"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME III.]

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840.

INUMBER LI.

Poetry.

THE TRINITY. BY BISHOP MANT.

O Holy, Holy, Holy, King supreme,
Lord of the armies of the earth and sky,
Before whose presence brightest scraphim,
As on thy throne thou sitt'st exalted high, Veil with o'ershadowing wings the dazzled eye; Thy praise the saints in heaven, a countless throng, Chant through thy temple with alternate cry; Thy praise the assembled saints on earth prolong, Foretaste of bliss to come, and join that heavenly song.

O Holy, Holy, Holy! First to Thee, Father of all, the choral strains ascend; Thou art, thou wast, and thou for aye shalt be, Thou ne'er begannest, and thou ne'er shalt end; Great source of being! Thou abroad didst send Thy mandate on creation's natal day;
Life, light, and order thy behest attend; Chaos has heard, and darkness hastes away, And earth and heaven stand forth in all their fair array.

O Holy, Holy! Next in state, The eternal Father's co-eternal Son, We praise Thee, sole-begotten, uncreate;
For thine the glory of the Father's throne,
By birth inherited, by virtue won,
Thou didst not scorn the lowly virgin's womb,
For us thy race of humbleness to run; Thou didst not spare, triumphant o'er the tomb, For us at God's right hand thy sceptre to resume. O Holy, Holy! Homage meet

Thee too we pay, by thee, blest Spirit, led.
Guide to all truth, all-knowing Paraelete!

'T was thine at first with mighty wings outspread
To brood above the waters dark and dead:
O'er the baptismal waters still 'isis thines.

Spirit of life, thy quickening power to shed:
Where'er thou art, the charms of Eden shine,
Peace freedom in a charms of Eden shine, Peace, freedom, joy, and love, and sanctity divine. O Holy, Holy! One in Three, In person three, in essence still the same!

Though darkly now, as in a glass, we see,
And scan celestial things with partial aim; Taught by thy word, baptized into thy name,
"T is ours in lowliness of soul to own Of each, of all, the high mysterious claim; Till purged from mists by sin around us thrown We see thee face to face, and know as we are known. O Holy, Holy! King supreme,

Lord of the armies of the earth and sky;
As thou my first, be thou my latest theme,
To thee with praise, on thee for grace I cry: Thou all in all, a thing of nought am I! Led by the light of thy unerring lore To thee I turn with faith's illumined eye, No further seek thy secrets to explore, But bow me to the dust, and wonder, and adore!

WILLIAM BURKITT, M.A., VICAR AND LEC-TURER OF DEDHAM, ESSEX.*

The father of the subject of the present memoir was the Rev. Miles Burkitt, M.A., who was ejected by the act of uniformity from Neatishead, in Norfolk, A.D. 1662. William was born at Hitcham in Suffolk, July 25, 1650, though it has been erroneously stated that he was born at Hitcham in Northamptonshire. In early youth, he testified that he was possessed of a most retentive memory, which afterwards proved a great blessing to him. He was sent, first, to Bilston to school, thence to Stow Market, and ultimately removed to school at Cambridge, where he was seized with small-pox. This illness, under God's blessing, proved of the greatest benefit to his soul. The following passage from his Diary proves how grateful he felt that he was laid upon a bed of sickness, and how God is sometimes graciously pleased to make that bed an instrument of incalculable spiritual benefit: ing the foundation of my spiritual health in that sickness; working, as I hope, a prevailing, thorough change in the very frame and disposition of my soul. May my that this should, by the blessing of thine Holy Spirit, open my blind eyes, which hath closed the eyes of so many in darkness and death! O happy sickness that ends in the recovery of the soul to God!" It is, indeed, a very merciful dispensation when the prostration of the body is the means employed for bringing the soul into a more intimate communion with the Father of spirits, and when the patient is enabled to submit himself unreser- kingdom!' vedly to the Divine will.

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On his restoration to health, William became a member of Pembroke Hall; and while there, A.D. 1666, a grievous plague visited Cambridge. The great majority of the members of the University left. Mr. Burkitt, with a few others, continued shut up in college, from the windows of which they beheld the constant funerals, which bore testimony to the ravages of the fell disease. "The sight," he tells us, "had a most solemn effect upon his mind. Is there not something which powerfully argues the inconsistency, to say the least of it, of human nature, that the daily proofs presenting themselves of man's frailty should so little affect the heart?" In due time, being ordained by Bishop Reynolds, he was settled, first as chaplain at Bilston Hall, and then at Milden in Suffolk, the cure of which he served faithfully, first as curate, and then as rector, for twenty-one years, until his removal to Dedham in 1692. His Diary during this period shews an anxious desire after truth; a zealous devotedness to the great work to which he was called; and a heart overflowing with gratitude to God. Thus it is noted Sept. 3d, 1682: "My neighbouring brother in the ministry, Mr. Thompson of Royden, after having preached on the Lord's day, was surprised by an apoplexy, and died in a short time. Lord, who am I, that I should yet survive amidst the funerals of them who were younger, stronger, better, and more useful than myself? O let me double my diligence in working out my own, and helping forward the salvation of others, while the day of patience lasts; for thou, Lord, comest in an hour of which we are not aware."

Upon undertaking the charge of Dedham, he thus expresses himself: "I resolved, by the Divine assistance, upon the following course for the benefit of my people, namely, to pour out my soul to God every day in prayer for them; to preach constantly thrice in the week; to administer the sacrament of the Lord's supper once in two months; to catechise the youth at church, and others at my house; and to go from house to house through the town warning and directing." Can a better summary of clerical duty be presented than this-warning in public, expostulating in private, regular in supplication for the Divine blessing upon the members of his flock? Had this been adopted more generally, the Established Church would not have witnessed so many departing from within her pale. How thankful should

we be that the same spirit at the present day seems to animate so many of the ministers of our Church!

Mr. Burkitt, however, though zealously devoted to the promotion of his people's best interests, was not without many enemies. What faithful minister can expect to be so? Devotedness, anxiety, energy, faithfulness, are not unfrequently regarded, even now, as in his case, with a jealous eye. The world still continues to love its own, and recoils from the expostulation of the faithful minister. The taunting sneer, the uncalled-for insinuation, the laugh of scorn, Mr. Burkitt was compelled to bear. "Some persons," says he, "had never had a particular share in my prayers, but for the injuries they have done me. God honoured me sometimes in suffering his own enemies to declare themselves mine; however, he often convinced, and always restrained them, that they could not considerably hurt me. Blessed be my defence, and the God of my mercy!" "Some treated him unkindly," we are informed; "but he forbore speaking either bitterly or contemptibly of his enemies; and if they needed his service, he was ready to afford them it, heaping coals of fire upon their heads. Knowing the mischiefs of animosities, he used his persuasions, his interest, his friends, to reduce his jarring neighbours to peace, and left nothing in his power undone to effect a reconciliation. In reference to young persons, besides his public catechising of them, which he conducted in a very agreeable manner, he was very frequent, solemn, and importunate, in his petitions to God for them. They were much upon his thoughts; and his desire for them was, that they might remember their Creator in the days of their youth." There are few characters in which the Christian minister more beautifully acts up to his profession than when he becomes a peacemaker; when he is enabled to remove the impediments which too often present themselves to harmony and mutual good-will. In this point of view, Mr. Burkitt's conduct was peculiarly praiseworthy. Much useless litigation might be prevented were wholesome advice given, and men reminded of their duty, to act towards each other as members of the Church of Christ. His family, as may be supposed, was regulated on strictly Christian principles. It was a household eminently serving God. His reverence for the Lord's day was very great. It was spent, as it ought to be, in intimate communion with his heavenly Father, not only in the public worship of the sanctuary, but in that of the domestic circle, and the retirement of the closet. The spiritual influence of due Sabbath observation in the parsonage-house extends itself throughout the whole parish. If there it is not hallowed, too many will be led to entertain low notions of the sanctity of this holy day. On Sunday, Oct. 17, 1703, he was seized in church during divine service with illness, from which he never recovered. - "In the place," says Mr. Parkhurst, "where he had pleaded the cause of God against Rome, the cause of Christ against deism, the cause of the Holy Ghost against the deriders of his name and office, the cause of faith against justification by imperfect works. and the cause of special grace against the pretended powers of nature to save, he was struck with that sickness which put an end to his days. His disorder was such as made him leave his beloved place, the house of God; and it proved the last time of his appearance there. Upon returning to his house, his distemper in-

creased, but with intermissions, allowing some happy moments for thinking and speaking. In the short time of his illness, and in the view of approaching death, he very seriously entertained his friends who came to visit him, and prayed much himself with great ardour. In "While I continued," says he, "at school in Cam- the midst of his bodily afflictions, devout aspirations, bridge, it pleased God to visit me with the small-pox; and blessed hopes, he remembered his beloved Dedham; but very favourably, and, as I hope, in great mercy, lay- and in the near approach of death, signed a letter to his flock he was now leaving. In his sickness God made soul, and all that is within me, bless thy name! O Lord, his face to shine upon him. The Spirit of God witfull sail to heaven, as one of his much-valued friends, a pined, and calling the wine in the sacraments the wine of the kingdom, he broke forth into these words, 'But what will it be to drink the wine of the kingdom in the

> After suffering with great patience from malignant fever for seven days, he was taken to his heavenly restthe Sunday following that on which he had been comthe satisfaction to be visited by not a few, who declared that he had been the instrument of their conversion. His-last days bore testimony to the vividness of his a short work of it."

Whilst Mr. Burkitt was eminently zealous in the dis-He preached for some time at a country village, at a contion, obtained regular ministrations therein. An excel-I collected for them above an hundred pounds. The ther understanding, nor counsel against the Lord. Lord make me thankful, who gave me an heart to compassionate and help them." And amongst his other charities, he bequeathed his house, with the lands belonging to it, to the lecturer of Dedham.

Mr. Burkitt was the author of a volume entitled The Poor Man's Help and Rich Man's Guide;" but he is chiefly known as an author by his "Commentary on the New Testament." Though by no means prepared to agree in all points with the rev. commentator, the their service, days and places for the people to resort together to compiler of this brief memoir gladly avails himself of the opinion of Mr. Hartwell Horne: "The first edition of this deservedly popular work was printed early in the last century, and its practical utility has caused it to be several times reprinted in folio, besides the (above noticed) edition in 4to. It does not profess to discuss critical questions, but is very useful for the inferences it deduces from the sacred text. Mr. Burkitt blessed God on his dying-bed that he had been enabled to bring it to a close; declaring that he had published it with much anxiety and very many prayers that it would be made useful, more especially to his own people."

THE WORD OF GOD AND THE TRADITIONS OF MEN.*

The Holy Scriptures are the bright sun of God, which bring light unto our ways, and comfort to all parts of our life, and salvation to our souls. In which is made known to us our estate, and the mercy of God in Christ our Saviour witnessed.

The Scriptures are the word of God .- What title can there be of greater value? What may be said of them to make them of greater authority, than to say, THE LORD hath spoken them? That they came not by the vill of men, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the HOLY GHOST? At the word or proclamation of an earthly prince we stand up, and vail our bonnets, and give good ear to it; we are bound so to do; it is our duty; such onour belongeth to the powers that are placed to rule over us: for they are ordained of God; and whosoever resisteth them, resisteth the ordinance of G.d. If we should have a revelation, and hear an angel speak to us, how careful would we be to mark, and remember, and be able to leclare the words of the angel? Yet is an angel but a glorious creature, and not God. And what is a king? great and mighty: yet mortal and subject to death. His breath departeth, and his name shall perish. Both he and his word, his power and his puissance shall have an end. But the word of the Gospel is not es the word of an earthly prince. It is of more majesty than the word of an angel. The apostle saith: "If the word spoken by angel was steadfast, and every transgression and disobedience received a just recompence of reward: how shall we escape if we neglect so treat salvation, which at the first began to be preached by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that heard Him?" God sath by the prophet Esaias: "My word shall accomplish that which I will, and it shall prosper in that whereunto I sent it." And he same prophet saith : of God shall stand for ever." And, "It is more easy that heaven and earth pass away, than the one tittle of the law should fail," saith our Saviour. Fer it is the word of the living and Almighty God, of the God of hosts, which ath done whatsoever pleased him, both in heaven and in earth.

This word the angels and blesed spirits used when they cam down from heaven, to speak unt the people: when they came to the blessed Virgin, and to Joseps, and to others; they spake as it was written in the prophets anoin the Scriptures of God: they thought not their own authority ufficient, but they took credit to their saying, and authority to their message, out of the Word of God. This word the prophets wuched and alleged to the people. Albeit they were sanetified in their mother's womb: albeit God had endued them with his heavuly Spirit; although a seraphim came unto one of them and touhed his mouth with a hot coal: albeit he saw the Lord sitting upn a high throne; yet they would not speak as of themselves, but aly in the name of the Lord; for thus they use to say: "THE LARD hath spoken:" "Hear what THE LORD saith." St. Paul, sheit he was taken up into the third heaven, and heard words tht are not lawful for man to utter, yet he wrote not his own words tothe churches of Rome, of Corinth, and Thessalonica, and other places, but delivered them which he had received, and taught hem according to the Scriptures.

This word is the true Manna sit is the bread which came down from heaven: it is the key of thekingdom of heaven: it is the sayour of life unto life: it is the pover of God unto salvation. In it God sheweth unto us his migh his wisdom, and his glory. By it he will be known of us. By ithe will be honoured of his creatures. Whatsoever truth is brouht unto us contrary to the Word of God, it is not truth, but falsehod and error: whatsoever honour, done unto God, disagreeth from th honour required by his word, it is not honour unto God, but blachemy. As Christ saith: "In vain they worship me, teaching fordoctrines men's precepts." By Esaias, God saith "Who requiredthis at your hands?"

The words of the Lord are the store-house of wisdom, and of the knowledge of God. In respec whereof, all the wisdom of this world is but vain and foolish. The people of Israel were oppressed by tyrants, were spoiled and chasd out of their country. First by Nebuchadnezzar into Babylon after that by Antiochus into Syria: and lastly, were as vagabon's driven from country to country. Their city, Jerusalem, was saked, their houses overthrown, would be faithful and diligent in the spiritual care of the their temple razed, and not a store left upon a stone: their library destroyed: their books burnt: their tabernacle lost: the covenant broken: no vision, no revelation, no comfort for the peonessed with his spirit his adoption; and he went with a ple left: nor prophet, nor priest, nor any to speak in the name of the Lord. In all those times of decays, of sackings, of darkness, witness of it, expressed it, to whom, speaking of the high and of misery, what was done with the word of God? It was wickpleasures of the Lord's supper, in which they had often edly burnt by Joiachim, king of Judah: and Antiochus burnt the books of the law, and cut them in pieces. No man durst be known to have them, and avouch the having. So thought they utterly to deface the glory of God, and abolish all remembrance of His

Then came the Pharisees: they drowned the word of God with their traditions: they took away the key of knowledge, and entered not in themselves, but forbade them that came in. After pelled to stop the service. On his death-bed he had them came heretics; they denied some one part, and some another part of Scriptures. They rezed, blotted, corrupted, and altered the word of God: of the word of God, they made it their own word, or which is worse, they made it the word of the Devil. By the space faith. His last words were, "Come, Lord Jesus, make of so many thousand years, the Word of God passed by so many dangers of tyrants, of Pharisees, of heretics, of fire, and of sword, and yet continueth until this day, without altering or changing charge of his own parochial duties, he did not confine his This was a wonderful work of God, that having so many, so great usefulness to the flock over which he was especially set. enemies, and passing through so many, so great dangers, it yet continueth still without adding or altering. No creature was able to do siderable distance; and at length, to his great satisfacthis; it was God's work. He preserved it that no tyrant should consume it, no tradition choak it up, no heretic maliciously should lent minister, by his exertions, was settled in Carolina; corrupt it. For His name's sake and for the elect's sake, He would and a part of his income was expended in supporting not suffer it to perish. For in it God hath ordained a blessing for and a part of his income was expended in supporting and supporting ingly zealous in behalf of French Protestant ministers lasting. Tyrants, and Pharisees, and heretics, and the enemies of exiled from their country; and in 1687, and for some the cross of Christ, have an end, but the Word of God hath no successive years, was enabled to raise a considerable end. No force shall be able to decay it. The gates of hell shall sum in their behalf. "About midsummer," says he, "I not prevail against it. Cities shall fall: kingdoms shall come to sum in their benail. About initialinier, says ite, i not prevail against shall faile away as the smoke: but the Truth of received a petition from Ipswich, on behalf of the French nothing: empires shall fade away as the smoke: but the Truth of Protestant ministers, and communicated the matter to the Lord shall continue for ever. Burn it, it will rise again: cut several, whose hearts the Lord so graciously moved, that it down by the root, it will spring again: there is no wisdom, nei-

Let us behold the nations and kingdoms which sometimes pos sessed Christ, and are now heathenish: Illyricum, Epirus, Peloponnesus, Macedonia, and others. Again, let us behold such kingdoms and countries, which were in times past heathenish and knew not Ged: as England, Ireland, Rome, Scotland, and divers others. They were all without the Gospel, without Christ, without God, and without the hope of life. They worshipped idols, even the work of their own hands. To them they appointed priests for worship them.

They built gorgeous churches and chapels; set up images of silver and gold to them, praised, lifted up their hands, did sacrifice, and offered up their children to them. They said: "Great is Jupiter: great is Apollo: and great is Diana of the Ephesians. These are the gods of our fathers, our fathers trusted in them, they made us, and have defended us, and have given us the victory against our enemies." Whosoever denied them were thought

Thus were the kings and the princes, and the people persuaded.

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

Universality of all places, Consent of all the people. So strongly ligion, so ancient, and so universal, and so defended with common nsent, should ever possibly be removed?

ook their idols and went to God. The kings, and priests, and peoand conquer the whole world, and make such mighty nations contherefore the glory thereof is great.

ysteries of God; our charter for the life to come; the holy place accursed." which God sheweth himself to the people; the Mount Sion, where God hath appointed to dwell for ever. The more comfort in them, so much the more greedily let us desire them: the more heavenly and glorious they are, with so much the more reverence let

All that is written in the Word of God, is not written for anels, or archangels or heavenly spirits, but for the sons of men, for us, and for our instruction: that by them we may receive strength, and comfort, in all our adversities, and have hope of the life to come. It is the word of God; God openeth his mouth and speaketh to us, to guide is into all truth, to make us full and ready in all good works, that we may be perfect men in Christ Jesus: so rooted

And as the word of God is the light to direct us, and to bewray TRUTH and falsehood.

"He, therefore, (saith Chrysostom) that will know which is the true Church of Christ, how may he know it but by the Scriptures? Therefore our Lord, knowing that there should be such confusion of things in the latter days, commandeth, that Christians that live in the profession of Christian faith, and are desirous to settle themselves upon a sure ground of faith, should go to no other thing, but to the Scriptures. Otherwise, if they had regard to other things, they should be offended and perish, and not understand which is the true church."

This is the rule of our faith: without this, our faith is but a fanasy, and no faith: for "faith is by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." Therefore Christ saith, " Search the Scriptures, they are they which testify of Me." Therefore the prophet David teaches us to PRAT UNTO GOD FOR THE KNOWLEDGE OF HIS WORD. "Shew me thy ways, O Lord, and teach me thy paths. Take not thy Holy Spirit from me, and incline my heart unto thy testimonies: give me understanding that I may learn thy commandments: open mine eyes that I may see the wonders of thy law. And lighten mine eyes, that I sleep not in death:" that I may discern between safety and danger; that I may know truth to be the truth, and error to be error.

A wise man is one and steadfast as the sun. He buildeth his house upon a rock, and that Rock is JESUS CHRIST, the SON OF Religion. God. Therefore his house is never shaken down. Be the storm or tempest never so rough, yet it shall stand fast like Mount Sion, because his trust is in the name of the Lord. He knoweth that his name is written in the book of Life. He knoweth that he belongeth to the Lord's sheepfold, and that no man can take him | England so strict and servile an obligation of perpetual continau out of the Lord's hand. In his boldness, David saith, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will comfort me." And again: "The Lord is my light and my salva-

Thus they that are taught the word of God, to put their trust IN THE LORD, and are thereby rooted and settled IN HIM, cannot be emoved by any practice of Satan, but stand fast and continue for

Blessed is the man whose hope is in the name of the Lord .-Mat. i. 21.] He shall build upon a sure place: he layeth his foundation upon the corner-stone. He needeth no army to make him strong: he needeth no friends to comfort him in adversity. His strength is within, the gates of hell shall not prevail against him. His comfort is inwardly within his heart. He speaketh to God, and God unto him. His eyes behold the kingdom, and power, and glory of God.

But what say we of the Fathers: Augustine, Ambrose, Hieome, Cyprian, &c.? Whatshall we think of them, or what account may we make of then? They be interpreters of the Word of God. They were learned men, and learned fathers: the instruments of the mercy of God, and vessels full of grace. We despise them not: we read them, we reverence them, and give thanks unto God for them. They were witnesses unto the truth; they were worthy pillars and ornaments in the church of God. Yet may they not be compared with the Word of God. We may not build upon them: we may not make them the foundation and warrant of our conscience: we may not put our trust in them. Our trust is in the name of the Lord.

And thus are we taught to esteem of the learned fathers of the church, by their own judgment: by that which they have written, either for the credit of their own doings, or of the authority which | blush at the babe, when they behold its parents, and be ashamed they have thought due to the writings of others. St. Augustine said of the doctors and fathers in his time: "Neither weigh we the writings of all men, be they never so worthy and catholic, as we weigh the canonical Scriptures: but that, saving the reverence that is due unto them, we may mislike and refuse somewhat in their writings, if we find that they have thought otherwise than the truth God's wisdom and goodness to suffer vice to sound the first alarum may bear. Such am I in the writings of others, and such would to that fight, wherein virtue is to have the victory. Besides, things which they write I cannot believe. I weigh them not as the sive Princes of England, who cannot justly be taxed with any holy and canonical Scriptures. Cyprian was a doctor of the vicious reflection therein. Church, yet he was deceived: Augustine was a doctor of the Church, yet he wrote a book of retractions, he acknowledged he was deceived. God did therefore give to His church many doc- Papists practised, but with an affection to truth, disclaimed only tors and many learned men, which all should search the truth, and the ulcers and sores, not what was sound of the Romish Church, gustine saith: "Take away from amongst us our own books: let General Councils. the Book of God come amongst us: hear what CHRIST saith: Matters thus ordered, had the Romanists been pleased to join hearken what the TRUTH speaketh." HE is the wisdom of his with us, there had been no complaining of schism either in their Father, He cannot deceive us. Again he saith "Hear this, the streets, or ours. But such their pride and peevishness, to perfor our judgments and expositions, without those witnesses carry no us with schism, when she is the only Schismatie.

And so continued they by the space of some thousand years, credit." Mark well: our words, and expositions, unless they without controlment or contradiction. They had great props of BE WARRANTED BY THE SCRIPTURES, are not enough, THEY Antiquity, Universality, and Consent. Antiquity of all times, CARRY NOT CREDIT. Augustine saith, "We offer no wrong to St. Cyprian, when we sever any of his letters or writings from the and so mightily were they founded. Who would think such a re- canonical authority of the Holy Scriptures." Thus speaketh Au gustine, a doctor of the church, of Cyprian, another doctor also of the church. Cyprian was a hishop, a learned father, a holy man, But when the fulness of time came, God sent forth his word, and a martyr of Christ: yet, saith Augustine, his word is not all was changed. Error fell down, and Truth stood up: men for- the Gospel: his word is not THE WORD OF GOD; there is no wrong done to him, though his writings carry not like credit as THE ple ner's eyes and hearts were changed. They for- Holy Scripture. I could shew many the like speeches of the sook their gods, their kings, their priests; they forsook their anti- ancient fathers, wherein they reverence the Holy Scriptures, as to quity, customs, consent, their fathers, and themselves. What which only they give consent without gainsaying: which can neither ower was able to work these things? What emperor by force deceive nor be deceived. In this sort did Origen, and Augustine, ever prevailed so much? What strength could ever shake down so and other doctors of the church speak of themselves and of theirs, mighty idols from their seat? What hand of man could subdue and of the writings of others, that we should so read them, and credit them, AS THEY AGREED WITH THE WORD OF GOD. This fess they had done amiss? This did the Lord bring to pass by the kind of writings is to be read, not with a necessity of believing them, wer of His word, and the breath of his mouth. This was it that but with a liberty to judge of them. St. Paul saith: "Though ed captivity captive, and threw down every high thing that lifted | that we, or an angel from heaven preach unto you otherwise than up itself against the Lord; and brought all powers under subject that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed." Out tion unto the Lord. It is the image, the power, the arm, the of which place, St. Augustine speaketh thus: "Whether it be of sword, and the glory of God. It is mighty, of great force and vir- Christ, or of his Church, or of any thing else whatsoever, pertaining tue, of authority and majesty, because it is THE WORD OF GOD: either to our life, or to our faith; I will not say, if I myself, but if an angel from heaven, shall teach us otherwise than ye have received The Holy Scriptures are the mercy-seat; the registry of the in THE BOOKS OF THE LAW, AND IN THE GOSPELS, hold him

Now to conclude this matter, the same father saith, "The judges or doctors of the Church, as men, are often deceived." They are learned; they have pre-eminence in the Church: they are judges: they have the gifts of wisdom and understanding: yet they are often decoved. They are our fathers, but not fathers unto God: they are stars, fair and beautiful, and bright, yet they are not THE SUN: they bear witness of the light, they are not the light. CHRIST is the Sun of Righteousness. CHRIST is the Light which lighteth every man that cometh into this world. His Word is the Word of truth. He is the Day-spring which hath visited us from on high: He came down from the bosom of his Father: He shall guide our feet into the way of peace. Of Him and grounded in Him, that we be not tossed to and fro with every | God the Father spake: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear HIM." HE is the Lamb without spot: out of his mouth goeth a two-edged sword. This is HE in whom all the errors, so it is also the STANDARD and beam to try the weights of ends of the earth shall be blessed; hear HIM; give heed to HIS saying, embrace HIS Gospel, BELIEVE HIS WORD,

THE REFORMATION VINDICATED FROM POPISH CAVILS.

From Fuller's Church History.

Now seeing the complaints of the conscientious in all ages, gainst the errors in the Romish Church, met with no other enertainment than frowns and frets, and afterwards fire and fagot, it came seasonably into the minds of those who steered the English Nation, to make use of that power which God had bestowed upon them. And seeing they were a National Church under the civil command of one king, he, by the advice and consent of his Clergy in Convocation and great council in Parliament, resolved to reform the Church under his inspection from gross abuses crept into it, leaving it free to other Churches either to follow his example, or continue in their former condition: and on these terms was the English Reformation first advanced.

But the Romanists object that England being first converted to Christianity by the zeal and care of the Church of Rome, (when Pope Gregory the great, sent Augustine over to preach here) cannot, not only without great ingratitude, but flat undutifulness, depart from the Church which first taught it true

It is answered, First, this argument reacheth not west of Severn into Wales, where the ancient Britons, by general confession, were converted before the time of Augustine

Secondly, this first favour received from Rome puts not on leave. It ties England only to a fair and grateful respect which fear no evil: for Thou art with me: Thy rod and thy staff they she always tendered, till the insolency of the Church of Rome made us unwilling to pay, and her unworthy to receive it.

Thirdly, some strength may be allowed to this objection, if Rome could be proved the same in doctrine and discipline, when. under the reign of King Henry VIII, England divided itself from it, with Rome, when, in the time of Gregory the great, it was converted by God's blessings on his endeavours. But since that time the Church of Rome hath been much corrupted in opinions and practice, easy to prove, but that it is not the set work of

But again the Papists object, that the most judicious Protes tants do most ingenuously confess, that the Church of Rome maintaineth all the fundamentals of religion. England therefore cannot be excused from Schism, for dividing from that Church which, by their own confession, still retaineth the true foundation of Christianity.

It is answered: if some Protestants be so civil in their cenures on Papists, it appears thereby, though they have left Rome, they have not lost their courtesy, nor their charity. But grant (which is indisputable) the errors of the Church of Rome not fundamental, they are circa-fundamental, grating on the very foundation. Besides, we are bound to avoid not only what is deadly, but what is hurtful, not only what may destroy the life, but what may prejudice the health of our souls.

But our adversaries persist to object, that our Reformation took its rise from King Henry's pride to pluck down a power which crossed his designs, from his covetousness to compass the revenues of Abbeys, and from his wantonness to exchange his old embracings for new ones. Well therefore may the English of their Reformation considering the vicious extraction thereof. Answer. Malice may load the memory of King Henry about

his demerit; yet grant the charge true, that bad inclinations first moved him to the Reformation, yet he acted therein nothing but conformable to the Law divine and human. It is usual with wish others to be in mine." Some things I believe, and some King Henry's Reformation hath since been reformed by succes-

It remains that we take notice of the moderation of the Reformers, who being acted not with an opposition to all which the one reform another, wherein they thought him deceived. St. Au- retaining still what was consonant to antiquity in the four first

Lord saith: hear not this, Donatus saith, or Rogatus, or Vincensist obstinate, to this day incense many people, (who listen tius, or Hilarius, or Ambrose, or Augustine saith." All these more to the loudness, than weigh the justness of complaints) were learned, most of them were holy: yet, saith Augustine, we accusing us of wilful Separation. But, the premises well consimay not yield to that which is said by learned men: but we must dered, England may say to Rome, Phazez, the breech be upon the yield our full consent and full belief TO THE WORD OF GOD. thee, (Gen. xxxviii. 29,) who (with Athaliah, erying Treason, Origen saith, "We must needs call to witness the Holy Scriptures; Treason, being herself the prime traitor, 2. Kings, 11, 14.) taxeth

* From the Church of England Magazine.

MUNIFICENCE OF BISHOPS AND CHURCHMEN. From " The Court of King James I." by Dr. Goodman, Bishop of Gloncester.

In my life I did never know more honest, more virtuous, more pious, or wiser men than I have known bishops and Churchmen. God hath committed his church into their charge, and to expose them to scorn and contempt is to overthrow God's Church. But I will now instance in the two archbishops, Laud and Williams. There was not a man in England that kept a more orderly house than Land did, or bred up his servants better. But I will join these two archbishops together for the great hospitality which they kept, inviting and entertaining strangers; for the many charitable works which they did, Laud to the University of Oxford, to St. John's College in particular; Williams for his magnificent building of the library in St. John's College, Cambridge, placing some fellows and scholars there; for his library in Westminster, for his library at Lincoln, for his repairing Westminster Church, for his care of the young Scholars, even in the time of his greatness, when he was lord keeper. Take all the enemies of the church throughout the whole kingdom, and I dare undertake that all of them put together have not done so many good works as those two archbishops have done in their time. And so I may truly say for the former archbishops,-Archbishop Abbot at Guilford and Canterbury, Whitgift at Croydon. Or show me any archbishop that left any great estate behind him. How many bishops have I heard protest that they spent all that they had, and, as they thought, to the best uses! One bishop told me, who had but a very poor bishopric, that he did every day constantly relieve one hundred of his poor neighbours. If I might but see the enemies of bishops and churchmen do but half so much, I should think they had some religion in them. I dare boldly say, that one Londoner did leave behind him more wealth than all the bishops, all the deans, all the archdeacons, all the canons and prebendaries-that is, all the dignities of the church-throughout all England left behind them. It is well known that a Londoner died worth three hundred thousand pounds; which I do verily believe is more than all the dignified men in the church have; and therefore they were not much to be envied, if those who now have the posessions of the church shall spend the means and revenues better than Churchmen did. God knows, I am very heartily glad they have them.

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COBOURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840.

In a previous column will be found the opinions of an eminent divine and father of our Reformed Church, Bishop Jewel, on what we may term the contrasted merits of the Holy Scripture and Tradition. To view them as thus contrasted, will very materially affect the judgment that is to be formed of the legitimate respect due to Tradition. As Bishop Jewel argues, in opposition to Scripture, or as an authority separate from Scripture, it can have no weight whatever. In matters of faith, strictly so termed, it can only be adduced as collateral testimony, proposing nothing and framing nothing anew; and even in things indifferent, such as involve not any Christian doctrine, our respect for Tradition as manifesting the current sense of the Church must, in a great measure, be qualified by circumstances: there must be apparent, for example, a spirit of accommodation-if we may use the words-to the precepts of Divine truth, and nothing discernible which even by implication may lead to a contradiction of the Word of God.

We do not design to enter into all the bearings of an argument which would involve so lengthened a discussion; but we shall be content to say that the great value of Tradition is, -not its assertion of what the Rule of Faith is, for in the Word of God alone we are to look for that,-but its declaration of what may be deemed the sense of the Church, in its earliest and purest ages, on points where doubts may exist as to the exact meaning of Scripture, or where, from the interjectional or incidental notice of peculiar doctrines or usages, there may be a hesitation in admitting for them the sanction of divine authority. In this sense Tradition-and we mean by tradition the sense of the united Church in the ages nearest the Apostolic times-furnishes a testimony of undoubted value and importance; one which, assumed only as collateral evidence, must possess a weight and lic Church. authority which no candid or judicious person can dis-

We find, for example, no positive or direct comm fact of this change; and as well from occasional asserthat it was made by Apostolical and therefore by Divine authority. From the absence, however, of direct authority or of a positive command, this, possibly, may be doubted by some. In this case, therefore, after appealing to what we regard as the obvious testimony of Scripture, we call upon the early Church for evidence, through her apologists, historians and other writers; and if, after an appeal to them, we find the fact clearly and unequivocally admitted, -if we discover it to be the current ral sense of the Church implies.

The same remarks apply to the Baptism of Infants. There is for this usage the same undeniable, though in- once discover that it was wholly unnecessary that any cidental, authority in the Word of God, -without, per- specific command should have been given on the subject : including by name the mention of infants; but where in- under the Christian dispensation, the Baptism of Infants dividuals are not satisfied with this testimony, well sup- would necessarily form a part of Christian practice. So,

to bring conviction to any reasonable and impartial positively promulgated, naturally be assumed as the bamind; but the testimony of the Church is decisive. sis upon which, in the new dispensation, the government Without a solitary voice of dissent, it pronounces this to of the Church was to be framed. It is impossible to

carly witnesses of the Church of God, -a doctrine for command amongst the precepts of our Lord, and if,

Bishop Beveridge :-"Both the separate works of individual fathers, and the acts and monuments of synods, as well provincial as universal, which exist at this day, are, in the first place, of this very great and remarkable use to us, in that from them we may consider as certainly proved, what the universal Church hath ever believed and openly aught on necessary articles of faith and rites ecclesiastical, and therefore what is to be ever believed and taught in the Church. For no one can doubt, but that it is both most safe and supremely necessary in all things, as far as is possible, religiously to walk in the steps of the faith and customs of the universal Church. perhaps some one may say, "that the fathers, both separately as dependency of the Empire where they are to be found.

of religion; and that they at times disagree among themselves, and that, indeed, sometimes on matters of great moment.' These objections, I confess, against the ancient fathers of the Church, religions, I confess, against the ancient fathers of the Church, and that they at times disagree among themselves, and others, in the month of September, 1838, we used these very words: "Dr. Black concludes with religions the Imperial Government for an appual grant and their authority in the settlement of ecclesiastical controversies, have been of late introduced. But whether they be true or false, is a point which we need not now discuss. For, even if we grant hem true to the fullest extent, yet can no argument be dra from them against our judgment concerning the right use of the fathers. Inasmuch as we are speaking of the fathers, not as indiriduals taken separately, but as taken all conjointly. fore how many errors soever may have been detected in one or re, and how much soever in some things, possibly of great moment, they may even disagree with one another, or at least may ppear to disagree, yet our position remains firm enough, and sta-le, since there are certainly, after allowance made for them, many hings on which an agreement prevails among all the fathers uni-ersally, and very many to which a majority of them have given their united assent. But all the dissensions which have been raised among them on certain subjects take nothing from their su-preme authority on those points in which they agree, but rather in n eminent degree confirm it. For the fact that in other things they have differed, most plainly manifests that those things on which they have agreed, they have handed down, not from any ompact or agreement, not from any party formed, not from any ommunication of design, nor, finally, from their own private opinns, but naked and unedulterated, as derived from the c and general interpretation and tradition of the universal Church. And, indeed, although on certain less necessary points, as well of aith as of discipline, the ancient fathers do, in some little degree, differ one from another, yet that very many things have been re-ceived with the fullest agreement by all, is so clear, that we may udge of it with our own eyes. For there are many things which we see have been defined by the universal Church in councils truly we see have been defined by the con-occumenical; many things which have been approved by the con-sent of several; many things, again, by the consent of all the wri-ters of the Church; many things, finally, concerning which there was in ancient times no controversy moved. Some of this class have been mentioned by us above, to which very many others may be added: those especially which, although not definitively prescribed in holy Scripture, have yet been retained by our very pious and prudent reformers of the English Church.

"For when this our English Church, through long communion with the Roman Church, had contracted like stains with her, from which it was necessary that it should be cleansed, they who took that excellent and very necessary work in hand, fearing that they, like others, might rush from one extreme to the other, rem indeed those things, as well doctrines as eeremonies, which the Roman Church bad newly and insensibly superinduced, and, as was fit, abrogated them utterly. Yet, notwithstanding, whatso-ever things had been at all times believed and observed, by all ever things had been at all times believed and observed, by all Churches, in all places, those things they most religiously took care not so to abolish with them. For they well knew, that all particular Churches are to be formed on the model of the universal Church, if indeed, according to that general and received rule in ethics, 'every part which agreeth not with its whole is therein base.' Hence, therefore, these first reformers of this particular Church directed the whole line of that reformation which they un-dertook according to the rule of the whole or universal Church, casting away those things only which had been either unheard of or the universal Church, but most religiously retaining those which they saw, on the other side, corroborated by the uni Whence it hath been brought to piss, that al hough we have not communion with the Roman, norwith certain ther particular Churches, as at this day constituted, get have w communion with the universal and catholic Church, of which evidently ours, as by the aid of God first constituted, and by his pity still preserved, is the perfect image and representation.

"But that we digress no further from our proposed object, when we are speaking of the universal Church and its agreement, with out any doubt, regard is to be had especially to the primitive Church; inasmuch as, although it be only a part of the whole, yet is it universally agreed that it was the more pure and genuine part. For the same hath happened to the Church, which hath happened to the commonwealth, namely, that ancient customs passing by degrees into disuse, new institutions are devised by the wanton imanations of men's minds, which very fault is above all others to be eschewed in religion. For it is agreed among all Christians, that the apostolic Church as constituted by the apostles of our Lord in person, under the guidance of Divine inspiration, and by them whilst yet living administered, was of all Churches the purest and most perfect. Furthermore, nothing seems more at variance with the common faith of Christians than that the doctrine or discipline instituted by the apostles should have been corrupted or any way changed by their immediate successors. For all confess, that the apostles were most faithful men, and of consequence willed to orapostles were most faithful men, and of consequence shall do in-dain none as their successors, except those whose faith and integri-ty were fully approved by themselves personally. Therefore, the first successors of the apostles doubtless kept inviolate and uncor-rupted the Church, whose government had been entrusted to them d in like manner handed it down to their own successors, and these again to others, and so on; insomuch that there can exist no oubt, but that at least during two or three ages from the apostles, the Church flourished in her primitive vigour, and, so to say, in her virgin estate, that is, in the same condition in which she had ocen left by the apostles themselves; except that from time to ime new heresies burst forth even in those days, by which the Church was indeed harassed, but in no way corrupted; clearly no more than the Church, strictly apostolic, was perverted by those errors which arose whilst the apostles were yet living. For they and scarcely time to rise up, before they were rejected by the catholic Church. Which things therefore notwithstanding, the universal Church which followed ever held that primitive Church to be most pure, and, in refuting all heresies which afterwards arose, appealed to her as the rule of other Churches. For if any one enin the New Testament for the keeping of the first day of the week, instead of the seventh, as the sabbath day of the week, instead of the seventh, as the sabbath day of the church, those fathers who opposed themselves to him, whether in the Church, those fathers who opposed themselves to him, whether ments, as out of the holy Scriptures, so also out of the doctrines and traditions of the Church of the first ages. For this is observed to bring any thing law into the doctrine and deavored to bring any thing law into the doctrine and deavored to bring any thing law into the doctrine of the Church, those fathers who opposed themselves to him, whether individually or assembled together in a body, sought their arguments, as out of the holy Scriptures, so also out of the doctrine of the Church, those fathers who opposed themselves to him, whether individually or assembled together in a body, sought their arguments, as out of the holy Scriptures, so also out of the doctrines and traditions of the Church of the first ages. able in nearly all acts of councils, and commentaries of individual tions of the fact itself as from incidental reference to the fathers, wherever, that is, ecclesiastical controversies are discussed. cause of the change, we easily arrive at the conclusion | And, indeed, nothing still is more rational, nothing certainly more desirable, than that all particular Churches at this day, wherever constituted, were reformed after the model of the primitive Church. For this measure would immediately east forth whatever corrup-tions have crept in during later ages, and would restore to their ancient original, on the other hand, all things which are required or the true constitution of a Christian Church.'

We shall subjoin but a few remarks of our own after this judicious exposition of the right use of Tradition; and these are, simply to account for the apparently incidental manner in which important tenets are conveyed in opinion of the Church, at that pure and early age, that the New Testament, and from which manner of allusion such was an Apostolical and therefore Divine injunction, the inference is often so unjustly made that the sacred we could not, without a most culpable incredulity or writers laid no peculiar stress upon them, but regarded disingenuousness, reject the conclusion which that gene- them as unessential things which succeeding Christians might adopt or reject at will. For instance, whosoever faithfully consults the history of Infant Baptism, will at haps, what may be termed a specific command, specially the previous usage of the Church of God was such that, ported and satisfactory as we conceive it to be, a refe- too, in respect to Episcopacy, or a government of the rence to the sense of the Church in the earliest times | Church which involved three orders and a principle of succeeding the days of the Apostles, ought with all par- succession. The specific revelations of Almighty God upon this point, and the practice of His recognized And so, too, with Episcopacy. Scripture warrant is Church up to the period of our Lord's appearance upon strong, strong enough, as has often been demonstrated, carth, would, unless some command to the contrary were be the Apostolical form of Church government, and as- suppose that, in this particular, the Apostles would have serts that Bishops alone have the power of ordination. | thought of devising a new system, or that they would de-All this, we would beg to remind our readers, is a very part, substantially at least, from the old, without some different thing from gathering a new doctrine from these positive authority. So that, if we discover no such which neither authority nor sanction is to be found in moreover, we recognize in the Christian form of Church His holy Word, -or a doctrine which, directly or by im- government a general resemblance to the Jewish, we at plication, contradicts that Word. Such a doctrine we once infer that it was the design of the great Head of must reject, as adding to what has been revealed; and the Church to accommodate, as far as its more spiritual the sanction of the best names of antiquity must not de- and universal character would permit, its polity under ter us from scattering it to the winds. It is as bearing the New dispensation with what had been so solemnly upon this point that we adduce the earnest testimony of established under the Old. The absence of such a pro-Bishop Jewel: on the other,—the value of tradition as hibition, and the discovery of such a resemblance would collateral evidence,—we shall now bring forward the help to verify that, in every possible particular, it was as that it is inconsistent with any state our opinion to be colonial Leopinions of another luminary of our Reformed Church, the design of our blessed Lord that the Law was not to pass away, but to be FULFILLED.

Our contemporary of the Montreal Gazette, in animadverting upon some opinions of the Press, is manifestly im error when he says that we have advanced a new po sition in stating, as we did a few weeks ago, that whatever might be the decision of the Judges on the Clergy Reserves, we felt that a proper religious provision should be made for members of the Church of Scotland in every

individuals, and many of them conjointly, erred in various points In our remarks upon the published Correspondence of petitioning the Imperial Government for an annual grant of £100 Sterling to every clergyman of their communion in either Province: this, we affirm, is little enough; and we repeat that we should rejoice to see it bestowed." But we said then, as we persevered in saying and should continue still to say, until a valid judicial decision induced us to change our opinion,- elet them not point to the property of the Church of England as the source from which that revenue is to be drawn." We were conscientious in believing that the Reserves were exclusively the property of the Church of England; and we are as conscientious now in yielding our opinion to the award of the Judges of the Empire. But pending such a decision, from some competent and authorized source, we were not to be moved from our opinion by opposing assertions on the one hand, or by the loudest threats on the other. We look with a tearful eye, as often as it is forced upon our contemplation, upon the melancholy abandonment of public principle by which the past year of our colonial history has been narked; and we should convict ourselves of surrendering the sacredness of truth and uniting with those who respect or despise it as interest may sway, if we should surrender our opinion on a great constitutional and religious question, because the icious were annoyed at its advocacy, and the traitor made it a plea for prosecuting his criminal attempts. Most distinctly, then, do we repeat that in the maintenance of any great public principle, the clamors and outcries which have been sometimes allowed to pass as the ligitimate expression of public opirion, shall never have the slightest weight with us. Never shall we, by scattering incense upon the fire which popular violence and popular unreasonableness have kindled, be a party to the dolatrous worship of any Belial or any Moloch which may be set up for the adoration of a misjudging world. Neither courtly frowns or favor, any more than the "madness of the people," shall cause is to swerve from what, in these days, may prove the nirrow and self-denying path of public duty.

In our last, we gave merely hat abridged account of the late decision of the Judges which was found in the papers that had then come to hand; we now insert it at full length, and give it that proninency which is demanded for a document of so much importance :-

CLERGY RESERVES (CANADA) ACT. OPINIONS OF THE JUDGES ON THE QUESTIONS PRO-POUNDED TO THEM ON THE 13TH APRIL LAST.

Delivered by the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. My Lords,—On the part of er Majesty's judges I have the honour to represent to your lordsips, that all the judges of En-gland, with the exception of Lrd Denman and Lord Abinger, have met together at Serjeants'-in for the purpose of taking into consideration the several questions which your lordships have been pleased to propose to us; and that, after discussion upon the subject, and deliberation, we have agreed, unanimously, upon th answers to be returned to those sveral questions, as follo

In answer to the first question we are all of opinion that the words 'a Protestant Clergy' in the statute 31 Geo. III, c. 31, are large enough to include other clegy than those of the Church of England, and Protestant bishop, priests, and deacons, who have

eccived episcopal ordination.

For those words which are firs to be met with in the statute 14 For those words which are first to be met with in the statute 14 George III, c. 83 (recited in the act now under consideration), appear to us, both in their natual force and meaning, and still more from the context of the clases in which they are found, to be there used to designate and itend a clergy opposed in doctrine and discipline to the clergy of he church of Rome, and rather to aim at the encouragement of the Protestant religion in opposition to the Romish church, than topoint exclusively to the clergy of the Church of England. Analythough the Legislature, in pasthe Church of England. Analthough the Legislature, in pas sing the statute 31st George II, appears to have had in its view the establishment of the churclof England, primarily, and in a more especial and immediate mnner, as is evident from this that the only detailed provisions for arrying the object of the act into effect are confined to the erectin and endowment of and rectories according to theestablishment of the Church o England, the presenting theres incumbents or ministers of the Church of England, duly ordened according to the rites of the said church, and the subjecting of them to all spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction and authority according to the laws and canons of the church of Englan which are lawfully made and received in England (coding 18, 20, 40, 41), and the church of the said of the church of the c ceived in England (sections 34 39, 40 of the said act); yet does t appear to us that the Legisleure, by employing the more gene ral and comprehensive term 'Irotestant clergy' in the same tute in which they also use th expression 'incumbents or minis ters of the church of England must be intended to have included within the former and larger apression other clergy besides those who are comprised within the atter.

And when your lordships dsire the judges to state if any other included, what other? we answer, that it appears t as that the clergy of the estalished church of Scotland do con stitute one instance of such cher Protestant clergy.

For by the Act of Union of the two kingdoms of England and

cotland, it is made a fundamental article of such Union, 'that the true Protestant religion a then professed within the kin of Scotland, with the worshp, discipline, and government of the church, should be effectually and unalterably secured within the enures, should be electually and unalterably secured within the kingdom of Scotlaud.' Ant when a subsequent act of the British legislature, relating to the government, law, and religion of a British colony, acquired by conquest since the Union, and forming part of the dominions of the British crown, employs with rence to that colony, the terms 'a Protestant Clergy,' there beng no words in the statute which necessarily restrain and limit the meaning of the expression, we think it must be held to in lude the clergy of the Protestant church established in Scotland and we feel ourselves confirmed in this opinion by observing that and we leel ourselves confirmed in this opinion by observing that on several occasions the precise expression is to be found in the Statute Book, 'the Clergy of the established Church of Scotland.' The 48 Geo. III.c. 138, in its very title mentions 'the Clergy of Scotland.' In the 50 Geo. III.c. 84, 'the rights and interests of the clergy of Scotland' are repeatedly spoken of; and in the 5 George IV. c. 72, s. 7, a reference will be found to several acts of Parliament which make mention of the 'poor clergy of the stablished church of Scotland.'

And although in answering your lordships' question we specify no other church than the Protestaus church of Scotland, we do not thereby intend that besides that church, the ministers of other nurches may not be included under the term ' Protestant Clergy. churches may not be included under the term 'Protestant Clergy.' At the same time, as we do not find on the Statute Book the acknowledgement by the Legislature of any other clergy answering that description, and as we are not furnished by your lordships with any information as to the doctrine or discipline of any other denominations of Protestants to which the statute of the 31st George III, can by possibility apply, we are unable to specify any other to your lordships, as falling within the statute.

My Lords, -In answer to the question secondly put to us, we are all of opinion that the effect of the forty-first section of the statute is prospective only, and that the power thereby given to the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the Provinces cannot be extended to affect lands which have been already allotted and appropriated under former grants; for the manifest import of the forty-first section appears to us to be limited to this, viz the varying or repealing the provisions respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands,' and not to comprehend 'the varying or repealing allotments or appropriations which have been already made under provisions of the act whilst such provisions continued unrepealed and in full force.' The provisions of the Statute of Wills might be varied or repealed without affecting the devises of

and already made under it My Lords-In answer to the question lastly proposed, we all agree in the opinion that the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada have exceeded their authority in passing the act 'to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof,' in respect of both the enactments specified in your loriships' question. As to the enactment, 'that it should be lawful for the governor, by and with the advice of the executive council, to sell, alienate, and convey in fee simple all or any of the Clerg Reserves,' we have, in answer to the second question, already tated our opinion to be such, as that it is inconsistent with any sen power in the constant against ure; and as to the enactment that the proceeds of all past sales of such reserves, which have been or may be invested under the authority of the act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the 7th and 8th George IV. for authorising the sale of part of the clergy reserves in the provinces of Uper and Lower Canada, shall e subject to such orders and directions as the Governor in Con cil shall make and establish for investing in any securities within the province of Upper Canada the amount now funded in England, together with the proceeds hereafter to be received from the sales of all or any of the said reserves,' we think such an enactment is in its terms inconsistent with and contradictory to the provisions of the Imperial Parliament 7 and 8 Geo. IV, and therefore void, there being no express authority reserved by that act to the Colonial Legislature to repeal the provisions of such latter statute.

on which occasion, Mr. J. Flood, late a Theological Stu- and the meeting separated .- Ib. dent and Assistant in a Classical School at Waterloo, L. C., was admitted to the holy order of Deacon. Mr. the former Incumbent.

On Sunday last, the 14th inst., a Collection was made in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at Toronto, after an excellent Sermon by the Lord Bishop,—the result of which was nearly £30 in aid of the funds attached to the Sunday School of that Church. We are happy to learn that this School is in a very flourishing condition, there being an average attendance of more than 250 children, and the Teachers numerous and efficient.

We have just received the following list of the appointments for Confirmation, &c. by the Lord Bishop of Toonto, and are requested by his Lordship to intimate to our brethren of the Clergy his desire that, for the saving of expense and trouble, they would be pleased to regard the present as an official notification of his proposed visits :-

1840, July 9, Thursday, Bowmanville, at 11 A. M. 10, Friday, Cavan, 2d Church, 3 P. M. 11, Saturday, do. 1st Church, 10 A. M. 12, Sunday, Peterboro', 11 A. M. 14, Tuesday, Cobourg, 11 A. M. Port Hope, 31 P. M. 16, Thursday, Carrying Place, 11 A. M. 17, Friday, Belleville, 11 A. M. 18, Saturday, Mohawk Church, 11 A. M. Napanee, 3½ P. M. 19, Sunday, Bath, 11 A. M. 20, Monday, Adolphustown, 10 A. M. 21, Tuesday, Picton, 11 A. M. Marysburgh, 3 P. M. 23, Thursday, Kingston, 11 A. M. 25, Saturday, Brockville, 11 A. M. Maitland, 3 P. M. 26, Sunday, Prescott, 11 A. M. 28, Tuesday, Kemptville, 11 A. M. "Marlboro', 3 P. M. 30, Thursday, Williamsburgh, 11 A. M. 31, Friday, Osnabruck, 11 A. M. August 2, Sunday, Cornwall, 11 A. M. 4, Tuesday, Bytown, 11 A. M. 6, Thursday, Mr. Pinhey's Church, March, 11 A. M. General Lloyd's Church, March, 3 P. M. 7, Friday, Huntley, 11 A. M. 9, Sunday, Richmond, 11 A. M. 10, Monday, Franktown, 11 A. M. Carleton Place, 3 P. M.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

12, Wednesday, Perth, 11 A. M.

14, Friday, New Dublin, 11 A. M.

PREFERMENTS .- The Rev. R. Milner, B.A., to the Perpet ual Curacy of St. Michael-le-Gile, alias Barnoldswick, in Craven. Yorkshire, void by the resignation of the Rev. M. Barnard M.A.—The Rev. W. Sargent, has been presented to the new chapel, Hinckley, by Mrs. Frewen Turner, of Cold Overton Hall,-Rev. F. Cox, to be Head Master of the Aylesbury Grammar School, in the room of the Rev. I. Lawford, resigned .- St.

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY .- We are happy to learn that the Exeter Diocesan Church Building Association is pursuing its valuable labours with great judgment and activity. At the quarterly meeting held on the 15th April, the following grants were made, viz., £110 towards the erection of a chapel of case, to contain 227 persons, all free sittings, at Portreath, in the parish of Illogan, Cornwall; £105 towards a chapel of ease at Revelstoke, Devon, to contain 310 persons: of the sittings thus obtained 216 are free .- Ib.

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP OF EXETER .- On Thursday, April 30th, Archdeacon Barnes and a deputation of clergy, at the Palace, Exeter, presented to the Lord Bishop, from the lergy of the Archdeaconary of Barnstable, an address assuring his lordship of their unfeigned sentiments of admiration and gratitude for the uniform zeal and distinguished ability with which his lordship has supported the interests of the Church in parliament: and more particularly in calling the attention of her Majesty's government to the necessity of stemming that torrent of ungodliness and infidelity which has manifested itself in various parts of the kingdom under the name of Socialism; and also, more recently, in ascertaining and defending the rights which the ministers of our Church in Canada have to the property settled for their maintenance by a solemn act of the legislature .- Ib.

The labours of the Bishop of Exeter during the past week have been of unusual interest and importance; not less cheering and satisfactory, we are assured, to his lordship's mind, than beneficial to the best interests of the people at large. The right rev. prelate has been called, in the discharge of his episcopal duty, to consecrate three new churches, erected within a very few miles of each other, in this county-a circumstance, we believe, unprecedented in the annals of the diocese .- Western Lu-

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. G. GRANTHAM, Oxford, May 12 .- This morning, about six o'clock, the body of the Rev. George Grantham, one of the Senior Fellows, and Bursar of Magdalen College, was discovered lying on the ground at the back of the new buildings of that college. It is supposed that the deceased fell out of the window on the second story, as he was in the habit of throwing up the sash before going to rest, to do which he was obliged to stand on a chair, in order to reach it. The wood work having been lately varnished it required considerable force to move the sash, and, probably, it went up suddenly, and, consequently, he lost his balance, and fell out, and was killed on the spot. The deceased has resided long in college, and his loss will be much lamented. By the death of this gentleman a fellowship becomes vacant, which is open to any native of Lincolnshire who has taken the degree of B.A. at Oxford, as there are no Scholars of Magdalen of sufficient standing .- St. James's CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY .- The anniversary meet-

ing of this society was held on Tuesday, May 12th, in the large oom in Exeter Hall, when there was a numerous and most respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Among other supporters of the institution on the platform were the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Lord Ashley, M.P., the Right Revs. the Lord Bishops of Chester, Ripon, Norwich, and Lichfield, the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, Mr. Chancellor Raikes, &c. Lord Ashton took the chair, and, in an appropriate speech, expressed his gratification at the progress the society had made, and the amount of benefit of which, although only five years in existence, it had already been productive. The secretary then read the report of the committee, from which it appeared that the receipts during the past year were £16,176, being an increase of £5753 upon the year preceding. To the list of clergy subscribing, 200 names had been added, and 37 auxiliary associations had been formed, to which 22 clergymen had given their services as corresponding members. Grants had been made to 76 incumestimated at as many as 2,000,000. The Bishop of Chester moved the adoption of the report, which, being seconded by the hens, 6s. dozen for eggs, 8s. a dozen for oranges. Indeed the

We omitted to state at the proper time, that on the Bishop of Lichfield, was carried unanimously. The Rev. Hugh 24th May last, his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto held Stowell and the Rev. Mr. Sinclair next addressed the meeting, an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of that city; after which a vote of thanks was given to the noble chairman,

STOKE CHURCH .- The retirement of the Rev. Mr. Cork having left the evening lecturship at our parish church vacant, Flood has been appointed to the temporary charge of the clergymen residing in the town have addressed a letter to the Richmond in this Province, vacant since November last Rev. W. J. St. Aubyn, offering to perform the service in turn by the removal to Kingston of the Rev. R. V. Rogers, gratuitously, the parishioners merely paying the necessary expenses, which very liberal offer has been accepted by the Rector .-Devonport Telegraph.

W. S. Smith, Esq., has subscribed £100 towards constructing an additional gallery and increased accommodation in the parish church of Bena, Herts., being one-half of the the proposed outlay .- St. James's Chronicle.

CHURCH BELLS AND THE FREEHOLD OF THE CHURCH. As we are anxious to set at rest any misapprehension that may have arisen on this important subject in consequence of the misreported decision of the Chancellor of Lichfield, in the Darlaston case, we again refer to it, for the purpose of observing that the letter addressed to Chancellor Law, by the Rev. Dr. Rudge, of Hawkchurch, has been answered by the Chancellor, who confirms the version of the decision, gave by the Rev. Mr. Kyle, and which we copied in our last; and he adds:-"I have never questioned the sole right of the parson to the church and churchyard; but I drew a broad line of distinction between the rights and duties of a clergyman, as the rector or vicar of a parish, from his power over a private freehold house or land. In fact, I consider the clergyman, practically, as a trustee for the parish, holding the church for the offices of prayer, and the church-yard for the burial of the dead."-Dorset Chronicle.

RECANTATION .- We discover by the Charleston Observer, that the Rev. John Fielding, a Roman Catholic priest stationed at Savannah, Ga., is about to unite with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has taken the necessary steps before Bishop Ives, to be introduced to the ministry of said church. It is said that he will be an ornament to the Church, and that Bishop England, notwithstanding Mr. F. is about to renounce the "Mother Church," has given testimonials of his high standing among them, and many of his Roman Catholic brethren have entreated him to return to the former field of his labours .- Baptist Record.

Civil Antelligence.

FURTHER ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE BY THE

Sir George Robinson, Bart., who unfortunately sustained a compound fracture of the leg by the overturning of the Exeter mail at Salisbury, on Sunday night, is going on well. Mrs. Peel and her two daughters, who were also sufferers, had just disembarked from Swan River, where Mr. Peel is one of the principal settlers.—St. James's Chronicle.

Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., M.P., the new member for Fermanagh, in the room of Lord Enniskillen, has sent 100 guineas to the Hon. and Rev. H. Maude, to be distributed among the poor of the parishes in the county of Fermanagh.—Ib.

The late Viscountess Charles de Mentque died at Brighton on

Wednesday last, in her 43d year, the deceased, who was daughter of the late Hon. John and Lady Elizabeth Spencer, having been born in September 1797. In January, 1837, her ladyship was united to Viscount Charles de Mentque. The deceased was collaterally related to the Duke of Marlborough, the Hon. John Spencer having been the eldest son of Lord Charles Spencer, so ond son of Charles, the third Duke of Marlborough.—Ib.

It is now said that a Col. Rawdon, the husband of the Lady

Cremorne, is to be the Liberal candidate for Armagh,—started under the auspices of Daniel O'Connell, Leonard Dobbin and the Earl of Charlemont. Mr. R. Moore has abandoned—if he ever seriously entertained—the intention of offering himself to the conservative will be in the field, and redeem the primate and his see from the disgrace of being misrepresented.—Dublin Evening Mail. Borough of Dungannon. - Some of our contemporaries have

fallen into an error in stating that the representation of Dungan-non has become vacant by the death of the late Earl of Ranfurey, supposing that the present member succeeded to that title.
The member is the Hon. Thomas Knox, whose father, and not nimself, inherits the earldom of Ranfurley .- Londonderry Sen

The on dit is that Capt. Raitt, of Anniston, is to start on the Conservative side for the county at the next election, in opposition to Lord Hallyburton, and that Mr. Gladstone will contest the Angus Burghs .- Arbroath Journal.

A Berlin correspondent of the Hamburg Correspondent gives the following account of another success obtained by the Circassians:—"A very sad impression is said, in letters from St. Petersburg, to have been produced by the unfavorable news from Circassia. In previous letters reason had been given to expect that the Circassians would be able to assume the offensive. prediction is verified. The fort of Sudscha, although defended by a formidable park of artillery, has been taken. Amongst the garrison were several young volunteers of distinguished families, and two of them belonging to families of the highest rank. These young men have been sold as slaves."

EW ZEALAND .- By favor of Capt. Leslie, from New Zealar yesterday, we learn the following account of an outbreak of the natives about 8 miles from Capati. On the 16th of October, he Notowrowkow attacked the Nottyarber tribe at 3 A. M., while asleep in their huts. The alarm being given, the Nottyarber tribe immediately rose, and a dreadful conflict ensued, which lasted till 9 A.M. About 150 of the Notorowkow tribe were killed, and nearly twice that number wounded, while on the other side scarcely one fourth of that number were hurt. A native missionary from the Bay of Islands headed the Nottvarber tribe. The country for some distance round was in a very unsettled

state, and there is every probability that the natives will have a general war. At present a complete stoppage of trade has taken place. The Land Company who went out in the Tory had purchased the whole of Port Nicholson, and appointed a harbour master and a pilot — St. Lower's Che. master and a pilot .- St. James's Chron.

A disastrous fire broke out in London, on the morning of Msy
14, in Mary-le-bone Street, which was attended with the loss of
one or two lives, and great hazard of the lives of several other
persons, who was a small rith along the persons, who were saved with difficulty. A lad was saved by forcing a hole, by crow bars, through a solid wall. On the day after the fire, the firemen succeeded in discovering the mutilated remains of one of the succeeded in discovering the mutilated remains of one of the succeeded in discovering the mutilated remains of one of the succeeded in discovering the mutilated remains of the succeeded in discovering the mutilated remains of the succeeded in th lated remains of one of the sufferers, whose body is supposed to be that of Mr. Marr, the chief clerk at the United Kingdom ble at present to speak positively as to the indentity. Another conveyed to the workhouse in Vine Street, Piccadilly. conveyed to the workhouse in Vine Street, Piccadilly. body was supposed to be covered by the ruins.

We understand that General Evans left town, on Thursday

evening, for the Spanish capital. The gallant officer undertake this journey for the purpose of pressing upon the Queen's Government the long neglected claims of the Auxiliary Legion. The situation of these unfortunate men is, as we have often them to be a situation of the second of the se taken occasion to describe it, the most wretched that can be possibly conceived, many of them being absolutely in a state of starvation. We need not add, therefore, that we sincerely hope the mission of Sir De Lacy Evans may be attended with a goo result .- Morning Post.

The Supreme Court of Calcutta has decided that the script issued by Captain Elliott, for the opium surrendered to him, was issued by Captain Elliott, for the opium surrendered to him, were, issued under constrant of a foreign Power—that his acts were therefore, invalid, and that his certificates were good for nothing-Several ships were ready at Calcutta and Madras, to sail for Several ships were ready at Calcutta and Madras, to sail for China with troops. Three Regiments were to embark from Calcutta, viz. the Queen's 49th, and a Regiment of Volunteer Sepoys. They were to rendevous at Singapore. The Cameronians, 921 in number, and 32 officers, were to embark about the 20th of March, in five ships.

EMIGRATION.—There have no fewer than 4,800 persons taken their departure for America, during the last.

their departure for America, during the last six weeks, from It is supposed that each per port of Drogheda, via Liverpool.

n, on an average, takes with him twenty sovereigns.

The Gibraltar Chronicle, of the 10th March, records a dreadful casualty to a very fine young man, the nephew of Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., R. N. an Ensign in the 46th, who had just joine his Regiment, arising from the dangerous amusement of a steeple chase. He was thrown from his horse, and died a few days af-

terwards, from concussion of the brain.

Australia.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman connected with Glasgow who went out in the Glens-willey from the Clyde. The letter is dated Port Adelaide, 20th. September, 1839:—We arrived here in less than four months, after a very pleasant reasons. after a very pleasant passage. I have seen the whole of the city of Adelaide, and I believe it to be a mere bubble speculation that will soon find it please. of Adelaide, and I believe it to be a mere bubble speculation will soon find its place. The climate is good; but from the port (seven miles) up to the city, it is almost nothing but sand. Advise nobody to come here. Hundreds are here already rueing the of £470 had been made towards the building of churches and chapels. The aggregate amount of population benefited was estimated at as making 15s. a day; bullock drivers 42s. a week, with two glasses estimated at as a second of collections. Meal a

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ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE MURDER OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.

The opinion which from the first moment obtained general conarrence, that there was a strong cause of suspicion against the valet Courvoisier, daily becomes stronger, more especially when coupled with the discovery of part of the missing property, most artfally concealed on the premises. Respecting these discoveries the following particulars, obtained from a gentleman who has minutely inspected the premises, may not be uninteresting.

The butter's reactive (Courvoisier acted both as butter and valet)

nutely inspected the premises, may not be uninteresting.

The butler's pantry (Courvoisier acted both as butler and valet)
is a small back kitchen exceedingly dark, having on entering the toom a small glass window in the corner on the left hand, looking into a small back area. To the right of the window in the other corner is a door leading into an arched closet or scullery, which has also a small window looking into the area, and from that room is the entrance into a black coal-vault. Just under the window wooden legs, the part beneath being open, while a leaden pipe communicating with the sink let off the water into the drain.

The sink being under the window, the open space beneath was consequently. sequently very dark, and under that, in the right hand corner, it was that Inspector Provide the corner of the private against the spector Pearce, in the course of the minute examination he and the other officers made, found a small piece of the plastered wall which had, above the skirting board, been recently chipped away, the result of which was the discovery of the purse (made of black). of black and gold coloured beads, with a gilt clasp), the £10 Bank of England note, the five gold coins, the four gold rings, and a wedding ring. Opposite the door leading from the bottom of the kitchen stairs there was a large closet with folding doors, resembling a wardrobe, behind which is a leaden pipe, communicating from the front area to a large cistern in the back vault.—The closet, which reached up to within about 18 inches of the ceiling, was higher by about five or six inches than the pipe, yet it was in the central back in the city was in the central back. was in the centre, behind that closet, that the signet ring was discovered, bent, and nearly broken, pushed in between the pipe and the wall, to accomplish which the person who secreted it must have a second secon and the wall, to accomplish which the person who secreted it must have erept between the top of the closet and the ceiling—a task not very easy. Again, opposite the sink, and between that and the pantry door, on ripping up a portion of the flooring, which appeared slightly defective, it was that Serjeant Collier found the locket, containing a lock of the hair of the late Lady Russell, which his deceased lordship had believed to have been left at Richmond: and further in the realted couldary, between the window mond; and further in the vaulted scullery, between the window and the vault entrance, was a large plate-rack reaching to within 16 or 18 inches of the roof, the ends of which were let into the wall, and it The house during the search, which is not yet concluded, has The house during the search, which is not yet concluded, has ten nearly pulled to pieces, and it will cost a considerable sum to

Put it in proper repair again, his late lordship having taken it on a lease, of which three years are still unexpired. In the Times of yesterday was a letter, in which the writer expresses his surprise that after the evidence given at the inquest by ector Tedman the valet was not immediately suspected of be ing the murderer. In answer to that we can state, that the susons of Inspector Tedman were excited against Courvoisier immediately on his searching the house on the morning of the mur-der, and it was in consequence of Tedman expressing those sus-picions to the superintendent and other inspectors engaged in the case, that case, that so minute an examination of the premises has been made. Courvoisier, who will be taken to Bow-street again to-morrow (this day), does not, we understand, appear in the slightest de-gree depressed in spirits, nor has he expressed any desire to make

any communications respecting the murder of his late master, be-Jond stoutly persisting in his entire innocence. He has had two interviews with Mr. Flower, his professional adviser, preparatory to his next examination.

Numerous letters have been daily received at the house by Inspector Tedman, from persons in all parts of the country, offering suggestions, which, in the opinion of the writers, would lead
to the elucidation of the deep mystery in which the dreadul transaction is enveloped, but it is the property of them. Action is enveloped; but, singularly enough, the whole of them had been anticipated by the police authorities. One of the letters was from a country magistrate, suggesting it would be proper that an examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be a significant to the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be a significant to the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and throat of his deceased lordship should be proper than the examination of the wound and the w thould be made, as it was possible that the assassin might have thrust the weapon with which the horrid deed was committed down the throat of his victim. The necessity for that was, however, obviated, the body having been previously opened. Another letter, from a member of parliament, expressed the surprise of the writer that the candle-box, candlesticks, and fire-places in the house, had not be supplied to execute in that no extra candles e, had not been examined, to ascertain that no extra candles or fire had been used on the night of the murder, more especially the form the former, as it was in evidence that the rushlight in his lordship's toom had been blown out immediately after the commission of the murder. It is, however, needless to say, that all that had been previous.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday, Lord Normanby visited the house, over which he was conducted by Mr. Mayne. His lordship closely examined the places pointed out to him as being those which he was conducted by Mr. Mayne. those where portions of the property had been secreted, and also under examination, and he Pressed his approbation of the conduct and exertions of the various persons engaged in investigating the mysterious transaction. Ris lordship left about six o'clock, as did also, soon afterwards, Mr. Mr.

Mr. Mayne, Superintendent Baker, &c.

The whole of the witnesses have received directions to be in attendary to give evidence at tendance at Bow-street to-morrow (this day), to give evidence at mination respecting Courvoisier.

At a late hour this evening we were given to understand that e deceased's gold repeating watch forms part of the property dis-

The lamentable and violent death of the late Lord William Russell is another proof of the uncertainty of human existence. On the afternoon of the day previous to his murder, while at Brooke's Club House, in St. James's-street, he met with the Earl of Errol. of Errol, who addressing him said, "Ah, Russell, how are you?"
His Lordship replied, "Errol, I am so well, that I am going to
take a Company of the company Lordship replied, "Errol, I am so well, that I am going take a fresh lease of my life," little dreaming that ere the morrow dawned he would be deprived of that life by the hand of an assassin.—St. James's Chronicle.

FUNERAL OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL. Tuesday morning the mortal remains of the late deeply-regretted Lord William Russell were removed from Norfolk-st., Parklane, to be interred in the family mansoleum of the house of Russell, at Chenics Church, in Buckinghamshire.

On arriving at the principal entrance to the church the body was removed from the hearse, the tenantry officiating as pall-bearers. The procession was then met by the Rev. Mr. Bowers, the Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, the officiating clergyman, and conduct the conduct of the conduct and conducted into the sacred edifice, where the coffin was on tressels opposite the pulpit, which was hung with black cloth, as was also the reading desk, communion table, and family pews.

The reading of the sublime burial service was then commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was then commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was then commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was then commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was then commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the Day of the Sublime burial service was the commenced by the by the Rev. Mr. Bowers, in a solemn and impressive manner, and at the conclusion of the lesson the coffin was removed to the vault followed by the mourners, with the exception of Lord John Russell sell, who, during the service, kept his face buried in his handker-chief, and was so deeply affected as to be unable to bear the sight of the coff. of the coffins of his late wife and father, both so recently dece and he accordingly remained in a pew in the church. The coffin of the deceased having been placed on that of the late Lady Russell, the sell, the service was concluded; and on the son of the lamented deceased, with his relations, retiring from the vault, his grief was 30 intense that it was considered better they should leave the chathrund, the same that it was considered better they should leave the chathrund. ugh the church, in which there was a numerous assembla

We regret to state that the Rev. Mr. Bower, whilst descending We regret to state that the Rev. Mr. Bower, whilst descending into the vault, struck his head against a projecting stone, by which he received a severe contusion on the forehead, but which did not prevent his continuing to perform the service.—Ib.

The Moniteur Parisien says that government has received no dispatches from Marshal Vallée on the subject of the engagement at Affroun. It quotes, however, a short letter from an eye-witness of the affair, which, without giving any new details, mentions that the D. FRANCE. uess of the affair, which, without giving any new details, mentions that the Duke of Orleans was constantly encouraging the trailleurs during the action, and confirms the account of the gallant behaviour of the Duke d'Aumale. A dispatch has been received from General Corbin, who holds the command at Algiers during the absence of Marshal Vallée, dated the 30th April, and to the following purpost:

April, and to the following purport:—

On the night of 27th April, the troops of Ben Salem of ing the existence of a thick fog, were met by General Rostolan at the head of two but allows and were driven back over the river with some loss. Being thus repelled from the Sahel, the Arabs the Aribs, a friendly tribe which had been permitted to encamp prevented more than the exchange of a few shots. Two country-houses, between Bir Kadem and the modal farm, were plundered.

examination be found greatly of this enter those entertained by the country. He does not say that the trade in opium, or the practice of smuggling, is defensible in the abstract; nor does he argue that what is originally wrong can be consecrated by prescription—but he contends, and justly contends, that if the nation has sanchouses, between Bir Kadem and the modal farm, were plundered.

Examination be found greatly of those entertained by himself and his noble collegues. So far we concur with his lordship.

James endeavoured to introduce Popery by his sovereign authority; he abolished tests by an assumed dispensing power; he declared liberty of conscience by a royal edict; and therefore he failed in his attempts, and lost his throne.

Many right-minded persons of the present day, perhaps, have hitherto felt no alarm at these things, who, had they lived under

troops were also wounded. The army, amounting to about 1500 men, retired, part in the direction of the Arba, and part in that of Regaya. By the occurrences at Bir Kadem the native inhabitants of the country and the families of several colonists have been so far alarmed as to fly to Algiers for refuge. Cartridges had been given to the National Guards of the exterior, and every their participation in the merely formal illegality. equisite measure had been taken for preventing a recurrence

According to a letter from Cherchell, 1st May, the Arabs, rigorous attack on the block-nouses which defend the place. The French repulsed them with loss, and the Euphrate steamer, mooring close in shore, opened her fire on them with great effect. The loss of the garrison was trifling.

The Presse states that the basis of a commercial treaty be-

tween France and England is at last arranged, according to which France agrees to take off the prohibition against hardware pottery, and some descriptions of woollen manufacture, with bother matters of ordinary consumption, but still retaining a high scale of duties. At the same time she raises the duty on linens and yarns. England agrees to take 50 per cent, off the duty upon all articles of Parisian industry,—toys, &c.; the same renon an articles of Fairstan industry, 50, etc., the same tection upon watches and clocks, also upon stained paper, The try upon wines is to be reduced from 5s. 6d. to 2s. the gallon, and from 22s. to 14s. upon brandy. The duty upon silk is to be regulated according to the expressed wishes of the town of Lyons. According to the statement France has certainly the best of the to be hoped that so one-sided a bargain as this will not be admitted.

The commission sitting upon the proposition for the regulation of functionaries of the Chamber have agreed to recommend, by a majority of five to four, that any deputy, not a functionary at the time of his election, shall not be at liberty to accept certain offices while a member of the Chamber. The offices excepted are not yet named. Those who are functionaries when elected will, however, be allowed to accept advancement to higher posts.

SPAIN. From the St. James's Chronicle.

Our readers will recollect a late rumour that the Spanish government had refused to allow the fixing in the island of Minorca of a French military station under the title of an hospital, and will be surprised therefore by the following paragraph, which we take

from the Semaphore of Marseilles:—
"A letter from Mahon, dated the 1st inst., states that the com-"A letter from Mahon, dated the 1st inst., states that the commander of the French station on the coast of the Balearic Islands had been informed by the Governor that the Spanish Cabinet had consented to the establishment of a French hospital, with 500 beds, on the Isla del Rey, a small island in the reads of Mahon.

The following paragraph, relative to the late Carlist plot, is extracted from the Moniteur Parisien:

"Montpelier, 7th May.

"Montpeher, 7th May.

"Government has ordered a search to be made in the houses of several Carlists, and in that, among others, of the celebrated Pere Cyrille, the Archbishop of Cuba. It appears certain that most important papers have been discovered with this prelate, which prove what an active part he took in the Carlist intrigues. These papers, it is said, have been sent to Paris, and Pere Cyrille is to be already to some place in the north of the country, but where is not rged to some place in the north of the country, but where is not yet known. An autograph letter of Don Carlos, found among the yet known. An autograph letter of Don Carlos, found among the seized papers, has been reclaimed by Father Cyrille, and given back to him. In this letter Don Carlos informs his ancient advisers that he held him fully acquitted of all the charges brought against him for his conduct in Navarre. It is known that Pere Cyrille has been often accused by the Carlists of having recommended the nomination of Marotto as commander in chief, and having conspired with him up to the execution of Estella. In the plan then formed and followed up to the present moment, a the plan then formed and followed up to the present moment, at transaction which would bring about the marriage of Queen Isabel and the son of Don Carlos was prepared. If that plan was realised, the Pere Cyrille was to become nothing less than regent of the kingdom. This idea formed the basis of the late movement in Navarre, of which Elio, who is a friend to the transaction, was

Madrid journals of the 4th state that the Minister of War had Madrid journals of the 4th state that the Minister of War had announced to the Cortes that the Carlist force of Alcala la Selva had been taken by General O'Donnell. Letters from the head-quarters of General Espartero, of the 2nd inst., in communicating this fact, mention that the garrison shewed the most obstinate resistance, but eventually surrendered at discretion. The fortress of Cantavieja was to be next attacked by Gen. O'Donnell, and it was fully expected that it would fall without opposition. Orders had been given to Brigadier Durando to proceed immediately to Morella, as information had been received by Gen. Espartero, that the Carlist garrison of that fort had quarrelled among themselves. and that it was not expected they would hold out after the appear-

ance of the Queen's troops.

Advices from Nalderoblas report that Cabrera, in an ill state of

Advices from Nalderoblas report that Cabrera, in an ill state of health, was proceeding towards the coast, accompanied by seven chiefs, a company of grenadiers, and 40 riflemen, with the object, it was believed. of reaching Italy or Sardinia.

Letters from Bayonne and Perpignan represent the Carlist affairs as daily becoming worse along the whole frontier. A junta has been discovered, and broken up by the police of Perpignan, and several Carlists have been removed from Bayonne. All the officers who took part in the late revolt have aither hear also in officers who took part in the late revolt have either been shot in the provinces, or escaped into France.

General Aspiroz is not dead, as was reported the other day;but he was severely wounded at the battle of Solsona, and is still suffering from the effects of the wound. The favourable news from the north is, however, more than qualified by intelligence Madrid, as it now appears that a revolutionary tumult was to have taken place on the 2d of May. The conspiracy was widely spread, and several of the National Guard were to have taken a part in it. Why it failed is not yet explained; but though the immediate danger is over, there is the uneasy sensation left that the capital contains so many discontented persons ever ready to act against the existing government.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE'S MOTION. From the St. James' Chronicle.

It is no reproach to the motion of Lord Stanhope on Tuesday, that it was deemed advisable to get rid of it by "the previous question." Such a mode of disposing of a proposition, it is well known, does not deny any more than it affirms its truth. Indeed, it inclines rather to the affirmative, for it merely amounts to a declaration, that though the proposition may be founded in truth, the house, for some special reasons, thinks it inconvenient to entertain it for the present. The qualified failure of the noble earl's proposition, therefore, affords no ground for the triumph in which some of the ministerialists indulge upon the occasion. Had Lord Stanhope's motion been altogether retrospective, like Sir James Graham's-and we are to recollect that the fact that Sir James's motion was retrospective only was the subject of many tauntsthere can be little doubt that it must have been successful; however, the most useful object of any motion upon the subject, a full discussion, was as well obtained by

moving in the one form as the other. Less than the sagacity and political experience of the Duke of Wellington must be sufficient to satisfy any one of the inconvenience of embarrassing the executive by addresses or resolutions of parliament while negociations or military operations are in progress; but no man ever lived who has had so much and such painful proof of the evil to the public service, and the hardship to those engaged in it, of parliamentary tampering, as he who through his whole splendid career found himself as much molestbis carriage to his scat at Stanmore.

We regert to the content of the efforts of the public enemy. It was in spite of the Whig opposition, from 1808 to 1815, that the illustrious duke achieved the liberation of Europe. How then can it be matter of surprise if his Grace looks with something of undue favor upon the right of the executive to an unlimited discretion in diplomacy and in war, and his noble character can permit him to make no distinction in this respect between an executive constituted from mong his political friends or political opponents?

We may add, that the protection which his Grace throws over the acts of Captain Elliot is no less characteristic of the man, who has in every instance put himself forward in behalf of public servants when charged under circumstances of doubt. As to the policy of the opium war," the sentiments of his Grace will not upon examination be found greatly to differ from those enter-

pay the penalty, and that the Chinese have no right to set up with extreme rigor the letter of a law dormant to listen to professions, but professions of, in fact, absolute power to listen to professions, but professions of, in fact, absolute power to listen to professions, but professions of, in fact, absolute power to listen to professions, but professions of, in fact, absolute power to listen to professions, but professions of, in fact, absolute power to listen to professions. for years against the evidence of their own long-contin-

We are now fairly at war with China; and in whatever cause the war has originated, it is the duty of every knowing that part of the garrison had been withdrawn, made a vigorous attack on the block-houses which defend the place. of his power to the honorable and successful issue of the contest. There have been faults on both sides-great and grievous faults: perhaps the first were with us, but undoubtedly the greatest and most grievous were on the side of the enemy; and that which renders an adjustment, not merely of the present quarrel, but of all quarrels that may ever arise, difficult, if not impracticable, the refusal to establish diplomatic relations, is peculiarly their own. We think this refusal alone a sufficient justification for war, though perhaps it may not by itself constitute a prudent motive. The society of nations must be governed by the same moral principles as the society of individuals; the end of all society ordained by the Creator, being the good of all his creatures. Now. According to the statement France has certainly the best of the bargain. England opens her vast markets to the industry, in every one of its branches, of the Parisian population. She opens a market to the silk manufacture of Lyons; while the whole of the South of France finds a mighty opening for the sale of its wines and brandies—while the government still retains high protecting duties, just below the mark of absolute prohibition. It is to be hoped that so one-sided a harrain as this will not be calculated. er in the great society of mankind can it be endured that a single nation cut itself off from the rest, and assert an independence of those laws by which the whole of the world beside submits to be ruled. But this a nation must do which refuses deplomatic relations with other nations. Whether such a nation is to be coerced into a submission to the common terms may be a question of expediency, but it can be no question of right. The same right which entitles us to compel Chartists to submit to the law of the United Kingdom entitles all or any of the states of the earth to compel the Chinese to submit to the law of nations. The Chinese advocates say, that the law of nations has never been recognized in the "celestial empire." What then? It ought to be recognized, because it is the law of nations. The Chartists tell us in just the same way that they dislike and repudiate the law of England—but we compel them to obey it notwithstanding. The extent and population of the Chinese empire, we must admit, oppose serious obsta-cles to an enforcement of national law upon that empire. But these are merely prudential considerations—the right to enforce the law is indisputable; and therefore the derivative right to treat in all circumstances with the Chinese exactly as if it were in full force among them, and recognized by them. It is their fault, not ours, if they will not avail themselves of the reciprocal advantages afforded by that law: they must be made to submit to it whenever occasion requires.

EARLS OF MULGRAVE.

From Frazer's Magazine.

The following character, given by Bishop Burnet of a nobleman who held a high office in 1686, is deserving the attention of the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Earl of Mulgrave,' he says, 'was apt to comply in every thing that he thought might be acceptable; for he went with the king to mass, and kneeled at it. And being looked upon as indifferent to all religions, the priests made an attack on him. He heard them gravely arguing for transubstantiation. He told them he was willing to receive instruction. We cannot say to the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

'Mutato nomine de te

Fabula narratur.' Hume informs us that, in 1687, the ministers of James II. gave preferment, and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland conferred who compensated for all his enormities by a headlong zeal for the Catholic religion. He was even heard to say, from the bench, that the Protestants were all rogues, and that there was not one among 40,000 that was not a traitor, a rebel, and a villain.—

The whole strain of the administration was suitable for carrying passengers, we could scarcely have conceived the reality, as witnessed on board the Unicorn; and neighbour Jonathan, despite of the high character his fresh materials.

A few months before this, viz. 14th Angust, 1686, the Earl of Clarendon, in a letter from Dublin to King James II. upon the condition of Ireland, writes:— The old Protestant settlers carry on six parts out of seven of the trade of this kingdom; and I must further say, that in my life I never met with people fuller of duty to your majesty, nor more desirous of opportunities to ma-nifest loyalty. He also informs us, in the same letter, that the Roman Catholic clergy in several places have forbid the people paying their tithes to their Protestant ministers,—'that the old proprietors have in several places forbid the tenants paying their rents to their present landlords;' and represents the Protestants as thus addressing themselves to their rulers, and expressing their fears :- 'When we see all our countrymen disarmed, and that the vers and arms are in the hands of the Irish; how can we forget the barbarous murders committed on us by their fathers? And when we are told plainly that we have no rights to our estates, what violence may we not expect from those who have now power to take what they think their own?' But no more regard was

paid to these representations at that time than at the present.

'Before the period to which we refer, William, Lord Russell, a real patriot, had fallen a victim to his noble efforts for the liberties of the people against the tyrannical encroachments of the crown; and the only person of that noble house of whom we hear during the administration of Lord Sunderland, is a creature of the Tyr-connell of that day, engaged on the side of unconstitutional tyranny, in executing his orders to displace Protestants and advance Catholics in their room, and to subvert the real liberties of

he people.'—Clarendon, v. i. p. 459.

All the members of the government, who were attached to the After members of the government, who were attached to the Protestant interest, having left the administration, on account of the dangerous measures which were introduced respecting the church, the chief management of the public affair during the last years of the reign of James fell upon the prime minister, and his years of the reign of James lett upon the prime minister, and his associate Tyr-connell. Sir J. Mackiatosh says, 'In consequence of the direction of public affairs being transferred from the Protestants to the faction, who (as their title to power was zeal for the advancement of Popery) must be called Papists, though some of them professed the Protestant religion. In consequence of of them professed the Protestant religion. In consequence of the measures encroaching on the church (as he writes) rather than affording relief to the Catholic, and in consequence of the out-rageous conduct of their Catholic neighbours, the Protestants, who were the wealthiest traders, as well as the most ingenious artisans, began to emigrate; and the object of these proceedings on the part of government was, 'that the revolution in Ireland would the part of government where the revolution in Francia would supply the means of securing the obedience of his English subjects by intimidation or force. — Mackintosh, 125, 130-3.

It really appears as though we saw the events of other times re-The Protestants are now the wealthiest traders; they are now emigrating in consequence of outrageous conduct. And government seeks to control the English by means of the turbuoce of the Irish, and the members whom they send to Parlia-

Having thus given some account of the principal characters who vere members of that administration of King James II. which attempted to overthrow Protestantism in these realms, and erect the subject the subject the Popery on its ruins, to subvert civil liberty, and to subject the people to the tyranny of an unconstitutional and irresponsible goopie to the tylandy proceed to enumerate the principal measures which the same administration endeavoured to accomplish these jects. And if, having examined the conduct of the cabinet of King James, and also the recent policy of our present Whig-Radical rulers—if, having observed the measures of the two governments, and noted the events which occurred during each shall appear that the conduct of Lord Melbourne's adm hears a strong resemblance to that of Lord Sunderland, we may leave it to our countrymen to decide whether such a governm leave it to our country of the confidence—one in which they can place confidence—one in whose hands they can intrust their liberties, and, above all, their holiest in-

If any can be found to approve the conduct of our present rulers, and some, we fear, there are, they may object to such a parallel, and say that the altered condition of the country does not warrant any such comparison. They may argue that the present advanced state of civilization, that the progress which the nation has made in moral, intellectual, and political information during the last one hundred and fifty years, precludes the opportunity of ssimilation. Lord John Russell may tell us that 'the enlightene assimilation. Hold we live will not endure to be bound in the fetters of age in which we fire the seventeenth century.' We sincerely hope that it will not, however the chains may be gilded by himself and his noble col-

whole system may be denominated plucking from one another. One person was killed and two wounded, and five of the French act in these abuses by national encouragement, ought to James, would have been found among the first to feel jealous of structions, by making, on his own authority, the change demanded manner of the Henry and the structions of the Henry and the structure scarcely disguised; but in the other, the professions of a ministry assuming the character of slaves to popular opinion, rather than servants of the crown.

UNITED STATES.

Piracy and Murder .- The New Orleans papers of the 28th May have advices from Havana to the 22d of that month.— The only article of interest that we observe is the following narrative of a successful piratical attempt, which we copy from the Bulletin: —
On the 22d ultimo, the English brig Wernon, John Cun

On the 22d ultimo, the English brig Wernon, John Cunningham, master, sailed from Falmouth, Jamaica, for Halifax, NS., and on the eighth day out, being a little north of Cape Antonio, she was chased by an open boat containing seven men, who fired at the brig. Having hove to the boat came along side the brig, and the crew thereof pretending to belong to a revenue cutter at anchor just round the point, requested the captain of the Vernon to go on board of her in his own boat, with his papers, which he did. Capt. C. with three men started for the cutter, in company with the seven ree men started for the cutter, in company with the seve trangers in their boat ; & when they had got a short distance from the brig, the rascals ordered him to stop and undress this done, the pirates (for such they proved to be) began to murder the three Englishmen, stabbing and cutting throats. The captain and two men were killed, and the other man jumped over-board, and swam to the shore. He wandered on the shore five days, when he was discovered by the Capt. of a Cape Antonio coaster, by whom he was furnished with

The captain having learned from the destitute wanderer the outline of the outrage, gathered a force and went in search of the pirates and their prize, which he succeeded in finding. The surviving English sailors were employed in the forced labor of unloading their vessel—and it was learned that after finishing their jobs they were to have their throats cut. The captain of the coasting craft resorted to stratagem to circumvent the outlaws. He took with him three old muskets, saluted them most cordially, and told them that he had brought the guns to be put in order, and that his vessel was near by and calculated for the business, and that he had come out on the same business. They readily accepted an invitation to breakfast with him, and on their arrival he made use of the force he had prepared for the occasion, and the whole seven were secured. M. Philpot who was the bearer of the unformation to the captain general, and who was present at the exthese demons made his heart shrink within him. These piretes reside at Regla, and are well known in Havana. The sailor who escaped to the shore says that while he was in the woods he saw several parcels of sals, blocks, compasses and merchandize, which were probably the effects of other vessels that had been taken and destroyed. The surviving Englishmen were provided for by M. Philpot till the British consulshould send for them.

NOVA SCOTIA.

INTERIOR OF STEAM-SHIP UNICORN.

From the Halifax Times.
On descending ivto the cabin, we could scarcely believe it pos On descending into the cabin, we could scarcely believe it possible that we had not been transported into a chamber of the palace built for that peerless princess Badroboldour, by the genii who were the slaves of Aladdin's wonderful lamp.—The decorations and the oraments are really gorgeous, redolent of gold, sculpture and painting, and chaste withal. This splendid apartment is about fifty feet in length—the breadth in good proportion. The wood work and articles of furniture are of rose wood, high polished,—the panellings of the state room doors on either sic poissed,—the panelings of the state from doors of either are beautiful and rich Chinese paintings, enclosed by sculptured gold chasing. Two splendid stoves one on each side, are elegantly fitted into angles of the saloon, the pipes being made to represent massive gold pillars relieved by sculpture—the ceiling is also supported by gilded scrolls richly carved, which project from the walls, and the domes which form the sky lights, are of the project is predominated by the figures of the unicorn is predominated. richly painted glass, in which the figure of the unicorn is predominant. In a recess on either side at the head of the apartmen are elevated couches on a level with the cabin windows, surrounded by brass railing, and corresponding in finish with the other work. The state rooms are fitted up with less of display, but a great deal of elegance, and with the minutest attention to comfort. Much as we have heard of the floating palaces, as the among 40,000 that was not a traitor, a rebel, and a villain.—
The whole strain of the administration was suitable to such sentiments.' (260.) It appears that the present day affords a perfect copy of this historical piece.

ADDRESS AND TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN DOUGLAS.

The passengers, as a mark of their estimation of the gentlemanly attention of Capt. Douglas, and of the zeal and ability with which he performed his arduous duties, presented him an Address, accompanied with a piece of plate, to which expression of regard we have much pleasure in giving publicity.

ADDRESS. To Captain Walter Douglas, commanding the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Ship

The Undersigned cannot bid you farewell without expressing rtain of your attention and kindness on their recent voyage; and it gives them peculiar gratification to bear testimony to the zeal and ability exhibited by you in the performance of your arduous duties. The adverse gales that continued during nearly the whole of the voyage, have afforded them an opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and compared to the confidence of the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and compared to the confidence of the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording their entire confidence in the safety and opportunity of recording the safety and opportunity of rec nfort, as well as the certainty and expedition which Steam Navigation will insure to Passengers crossing the Atlantic in the splendid ships about to commence running between Liverpool, Halifax, Boston and Quebec. The Subscribers have procured the accompanying testimonial,* of which together with their best wishes, for the health and happiness of yourself and family, they beg acceptance.

Unicorn, Halifax, 1st June, 1840. J. J. Snodgrass, Lt. Col. D. Q. M. G. Alexander Stewart, of Halifax, N. S. John Robertson, of St. John, N.B. D. C. Archibald, London, William Cormack, Montreal. C. D. Shaw, Montreal.
Mathew Jamieson, Mexico. Thomas Bernie, London. A. H. Scott, Canada. James Scott, do. James Alexander, St. John, N.B. Luther V. Bell, Charleston, Mass. F. S. Lewis, do. John Wishart, St. John, N.B. Francis Andrade, Mexico. G. Ashburner, London. William Doherty, St. John, N.B. G. M. Gralf, Dundee. John Houghton, Liverpool, G.B.
W. Williams, London.
Robert Tamahill, Glasgow.
A. W. Wm. Wynn, 23d Fusileers. ANSWER:

Gentlemen—It is impossible for me to find words to express the feelings which I entertain for the very handsome manner in which you have been pleased to signify your approbation of my conduct, as commander of the Steam ship *Unicorn*, and I can conduct, as command only state to you that I shall ever feel grateful for your kindness; and it is with much regret that the termination of our voyage obliges me to be separated from such an agreeable party. testimonial* accompanying your address will ever be preserved by me with grateful remembrance.

It is stated in the Nova Scotia Gazette, and in the Halifax Times of the 2d June, that Lieut Governor Sir Colin Campbell has received a despatch from the Home Government, approving of his Excellency's conduct in his late collision with the House of Assembly. The Times of the date above mentioned copies the following particulars from the Royal Gazette, which may therefore be considered as being given on sufficient authority: "We understand that the Lieut. Governor has received a des-

patch from Lord John Russell, intimating his regret that it has he recent address n in his power to submit to her Majesty purpose by the House of Assembly, forwarded for the eaker; the same having been transmitted n of his Excellency, and the proceeding b unusual, irregular, and inconvenient; and his Lordship considering it therefore his duty to assert, on behalf of her Majesty's Representative in the province, the strict adherence to those observances to which his station gives him an indisputable claim, and which cannot be disregarded without derogating from the respect due to his power

"We are also informed that her Majesty's Government has ex. pressed its approval of his Excellency's determination not to assent to the address of the House of Assembly for the change of the members of the Executive Council collectively, without the previous sanction of her Majesty, and has distinctly signified that his Excellency would not have acted in conformity with his in-

The Nova Scotian affects to make light of the decided approbation the conduct of the Lieut. Governor has received from Her Majesty's government; but it is evident that the defeat is severely felt by the editor and by the party whose organ the Nova Scotian

LOWER CANADA.

THE SPECIAL COUNCIL.

is.—Quebec Mercury.

Supplements of the Quebec Gazette, by authority, have been issued since our last, containing the following Draughts of Ordinances about to be submitted by His Excellency the Governor-General for the concurrence of the Special Council: Draught of an Ordinance to incorporate the City and Town of

Draught of an Ordinance to incorporate the City and Town of

Draught of an Ordinance for the better prevention of accidents

by the storing and keeping of Gunpowder within or near the city of Montreal. The following Draughts of Ordinances are, we understand, in

a state of forwardness:

The following Draughts of Ordinances are, we transfer a state of forwardness:

To incorporate a Company for a Rail Road to the Province Line;
The Montreal Fire Insurance Company;
Incorporation of the Quebec Library—and
The Advocates' Library, Quebec.

By steamer this day from Montreal we learn that the Ordinance respecting the St. Sulpice Ecclesiastics had passed the Special Council with some amendments, by a large majority, and had received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General.—Quebec Mercury.

A Supplement to the Quebec Gazette, published by authority, issued on Friday last, containing a Draught of an Ordinance for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal. The proposed Ordinance, after the divison of the City into Wards, provides that the Municipal Corporation shall consist of Aldermen, Council-

the Municipal Corporation shall consist of Aldermen, Council-men, and a Mayor. For the present year, the Mayor, Aldermen men, and a Mayor. For the present year, the Mayor, Anterman and Councillors, are to be named by the Governor, but vacancies which may occur are to be filled up by the majority of votes in the Council. A qualification in real or personal estate, or both, the amount which is, at present left blank, is required for Aldermen and Councillors, who are also required to have been resident men and Councillors, who are also required to have been residently householders within the city for one year previous to their election. On the 1st November, 1841, one third of the number of Councillors, whose total number is eighteen, are to retire and their number to be replaced by election. This is to continue from year to year, one third retiring at the expiration of each

nnual period.

Those Councillors to retire who had the smallest number of

otes at the previous election. No person shall be capable of being elected as Alderman or No person shall be capable of being elected as Anterman of Councilman who is not a natural born or naturalized subject, and the same restriction is ordained in respect to electors.

Minors are precluded from voting, and no person is to be capable of voting or of being elected who shall have been attainted for treason or felony in any Court of Law, within any of Her Ma-

One half the Aldermen are to retire each year, on the 1st

November, and to be replaced by election.

The Mayor to be elected on the 2d day of November in each year, and may be chosen from either the Aldermen or Councillors. The Council may impose taxes not amounting to more than

10s. in the pound on the assessed valued of property, and on auctioneers, tavern-keepers, retailers of spirituous liquors, huck-sters, pedlars, and small dealers; and may impose on offenders nes not exceeding five pounds, and imprisonment not exceeding

The Council to have the control of all monies raised under assessment and all documents relating to the city and of a public nature to be delivered to the officers of the corporation.

The Act is declared permanent.—Ib. We understand that the Governor General is expected to arrive in Quebec on or about the 16th instant, and that His Excellency will remain in this city for a fortnight. Major Hall has arrived in town and is making preparations for the reception of His Excellency, who will reside in the apartments in the House of Assembly formerly occupied by the Earl of Durham .- Ib.

MORE OUTRAGES. Tuesday the 2d inst. was the annual military training day in the State of Vermont, and the evening was distinguished by the border ruffians setting fire to the buildings occupied by a widow, Mrs. Elkins, near Potton, on the side of the border. The dwellinghouse, four barns, three sheds, three horses, one cow, two calves, the household furhiture, provisions and farm stock, were totally consumed, the widow and her family barely escaping in their night dresses. The ruffians were headed by a scoundrel named David W. Canady, who was concerned in the burnings on Caldwell's ma-nor and other places in the neighborhood, in 1838 and 1839, along with the infamous Grogan, who has since been harboured at Troy, in Vermont,—Montreal Herald.

THE ARMY.

The Quebec Mercury gives the following items of army news. On Sunday the freight-ship Louisa arrived from Cork, whence she sailed on the 27th April, with drafts for the 66th and 85th regiments, under the command of Capt. Nesham, of the former corps. They were yesterday transhipped to the steamboat British America, and proceeded to join their respective regiments.

The following officers are with these detachments :-Capt. Nesham, 66th; Ensign Pratt, do.; Ensign Lang ton, do.; Capt. Dickson, S5th; Ensign Lethbridge, ditto;

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS, &c., AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC, IN 1839 AND 1840:-152,969 1840-June 12th.....466

1839-June 12th.....437 143,139 9.830 More this year.....29 Office of H. M. Chief Agent for Emigrants in the Canadas. Quebec, 13th June, 1840.

Number of Emigrants arrived during the week ending 13th in-From England...... Previously reported 9,889 A. C. BUCHANAN,

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

At Woodstock, on the 4th inst., the wife of T. S. Shortt, Esq., on a Son.
At Dundas, on Thursday the 28th ult., the lady of the Rev. William McMurray, of a Son. MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. E. Denroche, at the Parsonage, Brockville, James Campbell, Esq., M. D., of Brockville, to Marianne, third daughter of the late Eponetus Teape, Esq., of Dublin,

On the 24th ult., at Morristown, N. Y., by the Rev. H. Caswall, On the 24th ult., at Morristown, N. I., by the Lev. H. Caswall, John Bogert, Esq., of Brockville, U. C., to Ameastaia, daughter of the late David Ford, Esq., of Ogdensburgh.

In Montreal, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Jacob M. Hirschfelder, Esq., late of the University of Heidelberg.

Germany, to Miss Margery Anna Smith, of that city. DIED. At Kamouraska, on the 7th instant, Alexander Stewart, Esq.,

of Boucherville, formerly of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, At Cote St. Catherine, near Montreal, on the 11th inst., Alexander Roderick McLeod, a Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany, aged about 54 years, after a tedious illness.
In Toronto, on the 13th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Common Councilman, aged 35 years.

LETTERS received to Friday, June 19;

Rev. E. Cusack, rem.; Rev. C. Brough, rem. in full to end of Vol. 3; Rev. B. Cronyn, rem.; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem.; Rev. H. Patton; J. B. Ewart, Esq. rem.; Mr. Wm. Harvey; A. J. Williamson, Esq.; Rev. G. Hallen, rem.; Amicus (2); Rev. T. B. Fuller, rem.; Rev. R. Rolph, rem.; Rev. W. McMurray, rem.; D. Perry, Esq.; T. S. Shortt, Esq.; Rev. A. Palmer; Rev. F. Evans, rem.; Mr. Wm. Ludlam; Mr. C. Hughes, rem.

Our Correspondents will be attended to next week.

'I wont go,' said my uncle, as with folded arms he stood at the window of my study, debating within himself a point where I was equally undecided.

'The weather seems to forbid it, indeed,' I remarked. 'The weather! when did you see me in the charactorrent of rain could withhold the expression of those loyal feelings that must and will cleave to the House of Brunswick. The fact is, I cannot forget that on the last occasion when I saw my sovereign, mine was the only hat her with the respect that royalty must ever claim from its subjects. I could not bear to witness such another slight put upon my Queen.'

'Neither would you, dear uncle: the circumstances are changed. There! that distant gun even now gave signal that the ring is placed upon her finger: she has plighted the vow that binds her to one in holy bands, appointed of God-Another report! Oh, may the Lord confirm the blessing which that young royal pair are now receiving from the lips of his venerable minister!'

'Amen, Amen!' exclaimed my uncle, on whom the sound of the far-off cannon had operated with magic effect. 'Come, order a carriage without delay: we'll of huzzas, as he waved his hat at the utmost stretch of go towards Kensington, and have one look at the young a long arm, and almost unconsciously pointed with the

A few minutes saw us on the road: but the transient gleam of fair weather was soon followed by a heavier

'There is brightness in the horizon, nevertheless,' remarked my uncle, as he closed the window against the pelting storm; and we will abide patiently the dispersion of those stormy symptoms.

Before we reached our destination in Hyde Park, the weather had sufficiently changed to admit of our carriage being thrown open, which afforded us a wide survey of the animated scene. We were near the Kensington gate of the Park, and as some little uncertainty at first prevailed as to which road the royal pair would take, this, where in either case they must needs pass, became an attractive point. Handsome carriages were drawn up on each side, equestrian gentlemen grouped themselves to the best advantage, and a dense throng of determined predestrians pressed even to the wheels and horses, which lining the footway, rather impeded their prospect. My uncle stood erect in the carriage, his dark-blue surtout conspicuously displaying the white satin rosette on which I had lavished all my skill, the hat somewhat raised from his open forehead, and the glow of healthy old age, heightened by the moment's excitement, mantling on his cheek. Many gazed at the honest veteran; and he, in return, cast a look of speak-

ing benevolence on all around him. 'How many changes,' he abruptly said, 'have come over this scene since, as the school-boy guest of an old family in Kensington, I bowled my hoop along this

'Changes, indeed! uncle: but the mightiest change is in the living department of the scenery.'

'Ay; I doubt whether there be one in many of the hundreds now present who have numbered my years.'

Just then an old lady, dressed with as much regard to the fashion of former days as could be retained without extreme singularity, was seen advancing across the Park, and anxiously seeking an interval by which to pass into the front rank. A pretty waiting-maid was apparently bent on dissuading her, but the dame would not be deterred; and after a rapid survey through her spectacles, she boldly advanced into the throng. I remarked, half-laughing, 'How strong is the passion of hitherto inviolable rights. sight-seeing in some people!'

'Say not so,' replied my uncle in one of his gentlest tones; 'rather call it the passion of loyalty, which, in spite of all discouragement, will throb to the last pulse in the bosoms of those who knew what it was to call George the Third their King, while one of his race wears the British diadem. To me there is something beautifrom their hearts, will do more for their object than all | ry him with beautiful facility through all the w is even now surrounded in the palace.'

I felt reproved; and had not the old lady already been lost in the crowd, I believe I should have invited her into the carriage.

Meanwhile my uncle's thoughts had taken another have beheld the mighty masses this day congregated around his palaces, and known how immense a proportion of them were as sheep not having a shepherd-left to the ravening wolf, for lack of that which church and state are alike bound to provide, he would not have given sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his eye-lids, until architecture of reason is found to be uninjured. means were devised for supplying the deficiency.'

'Indeed, uncle, though the numbers drawn out on paper look formidable, and plead forcibly, their effect is as nothing compared with the actual sight of these our neglected fellow-sinners, left as a prey to every spoiler, with the certainty upon us of again meeting them allawful thought !- before the judgment-seat of Christ.'

'There is a great outcry against dissent, in some quarters,' proceeded my uncle; 'but with this spectacle before us, and the consciousness that the Papist and Infidel, yea, even that loathsome abomination—the Socialist are prowling all around to ensnare these souls to their eternal ruin, he must be a singular specimen of a Christian churchman, who is not led to bless God for every orthodox dissenting chapel in the land.'

'What is the proportion among these crowds of the poorer classes, for whom no accommodation is provided in parish churches, or in Episcopal chapels of ease?'

'I cannot exactly say, with regard to those before us, my dear; but I know we have the authority of Her Majesty's Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for stating that if only one church were allowed to a population of 3000 individuals, we should require in London alone 279 churches in addition to all that we possess, even including every proprietary chapel now standing. To a population exceeding a million, only 139 ordained clergymen are assigned.

'One hundred and thirty-nine stewards rightly to divide the word of life among ten hundred thousand starving souls! It is fearful to think on.'

'Ay, but many are fed by our dissenting brethren: yet, alas! the multitudes who are left an undisputed prey to Popish idolatry on the one hand, and to all the horrors of atheistical depravity on the other, are sufficient to provoke the wrath of the Most Highest, to blot out from the face of the earth such a nation as this.'

'And they furnish in themselves ready instruments to wreak his vengeance too. Now, uncle, how can we assist to stem this terrific torrent of desolation, which seems ready to burst, as in some places it has indeed done, over the land?'

'Petition, petition: lay before the throne piles of petitions; let the tables of either house groan under their

destroys their souls.

My uncle had raised his voice to such a pitch, that I in a rather large group of silent bystanders, lifted to greet had not their attention and ours been just then arrested youth and village maiden. The view though transient minister, and whites receiving it from his hands. was perfect: the reception given was most cordial, and Walsh's Notices of the Brazils. its acknowledgment alike frank, graceful and warm .-My uncle's loyalty, as though it had gained strength by being somewhat bottled down, burst forth in a broadside other hand to his white rosette; I never saw him more

> 'Now,' said he, as the carriage slowly made its way back through the park, 'now I am content. I have seen my Queen unattended, and, oh, I hope uninfluenced by the serpent coils that have so long been wound about her; I have seen her as the bride of one who, if there be any truth in human faces, is a Saxon of the old stock, honest, manly, and unspoilt. Ay, and we have shewn our Queen what love our bosoms bear to her, individually, and what hope we cherish for the future. Oh, this bright warm sun-beam! it broke forth on us just before she came in view, and may it prove an auspicious type of the shining forth again of England's crown and of and advanced and sustained in the contest on earth for eternal England's honour and might in their ancient lustre!-We will not now despond: we will pray, and hope, and trust, that the partner whom God has given her may be in his hand the means of purifying her court, and rendering it the centre of all that is precious in the land, not the refuge of what is vile.'

We passed Apsley house: 'Stand firm, Wellington,' ejaculated my uncle, 'You have taken up lately a noble position, on the ground of our national protestantism, eventide it is beginning to be light; stand firm, for yours may be the lot to build up the breach you helped to make, and to retrieve our heavy loss.'

ing the nature and extent of the Lord's controversy with | hood, they should understand as children, and think as children Bible from the schools of her children will never scruple to set its heel on the boasted Magna Charta of her

CROLY AND MELVILL.

If we were drawing a parallel between Croly and Melvill, we might perhaps say that the first excelled in description, and the second in argument; and unjust as the criticism would be, if applied to the entire excluful in the eagerness of that old lady, to catch a glimpse sion of the opposite quality, we apprehend that the of her young, wedded Queen, at the expense of per-broad lineaments of intellectual character would be sonal inconvenience, and even peril, to say nothing of correctly defined. In the effusions of Croly we observe the weather. I have noticed several such to-day; and a copious and impetuous torrent of imagery, which seems trust me, my dear, the silent prayer that will be sent up to flow out of a hundred springs of learning, and to carthe courtly homage of the glittering circle by whom she the subject. That felicity of execution which Horace praised, and which Pope attributed to the pencil of his friend, is to be traced, we think, in the delineations of the Preacher. The portraits of human nature, under its various aspects of grandeur and debasement, of dignity and disgrace, of virtue and vice, of Christianity turn, glancing at a subject in which he is deeply inter- and unbelief, are all sketched and coloured by the hand 'Could the paternal eye of our revered old king of a master. It was not to be expected that a stream nourished by so many fountains should never leap out of its channel. Occasionally, when it has been swelled by the tributary rills which pour in from a new source of fancy, the waters rise, as it were, and float the author over his argument. But the flood subsides, and the

The eloquence of Croly is that of a poet; the eloquence of Melvill that of a rhetorician. In one case it esides in the contraction, in the other in the amplification of the subject. The ancient artist flung his pencil at the picture, and tradition adds that the minutest touches of industry never equalled the effect of that might have dazzled the critical eye-sight of a Longinus or an Addison. A servitude to these beautiful betrayers of the intellect has not unfrequently been the fate of eminent writers. Dryden had his Dalilahs, whose meretricious allurements he confessed, even while submitting to their enchantment and wearing their chain .-The author of these eloquent sermons is, without doubt, equally sensible of the seductive character of those fascinations to which he sometimes surrenders his fancy. In sailing down the streams of imagination, he has not always the hardihood and self-denial to bind himself to the mast. Criticism, however, has discharged her office when she warns him of the syren. Gray complained of the poetry of his friend Mason, that it always seemed to be enveloped in a blaze. That author has paid the penalty of his ambition—his brilliant lights are nearly all extinguished, and the feeble glimmer that remains, only serves to desplay the elaborate workmanship and gilding of the lamp. He who wishes to be immortal must speak to the heart, as well as to the eye. He must carry the reader among the home-scenery of thought and association. The heart may throb at the tossing plume of Hector, but the eye glistens at the vigil of Penelope.—Church of England Quarterly Review.

BRAZILIAN CLERGY.

The native clergy in Brazil are not, generally speaking, learned men, for they have not the means of being so. The poverty of the bishops is an impediment to the establishment of ecclesiastical seminaries on a scale sufficiently extensive or liberal to give the candidates the a testimony to the highest act of Providence that God ever exermeans or opportunities of a learned education. The cised, even the redemption of the world by the blood of his Son. weight. Cursed as our legislature already is with so inducements to enter the Church, also, are so small, and And the Church, which is the highest object of his Providence its stipend so limited, that men of opulent families, or in the word, takes the deeper toot, and springs up the higher;

nation's faith be the Lord of Hosts, or the dead virgin, est ranks of life devote their children to it; the resourthe impostor Mahomet, or the reptile Owen, or Satan ces which it affords in other countries to the younger It enhanceth the excellency of religion, and manifests it to be himself, in whose existence they do not believe, still we members of respectable families not being thought of in more amiable for its beauty than for its dowry; since they see it are not arrived at such a pass as to embolden any num- this country. The candidate, therefore, is a person ber of them to stand up and stifle the cry of a whole whose parents are unacquainted with liberal education, but with the sharpest miseries. This consideration hath wrought people for their spiritual rights; or the demands of those who has no knowledge or desire for it himself, and who, who know the truth that it should be imparted to their even if he had, does not find the means of acquiring it as far as death, they are but dispatched to their Father's house, ter of fair-weather Jack, my good niece?' asked the old sailor, somewhat nettled. 'No, it is not a shower, or a shower s of whose case is that they feel not the privation which be attributed, in some measure, the admission of negroes to holy orders, who officiate in churches indiscriminately with the whites. I have myself seen three know not what the surrounding crowd might have thought clergymen in the same church at the same time, one of whom was a white, another a mulatto, and a third a by the approach of a gallant array. Heralded by a few black. The admission of the poor despised race to the life guards, and unmarked by the slightest desplay of re- highest function that a human being can perform, stronggal, or indeed of any borrowed splendour, came an ele- ly marks the consideration in which it is held in different gant travelling carriage: the windows were down; and places. In the West Indies a clergyman has been seside by side were seen the royal pair, with looks as ra- verely censured by his flock for presuming to administer diant, as joyous, as far removed from the slightest sem- the sacrament to a poor negro at the same table with blance of pomp or pride as ever were those of rustic themselves. In Brazil a black is seen as the officiating

The Garner.

THE HOLY TRINITY. The mercy of God the Father is displayed in his accepting the ediation of Jesus Christ, and pardoning us for his sake; the love of God the Son is displayed in that he so loved us that he laid down his life, the just for the unjust, that he might redeem us from death; and the grace of God the Holy Ghost is displayed, that since Jesus is no longer present in his human shape, he dwells in the hearts of men; he sanctifies them from pollutions; he teaches them what is good; and puts into them good desires, shewing them the way from earth to heaven. See, then, the greatness of the mystery of godliness! See the advantage of the knowledge of the true God, and how it necessarily promotes the acquisition of eternal life! For we cannot entertain this knowledge of the Godhead, really and truly in our hearts, without being elevated by it, and encouraged and supported in the race for heaven glory in the world to come. - Rev. W. Shepherd.

OUR HEAVENLY FATHER. What father upon earth is there who does not consider the age and strength of his children, so as to require nothing more of them than they are able to do? What earthly father is there who, if his son shows a good will to obey him in all things, does not accept of the will for the deed, in those instances wherein he knows his son had not power and strength to do what he was bidand our national morals. With you also, I trust, at | den? What father is there who chastises as great faults, the childish mistakes and follies of his children, when, considering their ignorance and infirmity, it could not be reasonably expected that they should do better than they do? Who is there who does Since the day of the royal nuptials, England has had not make reasonable allowances for the infancy and weakness of deeper lesson presented to her reluctant study, touch- his children, and is not content that, while they are in their child her. She impiously thought that the surrender of her and speak as children, and do as children? If then God be our national Protest might be made, without endangering father, and bears a fatherly affection to us, we may be assured that her civil liberties, or loosening the bonds of social or- he also will judge of us, and deal with us, no otherwise than as a der. What sees she now impending over this vaunted father would do. I do not mean as some foolish and over-indulhome of freedom? A democratic tyranny, equally ir- gent fathers do, who are so fond of their children as to spoil them responsible with that of the most absolute autocracy, and but as a kind, and yet withal wise, father would do; who truly far more dangerous. She sees the individuals, who by desires the welfare of his children, and takes wise and just methat unfaithful act were admitted to her senate, aided thods to promote it. If he be our father, we may be assured, as and abetted by those who admitted them, invading the the prophet Malachi says, (chap. iii. 17) that he will spare us, as fireside sanctuary of her sons, immuring the officers of a man spareth his own son that serveth him; especially, being also her law in a felon's prison-house, and affording practical assured that he is a very tender and compassionate father, we may illustration that the foot which could dare to spurn the be confident that though in justice he might, yet his goodness is such that he will not, be extreme to mark what is done amiss; but that he will consider our frailty, and have compassion on our infirmities: and if there be a willing mind, and an honest and obedient heart, will accept of such service as we can give, though it be not so much or so good as he ought to have .- Bishop Blackall.

LEARNING CHRIST. Howmuchsoever those who are unwearied in their endeavours o enlarge the empire of human science may be entitled to our adniration, they have a much stronger claim to it who are constantly extending the kingdom of God within them; in other words, who are daily endeavouring to become better and holier and more Christian-like. Whatever may be the value of new ground gained in the field of secular learning, it dwindles into nothing when compared with the advances in that learning for the promotion of which, limited number only will be taken. if it be considered with reference to progress, in what the Apostle, in his strong figurative language calls, "Learning Christ." That which commonly passes under the name of learning, be its value what it may for a while, must soon finally determine, or at least, be swallowed up and lost in something infinitely greater; and as to any fruit it may produce to us in a future state, that will depend not on itself, but on the purpose to which it shall have been applied. But if we learn of Him who offered, and still offers himself to mankind as a meek and lowly, and yet an authoritative teacher; if we train ourselves in conformity to the revealed will of our Saviour and our God, this is the learning which will endure through all eternity. "Let us learn," said one of the Fathers "let us learn those lessons on earth, the knowledge of which may remain with us in heaven;" and we are reminded by far higher authority than this, "That tongues shall cease, and knowledge shall vanish away; but charity," under which name, in the language of Scripture, all Christian practice is sometimes compre hended, "charity never faileth;" neither the habit nor the reward happy audacity. Let not, however, our admiration of these, be it particularly observed, are acquisitions not like the the powerful talents of Dr. Croly be interpreted into a others to which we have adverted, limited to a few gifted or fasullen insensibility to the blemishes of his style, or of voured ones, but attainable by all, however circumstanced, who

DESCENT OF THE SPIRIT.

Though the disciples then present were the only persons that aw this blessed sight, yet we may partake of the benefits of it Spirit upon his disciples in so visible a manner, he therefore assures us that his Spirit shall never be wanting to such as are his true disciples; but if we be his true disciples indeed, we shall have the same Spirit come down on us as they had, and be endued with as great power as they were, even to work miracles though not upon others, yet upon ourselves. I cannot say that we shall be able to give eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. nealth to the sick, or life to the dying, with a word speaking, as the apostles; yet we that were born spiritually blind shall have our eyes so opened, as to see all things that belong to our eternal state; we that before could not go one step in the ways of God without stumbling, shall be able to walk in all the commandments of God blameless. We, who before were distempered in our whole man, shall have all the faculties of our souls, and members of our bodies, restored to a sound frame and constitution; yea we, who before were dead in trespasses and sins, shall be quickened unto newness of life, which questionless are as great miracles as ever were or ever can be wrought, and which else none but the Spirit of God himself can do. Bishop Beveridge.

SUFFERINGS OF GOOD MEN.

Sufferings of good men for the truth highly glorifies the Providence of God .- This is a matter of glory and honour. "If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf." (1 Pet. iv. 16.) They thereby bear brilliant abilities, always prefer some more attractive or the foundation of it was laid in the blood of Christ, and the

many who care not one atom whether the object of the profitable avocation; and none but persons in the low-

OUR DUTY TO GOD.

Fear God for his power; trust him for his wisdom; love him for his goodness; praise him for his greatness; believe him for his faithfulness; and adore him for his holiness .- Abp. Leighton.

Advertisements.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, at Toronto, on or before the tenth day of July next, a third instalment of FIVE PER CENT (or five shillings per share)

upon the amount of their respective Shares.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of eight per cent per annum. for the year ending the 10th July prox., will be payable to the respective subscribers on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of Mr. Henry Rowsell, Bookseller, King Street, Toronto.

All Shares upon which the first and second instalments shall not have been paid on the first day of August next, will then be considered as forfeited.

By order of the Committee of Management. (Signed) H. J. GRASETT,

Secretary & Treasurer. 49-6w. Toronto, June 1, 1840.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN returns her grateful thanks to her patrons in Cobourg and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement she has received since the opening of her School, and begs to announce that she has still accommodation for a few additional Boarders, who will be received on very moderate terms, which may be known on application. Her charges for Day-scholars are the same as formerly advertised.

By unremitted attention to the pupils entrusted to her care, she hopes for a continuance of the patronage she has hitherto received. The assistance of competent Masters is engaged; and in the course of the ensuing vacation, she expects to receive from England a supply of the most approved School-Books, as well as patterns of the most fashionable fancy-work done by young Ladies

The usual Summer's Vacation will commence on the 29th inst., and terminate on the 1st August next. Cobourg, June 10th, 1840.

STATIONERY.

RMOUR & RAMSAY have received, by the recent arrivals, a large and well assorted Stock of WRITING PAPERS, and the different articles of PLAIN and FANCY STATONERY.

An excellent collection of ENGRAVINGS and IL-LUSTRATED WORKS, of late Publication. Montreal, St. Paul Street, May 23, 1840. 48w3

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

These prayers are recommended by various Ministers whose testimonies may be seen prefixed to the book. 43—6m

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

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

A Candidate for the Ministry would be taken on the ame terms, if willing to render occasional assistance in the School, as a compensation for the superintendence of his studies by the Principal. N.B .- The next Term will commence on Monday.

May 4th, 1840. Kingston, U.C., April 30, 1840.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial their papers by mail, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, of it shall fail among the spirits of just men made perfect. And Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, blindness to those splendid vices of composition, which are walking in the open field of Christian duty.—Rev. J. Lonsdale. has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed mateas well as they; for in that our blessed Lord then sent down his rials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for abence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance.

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Toronto, December, 1839.

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., with very other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner. not superior to any imported from Europe.

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

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

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TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. A FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land-70 acres of which are under cultivation—with a new fal-

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Distillery, Tannery, or other works requiring water power.
This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the Property.

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bourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises. ST. JOHN C. KEYSE.

Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839. The Church

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postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at least half-yearly in all least half-yearly in advance. No subscription received for less than six months nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrear

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^{*} From the Christian Lady's Magazine for March, 1840.