captain determined to run for shelter to the Worm's Head and bring to there, there being, as it appears, excellent anchorage under the head. ite dark, and they shortly saw land on the larboard bow, which was judged to be the Worm's Head, forming one extremity of Rhosilly Bay, and the vessel bore up for it. Almost immediately, however, land was discovered on the starboard bow, and the un ortunate captain then found that the land which he had mistaken for the Worm's Head was a most dangerous promontory at the other extremity of the bay (Burry Helme). The helm was immediately ported with a view to bring the ship round, but almost at the same instant, and before she came round, the stern struck-The jib was then hoisted, which swung her head round, but she still remained fast astern. This was at about six o'clock in the evening; every effort which human ingenuity could suggest to get her off, by hoisting the main sail, using the engines, blowing off the boilers, and lightening her, were made use of, but in vain-She remained in this perilous situation for upwards of two hours, during which period the gale and sea increased so fearfully that no pend upon it that Napier's name will be again heard of, ill always be found in the van, in the thick of the enemy, it tween eight and nine o'clock, three tremendous seas struck her one after the other, and she parted in three pieces, when every one on board had to struggle for his life, and all on board but two

A letter has been received from Mr. G. Lunell, the senior partner in the firm, confirming the above account. Nine bodies only have as yet been washed on shore-viz. John

Stacey, captain; James Stacey, his nephew; Richard Wrights second mate, Thomas Gollewick, third steward; William Grace, fireman; Edward Rogers, sailor; a deck passenger, name unknown; and one fireman and one sailor, not yet identified.

It has been impossible as yet to get any account of the passengers, but it is believed that they were very few. The extent of the calamity cannot, therefore, be yet ascertained. A subscription has been already commenced for the relief of the vidows and orphans, which we trust will be liberal, as there are upwards of 40 orphan children left by those whose deaths are

already ascertained. The following may be considered an extraordinary escape:

A discharged soldier, with his wife and three children, were com ing as passengers by the vessel from Waterford, and had actually

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From the London Standard of the evening of Dec. 3.

EXTRAORDINARY AND MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE AT BUCK-INGHAM PALACE. — A STRANGER APPREHENDED IN HER MAJESTY'S DRESSING-ROOM.—The greatest excitement prevailed in Buckingham Palace, shortly after 12 o'clock last night, (Dec. 2,) in consequence of a stranger being discovered under the sofa in her Majesty's dressing-room. The Police were instantly called in, and immediately secured the daring intruder, who turned out to be the identical boy who was discovered in the Palace about two years since. His name is Edward Jones; he is 17 years of age, and the son of a poor tailor in Derby-street, Westminster. The police conveyed Jones to the station-house in Gardener's-lane at two o'clock this morning, when he was given in charge of Inspector Haining, with instructions to keep the prisoner in safe custody until he received instructions from the Home office.

To-day at 12 o'clock, a Privy Council was held at the Home Office, to investigate the circumstances of this most extraordinary and mysterious affair. The inquiry, however, was so strictly private that the following are all the particulars our reporter was able to collect. There were present at the Council, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Errol, Lord Duncannon, the Hon. Mr. Murray, Comptroller of the Household, and the Earl of Uxbridge. Mr. Hall, Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, and Colonel Rowan,

Shortly after 12 o'clock, instructions were sent to the police office to bring up the prisoner. He was in a few minutes afterward taken before the Council, and interrogated as to his mysterious and extraordinary conduct. We understand he was strictly questioned as to his mode of obtaining admission into the Palace, but that he prevarieated in his answers. His father was then sent for, and he stated that he was of opinion that his unfortunate son was not right in his mind. After a short investigation, the Council directed that the police should take the prisoner to Buckingham Palace, as he promised to describe to them the mode and way by which he effected his extraordinary entrance, and which, under the circumstances, might have had a most dreadful effect on her Majesty, who, we are informed, had been in the room where the lad was discovered only a few hours before.

After giving the above instruction to convey the prisoner to Buckingham Palace, the Council adjourned until half past four

o'clock (we understand) this afternoon.

When the prisoner was discovered in the Palace nearly two years since, he was prosecuted and tried at the Westminster Ses-Jears since, he was prosecuted and tried at the Westminster Sessions, on an indictment, charging him with secreting himself for the purpose of committing a felony. On that occasion he was defended by Mr. Prendergast, and acquitted. Since then we hear that he has been in the employ of Mr. Kendall, chemist, in the Broadway, Westminster, and that there has been no fault found against his general character and conduct. He is very short for his age, but has an old and surly look. His dress was of the meanest description and he is electricated in the Mr. State of the meanest description and he is electricated in the Mr. State of the meanest description and he is electricated in the Mr. State of the meanest description and he is electricated in the Mr. State of the meanest description and he is electricated and the Mr. State of the meanest description and he is electricated and the Mr. State of the Mr meanest description, and he is altogether an ill-looking lad.

We rejoice to state that the extraordinary circumstance which occurred last night has had no unfavourable effect on her Majesty, who (with the Princess Royal) is going on most favourably. Nothing has transpired to show that any blame was attributable to the domestics. The affair has produced a great sensation in the neighbourhood of St. James's.

LATEST PARTICULARS-COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER. The Privy Council re-assembled at half-past two o'clock, at the Home Office, when, after a short examination, the prisoner Jones was committed to the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields, for

three months, and to be kept to hard labour.

The Members of the Council were of opinion that the prisoner is not insane, but that he was actuated, like Oxford, to obtain

THE ELECTION OF HIGH STEWARD.

From the Times. Previous to the late election for the High Stewardship of

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the University of Cambridge, the following threat was held out by a ministerial journal:—
"The poll-book will be published, and it will then be seen

how the Church has demeaned itself in this contest."

The poll-book has been published; but, as it does not distinguish the clergy from the lay members of the senate, we have engaged in an analysis of it, and, so far as the Cambridge Calender furnishes the information, we believe camoridge Calender furnishes the information, we believe the following figures may be relied upon. From them it will be seen that the clergy know full well the danger of trusting to Whig protection; for even with the assistance afforded to Lord Lyttleton by the co-operation of some mis-mided wombers of the Conservative aristocracy with the guided members of the Conservative aristocracy with the Whig nobility and Whig government, out of 915 clerical

| | LYNDHURST. | | LYTTELTON. | |
|--------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| College. | Clergy. | Laity. | Clergy. | Laity. |
| St. Peter's | 36 | 13 | 11 | 2 |
| Clare | 34 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| Pembroke | 11 | 5 | 11 | 1 |
| Caius | 43 | 22 | 10 | 5 |
| Trinity-hall | 10 | 19 | - | 2 |
| Corpus | 27 | 5 | 21 | 3 |
| King's* | 5 | 6 | 14 | 10 |
| Queen's | 41 | 10 | 7 | 2 |
| Catherine | 40 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Jesus | 28 | 13 | 5 | 2 |
| Christ's | 36 | 12 | 12 | 3 |
| St. John's | 157 | 86 | 42 | 22 |
| Magdalene | 9 | 3 | 16 | 7 |
| Trinity | 100 | 124 | 111 | 130 |
| Emmanuel | 39 | 11 | 4 | 5 |
| Sidney | 16 | - : | 8 | - |
| Downing | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Total | 633 | 340 | 282 | 206 |

From the St. James's Chronicle.

A majority of two to one in Lord Lyndhurst's favour at the final close of the poll at Cambridge, on a gross poll of nearly 1,500 votes, will, we presume, have satisfied Lord Lyttleton of the false position in which he was placed by his friends, in being pitted against such an antagonist. After forestalling for him, so far as they could, the pledges of a considerable body of Conservative voters, it was the hope of the Whig managers of his affairs, by making a party question of the contest, to induce every Whig member of the Senate to withhold his support from Lord Lyndhurst, and Senate to withhold his support from Lord Lyndhurst, and bestow it on his youthful competitor. The plan was no doubt astutely concocted, but, its authors having wholly miscalculated their means, has proved in the end a signal failure. When they discovered their error, however, instead of the control of the of withdrawing Lord Lyttelton from the dilemma in which their misguided zeal had placed him, they sought to strengthen their tottering cause by malignant and personal insinuations against Lord Lyndhurst, and shabby and discreditable manœuvres to prejudice his cause. With all these means and appliances (to say nothing of having been the

We are far from desiring to indulge in any expression of triumph on the occasion, so far as Lord Lyttelton is concerned: but we cannot refrain from congratulating the University on a result which proves that it is not incapable of appreciating services so distinguished as those which Lord Lyndhurst has rendered to his country; nor so insensible to its own honour as to select for its High Steward a young, and comparatively unlaurelled, nobleman, whose pretensions, it is no discourtesy to him to assert, cannot be placed for a single moment in comparison with those of his

For Lord Lyttelton's character and talents we have already expressed our esteem. To have been enabled to make any stand against such a rival, redounds more to his credit than all the college honours he may have gathered from less important competitors. We are also most willing to exonerate him from any participation in the undignified spirit in which the contest on his behalf has been carried on. We are doubtful, indeed, if its worst features may not have been suggested in higher places by parties whose ill-feeling towards Lord Lyndhurst is, no doubt, proportioned to the severity of the defeats they have experienced at his hands. However this may be, it is beyond a question that the newspaper organs of the government erected themselves into violent partisans of the youthful Conservative, and equally determined and unscrupulous antagonists of his distinguished rival. The result must satisfy them and their employers that the artifices which may secure a temporary success at a political election have but little influence on such a body as the Senate of the University of Cambridge.

The contest over, it is most desirable that any acrimonious feelings to which it may have given rise should subside as soon as possible. To the highly respectable gentlemen who retirement of his lordship. Such a course would unquestionably have placed him in a much less embarassing posi-

before they could do so she had sailed, and their lives were thus done; as, indeed the result must satisfy every unprejudiced fired out through the walls from the loopholes, and thus, in done; as, indeed the result must satisfy every unprejudiced mind. As for the Morning Chronicle's sneer at the waverers, if by such a phrase it means to refer to those gentlemen who would have voted for its protegé had Lord Lyndhurst not consented to become a candidate, it is ridiculous. To prolong a hopeless contest, by supporting the former nobleprolong a hopeless contest, by supporting the former nobleprolong of such far supports prescribed to be the wall manning the scaling hadden on highest him. prolong a hopeless contest, by supporting the former nobleman, after a rival of such far superior pretensions to their favour had entered the arena, would have deserved some of such the result of the supporting the former nobleman, after a rival of such far superior pretensions to their favour had entered the arena, would have deserved some of such the wall, manning the scaling ladders or bridges, himfavour had entered the arena, would have deserved some of the reprobation which our contemporary is pleased to lavish on the "clergymen who voted against their consciences (if and charging forward, following their gallant and impetuous

GREAT BRITAIN AND TEXAS. From the Times.

We understand that a commercial treaty between Great Britain and the republic of Texas was signed at the Foreign Office on Monday evening by Lord Palmerston and General James Hamilton, the Envoy from that republic. This convention, entered into on the basis of perfect reciprocity, of course recognises, ipso facto, the independence of the new republic, which is now extricated on the one hand from the inion of Mexico, and on the other from the danger of incorporation with the American union. It implies also, unless Lord Palmerston should have neglected all the precautions usual in such cases, the belief that Texas is able to

maintain her independence.

The recent history and rapid progress of this country certainly countenance this supposition in a very remarkable

degree.
In 1836, with a comparatively small population, and at no time with more than 2000 men in the field, they defeated and made prisoner General Santa Anna, the President of Mexico, and since that period they have remained in undisturbed possession of the country. The form of government they have established is modelled after that of the United States, avoiding the federative system. They have decreed toleration in religion, and, by an article in their constitution, have declared the slave-trade piracy. They have adopted it is said, a code of law assimilated to the common law of England. During the late struggle in Mexico, the Texans, we are assured, had the moderation to decline taking part with either side, though they had the tempting offer from the Federalists of an immediate declaration of independence as the price of their adhesion. They succeeded in 1837 in obtaining such recognition from the United States, from France in 1839, and from the governments of Holland and Belgium during the present autumn.

The moral blot upon Texas, in the opinion of the people

of this country, will be the existence in it of domestic slavery: but it seems to be under more control and better management in that respect than many much older states. If the statements which have been made to us on this subject are correct, it is of limited extent, and confined, by law, to emigrants from the United States, who are alone permitted to emigrate with their slaves. This could not, however, have formed any just bar to the recognition of its independence. All that can be looked for is the exertion of the moral influence of England in putting an end, as soon as possible, to such a state of things, and the cordial assistance of the new government in the suppression of the slave-trade, which she has already declared to be piracy.

As affording new openings for our commerce there must spring many advantages from this treaty. Texas should be, from position, the greatest cotton-growing country in the world, which pursuit, joined with her great agricultural resources, must preclude for centuries any rivalry with our manufactures. It will be, of course, the policy of the new state to improve the intercourse by low and moderate duties. As Texas increases in population and power, it is not anti-cipating too much to hope that she may form that counter-poise in the south which the Canadas are in the north to the ower of the United States.

ringing about an early reconciliation with Mexico. The recognition, at all events, places England in the position of mediating successfully between the parties; and the rational endeavour, we should imagine, would be, after the establishment of peaceful relations, to settle a well defined-boundary between them, and to repress the spirit of furthur conquest in the Texans. It is understood, indeed, that Lord Palmerston and General Hamilton have entered into a special con-

vention for these objects.

The experience of the last 20 years has not left upon our minds very favourable impressions of those states who have come forward in succession to claim amicable relations with us, and whom we have admitted into the rank of independent countries. They have seldom derived any elevation of character from the change, but have lapsed frequently into a state of civil war and confusion, and have violated their most sacred engagements with us, out of which, too, they had been mainly assisted in the establishment of their independence.

ENGAGEMENT AND DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF HER MAJESTY'S THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

From the Sydney Monitor of July 25. The following are the facts, as related to us, and seldom has it been the task of any writer to record so dire an issue of an expedition in which British courage and British thunder were opposed to barbarians. Report says, that the islanders were commanded and instructed in the defence of their fortress by an European armourer, who has been resident among them for the last eight years. On the arrival of Captain Croker in the Favourite at the island of Tonga, he found that the missionaries were embroiled in a quarrel with the heathen or unconverted natives of the island, touchng some religious dispute, and that the keathen population had retired, and eschewed all communication with the missionaries and their native converts. As soon as the dispute had reached this crisis, the heathens took possession of a fort situated at a short distance from the beach, which they proceeded to strengthen and fortify; Captain Croker arrived at this juncture, endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between the disputate this he had east tween the disputants; this he had nearly accomplished, the hostile natives having received into their garrison a flag of truce sent in by Captain Croker on behalf of the missionaries, borne by a native female; the bearer of the flag of truce and the propositions of Captain Croker and the mismeans and appliances (to say nothing of having been the first in the field by several days), they only succeeded in placing their candidate in a minority of 487 to 974. ed to invite Captain Croker to a conference on the subject which that gentleman accepted. The terms proposed (as we were informed) were as follow:—That the fortress then occupied by the heathens, with two other small and less for-midable garrisons, should be surrendered and immediately demolished, all furniture, stores, &c., to be removed; that the fortifiers of the garrisons should resume their former avocations and intercourse with the missionaries and their converts on the same terms as before the dispute, the missiona ries being at liberty to preach without restraint, in their endeavours to make proselytes to the Christian faith, and that an immediate meeting should take place to ratify the conditions if accepted. During the time these negotiations were taking place, Captain Croker had caused three carronades to be brought from on board his ship, and dragged to an eminence commanding the heathen garrison, being distant about 500 yards. These guns he had mounted, and brought a supply of immunition to enable him to drive the natives from the fort, should they attempt to resist or refuse to comply with the conditions offered them. Capt. Croker found, on entering the garrison, that it contained about 1500 natives, all of whom treated him with great deference, and at the close of the con-This Captain Croker consented to allow, and informed them, that unless the gate of the fort was thrown open at the end of that time, he would batter it down. Captain Croker ther proceeded, and made what he deemed the necessary preparations to storm the fort if not surrendered; scaling ladders, &c., were hastily constructed, and a large party of seamen marines and converted natives, to the number of 1700 or 1800, were assembled on the eminence, ready to open a fire on The garrison, ere the time allowed had expired, sent to the European camp to state that they were willing to concede all things demanded of them save the humiliation to which they imagined they would subject themselves in at once meeting and holding intercourse with their foes; they would rather not meet them face to face for some time to would rather not here to take to take for some time to come. Captain Croker's reply was, that the terms proposed must be complied with, and, no further communication arrimust be complied with, and, no the their communication arriving at the appointed time, the Favourite's gunner opened fire upon the fort; but this playing at long-balls not according with the ardent temperament of the commander, he or-

they had got any) in supporting Lord Lyndhurst."

But even were we to deduct from Lord Lyttelton's minority the names of those gentlemen who supported him from party motives, enough would still be left him to render his defeat under the circumstances any thing but discovered him from the circumstances and the circumstances are circumstances and the circumstances are circumstances and the circumstances are circumstances and construction of the fort; our poor fellows are circumstances and construction of the circumstances are circumstances and circumstances are circumstances are circumstances and circumstances are circumstances are circumstances and circumstances are circumstances are circumstances are circumstances ar party motives, enough would sein be left him to render his defeat under the circumstances any thing but discreditable to him.

Woulded, and attraction of our hands in the first him despite his would, pressed forward to the gate of the fort, and, thrusting his sword against and through the jamb of the gate, made frantic efforts singly to enter. From violent exertion, high excitement, and the loss of blood, the captain was seen to retire fainting from the gate, and to lean for support against a tree, where he had rested but a few seconds when a rifle-ball struck him in the left breast, penerating the heart, and passing through the back. rating the leart, and properly and lasted little more than 20 minutes, yet that short space time had sufficed to rob us of our captain, and two blue kets killed, our first lieutenant and 19 others wounded; it therefore became necessary to retreat, bearing off our wounded and slain, and leaving our guns, ammunition, &c., behind us. It now remains but to add that the last sad rites were mournfully observed, and that the gallant and unfortunate Captain Croker reposes in peace in a spot pointed out by himself some time previously as the resting-place of his choice, should he die in the South Seas. We regret to state, that amongst others Lieutenant Dunlop is severely wounded, and one of the men shot through the groin; another was shot in the back of the neck, the ball coming out at his left ear, a portion of which was carried away by it.

uld an "official" account of the affair be published, we shall lay the same before our readers without delay, but the is the most precise account we have at present been able to obtain.

FRANCE.

DISCUSSION ON THE ADDRESS IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF

Baron C. Dupin began by saying that the most splendid picture had been given of oriental greatness and wealth, and of the source of all power being there. And it was then asked, how could France shrink from claiming her protectorate over such valuabl countries? But what was the truth? Of two milliards of French commerce, nine hundred millions of francs were with the West, and but thirty-two millions with the East. The merchants of Manchester and Liverpool had started up to protest for peace an its interests. Why did not the mon of Lyons, Rouen, Bordeau; and Marseilles do the same, instead of clamouring for blood, an assailing the residences of the consuls of foreign powers? The French were not alive to their true interests when they proposed risking their trade and prosperity for some imaginary stake or in-fluence in a remote corner of the Mediterranean. But political interests were to be considered as well as commercial ones; an the balance of power was to be preserved. Was this to be achieved by attacking the Porte? He saw nothing but what was natural in the conduct of the Four Powers. They supported the Turkish government and empire. They offered Mehemet the hereditary possession of Egypt, but threatened that if, discontented with this, he still rebelled, he should be treated like the great feudatory of any and every empire in a similar case, viz. that he should b deposed. We arm 900,000 men to oppose this. In the finest days of his reign, Napoleon but raised 900,000 men to coerce or intimidate Europe. The remains of that great man are coming amongst us, and are about to be placed in the Chapel of the In valides, in the spot from which the altar of the living God has been removed in order to make way for them. Ask those remains, thus defied, the consequence of such efforts as you now propose to make, and they will tell you, that the hero who commenced his career at St. Jean d'Acre terminated it at St. Helena. Look It is held probable that this treaty will have the effect of to the history of Mehemet. He saw that under this status que men and money were failing him; and to get out of it, he pro voked the Sultan by proclaiming independence. The result was a war, and a battle as disgraceful to victors as vanquished. Sixteen of Ibrahim's battalious disbanded on the field of battle, and left the victor for five days unable to pursue any other fugitives save those of his own army. Four battalions of Ibrahim's guard, enrolled from Syria, deserted to the foe. Even after his victory the Lebanon revolted against him, the Maronites were with diffi-culty reduced, and the Haouran was only kept in submission by Egyptian seizing all the wells and sources of water, and building fortresses over them. These Syrians fought for their freedom as did the Poles. Why should not Europe feel the same sympathy for them? Seventeen thousand of Ibrahim's troops perished in the Taurus of cold and privation. New recruitments were necessary to fill the void, and boys were taken down to the age of 13 to make soldiers of them. No wonder that an army so formed and so cared for, should disperse before 1000 English and 3000 or 4000 Turks. Syria has broken the yoke of Mchemet, and so, pendence. Of Texas we are disposed, on the whole, to entertain better hopes. We have not, fortunately perhaps for both, lent her any money. It is true that, as a component part of Mexico, she is under an obligation, when peace shall be made between them, to acquit her portion of the debt owed to England; but that, we understand, is provided for in the treaty just entered into.

Turks. Syria has broken the yoke of Mehemet, and so, perhaps, may Egypt, the population of which has decreased by a million under his reign. As for France, instead of stipulating to procure the Pacha fresh provinces, she ought to interpose to prevent his depopulating those he has. She ought to stipulate that the force of his armies should not surpass the reproductive power of his population. She ought to interfere for the wretched fellah, that he might have more than a mendicant's subsistence from the She ought to insist on introducing the benevolent code of NGAGEMENT AND DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP FAVOURITE BY THE INHABITANTS OF TONGA, ONE OF tyranny and depopulation over the rest of Asia.

INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE. The southern papers, the Semaphore de Marseilles in particular, continue to present a frightful picture of the ravages and disasters occasioned by the inundations. During several days the rain fell in torrents in the mountains adjoining Grenoble, and the burning southern and south-west winds, which prevailed during three weeks in the Upper Alps, had melted immense masses of snow, and caused the rivers to over-flow a second time. So intense was the heat in the country of Gex, that the soldiers shut up in the fort of the Ecluse would have been suffocated, if allowed to remain in it any longer. At Algues Mortes 150 custom-officers, station-ed here and there through the country, had been surprised by the waters, and obliged to take refuge on the tops of their h where they would have perished but for the courageous and indewhere they would have perished but for the courageous and indefatigable exertions of M. Gonet, their chief, who, mounted in a boat, saved them all at the risk of his own life. Round Arles the whole country was still under water on the 15th. At Barbautane the united waters of the Rhone and Durance had ravaged the plain, carrying with them houses, trees, and cattle. The Rhone had in many places broken its dikes, and continued to pour its waters through the apertures it had made in those of Boulbon, Tarascon, and the properties of the Courter of Boulbon, Tarascon, and the properties of the Courter of Boulbon of Tarascon, and the properties of the Courter of Boulbon of Tarascon, and the properties of the Courter of the Starter of the Courter of the C nd Lauriscet, into the districts of Trebon, Coustieres de Crau, Plan de Bourg, and the Camargue. The Journal de l' Ain of the 20th states that 455 houses had been completely destroyed in the 20th states that 455 hours have been completely destroyed in the districts of Point de Veyle and Bage, and 620 in the arrondissement of Trevoux, along the banks of the Saone. The Courrier de Lyons announces that the floods in that city had diminished.

The Paris Moniteur contains another dispatch addressed by the Prefect of Lyons on the 22d to the Minister of the Interior, announcing that the Rhone had nearly re-entered its bed, and that the Saone was likewise decreasing.

France is not alone the theatre of disasters occasioned by inun-France is not alone the theatre of disssters occasioned by mundations. The Gazette Piemontese of the 9th announces that during the night of the 30th ult. a most violent storm broke over Mount Carogne, in the valley of Aoste, and that all the streams and torrents immediately overflowed their banks and devastated the whole valley, carrying away in their rapid course trees, stones, and avalanches. This enormous mass suddenly fell on the village of Verres, which is situate at the foot of the mountain, and and avalanches. lestroyed it completely, with the loss of 80 of its inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from a naturalist residing at Alguesmortes, near the mouth of the Rhone:—"During the inundation we have seen on the banks of sand in the middle of the waters near this lace numerous wild bulls, horses, foxes, polecats, rabbits, rats, and other animals usually hostile to each other congregated togeher, without doing each other any harm, and among them a great number of snakes. A man who had taken refuge in a tree found t impossible to prevent several snakes from making themselves a shelter under his clothes."

SPAIN.

Madrid journals of the 24th November give the following items

Madrid continued to enjoy perfect tranquillity. The authorities had adopted energetic measures to prevent the recurrence of the cries in favour of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, which

the cries in Tavour of the Antante Don Francisco de Faura, which had produced a certain agitation during the night of the 22d.

The Duke of Victory was to leave for the Basque provinces on the 23d, but at the Cabinet Council held on the evening of that day it was resolved that the journey should be postponed. The Duke was said to have expressed great dissatisfaction at the resoution of France to replace M. de la Redorte by a mere charge

Marshal Saldanha, the Portuguese ambassador, had at last been presented to the Queen. Nothing, however, had transpired respecting the nature of this interview; but it was reported that the Portuguese Government intended adopting strong measures,

has met with for all her doings for the good of the people. It was well enough known that her resignation was compulsory; but it was scarcely expected that she would hurl a declaration of war against the men to whom she had intrusted the guardianship

of her daughter. The Regents have issued a counter-manifesto; the conclusion of which betrays a want of confidence in their position, and that it is necessary to make an exhibition of their power to punish. "Spaniards, remain tranquil!" "fear nothing! The constitution will be rigorously observed by all. Should any feel disposed to disturb public order, 200,000 veterans and 500,000 National Guards are ready to defend it."

LOWER CANADA.

The Bishop of Montreal crossed on Monday, Dec. 28, to Point Levi, proceeding to inspect the Church of England stations, and to hold confirmations at each, in the County of Beauce, Megantic, and Lotbiniere .- Quebec Mercury.

From the Montreal Herald.

The arrest and confinement of Mr. M'Leod at Rochester for an alleged participation in the burning of the steamer Caroline is a subject which seems to have attracted little general attention, but it is one of vast international importance, and may yet lead to very serious and disastrous results. The burning of the Caroline is a point on which the governments and people of Great Britain and the United States are at issue; the former considering the and the Office States are at Issue; the former considering the act perfectly justifiable and absolutely necessary, while the latter are of a directly opposite opinion, and have founded a claim for compensation and satisfaction. That claim has been made by Mr. Martin Van Buren, as we have seen in various despatches from Mr. Forsyth, the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to our government, but nothing definite has yet completed the negociation. In the mean time the Grand Jury of the County of Niagara in the United States, found true bills for murder and arson, early in the spring of 1838, against those known or suspected to have been concerned in the burning of the boat and the killing of several individuals on board. On the other hand, the measure was so highly approved of by our Government, that the honor of Knighthood was conferred on Col. M'Nab, who had the command of the militia, and the heroism of Captain Drew and the brave men who did that daring deed has been the theme of the poet, and their healths have been drank, in connection with it, at almost every public dinner which has since taken place in the Provinces. Mr. M'Leod denies that he was one of he party who burned the Caroline, but that does not alter the case so far as our government is concerned. The deed has been most formally and unequivocally approved of by it, and the honor of the British empire demands that instant measures be taken to procure Mr. M'Leod's release. That honor is pledged to this line f conduct, and there is no way of escape whatever

It appears that the general government of the United States, hich alone can treat with a foreign power, has no jurisdiction over the State laws, and the consequence is that it is out of the President's power to release Mr. M'beod, who must stand his trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer for Niagara County, where will assuredly be found guilty, whether he participated in the deed or not, as he says in a letter written to a friend in Ca that "any, even an unprejudiced jury, would have convicted him of murder and arson on less testimony than was brought against im at Lewiston, and his prosecutors say they have much more n store." False swearing is an affair of too common occurrence n the United States to doubt the certainty of abundance of it being displayed in Mr. M'Leod's case. In the event of his conviction, and sentence of death, the President could not with propriety interfere, because the trial was in accordance with the sition he assumed in the demands of the general Government ipon Great Britain for satisfaction and reparation; and, on th other hand, as an American cotemporary very justly remarks, the Government of Great Britain having justified the act for which Mr. M'Leod was arrested and tried, and rewarded the projectors of it, could no more acquiesce in or submit to the incarceration, rial and execution of one of its subjects, than could the government of the United States for like dealings of one of its citizens, who, acting under orders at the battle of Chippewa in the last war hould afterwards be arrested for murder in Canada.

In return for allegiance on the part of the subject, the Sover-eign Majesty of the British empire is bound to defend and protect to the last extremity the meanest of her subjects in life and liberty when both are put in jeopardy by obedience to orders which she has sanctioned. To do otherwise, as the Buffalo Advertiser says, would render her the scorn and contempt of every nation claiming the attributes of Sovereignty. The arrest and confinement of Captain Elliott by the Chinese authorities was immediately fol chastise the celestials, and although Mr. M'Leod is only a Deputy Sheriff instead of Her Majesty's Superintendant, he is a British subject, and as such is entitled to as much consideration. Chinese and American governments differ, however, in one thingthe former scorn all negociation with "outside barbarians," and the only argument that can be used against them is the bombshell and the bullet; while the latter are "open to conviction," having expended a proper quantum of bullying and braggadocio, which appear to form a sort of National safety valve, necessary to manifest the National vanity and maintain the National greatness. All this is very pardonable-when not carried to excess.

Dr. Rolph, the indefatigable and patriotic friend of emigration from Great Britain to the Canadas, has arrived in town. en route for England by the Cunard steamer, which leaves Halifax on the Dr. R. has arrived at a very opportune period, as this day at 11 o'clock, A.M., at the News Room, when it is tended that the Doctor will be introduced to the meeting and address it. This circumstance will, no doubt, attract a numerous audience, and the chair will be filled by the Honourable Mr. Mc Gill, Chairman of the Committee. A subscription will be raised in town to assist the fund for paying Dr. Rolph's travelling expenses. We have much pleasure in learning that he has had an interview with His Excellency the Governor General, who has entered warmly into his views of immigration.

Since writing the above, we have been requested to intimate that a public meeting will be held in the News Room, this forenoon, at eleven o'clock, at which Dr. Rolph will deliver an address upon the subject of Immigration, and the Montreal Immigrant Committee will submit their report for the past season .-

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Semi-Afinual Examination of this Institution was held on the deacon of Kingston, D.D.; the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, M.A., Assistant Minister of St. George's Church; the Rev. John Marchar, M.A. Were present also—Major Bouchier, Capt. Lutman, 24th Regt.; D. J. Smith, Esq., A. Pringle, Esq., and Lieut. J. B. Clarke, R.N.

The following were the Subjects of Examination, with the Examiner's opinions on the merits of each Class. 1st CLASS.

Greek—Gospel of St. John, Delectus, Grammar, and Exercise.

Latin—Virgil, 3d and 4th Books, Æneid, Cicero de Officiis, Cæsar de ello Gallico, Lib. V.

English Composition—Sketch of the French Revolution.

Mathematics—1st and 2d Books of Euclid.

Greek Testament—very well. Cicero—very well. Euclid—very correct. Essay—exceedingly well written, bringing together with conciseness and accuracy the chief events of that remarkable periond in the History of Europe.

Latin-Cornelius Nepos, Exampla Minora, Grammar.

Pretty well, both in Construing and Syntax. 3D CLASS.

Latin Accidence. OPINION. Well, considering the shortness of time they have been studying the

ENGLISH DEPARTMENTS. Studies—English Grammar, History of England, British Constitution, Woodbridge and Goldsmith's Geography, English Composition. Quite Satisfactory.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENTS. English Grammar, Spelling, Reading, History of England, Geography

OPINION. Correct in their answers.

ARITHMETIC.
Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic generally, Compound Interest, Fractions, imple Interest, Practice, Proportion, Reduction, &c. The several Pupils worked these Rules to the fullest satisfaction of the

Examiners.

The following young gentlemen were presented to the Trustees, by the Principal, in token of merit, and addressed, in commendation, by their

Mowat,.....lst Class,—Classics.
Tunstall,....2d Class,— do
Drummond,...lst Class,—English.
McPherson,
Baby,
3d Class,—Latin.

Principal, of the M. D. School. Kingston, Dec. 28, 1840.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING 1841.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate for the information of the Trade and their distant Customers, that early in January they will open out a very large and general Supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hossiery, Straw Bonnets, &c., imported by the last fall ships, and which cossesses the attraction of having been laid in during a period of the context depression at home. possesses the attraction of having been have greatest depression at home.

From the experience of last Spring they believe their Customers are pretty well convinced of the decided advantage they gain by having supplies to offer for sale at least two months carlier than Goods can arrive out next year, and the advantage too of taking such Supplies by Winter Roads to the more remote places must be allowed by all.

PRICHANAN, HARRIS, & Co.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS, & Co.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. WANTED immediately, an Assistant, qualified to teach Mathematics, Arithmetic, and Writing, and to make himself generally

A Gentleman looking forward to the ministry might find this an adantageous opening.

Apply (if by letter post paid,) to the Rev. R. V. ROGERS.

Kingston, Dec. 30, 1840.

ST. CHORGE'S SOCIECY.

A N adjourned General Meeting, for the Election of Officers, will be holden at the Society's New Rooms, over Mr. Burnhain's store, Wellington Buildings, on Monday evening next, 11th instant, when a full attendance is particularly requested.

N. B.—The Chair will be taken at HALF FAST SEVEN O'CLOCK Precisely.

(By order,)

G. A. BARBER, Secretary.

Toronto, January 8th, 1841.

Toronto, January 8th, 1841.

ROWSELL begs to inform his Subscribers and the public generally, that he will be prepared to re-open his Library for Circulation, on Saturday, Jan. 16. An addition of nearly 1560 Volumes has been made to his former collection, and he will, as opportunity ofers, increase it with any new Works by standard authors which may be published. Catalogues, price 1s. 3d., will be ready for delivery on the

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. One Month 0 6 3 not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be £1 for every e Months. Toronto January 9, 1841;

MR. SWAIN, PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO, SINGING, &c. AT MR. THOMAS', PIANO FORTE MAKER, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS.

Pianos Tuned for Cash.

Toronto, Dec. 18, 1840.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE

ASSUBANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st inst., was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 11th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of January inclusive.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT

THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

Mrs. CROMBIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday M. C. CROMBIE,

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

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

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL,

The Rev. R. V. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL.

THE Christmas Vacation of this Institution will commence on the 24th Inst. and end January 11, 1841.

There are Two vacancies as Boarders.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1840.

WANTED, a Master qualified to take charge of the above institution.
He will be required to teach the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and the usual branches of an English Education. It will be necessary that Candidates for this School should furnish to the Trustees satisfactory testimonies of moral character and qualifications, and that they should present themselves for examination (should such be beened necessary) in the Court House of Guelph, at 10 o'clock on Wedesday the 6th January next.
Guelph, November 5th, 1840.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Institution are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned (or where it may be more convenient, to the Editor or the Publisher of The Church), an instalment of Five Fer cerv. upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the tenth day of January next.

H. I. GRASETT

H. J. GRASETT,

To the Electors of St. Lawrence Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—The period being about to expire for which you elected me Alderman, to represent you in the City Council, I be respectfully to inform you that it is my intention, at the approaching election in January, again to solicit a renewal of the trust which, for years, you have so kindly confided to me.

1 am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER DIXON.

WATERLOO HOUSE.

WATERLOO ROUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresses, Plain and Shot Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Bleached and Fancy Shirting, Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of England Black and Invisible Green Cloths. In addition to his ussian business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand.

Nov. 1, 1840.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,
KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH,

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

The Members of the Niagara District Clerical Association are hereby notified, that the next Meeting, appointed to be held on the first Wednesday of February next, will take place (D. V.) at Niagara a week earlier, viz. on Wednesday the 27th and Thursday the 28th January (inst.), in order to secure, if possible, the con-

venience of the fine winter roads we have at present.

Our brethren of the Clergy in the Districts adjoining, espe cially in the more adjacent parts of the Gore District, are also hereby invited to attend, with a view to a permanent arrangement to increase the number and extend the bounds of this Asse which is inferior in both respects to the Western and Midland Clerical Associations. THO'S CREEN, Secretary.

Niagara, January 4th, 1841.

MARRIED.

On the 4th instant, at Charlotteville, Talbot District, by the Rev. F. Evans, Rector of Woodhouse, James Ermatinger Esq. of Montreal, to Mary Isabella, youngest daughter of James Fraser DIED.

At Peterborough, on the 28th of December, in the 52nd year of his age, universally and most deservedly lamented, Lt. Col.

James Gifford Cowell, late Captain in the 1st Royal Regiment,
now quartered in this Province, and Major of the 7th Provincial Battalion. The effective state of discipline to which he raised this corps, will neither by officers nor men, nor the public, be

easily forgotten.—[Com.

Also, on the same day, at the same place, Mary, the beloved wife of David Frew, Pensioner of the Royal Artillery.

For many years a consistent member of the Methodist con-nexion, she had walked with God, and rested in simple faith on that Saviour who proved himself "precious to her" during a long and severe affliction, and in whom she now sleeps. "Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."-

1 Thess. iv. 14.— [Com. At Niagara, on Sunday, 27th ult., Mr. John Hawn, for many

years Sexton of St. Mark's Church, aged 85. During the early part of the day deceased appeared in his usual health, performing his duties as well as ever, and after morning service partook of the sacrament. Soon after the commencement of the evening service he suddenly dropped dead in the Church. Mr. Hawn was a soldier of the revolutionary war, and fought for his King and country in the "New York Volunteers."—Niagara Chronicle.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Jan. 8th :-Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2) rems.; Rev. R. V. Rogers; John S. Hodgins Esq. add. sub. and rem.; Mr. J. Myers, rem.; Mr. Robt. Lang, rem. in full vol. 4; Mr. John Thorn, do.; Mr. Thos. Kells, do.; Mr. Charles Sheidow, do.; Mr. James Vance, rem.; Rev. F. Evans; Rev. G. Graham, rem.; H. C. Barwick Esq.

The following have been received by the Editor:-Lord Bishop of Montreal; A. Davidson Esq.; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem.; H. Smith Esq.; Rev. T. Greene, rem; A. Menzies, Esq.

ERRATUM .- In the account of the Bishop of Montreal's Visitation of the District of Gaspé, in the Church of Dec. 5, in the second paragraph, for Mr. Johnson, read Mr. Sohier.

N. B.—B., H., & Co.'s Winter Stock of Groceries, Liquors, Leather, &c. will be found most extensive.

Hamilton, U. C., 24th December, 1840.

tionably have placed him in a much less embarassing position than the one he now occupies. The attempt of the Whig-Radical press to ascribe the failure of his lordship to the apathy of his committee and his supporters is equally ungenerous and unjust. Nothing that could be expected to ensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship's success appears to have been left unensure his lordship to fine enemy's musketry was immediately felt, the balls flying and marching an army to the Spanish frontier.

The Alternative Historical Historica

came forward in Lord Lyttelton's support in the first instance, the imputation of desiring to give a political tone to the contest cannot, of course, apply. Their support was pledged before it was known that Lord Lyndhurst would consent to become a candidate. It is, however, to be la-mented that when the hopelessness of his success became evident, all pretext for angry feeling was not averted by the

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SCRAPS FROM MY JOURNAL. No. VII.—COPENHAGEN.

Between three and four o'clock in the morning of the 16th June 1817, I was roused from my repose on a hard gone by when the nobility of England vied with each locker in the cabin, with the news that we were in sight other who should ornament their grounds with the of Copenhagen. I went immediately on deck, and the greatest variety of wilderness and grotesque scenes of view which presented itself was very striking. We were every description, yet I know not how the proprietor of threading the narrow passage between the Islands of an old castle could more appropriately lay out a part of Amack and Saltholm, which was literally alive with ships his pleasure ground than by copying the plan of the and flags of all nations. Both islands are low, flat, and citadel of Copenhagen. The mixture of straight lines verdant, being chiefly under garden culture for the supply of vegetables to the market of the Capital. Above but ill accord with the style of a modern mansion, the one, the towers and spires of Copenhagen were seen glistening with the early sun; and over the other rose the Swedish coast in bold outline.

The view of this city from the sea is magnificent. The harbour does not lie along or outside, but penetrates which are so much prized in our modern shrubberies. within and among the buildings. It is in shape an oblong, built every where round with regular and beautiful built, but at the time of our visit the main body of the quays, and divided into two parts by a narrow mole with edifice was still standing in blackened ruin, and the a kind of gallery. One part is for merchant vessels, the paintings and museum were in the left wing, which was other for the navy. The former will contain 500 sail, untouched by the fire. I know not how it is, but I which can discharge, as in the docks in Britain, close to have seen few very large collections of paintings which the warehouses; the latter seemed to me fully larger, have left upon me, as a whole, an unmixed feeling either and on two sides is lined with arsenals interspersed with of pleasure or delight. Whether this be owing to the yards for ship-building, with vessels on the stocks or number of inferior pictures which must necessarily be repairing. This part of the harbour was kept with a present, or to want of grouping, or to defective light in degree of regularity not to be seen in any country save | the rooms, I cannot say; but certain it is that, save my Britain. Each ship had its particular storehouse oppo- favourite gallery at Dulwich, no collection has given to site to the place where it was moored. The whole of me such pleasing recollections as this of Copenhagen. this noble basin is protected with strong batteries, and the entrance is so narrow that only one ship can go in we hear so little said by tourists, in England, of this at a time. You see it alive with shipping, and beyond gallery at Dulwich, and that it is so little the resort of and around it are the spires of more than twenty the titled and the gay. The admission to it is free at churches, the fine dome-like spire of the Cathedral, the all times: it is only five miles distant from the very tower of the Observatory, and the turrets of many pa- heart of London, and yet no sooner do you descend laces. At the back of the whole you see a wooded hill, Herne Hill, to go down upon Dulwich, than you find upon which is built a country palace of the King, com- yourself to your surprise as absolutely in the retirement manding a view of the whole city, the Sound, and the of the country as if you were an hundred miles from this coast of Sweden.

Officers, and of what was worse, a host of porters and the immediate neighbourhood of the gallery; while if car-men, and arrived at the great Hotel (de Nord) at 8 | you wish for a more extensive view you have only to o'clock. An account of what we saw on going to our walk on for half a mile, when the wide expanse of the hotel will convey a pretty accurate idea of this part of common, bounded only by the Norwood Hills, will the city. After leaving the harbour we passed along a amply repay you for your trouble. Then as to the broad and well-built, though short street, into the beau- paintings,—the excellency of them has been proved by tiful octagon called Frederick's Square. The buildings general consent. A celebrated musical composer said which compose this octagon are very elegant, and four that the most complete proof of the excellence of any of its sides consist each of single edifices, viz. a palace | melody was that it should be set upon the barrel of of the King, those of the Crown Prince and of the King's every street organ and droned from every hurdy-gurdy brother, and the Marine Academy. In the centre of in the country; in like manner the beauty of the picthe square is an equestrian statue of Frederick V. Four tures at Dulwich is proved, by the engraving of so many broad rectangular streets lead into it, and the entrance of them, at all prices, from the five-guinea proof, for the by the chief of these is by a gate formed of double rows portfolio of the rich, to the two-penny print for the of Corinthian pillars. Following one of these streets cottage mantleshelf. You have here, at the upper end we entered the great market place, surrounded with of the last room, the beautiful St. Sebastian, by Guido, many public buildings besides our hotel, and having in illuminating like a god the whole vista: you have the the centre a statue of Christian V. on horseback, erected two matchless paintings of Spanish peasants and boys, in 1688. Who the artist was I do not remember, but by Murillo; you have some most beautiful Claudes it is a fine work. It was put up to commemorate his Among many other Wouvermans, you have a splendid victories over the Swedes; his horse is represented set of four, in which the white horse is not forgotten. trampling on a warrior, and the pedestal is surrounded You have the Faith and Charity of Vandyke, which with emblematical figures.

best built cities in Europe, and built also in a manner picture of Mrs. Siddons, as the tragic muse; but better which, so far as I have seen, has a style and character peculiar to itself. It has some narrow streets, but in his sketch of the child of a pious mother saved by an general the place is regular without spreading to grandeur, or degenerating into monotony. It has an appearance of age, without being ancient. Its architecture is not | would I advise every reader of the "Church," who may of the present day, but you are not by any of its combi- visit London, not to leave it without paying at least one nations carried back to the time of early civilization in visit to the gallery at Dulwich. Europe. It did not become the residence of the court till the 15th century, and therefore you find here no Copenhagen were then arranged along one side of a magnificent Gothic Cathedral, nor any of those curious public buildings which wealth and prosperity caused to of them, so that they were seen under every disadvanbe erected in the Netherlands from the twelfth to the tage. Their number is smaller than in most other royal fourteenth centuries. It became the abode of royalty collections, but to make amends for this there are fewer at a time when Kings were gaining authority over their daubs. It would not suit me to give a description of Barons, and attracting them to a residence at Court; every and therefore it is crowded with spacious mansions of the nobility. It has been desolated with frequent fires, and the palaces, as well as many of the streets were re- Angelo, which one could look at for ever; Jonah built in the last century. The style is almost uniformly preaching to the Ninevites, by Salvator Rosa, full of all the Palladian, adapted to the more severe character of the solemn grandeur of that master; two heads, by the north, and its arched and pillared window and Rembrandt; John the Baptist's head brought in a ample portico, rather than porticos, give it an appear- trencher, by Rubens; and a Joseph and Potiphar's wife, ance which is old enough to please the imagination by Carlo Giovanni. without its being either romantic or grotesque. It possesses much variety, and the multitude of crested moul-

In every city which we visited, our first purpose was, if possible, to ascend some steeple or other lofty building, that we might take a bird's-eye view of the whole scene, and be able to plan out the scope and range of very fine carvings in amber and agates, which are valuour future observations. Our first object here was to ascend the observatory. This is a circular tower 130 feet in height, and about 70 feet in diameter. The journey to the top is performed, not by climbing a long staircase, but by walking up a most singular spiral road, which is wide enough for driving a carriage, and of very easy ascent. From the summit there is a view which I would readily undertake a long journey to see again. You are surprised with the multitude of ships from the Jews must be a miracle. We can come to no other Sound, moving through the winding channel in regular conclusion. Had they continued from the commenceorder towards you; streaming with the ensigns of different countries, and each vessel distinct and appropriate some such national state in which we find the Chinese, in appearance. At your feet lies, as in a map, the walled off from the rest of the human family, and by whole city with its churches, towers, palaces, and gar- their selfishness on a national scale, and their repulsion dens; the Island of Zealand, flat but extremely fertile, of alien elements, resisting every assault from without covered with country-seats and villages, and varied with in the shape of hostile invasion, and from an overpowa profusion of wood; the entrance to the Baltic, with ering national pride forbidding the introduction of new the Islands of Amack and Saltholm; and the Swedish and foreign customs, we should not see so much miracle coast, now shadowing away into distance, and now ad- interwoven with their existence. But this is not their vancing upon your eye with bolder tints and more dis- state: far from it. They are neither a united and indetinct outline till it almost meets the land you stand on pendent nation, nor a parasitic province. They are at Elsineur. There is a combination of the grandeur peeled, and scattered into fragments; but like broken pass before you the freighted cargoes of half the globe, husbandman.

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mins

In descending the town we stepped in to see the Library, which contains an extensive collection of books, but few of which have any reference to modern literature. Here is also a small but very amusing Museum of ana representation in very miniature, and cut in marble, of snows of Lapland have chilled, and the suns of Africa which is perfect happiness.—Cudworth, [Sermon before the House the last Supper, which merits examination, as also a have scorched them. They have drank of the Tiber, of Commons]. painting of the conversion of St. Paul, which I much the Thames, the Jordan, the Mississippi. In every

planted, you have here a rapid and changing combina- and deep prejudice have visited on them most un- for this, the whole world would be turned into a wilderness, and

country. Added to these you have also the ever mov- expresses the relative position of the Jews: ing view of the Sound, with its windless sails and banners breaking upon you at intervals. The fashion has and acute angles in the mounds or ramparts, which would would be congenial with the turrets and battlements, the moat and drawbridge, of a baronial castle; and might in variety and tastefulness of effect be made fully equal to the mixture of undulating knolls and leafy dells

The great palace of Christiansberg has now been re-

And here I cannot avoid mentioning my surprise that vast metropolis. For richness of sylvan beauty, and On landing, we soon got clear of the Custom-house verdure shaded by noble trees, few scenes can surpass have been engraved till you find them in every nursery Copenhagen is acknowledged to be almost one of the in the country. You have Sir Joshua Reynolds's great than that, you have his head of the infant Samuel, and angel from death. I could name many others equally celebrated, but space forbids; and strongly therefore

> But to return from our digression. The paintings at narrow gallery, with numerous windows directly in front ainting which is worthy of examination; what

Immediately adjoining to the gallery is the museum, which is composed of four or five rooms, containing all dings, and large carved coats of arms which are placed sorts of curiosities. Here is preserved with great care in front of a considerable part of the houses in the best the chair in which Tycho Brahe sat when he made his streets, give the whole a very striking air of distinction. observations at Uranienburg, and also an orrery of his construction. Mummies, heads of mammoths, &c., fill up the dead stock of every museum, and we have here employments and turn those actions which are materially civil and the usual quantity of all. There are here also some

THE JEWS. From Frazer's Magazine.

The present physical, moral, social, condition of the ment of the Christian era down to the present hour, in of a sea view with the beauty of a river scene; here globules of quick-silver, instinct with a cohesive power, ever claiming affinity, and ever ready to amalgamate. and the entire surplus produce of the whole Baltic; here Geography, arms, genius, politics, and foreign help, do you can listen to the busy hum of a crowded city; and not explain their existence; time, and climate, and cuscan be the springs of their perpetuity. They have been country and in every degree of latitude and longitude, In the evening we walked to the citadel. This is we find a Jew. It is not so with any other race. Emcomposed of a succession of ditches, ramparts, and trees pires, the most illustrious, have fallen, and buried the few whom he hath ennobled, that they might enjoy a privilege continually following each other, and seems to be a men that constructed them; but the Jew has lived and prerogative above the common and vulgar sort of men; but he public walk much and deservedly frequented. The among the ruins, a living monument of indestructibility. hath ordained it for the general good of mankind; yea, and I have ramparts being all faced with green sod, the ditches Persecution has unsheathed the sword and lighted the often and seriously thought that, next to the invaluable gift of being 20 or 30 feet broad and full of bright clear water, fagot; Papal superstition and Moslem barbarism have Jesus Christ, the best and the greatest good that God ever gave and the trees and shrubs plentifully and judiciously smote them with unsparing ferocity; penal rescripts the world, was this appointment of magistracy. For were it not

" Empires have sunk, and kingdoms passed away, But still, a part sublime in mystery, stands
The wreck of Israel. Christ hath come and bled, And miracles and ages round the cross A holy splendour of undying truth Preserved: yet their pining spirit looks
For that uprisen Sun which prophets hailed:
And when I view him in the garb of wo, A wandering outcast by the world disowned, The haggard, lost, and long oppressed Jew, 'His blood be on us,' through my spirit rolls In fearful echo from a nation's lips. Remembered Zion! still for thee awaits A future teeming with triumphal sounds And shape of glory."

degradation. A Babylonian, a Theban, a Spartan, an Athenian, a Roman, are names known in history only; (of Londonderry.) their shadows alone haunt the world and flicker on its tablets. A Jew walks every street, dwells in every capital, traverses every exchange, and relieves the monotony of the nations of the earth. The race has inherited the heir-loom of immortality, incapable of extinction or amalgamation. Like streamlets from a common head, and composed of waters of a peculiar nature, they have flowed along every stream, without blending with it, or receiving its colour or its flavor, and traversed the surface of the globe, amid the lapse of many centuries, peculiar, distinct, alone. The Jewish race, at this day, is perhaps the most striking seal of the truth of the Sacred Oracles. There is no possibility of accounting for their perpetual isolations, their depressed but distinct being, on any grounds save those revealed in the records

The Garner.

CONFIDENCE IN GOD'S LOVE.

Certainly a lively faith in this love of God, and a sober converse glory shining thus out upon us in the face of Christ, we should be shine upon us, both to advance and to show that activity. - South deriving a copy of that eternal beanty upon our own souls, and our thirsty and hungry spirits would be perpetually sucking in a true participation and image of glory. A true divine love would wing our souls, and make them take their flight swiftly towards heaven and immortality. Could we once be throughly possessed and mastered with a full confidence of the divine love, and God's urselves borne up by an Eternal and Almighty strength, dare to dventure courageously and confidentially upon the highest designs suppress it? When relations of matters of fact pass uncontra of happiness, to assail the kingdom of heaven with a holy gallantry and violence, to pursue a course of well-doing without weariness; knowing that our labour should not be in vain in the Lord, and that we shall receive our reward, if we faint not: we should work out our salvation in the most industrious manner, trusting in God apprehend that for which also we are apprehended of Christ Jesus."-Rev. John Smith.-[b. 1618. d. 1652.]

A HABIT OF RELIGION. habit of religion, that may be always about you, and keep your of it. For those things which are related of Jesus Christ and heart and your life, always as in His presence, and tending towards him. This will be continually with you, and put itself said to have been done in corners, where none were present to coninto acts, even although you are not in a solemn posture of religious worship; and will lend you multitudes of religious applications them in the sight of thousands; and, therefore, had they not to Almighty God upon all occasions and interventions; which will not at all hinder you in your secular occasions, but better and not have wanted witnesses enough to make proof hereof. And further you. It will make you faithful in your calling, even on most certainly those who so totally opposed Christianity from account of an actual reflection of your mind, upon the presence the first, would have found them out, and made use of their and command of the God, whom you both fear and love. It will make you thankful, for all successes and supplies; temperate and they so violently opposed; and, had they done so, to be sure we sober, in all your natural actions; just and faithful, in all your should have had these testimonies in the mouths of all its enedealings; patient and contented, in all your disappointments and mies ever since. For they would have yielded them the strongcrosses; and actually consider and intend his honour, in all that est, and the most prevailing argument they could possibly have you do; and it will give a tincture of devotion to all your secular natural, into the very true nature of religion, and make your whole life, an uninterrupted life, of religion and duty to God. For, this habit of piety in your soul, will not only not lie sleeping and inactive, but, almost in every hour of the day, will put forth exertings of itself, in short occasional prayers, thanksgivings, dependence, and resort, unto that God, who is always near you, and lodgeth, in a manner, in your heart, by his fear, and love, and habitual religion towards him. By this means, you do, effectually, and in the best and readiest manner imaginable, redeem your time. This is the great art of Christian chymistry: whereby, the whole course of this life becomes a service to Almighty God, an uninterrupted state of religion, the best, and noblest, and most universal redemption of time. - Sir Matthew Hale.

SELF-WILL.

There is nothing contrary to God in the whole world, nothing that fights against him, but self-will. This is the strong castle that we all keep garrisoned against heaven in every one of our hearts, which God continually layeth siege unto; and it must be conquered and demolished before we can conquer heaven. It was by reason of this self-will that Adam fell in Paradise; that those glorious angels, those morning-stars, kept not their first station, but dropped down from heaven like falling stars, and sunk into that bitterness, anxiety, and wretchedness, in which they now are. They all entangled themselves with the length of their own wings; they would needs will more and otherwise than God would will in them; and going about to make their wills wider, and to enlarge them into greater amplitude, the more they struggled, here your eye can repose on the peaceful labours of the toms equally fail to unravel it. None of these are or they found themselves the faster pinioned; insomuch that now they are not able to use any wings at all, but inheriting the serspread over every part of the habitable globe; have lived pent's curse, can only creep with their bellies upon the earth. under the reign of every dynasty; they have shared the Now, our only way to recover God and happiness is, not to soar protection of just laws, the oppression of cruel ones, and up with our understandings, but to destroy this self-will of ours; witnessed the rise and progress of both; they have used and then we shall find our wings to grow again, our plumes fairly cient armour, relics and carved work. Among these is every tongue, and have lived in every latitude. The spread, and ourselves raised aloft into the free air of perfect liberty,

HUMAN GOVERNMENT GOD'S ORDINANCE. Nor hath God ordained magistracy only out of respect to some tion of richness and verdure, and, on a smaller scale, as righteous chastisement,—and, notwithstanding all, they men into savage beasts, preying one upon another. Did not the

great a choice of romantic views as in miles of an open survive. Robert Montgomery, in his Messiah, thus fear of man restrain them when they have cast off the fear of God; did they not dread the infliction of temporal punishments, when they slight the threatenings of eternal, we might be as safe among lions and tigers as among men, and find better society in solitude than in cities: within would be fears, without violence, and every where tumults, uproars, and distractions; our dwellings, our persons, our possessions, all exposed to the fury of bloody and merciless invaders; and as the prophet speaks (Hosea, iv. 2,) "By swearing, and lying, and killing, and stealing, and commiting adultery, they would break out, until blood touched blood;" and there would be no more peace nor agreement on earth than there is in hell. But the all wise God, who hath subdued the beasts of the earth to man, hath likewise subdued man (who else would become more wild and brutish than they) unto man. So Like their own bush on Mount Horeb, Israel has that more who stand not in any awe of the God of Heaven, yet continued in the flames, but unconsumed. They are are awed by the gods of the earth; and whom the thoughts of the aristocracy of Scripture, reft of coronets—princes in hell and eternal wrath cannot scare from wickedness, yet many times the thoughts of a prison, or of a gibbet, doth .- Bp. Hopkins,

COMPANY.

Company is one of the greatest pleasures of the nature of man. For the beams of joy are made hotter by reflection, when related to another; and otherwise gladness itself must grieve for want of one to express itself to .- Yet a desert is better than a debauched company. For the wildness of the place is but uncheerful, whilst the wildness of bad persons is also infectious.- If thou beest cast into bad company, like Hercules, thou must sleep with thy club in thine hand, and stand on thy guard. I mean, if against thy will the tempest of an unexpected occasion drives thee amongst such rocks, then be thou like the river Dee, in Merionethshire, in Wales, which running through Timblemeer, remains entire, and mingles not her waters with the lake .- Though with them, be not of them; keep civil communion with them, but separate from their sins. And if against thy will thou fallest among wicked men, know to thy comfort thou art still in thy calling, and therefore in God's keeping, who on thy prayers will preserve thee .- Fuller.

FRIENDSHIP.

It is the part of friendship to put a favorable construction upon with his goodness by a cordial entertainment and thorough per- all passages between friends that are not of so high and so malign suasion of it, would warm and chafe our benumbed minds, and a nature as to dissolve the relation.—"Love covers a multitude of thaw our hearts frozen with self-love; it would make us melt and sins." When a scar cannot be taken away, the next kind office is dissolve out of all self-consistency, and by a free and noble sympa- to hide it. Love is never so blind as when it is to spy faults. It thy with the divine love to yield up ourselves to it, and dilate and is like the painter, who, being to draw the picture of a friend spread ourselves more fully in it. This would banish away all having a blemish in one eye, would picture only the other side of atheism, and ireful, slavish superstition; it would cast down every his face. It is a noble and great thing to cover the blemishes and high thought and proud imagination that swells within us, and to excuse the failings of a friend; to draw a curtain before his calts itself against this sovereign Deity; it would free us from all stains, and to display his perfections; to bury his weaknesses in ose poor, sorry, pinching, and particular loves that here enthral silence, but to proclaim his virtues upon the house-top. It is an the souls of men to vanity and baseness; it would lead us into the imitation of the charities of heaven, which, when the creature true liberty of the sons of God, filling our hearts, once enlarged lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and weariness, spreads the with the sense of it, with a more generous and universal love, as covering of night and darkness over it, to conceal it in that conlimited and unbounded as true goodness itself is. Thus, Moses- dition: but as soon as our spirits are refreshed and nature returns like, conversing with God in the mount, and there beholding his to its morning vigor, God then bids the sun rise, and the day

VERACITY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

As to the matters of fact contained in the history of the New Testament, who ever yet convicted any one of them of falsehood? Or who ever so much as endeavoured it in the age, when the books were first written, when the falsehood might have been best provreadiness to assist such feeble, languishing creatures as we are, in ed, had there been any such in them, and the doing hereof would our assays after heaven and blessedness, we should then, finding have so much served the designs of those bitter enemies of the Christian cause, who, from the first did the utmost they could to dicted and uncontrolled in the age in which they were transacted, and among those who thought themselves greatly concerned to have them believed false, this must be taken for an undeniable argument of their truth. And this argument, the history of the New Testament hath on its side in its fullest strength. For the as one ready to instil strength and power into all the vital facul- books were written and published in the very age, in which the ties of our souls: we should "press towards the mark, for the things related in them were done, yet no one then ever contra-"prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus, that we may dicted or convicted of falsehood any one passage in them, though Christianity had, from the very beginning, the professors of all other religions in most bitter enmity against it, who would have been most ready and glad so to do, could they have found but the least pretence for it. And had any of those relations been false, Whatever you do, be very careful to retain in your heart a there were then means enough undeniable to have convicted them his Apostles, in the history of the New Testament, are not there tradict them, but upon the open stage of the world, and many of been really done, or done otherwise than related, there could testimonies to the utmost, for the overthrowing of the cause urged against it .- Dean Prideaux.

Advertisements.

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Toronto, Nov. 19, 1840.

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SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that I is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, an establishment on the country and the conduction of the country and the country are considered and the country and

TORONTO ANE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION,

MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES,

Hospital Street, Toronto.

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

8-t

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

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

To Wigs, Scalps, and Frizettes, always on hand, or made to order on a short notice.

Toronto, September 17, 1840.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the Phird day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several stanch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the ate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by be Local Boards.

ge of Exchange current on the control of the Dividend, on the Nineteenth The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth of July, between which time and the Third day of August no trans-

lay of July, between warer.

ers of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,

Secretary

London, June 3, 1840. DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf

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

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co.

PORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, AND AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY,

HAVE removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110A, King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839.

VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED 75 TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other STOVES, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade. BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

Removed to Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. ALEXANDER DIXON,

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

SADDLERY GOODS,

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

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.

Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.

Hunting Saddles, improved.

Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.

Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness

Furniture, latest patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

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

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

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

N.B.—Every description of single and double harness, manufactured SADDLERY GOODS.

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

Toronto, August 29, 1839. 51-t OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London), King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

The Church

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