Original Poetry.

For the Church. THE MOURNING MOTHER: OR THE CHURCH AND HER CHILDREN.

In a desolate land where the snow lay deep I saw for her children a mother weep; Sorrow had fill'd her heart to the brim, Her cheek was pale and her eye was dim:

And each burning tear, e'en as it fell, Became on that cheek an icicle; An ice-drop of woe-dark, stagnant, and chill, Like the blood of a heart that for aye lies still.

She wept for her babes, for her little ones Afar from her bosom-both daughters and sons; For she had no home in that wilderness, To gather them in, and to cheer and to bless.

And rov'd those children like lambs astray, And the wolf had made of the weak a prey, And scatter'd were all as without a fold, And the love of many had long wax'd cold.

Yet some remain'd-and those not a few-Who burn'd with affection both warm and true; Uplifting their hearts to Him on high, That their mother's tears might soon be dry.

A cloud on their spirit lay dark and deep, And their eyes as a fountain ne'er ceas'd to weep, Beholding the scorn of the scoffer rest On the hallow'd form that their souls lov'd best. PROPERTY AND STREET

It vanish'd-that mournful scene went by, As a dream of the night when morn is nigh,-I saw that mother in beauty stand, Encircled by sons—a blissful band!

And, like olive-plants in vernal pride, Her blooming daughters adorn'd her side; And thrill'd my soul that mother to see Smiling in love 'mid her family!

For joy now fill'd her heart to the brim, Not pale was her cheek, her eve was not dim, But glory like that of the noon-day sky Shed lustre around from that tearless eye.

Then rose a temple, whose marble vied With the new-fall'n snow by the sunbeam dyed; Whose spires of gold seem'd the stars to kiss-And she welcom'd them into that home of bliss.

And thence shall those children no more depart, For the love of that home lies deep in their heart; And death cannot sever the sacred tie Which binds as one soul that family.

'Tis dreadful! How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile, Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads, To bear aloft its arch'd and ponderous roof!
By its own weight made steadfast, and immovable. Looking tranquillity, it strikes an awe And terror to my aching sight! The tombs And monumental caves of death look cold, And shoot a chillness to my trembling heart.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.*

treasured up within him much thought for after hours.

Perhaps he has approached this venerable fane when the sweet sounds of its chiming bells were calling the thoughtful to prayers—when the solemn harmony from within came stealing gently upon his ear-when the tuneful and melodious chant—the voice of praise and prayer-told him here religion held her courts-here piety hath raised her altar-here high and low worship together in the bonds of Christian fellowship. Or he may have viewed it perchance for the first time under a different, a more gorgeous aspect, as forming a part and portion of a scene of princely splendor and magnificence. He may have seen its wide western portal thrown open, and a youthful queen entering this solemn temple on her coronation day, amid the blaze and array of earthly rank and nobility, to receive from pious hands the crown of an ancient realm. He hath heard the shout of the multitude from without and within the walls, and his eye kettle drums and the bray of trumpets, and seen it enter this time-honored sanctuary. His ear bath been saluted with the billowy swell of the coronation anthem-his eye hath dwelt upon the array of high-born female loveliness-of noble dames and warlike knights, prelates, peers, senators, and men of state-

"Midst furs and silks and jewels sheen." Or perchance he has hailed its antique towers, when memory hath lingered, upon the historic events connected with its early history. But let him have viewed it when or how he may, by daylight or moonlight, there are thoughts and dreamy annals associated with this old fabric too numerous and interesting to be forgotten. It is a monument of itself. Its history has filled tomes. Historians, annalists, and poets, have dwelt upon its dubious records, its varied legends, its poetical traditions. Where he stands, the ancient Briton, the Druid, the Anglo-Saxon, the Pict, Dane, and Roman has stood, has acted, has built or mutilated. Here Sebert, king of the East Saxons, first began a noble structure, soon to be disfigured by the Dane, again to be restored by Edgar, and at length rebuilt entire by Edward the Confessor. What a crowd of stirring events are compressed within the compass, the reign of those three kings alone! "Beneath the lofty windows of the southern transept of the Abbey," (says one well acquainted with the antiquities of his country,†) "you may see the deep and blackened arches, fragments of the edifice raised by Edward, supporting the chaste and florid tracery of a more recent age. Within stands the shrine, once rich in gems and gold, raised to the memory of the Confessor by the fond devotion of his successors, despoiled indeed of all its ornaments, neglected and erumbling to ruin, but still surmounted by the massy iron-bound oaken coffin which contains the ashes of the last legitimate Anglo-Saxon king." And this memorial alone would furnish materials for pages of comment. He seems to peer into the

* From the New York Churchman. † Sir Francis Palgrave. History of the Anglo Saxons. ments. "The soldiers of Caewood's and Westbone's departed spirits. companies were quartered in the abbey church, where the place where it stood; they brake down the organ assiduities bestowed on it by the living-by its graceful and pawned the men's surplices, and in contempt of the decorations—its funeral plants and flowers carefully canonical habit, ran up and down the church; he who planted and nourished. This bespeaks the grateful wore the surplice was the hare, the rest were the hounds." memory of survivors. How is it the graves of kings Yes, the heave and swell—the turbulent, troubled tide seldom receive this unbought attention—the sympathy of human events-have left their impress on many an of tears? The visitor of their tombs looks with indiffeancient monument; as visible as the seashore after the rence upon the ensigns of rivalty and stands unmoved,theft and the soiling hand of stealthy revenge, or deli- life, all stooped to do reveence. The sepulchre of a here; opening to us a page of man's insatiate spirit for Yet I have seen tears fallon such an one even heredestruction, when his evil passions prompt him to deeds over one whose misfortunes and calamitous end, whether of violence. And we wonder how, under these circum- deserved or otherwise, is at unsettled point in history.

calmly upon the tombs and trophies of their predecessors | fortunate, though it were a queen. with a momentary pang, a feeling of humiliation or humbled pride, as they have thought of that inevitable day- seen the form of woman bend as if she would do honor as come it would-when their anointed and pampered to one who was an ornament to her sex. It is the slumbodies would also sleep in dust until awakened by the bering effigy of Eleanor, Queet of Edward I. What trump of the archangel!

cold marble pavements from royal eyes -unused to weep; the story of her having sucked the poison from her husyet grief and death hath wrung them here. Proud, arro- band's arm at the siege of Acre But why should the gant hearts have been abased here before the majesty of literal, dull, and perchance mistaken annotator of the He who beholds Westminster Abbey for the first time, and retains the impression the sight of its ancient walls death, the velvet pall, the sable bier. Sorrow, like the weight of lead, has pressed upon the kingly brow; and act of heroism which took place during the middle ages? and towers then made upon his mind, feels he has wo, grief, and misery, has echoed among these walls from Why should he desire to speculae upon its authenticity, many a regal breast. How many have

--- "Stooped-and kissed the frozen cheek, And the heavy hand of clay, Till bursting words--yet all too weak,

Amid the impressive silence which reigns here at intervals, you may study tomb and inscription, or wander undisturbed beneath Gothic arches old and gray, where the sunbeams disclose the gilded portions of the ceiling, or display the rich colors of the painted windows, upon which are depicted saint and angel.

"Behold those cloudy saints and angel bands! How rich the robes in which they brightly beam! Such shapes we oft have seen in sleepy lands, Peopling the spicy silver of a dre

And just such harps, with carvings rude surrounded,
Have in those face-througed visions o'er the wild air sounded." As I stand here and look around me, I behold the end of greatness; but I also discern the time-enduring rehath followed the regal procession amid the clash of nown of a true hero. In how many instances is the mere tomb gazed upon, whilst the one who sleeps beneath, has bequeathed no honored name to posterity. The man is forgotten—his monument remains a sort of marvel to the beholder why it was ever placed where it is. How few monuments amongst the multitude, after all, excite in us any kind of interest! The generality of men have lived but for themselves, and they are as soon forgotten! Who shall revive their memories? Yet there sailing upon the quiet waters of "Father Thames" at the twilight hour; then busy fancy hath recalled, and to honor, not simply because they were Englishmen not because their monuments are imposing, or standing beneath the Gothic dome of a Cathedral. No, that were an unworthy and false supposition. It arises from neither circumstance. It is because some of these men's memories belong to the world at large. Other nations God hath promised his blessing. He hath in his word declared than their own have perceived in them that humanity himself to be a God who heareth and will answer prayer. Without which in life assimilated with the better part of our prayer you can never hope for God's blessing, for his protection common nature—they conferred dignity upon mankind and his assistance. By prayer only can you prevail over your -they wrote or labored for no petty purpose, their spiritual enemies; by prayer only can you be preserved from evil, labors are the property of all, and whoever looks upon or enabled to strive after that which is good; only in answer to their memorials, does so with respect and admiration. prayer will that grace and strength be given you from above, passing tribute—their hic jacet—consideration. How God, then, day by day, every morning, when the light cometh different are these emotions, how little in unison with forth from his chambers, and, every evening, when darkness covers the impressive ones felt whilst standing over the elaborate all things, let your prayers and praises ascend before the throne tomb of royalty! Most of the monuments of kings and of that God who maketh the darkness and light. Praise him for bition-of their miseries and misfortunes. Some from tection; never once close your eyes in sleep without supplicating their own vices and infirmities, others from the circum- his forgiveness. And not only in the morning and at night, but other than a hasty remark, or perchance a word of ob- continuous prayer. At all times and in all places you are exposed possible the effigy reared to their memories. These are you stand in need of grace from above; therefore you must labour

> Country's Complaint of the Sacrileges, Profanations and Plun- from without, fly instantly to God for strength to resist it; and derings committed by the Schismatiques on the Cathedral Churches London: printed for Richard Green, Book-

dusky twilight of the Heptarchy, from Harold to Hengist, tumely that may be cast upon him-sleeps quietly now, by prayer shall be given you, seek paratively of little consequence. But where the very object is and the phantom forms of ancient kings seem to pass in who never did in life—sleeps on regardless of the vulgar and ye shall find;" God will "give his Holy Spirit to all them often to soften what would be offensively strong, impart dignity review before him-of the coronation day and the funeral tread of the clown above his ashes of the despoiler of that ask him." "You are witnesses against yourselves that you or novelty to what is trite, or to avoid what is vulgar or hackday—the crown and the sepulchre. What multitudes, his monument—of the epithet of reproach or the token have chosen the Lord to serve him;" you know that you cannot neved, terms and phrases from the Latin are in a thousand cases now no more, have eagerly, joyously, or mournfully stood of servile homage:—he who in life engrossed perchance serve him in your own strength, and can do so only by his grace: most valuable resources. Again, it is often necessary to convey here to behold a brilliant pageant or take part in the the love, fear, terror, anxiety, execration, or anathema of his grace, you know is promised, and will be given you if you ask ideas which, though not truly and properly offensive in themselves, burial ceremonial of a king! "Where our kings have his age. Let no one say the tomb of a king is less in- it in sincerity. For our Redeemer's sake our weakness shall would, if clothed in the rough Saxon, appear so to the sensitive been crowned," says Jeremy Taylor, "their ancestors structive than the grave of the peasant:—a man may become strength; we shall, through him, be clothed with hea- modesty of a highly refined state of society—dressed in Latin, lie interred, and they must walk over the grandsire's study humility in Westminster Abbey, as well as in the venly armour, and furnished with weapons to beat down our these very same ideas shall seem decent enough. There is a large head to take his crown." Beside the silent revolution humblest churchyard. The melancholy state—the un- spiritual foes, and with power to hold on in our spiritual journey. number of words which, from the frequency with which they are of time, so full of mute teachings, amply and visibly paid homage—the soft or heavy tread of the loitering For the sake of that "High Priest of our profession," "that is used, and from their being so constantly in the mouths of the displayed upon the face of this old cathedral-in very visitor, impresses the mind with deep solemnity. Each passed into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God" we are encouraged vulgar, would not be endured in polished society, though more distant times—the more modern hand of barbarism is foot-fall sounds upon the ear with a warning admonition, to "come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy privileged synonymes of Latin origin, or some classical circumlomade manifest. Cromwell's soldiery sacrilegiously and the echo of distant voices among these "long-drawn and find grace to help in time of need." Let me hope, then, that cution, expressing exactly the same thing, shall pass unquestioned. despoiled and mutilated many of the tombs and monu- aisles and fretted vaults," seem like the whisperings of you will daily pray to God and daily pray to

stances, so much has been preserved from remote ages. Nevertheless, the fate of the celebrated woman to whom When I look upon this edifice and consider the salu- I refer, has called forth the world's sympathies even tary influence—either permanently or momentarily—it after the lapse of ages. Ind these tears fell upon the has exercised upon each generation-how the contemtomb of Mary, Queen of Sots. I walked over the abplation of its elaborate monuments has stimulated men bey one day with a small party: among that party was to good, noble, or heroic actions-how it has elevated a stately French lady, who appeared to take but little the thoughtful imagination, and caused those who have interest in the monumens generally. We entered in past times lingered in its aisles and transepts to muse Henry the Seventh's Chapl. The guide, in his usual or reflect upon the insignificance of this fleeting life, and every-day manner, laid hs hand upon the recumbent caused their thoughts to dwell upon a better-to con- statue of the queen, saying," Here lies the body of Mary, sider the great day when this solemn temple will be dis- Queen of Scots!"-"this iher costly monument erected solved-will crumble into ruins, together with the by her son, King James!' In a moment the French "cloud-capp'd tower," and the "gorgeous palace," and lady's attention was aroused. After looking upon it "leave no rack behind"-I think there is a moral pur- with the utmost intensity, she uttered an exclamation, pose displayed before me. How vehemently has many leaned her head over the white marble figure with signs a holy man exhorted or instructed from the pulpits of of deep emotion, and burt into tears. We left her this old sanctuary! here the patriot and the statesman, weeping there. All the generous, tender sensibilities of walking about these shadowy aisles, has paused thought- woman were here displayed. It was not done for effect fully where I do now, and considered the littleness, the | -it was not done designedly. She knew not, it apbrevity, of that ambitious career in which he was engaged peared, that the monumett was here, until she came and the greater and more enduring honor of excellence thus suddenly upon it. He grief was doubtless genuine. and virtue. How has the warrior had this noble sleep- I was afterwards informed that she was a personage of ing place in his mind, even amid the shock, the strife high rank in her own land, and had gone through greater and carnage of the battle-field, or the deck of the war- troubles and vieissitudes in life than fall to the common ship, and exclaimed, as he sunk in the arms of death, lot. This may have made her feel perhaps more acutely "Victory, or Westminster Abbey!" How kings have for the calamities of one whose fate in life seemed wedded stood where I now stand, and for a moment at least, in to wo; yet sympathy was clearly developed in that intheir excited or bewildered lives, have looked around voluntary rain of tears-that tender sorrow for the un-

There is yet another tomb here, over which I have reader of English history has forgotten the heroic faith-How many bitter, bitter tears have fallen upon these fulness of this celebrated woman! Some historians doubt to believe it untrue, and thereby pluck from history a page too bright and beautiful to ose? Why should be not rather credit, than question, his lovely piece of female intrepidity? Why attempt to lessen the interest and admiration felt whilst standing over the tomb of a devoted woman-of one who in life ennobled her sex, and gave the world an illustrious example of holy affection? Why blot out this sacred record of pure magnanimity? The ancient Saxon glee-man hath sung this same deed centuries ago in the Holy-land, when pious and chivalrous acts were chanted, not written; when enthusiastic praise. Is all the chivalry of the world sea and land, hill and dale, wood and stream, &c.

DAILY PRAYER AND DAILY SELF-EXAMINATION.*

Prayer is that great and important Christian duty to which The benefactors of their race should receive at least a without which all our own exertions are nothing worth. Pray to queens which I see around me in this abbey recal to past mercies, and pray to him for future blessings. Never once my mind little else than remembrances of error and am- go forth to your work and your labour without imploring his prostances of the times in which they lived. The personal during the whole day, preserve in your mind a continued dispohistory of most of them calls from the spectator scarce sition for prayer. The life of a sincere Christian is one great loquy—a word of scorn, and a look that would efface if to evil from within and without: at all times and on all occasions the feelings daily and hourly displayed here, yet each to cultivate a constant disposition for prayer. When evil assails king now rests quietly, indifferent concerning the con- you from within, let your heart rise instantly in prayer to God to * From a curious tract entitled "Mercurius Rusticus, or the give you grace to rebuke it; when temptation cometh upon you

* From an Address after Confirmation, by the Rev. John Downall, M. A., Curate of Blidworth and Oxton, Notts.

pray to him in every moment of temptation and of danger, and old Saxon word, yet it would be thought as uncouth in a drawing-The lowly grave in the village churchyard frequently that you will praise him for every triumph he gives you strength room, as the plowman to whose rude use it is abandoned. Thus they brake down the rail about the altar, and burnt it in displays the hand of affectionate regard by the tender to secure over your spiritual foes, and for every advance which he the word "stench" is lavendered over into unpleasant effluvia, or enables you to make towards the attainment of your "high and an ill odour; "sweat" diluted into four times the number of heavenly calling."

stions as these: What have I done, during the past day, be as nauseous as his draughts and pills. rance of immortal happiness and glory through him? Such Review. a habit of daily self-examination will lead us to perceive whether or not we are really growing in grace and holiness; whether we are advancing in our spiritual course. It will bring before us who have just become "witnesses against yourselves that you have | better they can point at the accurate date thereof. chosen the Lord to serve him."

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The English language consists of about thirty-eight thousand words. This includes, of course, not only radical words, but all derivatives, except the preterits and participles of verbs; to which must be added some few terms which, though set down in the dictionaries, are either obsolete, or have never ceased to be considered foreign. Of these, about twenty-three thousand, or nearly five-eighths, are of Anglo-Saxon origin. The majority of the rest, in what proportion we cannot say, are Latin and Greek; Latin, however, has the larger share.

The names of the greater part of the objects of sense, in other words, the terms which apply most frequently in discourse, or which recall the most vivid conceptions, are Anglo-Saxon. Thus, for example, the names of the most striking objects in visible nature, of the chief agencies at work there, and of the changes which pass over it, are Anglo-Saxon. This language has given names to the heavenly bodies, sun, moon, stars; to three out of the four elements, earth, fire, water; three out of the four seasons, spring, summer, winter; and indeed to all the natural divisions of time except one; as day, night, morning, evening, twilight, noon, midday, midnight, sunrise, sunset; some of which are among the most poetical terms we have. To the same language we are indebted for the names of light, heat, cold, frost, rain, snow, hail, the deeds of the good and the brave, even in an age of sleet, thunder, lightning; as well as almost all those objects which rude barbarity, seem to have excited admiration and form the component parts of the beautiful in external scenery, as

confined to the middle ages? I must credit the ancient It is from this language we derive the words which are expreslegend, in this instance, in preference to modern interpretation. I must believe that Eleanor, who now lies most powerful feelings of our nature; and which are consequently eneath me, and to whom Edward had memorials placed invested with our oldest and most complicated associations. Their at each spot where her lifeless body rested until it was very sound is often a spell for the orator and the poet to "conjure interred where I now stand, was what she has been re- withal." It is this language which has given us names for father, presented. Whose arms of Castile, Leon and Ponthieu, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, son, daughter, child, home, in heraldic display, mingled with embossed imitations of kindred, friends. It is this which has furnished us with the vine and oak leaves, are to me nothing. Yet when I greater part of those metonymies, and other figurative expressions, read the ancient inscription upon her tomb in Saxon by which we represent to the imagination, and that in a single characters-"Icy gist Alianor, jadis Reyne d'Angleterre, word, the reciprocal duties and enjoyments of hospitality, friendfemme a Rex Edward Fiz;"-I think only of the noble ship, or love. Such are hearth, roof, fireside. The chief emotions, woman !- whose pious memory and virtues will outlive too, of which we are susceptible, are expressed in the same lanbrass and marble - a more enduring title than that of guage, as love, hope, fear, sorrow, shame; and what is of more consequence to the orator and the poet, as well as in common life, the outward signs by which emotion is indicated are almost all

Most of those objects about which the practical reason of man employed in common life, receive their name from Anglo-Saxon. It is the language for most part of business; for the counting- working sanctity in such as worthily receive them, and making house, the shop, the market, the street, the farm; and however them wise unto salvation. - Thomas Fuller, D. D. miserable the man who is fond of philosophy or abstract science might be, if he had no other vocabulary but this, we must recollect that language was made not for the few but the many, and that portion of it which enables the bulk of a nation to express their wants and transact affairs, must be considered of at least | an independent power of the mind than a mode of action of which as much importance to general happinesss as that which serves its various powers operate with effect; but, however this may be, the nurposes of philosophical science.

stitute the manual and vade mecum of "hobnailed" philosophy, In the ordinary concerns of life, indeed, it is more serviceable than are almost wholly Anglo-Saxon.

Anglo-Saxon. As to invective, the language of passion is always are forgotten. indignation, are of Anglo-Saxon origin.

great object; and indeed, wherever energy is the object, it is com- purely intellectual pre-eminence.

syllables, becomes a very inoffensive thing in the shape of "perspi-I wish you, in the next place, to cultivate the habit of daily ration." To "squint" is softened to obliquity of vision; to be self-examination. It is necessary that you should be continually "drunk" is vulgar; but if a man be simply intoxicated or inebriinquiring into your state before God; that you should be ascer- ated, it is comparatively venial. Indeed, we may say of the taining carefully, whether, and how far, you are conforming your- classical names of vices, what Burke more questionably said of selves to his will. Every day which you live, is an additional vices themselves, "that they lose half their deformity by losing wreck of some gallant or noble vessel. Mutilation, and perchance exulting over the ashes of him to whom, in proof of God's mercy towards you. He gives you one day more all their grossness." In the same manner, we all know that it is in order that you may be one day better; that you may advance very possible for a medical man to put to us questions, under the berate malice, the track of the spoiler-may be seen king or queen rarely draws tears from beholders' eyes. nearer towards heaven as you advance nearer to the grave. It is seemly disguise of scientific phraseology and polite circumfocution, your duty, therefore, to ask yourselves each night, some such which, if expressed in the bare and rude vernacular, would almost

towards fulfilling the promises I have made to serve the Lord? Lastly; there are many thoughts which gain immensely by Am I better as well as older? Have I resisted sin and turned mere novelty and variety of expression. This the judicious poet, away mine eyes from beholding vanity? Have I endeavoured who knows that the connection between thoughts and words is as this day to improve those opportunities of amendment which have | intimate as that between body and spirit, well understands.been graciously afforded me? Have I avoided those sins which I There are thoughts, in themselves trite and common-place, when yesterday committed? and have I so conducted myself, in thought, expressed in backneyed terms of common life, which if adorned word, and deed, as becometh a disciple of Jesus Christ? Have I by some graceful or felicitous novelty of expression, shall assume laboured to secure a well-grounded hope, that, if my soul shall an unwonted air of dignity and elegance. What was trivial, "this night be required of me," I may sleep in Jesus with the becomes striking; and what was plebeian, noble.—Edinburgh

CONVERSION.

Some there are who exact of every Christian, as a touchstone those things which we have done amiss, or neglected to do which of their sincerity, to render an account of the exact time of their were right; and so it will supply us with subjects for prayer to conversion, with the circumstances thereof: how, and when, and our heavenly Father, it will quicken our activity and diligence to where performed. I must crave leave to enter myself a dissenstrive by his grace to do what is well pleasing. We shall then tient herein, conceiving such a demand unreasonable, as generally be enabled, every day, to mark our faults, our follies, and our required essential to all true believers. I confess some may return deficiencies, and to bring them all to the foot of the cross, to seek a satisfactory answer thereunto; namely, such whose souls, sudfor their pardon and forgiveness, that so we may be enabled to denly snatched out of error and viciousness, were immediately make our peace with God before we close our eyes in sleep. We wrought upon, almost in an instant, by the Spirit of God. Thus, shall then be enabled, day by day, to go on correcting what is of those three thousand gained on Many Saints' Day by St. Peter, evil, improving what is corrected, and carrying on to greater at Jerusalem, with the preaching of one sermon (Acts ii. 41), degrees of perfection that which is improved. I recommend this each one might punctually and precisely tell the very moment of practice to you all, my brethren, more especially to those of you their true conversion; and generally the worse men have been, the

> This is not the ease with all true believers. God, to shew His power that He can, and pleasure that He will, vary the manner of men's conversion, (though going the same path by His word and Spirit), useth a slower pace in the hearts of others, in whom grace is wrought gently and imperceptibly, and modelled by degrees; in such no mortal man can assign the minutary juncture of time, when preparing grace (which cleared the ground) ended, and saving grace (which finished the fabric of conversion) did first

> Observable to this purpose are the words of our Saviour: "So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground; and should sleep and rise, night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how," (Mark iv. 26.) That grace is sown, and is grown, men know; but when and how in the persons aforesaid, God knows.

> Besides these adult converts, there are a second sort of Christians unable to discover the date of grace dawning in them; namely, such who, with Timothy (2 Tim. i. 5; iii. 15), may be said to be good time out of mind, sucking in grace with their milk extracted from and educated under a pious parentage, [baptised as infants into the body of the Redeemer.] I hope and trust your honour may truly be ranked in this latter form, that as many ancient deeds (written before the reign of King Henry iii.) are commonly without any date, grace, in like manner, will arise so early in your heart (advantaged by your goodly birth and breeding), that you shall not remember the beginning thereof.

However, to make sure work, it will be safest to examine yourself, when arrived at age, what eminent accessions and additions of grace you can remember, with the place and time when the same were effectually wrought in your soul, and what bosom-sin you have conquered. Especially take notice of your solemn reconciling to God, after repentance for some sin committed .-David, no doubt, in some sort, may be said to be born good, God being his hope when "in the womb," when he "hanged yet upon his mother's breast," trusting in him and taught by him from his youth. Now, though probably he could not remember his first and general conversion, he could recount his re-conversion after his foul offences of adultery and murder, as by his penitential psalm doth plainly appear. Otherwise, those who boast themselves converted before memory (by the privilege of their pious infancy), if they can recover no memorials of their repentance after relapse, and produce no time nor tokens thereof, are so far from being good from their cradle, it is rather suspicious they will be bad to their coffin, if not labouring for a better spiritual estate.

And now let me recommend to your childhood the reading of Anglo-Saxon, such are tear, smile, blush, to laugh, to weep, to the "Holy Scriptures," as the Apostle calls them: holy in the fountain, flowing from the Holy Spirit inditing them: holy in the conduit-pipe, derived through holy men penning them: holy in the liquor, teaching and directing to holiness: holy in the cistern.

MORAL ENERGY.

Moral energy, or constancy of purpose, seems to be less properly it enters more largely, perhaps, than mere talent, as commonly Nearly all our national proverbs, in which it is truly said so understood, into the formation of what is called character, and is nuch of the practical wisdom of a nation resides, and which con- often confounded by the vulgar with talent of the highest order. brilliant parts; while, in the more important, these latter are of A very large proportion, and that always the strongest of the little weight without it, evaporating only in brief and barren flashes. anguage of invective, humour, satire, colloquial pleasantry, is which may dazzle the eye by their splendour, but pass away and

very ancient; for men were angry and out of temper long before The importance of moral energy is felt not only where it would there were philosophers, or even merchants. The vocabulary of be expected, in the concerns of active life, but in those more exabuse amongst most nations is not only very copious, but always | clusively of an intellectual character, - in deliberative assemblies, singularly hearty and idiomatic. Almost all the terms and phrases | for example, where talent, as usually understood, might be supby which we most energetically express anger, contempt, and posed to assert an absolute supremacy, but where it is invariably made to bend to the controlling influence of this principle. No The Latin contributes most largely to the language of polite man destitute of it can be the leader of a party; while there are life, as well as to that of polite literature. To the orator, this few leaders, probably, who do not number in their ranks minds portion of language is of less importance, because energy is his from which they would be compelled to shrink in a contest for tiobler principles of patriotism or religion; when the soul, spurning vulgar considerations of interest, is ready to do and dare all for conscience' sake; when, insensible alike to all that this world can of view, attains a grandeur and elevation which genius alone, however gifted, can never reach.

But it is when associated with exalted gentus, and under the action of the potent principles above mentioned, that this moral energy conveys an image of power which approaches nearer than the regular exercise of this repeated duty, no plausible any thing else in this world to that of a divine intelligence. It is, indeed, such agents that Providence selects for the accomplishment of those great revolutions by which the world is shaken to its foundations new and more heautiful systems created, and the human mind carried forward, at a single stride, in the career of improvement, farther than it had advanced for centuries. It must, indeed; be confessed that this powerful agency is sometimes for evil; as well as for good. It is this same impulse which spurs guilty ambition along his bloody track, and which arms the hand of the patriot sternly to resist him; which glows with holy fervour in the bosom of the martyr, and which lights up the fires of persecution by which he is to win his crown of glory. The direction of the impulses differing in the same individual under different circumstances, can alone determine whether he shall be the scourge or the benefactor of his species .- Prescott's History of Ferdinand

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1841.

In casting our eye over the list of new publications in the last issued religious periodicals in England, we were struck with the title of a pamphlet purporting to be an expostulation with the parishioners of some Church for not attending the Morning Service, with the same frequency and punctuality as that held at a later period of the day. We are not as yet acquainted with the exact contents of this Pastoral Address, and know not whether the Morning Service alluded to may not be one, -not unusual now in many churches in England, -held at an early hour, and considerably preceding that which, as a general rule, takes place at eleven o'clock. We know, however, that the ordinary Morning Service is not the one which, in this country, is the worst attended: on the contrary, it is the neglect of the Afternoon or Evening Service which, on this side the Atlantic, calls more generally for that expostulation and rebuke to which our notice is directed in the Address alluded to.

The complaint, we fear, is far too common a one, of the comparative paucity of afternoon or evening congregations; that while a goodly number of persons are wont to assemble at the first period of public worship on the Sabbath-day, so many disregard the summons to the repetition of that solemn duty. Although we are well aware that exhortations are by no means spared to those who are chargeable with this neglect, and that they are warned with due faithfulness against the dereliction of a Christian duty so positive and undeniable, we nevertheless fear that the great body of Christian worshippers are not generally as alive as they should be to the importance and the obligation of availing themselves of a second opportunity to attend the house of God on his own holy day, when such is afforded to them. The duty of embracing it is so fully implied in the regulations of the Church itself, in her allotment of a special service for the Evening of the Lord's Day, that very strong reasons should exist for neglecting it, even on the ground of the reverence that is due to the Church's disciplinary arrangements: her decision as to its propriety and use fulness ought to be sufficient with all her members to ensure their respect and attention to it. That the Evening Service of the Church, so orderly arranged and so appropriate to the closing hours of the sacred Sabbath, should be allowed to stand as a dead letter, and that too when the Minister of the sanctuary is ready, in his appointed place, to fulfil his part of the duty, argues in those who thus disregard it either a very imperfect acquaintance with the extent of their Christian obligations, or a very partial interpretation of the command "not to neglect the assembling of themselves together."

Nor would it be hard to demonstrate that the Church, in this particular, is guided by the Divine command and sight of in their private and devout meditations. directed by the pious usages of the earliest and purest ages. No religious person, we can believe, thinks of closing, any more than of commencing, the duties of the day without an exercise of private prayer and praise to God. In the calm and solemn hour of evening, indeed, there is a peculiar suitableness to the fulfilment of this sacred duty: its stillness and serenity seems to be imparted to the soul; and the excluded world better permits the scattered thoughts to be concentrated together for the work of praise and supplication to the Father of mercies. When "the day goeth away, and the shadows of the evening are stretched out," it seems a congenial hour of calm and contemplation to the hurried spirits: we can then better shut out the cares and anxieties of life, -more freely commune with our own hearts, -and express to our God and Saviour the more undistracted

contrition and gratitude of our souls. " Evening, and morning, and at noon," says the Psalmist, "will I pray and cry aloud,"-a greater appropriation of time to the formal duties of devotion than is now contended for; and we find it recorded of the prophet Daniel, that while a captive in a foreign land, and far away from the altars of his beloved country, he "kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and prayed, and gave thanks before his God." And looking to a higher example, we find our blessed Saviour, when the toil and bustle of the day were over, retiring to the mountain or the garden, to some private place apart, to hold communion with his heavenly Father; and that he was accustomed at many times to rise up "a great while before day" in order to enter undisturbed upon the same holy intercourse. It is impossible to overlook the analogy between the private exercises of devotion thus solemnly sanctioned, and the public services of the sanctuary.

form when stimulated by some intense passion, as ambition, or the assiduous in the service of God under the Gospel than pacity to master it, has been in the habit of very uncereunder the Law.

a single assemblage for the purposes of devotion on the give or take away, it loosens itself from the gross ties which bind Sabbath-day, is all that can reasonably be expected; no reviving spirit of sound Churchmanship, and the restoit to earth, and, however humble its powers in every other point one really animated with the love of God, and embued ration of the Sacraments especially to that position in with the spirit of Christ, can suppose that, where the opportunity is afforded, it is not their duty to make a ond visit to the courts of his holy house,—to worship him there in the evening as well as in the morning. To objection can be advanced; none which cannot be met with an immediate refutation.

> Few perhaps will attempt formally to justify the omission of this duty on the plea of indolence; although it is certain that this unhappy disposition constitutes, in many cases, the real excuse. But poor indeed must their opinion be of the claims of Almighty God upon their hearts and service, who can for a moment justify to their consciences one solitary departure from the enjoined duties of religion upon the wretched plea of the sluggard, "Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little faithless, principle of limiting the operation and influence folding of the hands to sleep!" Never yet could the of God's appointments by our own human observation holy feeling have gained possession of their hearts, which warmed the spirit of the Psalmist to exclaim, "Lord, what is man that thou art mindful of him? or the son all cases, His inscrutable agency, was not sufficiently of man, that thou regardest him?" With tearless eye | declared in his own memorable words, "The wind blowand heart unmoved, they must have viewed their Saviour's eth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, grudge the labour or the inconvenience which may be so is every one that is born of the Spirit.' caused by the twice-repeated worship of their God on

need a portion of that day for recreation. On very few Day for purposes of relaxation: the pressure of worldly siness can never be so great as to forbid an approprirecreation of the body and the mind; but whether it be so pressing or not, it is the duty of Christians to abstract their seasons of relaxation not from the hours claimed are usually spent in the pursuits of life.

Or if inconvenience be pleaded, -and sometimes, from distance and other causes, it is a reasonable excuse,—it would be well for those who advance it, to ask themselves whether they cannot generally, without any extraordinary trespass upon their worldly affairs, give up more than that amount of time each week to social meetings or convivial purposes! The ordinary excuses of inconvenience are not so usually pleaded then: neither the nor the distance to be travelled, are, on such occasions, advanced or admitted as a sufficient justification of absence. It is melancholy to think that while so much respect and deference is paid to earthly friends, a bening reverence and regard should be withheld from the Ruler and Saviour of the world; or that the customs of mere human society should have a stronger hold upon attachments of professed Christians, than the sanctuary and the service of the Most High God. It is strange that men will so far flatter and deceive themselves as to think that God will excuse their negligence in any of those points of duty which his holy word so clearly commands. When we do all that is required of us, we are still "unprofitable servants;" when we do less, we shall surely experience the condemnation of him who, thinking his Master an austere man and his service hard, hid in a napkin and buried in the earth the talent which he had been commanded to employ,-" Cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth."

The present day, THE TWENTY-NINTH OF MAY, is the anniversary of that upon which, after a long and oppressive interregnum, King Charles the Second was restored to the throne of his ancestors; and if the laxity of their favourite schene, but they never anticipated the of the times renders the great body of our fellow-subjects adoption of so desperate a resource as that proposed by the youthful breast whence these notes proceeded, though too willing to acquiesce in the omission of the public the Secretary for the Colonies. The more honest and thanksgiving with which Churchmen at least are fur- candid even in the Ministerial ranks were thunderished as appropriate to this day, it should not be lost

version of the constituted authorities; and history assures us that the only certain amelioration of such a misfortune is a return to that state and polity which had been violently overthrown. Radical and organic changes, suddenly and rashly entered upon, must bring misery and ruin upon some; and the tragedy of the French Revolution too mournfully shews that the original abettors of the vision Liberty, became at last the most deeply steeped in the unparalleled wretchedness and desolation which that unhappy country presented.

Our own father-land has been mercifully preserved from such horrors; for although, in bygone days, not a stranger to the devastations of civil war, it was never accompanied with those atrocities which rendered France for many years one vast charnel-house. Nor in England was the great fabric of society ever so completely broken down, or its political constitution so irremediably uprooted, as to render its parts and elements incapable again of association and order. Though the public mind, which had ever clung to the Monarchy as it had cherished the Church, was warped, it was not stifled beyond the hope of revival; and after the gloomy usurpation of Cromwell, the first love of "merry England" kindled instantaneously into warmth when a hope was held out that she should possess her rightful Sovereign again.

The reflections of Bishop Horne upon the Restoration of Charles II. on our last page are so excellent and beautiful, that their introduction cannot but gratify

We give, in another place, an extract from the Montreal Herald, containing some favourable remarks upon a Sermon on the important subject of Baptism by the What is right and fitting in the one case, is surely as Rev. James Reid, Rector of St. Armand, in the Diocese appropriate and as obligatory in the other. Under the of Quebec. This Sermon has not yet come into our Levitical dispensation, an offering by fire of two lambs | hands, so that we cannot pronounce any opinion of our was enjoined "day by day for a continual burnt-offering;" own upon it, although antecedently disposed to concede and in regard to these it was expressly commanded, "the the fullest justice of the commendation bestowed upon one lamb shalt thou offer in the morning, and the other it in the review which we this day publish. The doclamb shalt thou offer at even." This daily sacrifice, to trine of Baptism is one amongst the many upon which be made morning and evening, was never to be omitted; | much erroneous impression has prevailed, from the false no solemn commemorations of remarkable events, enjoin- and defective theology which characterises many of the ing larger sacrifices, was to supersede this standing and tenets of separatists from the Church, and into which perpetual oblation. Of course we do not contend for a unhappily, from the force of surrounding prejudice, many literal adaptation of Jewish observances to the devout members of the Church itself have gradually and unconexercises of Christians; but if the Law is fulfilled in sciously slidden. When we compare the controversial the Gospel, and the analogy is to be preserved, as far as | writings of modern days with those which appeared in practicable, between the Old covenant and the New, the time of Hooker, Jewell, Jeremy Taylor, or Barrow, Christians can hardly feel themselves exonerated from we are far from admitting that, -comparatively speaking the fulfilment of a similar daily duty, and that both at at least,—the present is a Bible-reading age; and it is the morning and evening hour. Though the Law is to the very superficial manner in which the Scriptures succeeded by a spiritual dispensation, and a "reasonable are studied by present controversialists, amongst sectaservice" is to take the place of ceremonial observances, rians especially, that very many of the religious novelties we have no reason to conclude that the obligation to of the day are owing. Moreover, it was the custom of serve God by appropriate offerings, of the heart and those giants in theology, in their contemplations upon spirit, is less binding upon Christians than upon Jews. the word of God, to avail themselves of the interpreta-We may plead for the spirituality, but not for the dimi- tions furnished on difficult and doubtful passages by the nution of these enjoined offerings to Almighty God; and fathers of the Church who lived nearest to the Apostles' though the manner may be changed, there is no where times; but this is a species of learning which modern

noniously rejecting. An improvement, however, has No earnest, fervent Christian, indeed, can think that latterly taken place; and to the closer and more accurate study of Christian antiquity we are indebted for a Christian faith and practice from which, almost by universal consent, they had been degraded. Nothing, in short, can be more unworthy of a Divine Institution than the opinions which we find in many quarters to prevail upon the subject of Baptism; and we trust the lately published work of Mr. Reid will be found a useful auxiliary towards the refutation of current errors upon this Sacrament, and its restoration, in the conceptions of Christians, to that standing which it claims as the ordi-

If Baptism, as well as the Lord's Supper, has by many been reduced to a mere sign or badge of Church membership, unattended, as a general rule, with any inward and spiritual efficacy, we know that it arises in a great degree from the erroneous and unscriptural, yes and and experience; as if the caution of our Lord against expecting that our mortal perceptions should discern, in dying agonies undergone for their redemption, who can but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth:

It is the lowering of a divine and holy institution to a mere sign and formality which, to a great extent, causes Equally futile and irreligious would be the plea of men to treat their Christian profession as a mere forthose who neglect the evening worship of their heavenly | mality; whereas if it were egarded, as a general rule, Father, in his own hallowed sanctuary, because they with higher and more scriptural views, there would be greater stress laid upon the recessity of practically fulcan it be imperative to allot any portion of the Lord's filling its meaning and requisitions. Baptism, in short, rightly viewed, is the very gound-work of our Christian responsibilities; by it we re, or ought to be, made to ation from the time which is given to it, to the needful feel that a "necessity is laid upon us" to fulfil the law of Christ. "In Baptism," ays Bishop Jeremy Taylor, "we are admitted to the kingdom of Christ, presented unto him, consigned with his sacrament, enter into his for the worship of Almighty God, but from those which militia, give up our understandings and our choice to the obedience of Christ, and, in all senses that we can, become his disciples, witnessing a good confession, and undertaking a holy life." And in another place, the same prelate says, "Faith and rejentance strip the old man naked, and make him fit for paptism; and then the holy Spirit moving upon the waers, cleanses the soul, and makes it to put on the new man, who grows up to perfection and a spiritual life, to a life of glory by our verification of the undertaking in baptism on our part, and lateness of the hour, nor the fatigue to be undergone, the graces of the Spirit on the other. For the waters pierce no further than the sin, till the person puts off his affection to the sin thathe hath contracted; and then he may say, The water are entered even unto my soul, to purify and cleanse i, by the washing of water, and the renewing by the Hoy Spirit."

The intelligence brought rom England by the Caledonia, a summary of which our readers will find in a succeeding column, records the signal humiliation of the Ministry in the decisive defeat of that eminently democratic measure-Lord Morpeth's Irish Registration Bill. This triumphant victory of the champions of Conservarism over the most determined efforts of O'Connell and his adherents is gratifying in the extreme, but we are deeply grieved that the Whig Ministry have deemed it expedient—on what grounds is perfectly evident—to awaken the agitation on the subject of the Corn Laws. astonishment-and with great reason, for it involves the Melbourne himself has acknowledged to be "downright madness." The Conservatives could well imagine the annoyance Ministers would experience in the prostration No greater calamity can befal a nation than the sub- they had concocted for the perpetuation of Irish misgovernment, and the conviction that they are holding office without the power of exercising its authority, maintaining its dignity, or preserving its prerogatives, our rulers have at length formed the heartless resolution of sacrificing the agricultural interests of Great Britain to the possibility of retaining for a short time longer the situations they have long since forfeited. Our English files have reached us, containing many an indignant censure of this act of unpatriotic faithlessness, but we regret that their late arrival precludes us from making any selections from their columns.

> The Home District Assizes commenced in this city on Tuesday last. The proceedings were opened by the Chief Justice in a very lucid and eloquent charge.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. HILL'S JOURNAL.* The season of Christmas has been to me a season of gladness. In many of the stations which I occupy each alternate week, the number of those originally of our Church was comparatively very small. Several that had been such had joined the Methodist Society, in the absence of all ministrations of the Church in these parts. It was therefore with a kind of fear and trembling that I ventured to introduce the administration of the Lord's Supper into those places, as dreading that it would be considered a pledge of exclusiveness,-that Presbyterians and Methodists would consider their joining in communion with a minister of the Church as a renunciation of their own systems. On the one hand, I did not like to withhold that mean of grace from the few whom I could consider as devout and willing communicants; and on the other, I felt unwilling to expose the "nakedness of the land" to the envious and the hostile, to make thus a sortie which should necessarily reveal the fewf supplying that garrison with food was indispensable.-Accordingly, out of the fifteen places where I hold meetings in the course of each fortnight, I selected six of the most central. In three of them I could only hold the meetings on week days, and as the winter had just set in, the roads were not in their most favourable state for travelling. However, I am sure that my friends in the old country will feel that there is room for our mutual congratulation, when I state to them that the collective number of those who reeived with us, on these six occasions, was "Ninety-two; and that further, of that number fourteen at least were, by birth and education, Presbyterians, who sought, as a favour, to be admitted into our communion. One family of these desired to know from me whether it was to be considered as a token of their renouncing the system under which they were educated, as they wished to hold themselves free to join a Presbyterian congregation, if they should afterwards be placed among such. Of course I assured them, that I considered their coming to the communion as pledging them only to the Lord; that I gave the invitation to all that were religiously and devoutly disposed," and that such I considered them to be. On this explanation they gladly joined with us, and neither they, nor any other Presbyterians, made the slightest objection against the posture of kneeling, or any other of those trifling objections which used to be arged with such acrimony and obstinacy. In one place, indeed, (Dunville,) the Presbyterians kept entirely aloof on that occasion, though two or three have been most assiduous

an intelligent, pious individual, I expressed my surprise that

that allowed indiscriminate church membership. I pointed that allowed indiscriminate church membership. I pointed out to him the awful warnings given in the preliminary address to all who would present themselves. I urged the impossibility of men, however discerning, detecting hypocrites: that those strongly suspected by the congregation to be such, cannot be excluded on that suspicion; and that so, with all their scrupulous anxiety, they may have still to sit side by side with those who are still in the gall of bitterness. and the bond of iniquity. Whereas, if the Church of England seems to exercise less the office of judging, she presents, both in her authorized formularies, and I trust generally in the discourses of her ministers individually, means for the most accurate self-examination. My reasonings and observations seemed to him to have some weight; but his absenting himself from the ordinance shewed that the objections of his brethren prevailed. The Wesleyans of the same place too, also kept away; but that less surprised me, as few of them were originally of the Church of England. There were, however, eighteen bona fide members of the Church of England present, and I have good hopes that there are few of them that would lightly dishonour the high vocation with which they are called. One old lady came 10 miles to the ordinances, our services commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—She came from the bank of the Welland canal, where I find that there are some Church of England families scattered about; many of them have joined the Wesleyans. I have not been able to visit that line of country. but I hope, that if a Missionary be sent out to the Dunvill and Lake Shore settlement, he will be like Daniel's rampushing westward and northward and southward," then I am sure that instead of eighteen, he may soon have twice eighteen intelligent and devout communicants in the town of Dunville. It has been a place of great prejudice against our Church, and I am sorry to have to say that some of her nominal children, and those too not among the lowest of society, have not done much to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour. The building of the church has been quite suspended, and such is the state of affairs respecting it, that unless some energetic measures are adopted in some quarter, I fear that it will continue to be so. In accordance with your official communication to me, I addressed a letter a few days ago to the Bishop of Upper Canada, on the gene-ral state of my mission, and I called his attention in particular to that building which was to be one "really Episcopal," and to which, when Archdeacon of York, he had largely

I am happy to have to state, that the respectable settlers on the Lake Shore, adjoining the river's mouth, are making active exertions to raise funds for building a church, and also for purchasing a suitable lot of land, as a permanent residence for a missionary. They propose to erect it on the point of the river's mouth, so as to be easy of access to the settlers on the farther side of the river. To future emigrants entering the country in that direction, (as many probably will do when the railroad from Albany to Buffal completed,) how cheering an omen it will present, to see mise. Of those settlers on the Lake Shore, fifteen received the sacrament on St. Stephen's Day. I had hoped that a few from the Sheahan (Shane) settlement adjoining, would have attended for that purpose, but none did. Indeed, from the state of the roads before the frost set in, and owing also to a very heavy snow fall, there was not the opportunity of their receiving a Lecture on the subject the Wednesday two weeks preceding. Several had, however, met that evening at the little school house in the Bush; but though I had reached a house within a mile of them, I did not go to the house, as I had no expectations of a meeting, from the state of the weather. I had rode that evening nearly 20 miles, through a thick shower of snow, and it would have been a great gratification to me to have found such a number to elcome me, and I hope it will teach me never to despair

f a meeting in future.

In this little settlement (the Shane) there is an excellent chool-mistress employed at present. She is of the Church of England, and pious: she instructs the children in the Catechism, and also to read the Psalms and make the reponses. This duty they performed in the most interesting nanner, in her absence, last Wednesday evening: they also sang the Evening Hymn, which they were enabled to do by her instructions. Religious feelings are the same every where, whether "in the wide waste or in the city full;" not needs true piety the accompaniment of sweet youthful voices, to make it lovely wherever it is found. But there are some The announcement made by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons created, it is said, almost universal astonishment—and with great reason for it involves the astonishment—and will great reason, for it involves the discussion of a question, to interfere with which Lord by the slightest rustle of a breeze, bringing to the ear, amidst the profoundest surrounding stillness, the well known words of childhood remembrance—"Glory to thee, my God."—
For myself, I need not to return across the Atlantic, to regain a relish for these simple scenes. Though "Auburn and Edin are no more," still do I believe that the feelings of the youthful breast whomes these notes proceeded, though when too late, they may call but "there may be no voice." stricken by the manifestation of such daring duplicity. these words "sound in God the Father's ear, the name of account will the watchmen and shepherds of the Brit tongue, is sweet to the ear of the soul.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. HILL'S SIXTH JOURNAL.

It is with feelings of considerable satisfaction that I sit down to prepare another quarter's report, for the inform of our Society, with regard to the progress of our work in this district. A few months glide swiftly by with one engaged in continual action, and were it not for the names of ne months indicating their succession, I should almost be unconscious of their departure. One particular cause of gratification at the present is, that our Provincial Governents seem to have made up their minds to sanction the ettlers on the Indian land, in continuing to occupy and conclusion: one of the most formidable was the adverse statements given by some persons of the moral character of these settlers. It was represented to the Government that they had come upon the lands, not with the purpose of making a permanent settlement there, but of despoiling the ing a permanent settlement there, but of despoiling the ground of its valuable timber, and then deserting it. I have ground of its valuable timber, and then deserting it. I make reason to know that such representations were made by persons having the means of local knowledge, and seeming to be peculiarly interested in the welfare of the Indians.—

be peculiarly interested in the welfare of the Indians.—

find works well. During the winter evenings, when the roads are all but impassable from mud, we meet at the house of the settlers, about two miles from the church: this be peculiarly interested in the welfare of the Indians.— When a deputation waited on His Excellency, two of whom were members of the Provincial Assembly, he stated that the Government had received such information, but that he conceived it to be neutralized by the testimony of the (your) a late occasion, it was quite picturesque to see a little party Church of England Missionary from the Grand River. word spoken in season how good is it." I gave him my testimony as an eye-witness, and as such it was peculiarly adapted to counteract that of others who, from their proxinity, appeared to possess great local advantage, but in reality did not possess it. Almost all these settlers are a mile back from the river: a thick "block of bush" intervenes between them and the front settlers, and besides, their lines of settlement do not run parallel, but at right angles, an hour before our forenoon service. They were Presbytother when the provided in the provided adams this, by supplying himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a torch, and of which he had sufficient to light them home. Two children of that family have come four miles, through wet and mire, to the Sunday school, which I hold in our Cayuga church an hour before our forenoon service. They were Presbytother when the provided in the provided against this, by supplying himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a torch, and of which he had sufficient to light them home. Two children or the supplying himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a torch, and of which he had sufficient to light them home. Two children or the supplying himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a torch, and of which he had sufficient to light them home. Two children or the supplying himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a torch, and of which he had sufficient to light them home. Two children or the supplying himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a torch, and the provided himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a torch, and the provided himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a torch, and the provided himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a torch, and the provided himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a torch, and provided himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a torch, and the provided himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a torch, and the provided himself with himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a to to the river; and it is only they who make it their business terians. to explore these recesses of the forest, that can speak as eye-witnesses: the very existence of such settlements might remain a secret for years to persons travelling along the quite an isolated settlement, and except an itinerant Wesriver. In my concern for these settlers, I have not been unmindful of the interests of the Indians. In a temporal ness of the loyal soldiers of the garrison. The duty however and spiritual sense, I am convinced it would be greatly to their interest to have the lands occupied by a religious, industrious class of settlers. Abundance of land might still be reserved for their own cultivation and residence; and by the funds raised by the yearly rents paid in by these set-tlers, the means of livelihood would be furnished to those Indians, in a degree altogether exceeding the uncertain pro-

duce of the chase.

The town of Seneca, on the river, is in the midst of this Indian land. I have four meetings every fortnight, in its neighbourhood, besides the more general one on each second Sunday forenoon, which is supplied from four or five lines of settlers. Some of these, as I have before mentioned, come a considerable distance. On the occasion of our last meeting, I remarked one man, a Presbyterian, who came from the township of Glanford, fully six miles: most of his road was a bush tract, and they who know what are the mud holes of such lines, will be able to appreciate such earnest-ness. In one of these lines I held a meeting yesterday: there had been a continued storm the whole day preceding so that the snow lay on the ground 13 inches deep, and yet I never had a larger meeting in that place. Several of them are by birth Presbyterians from Scotland, who have been in this country but three or four years. I was lately in the house of the Assessor of the Rates on the Indian tract: as he went from house to house he took down the religious denominations, and he informed me, to my great surprise, that several, if not all, of the Presbyterians had given him their names as Church of England; alleging as their reason,

This energy of purpose presents itself in a yet more imposing any countenance given to the idea that we are to be less fastidiousness, purely we believe from indolence or inca- he should do so, since they had no minister of their own cedence of the Church of England in point of time. The persuasion to visit them at that season. He said that in doing so, he wished to consult the feelings of his brethren; and that their objections lay, not against the minister nor against the form of administration, but against the system little settlement, have agreed to set up a school among them.

A well educated Scotch woman, whose brother was teacher of one of the parish schools, and who in temper, &c. seems well qualified for the office, is to be mistress. I had given well quantied for the omee, is to be mistress. I had given to most of the children some of the "Class Books of the Sunday School Union," which you had sent me out by Mr. Morse, and these religious parents are quite delighted with them. There are no such helps to be procured here for elementary instruction, and for about 40 miles along this river I have distributed all I had.

On the subject of church building I may mention, that On the subject of church building I may mention, that our friends on the Lake Shore settlement at the river's mouth, have been eminently successful in raising supplies in England, for building a church and providing a glebe. One family has given nearly £200: and they have got £70 in another quarter. Soon we may hope that many a little sanctuary, on the banks of this river, will remind the traveller of a home beyond the skies. We cannot, it is true, build men; but let Christians be earnest in their petitions to the throne of grace:—He can make the dry bones live, and He can send out labourers into his harvest.

With regard to the inhabitants and the climate of Canada, year and a half, including two winters, may entitle me to peak with some confidence. As to the climate, it is nothing to what, while in Ireland, I apprehended it to be. Why, n that valuable periodical, "The Christian Examiner and Church of Ireland Magazine," I had read, in an article on Emigration, that "in Canada people are perishing with frost one half of the year, and consumed by heat and musquitoes the other half." Now, I can with truth declare that I have suffered nothing from any of these things. I have repeatedly, during this last winter, been on horseback with the mercury several degrees below zero: I have been preaching in little rooms last summer, with the musquitoes about me and on the walls, like the common house-fly, and scarcely felt annoyed by them. And though others might, from physical causes, suffer a little by such things, are *Missionaries* to be the only emigrants who cannot endure them? The climate is, in most places, decidedly salubrious. My own line, from the fact of this having been, within the last five years, made to overflow its banks by dams, may be more aguish than other places; for many places in the Backwoods, such as the ground at the back of Peterboro', where my brother lives, are almost strangers to ague. I may expect to suffer by it before many summers pass by, but if I do, I may afterards be almost proof against it; for I find it to be the general experience, that they who have it off and on for eight or nine months together, seldom have it afterwards— at least they have it only as a few days illness. Now, were I as robust in form as most of my countrymen, my example might be less available; but as the matter stands, I can venture to assert, that the climate of Upper Canada is well adapted to the inhabitants of the British Isles. "Were I mindful of that country whence I came out, I might have had opportunity to return;" but never was I more persuaded of its being at once my privilege and my duty to abide where I am, than it is now. It is true, that where the population is chiefly American or Canadian-(by the latter we do not those who settled here from what is now the United States. after the first war), there the native of the British Isles may feel himself among strangers; but every day of my life I have to mingle in society with Dutch, American, and Canadian, and can feel comfortable with them all. It is true that there is room for preference, but the fact that there is so, makes the occasional intercourse with those you prefer the more acceptable, and the more to be prized. But even much of this is merely matter of taste, and a brother clergyman, from Ireland, says that he prefers the Canadians, on account of their gentleness and docility.

In speaking of agreeable prospects, I have insisted that there is no prospect more lovely than that of a place made fertile by the labour of our own hands; and so I would assert that there can be no society more agreeable than that of those who, by our agency, have been reclaimed from the ways of sin, to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour. Acting on this principle, let labourers come into this spiritual wilderness: the work is already in many places more than half done for them; they will not have to penetrate a sunless forest. In those lone tracts will many a sign of former cultivation meet their eye;-

"Here still does many a garden flower grow wild."

Let them presume upon this;—let them address these exiles from the shores of Great Britain and Ireland, as having—

"—hearts that yet,
Like gems in darkness issuing rays
They've borrow'd from the sun that's set,
Beam all the light of long-lost days;"

zon, who can then resuscitate the cold dark embers!—then, when too late, they may call, but "there may be no voice human and at best impure, are not unregarded in the courts of heaven. "No fairy-formed and many-coloured things, for ever alienated from their influence; and though there is The objects of their search may be can worship him with notes more sweet than words," when one who never ceaseth to know them that are his, still, what Rendered frantic by the sad destruction of the plans the belov'd,"-and when that name, as it flows from the churches have to give of those who, by his providence, were placed under their care, but whom they refused to follow or accompany into their solitudes, where it was their duty to go, in order to provide for their own houses.

In the neighbourhood of York, I this month introduced twelve persons of one family into the Church, by baptism: six of them were adults—two brothers and four sisters; two infant children were admitted at the same time, just after their parents; four younger brothers and sisters completed the twelve. The ceremony took place in the house of the elder brother. He invited some friends to be present as witnesses on the part of the Church; and then, in conformity with the Apostolic precept-of being "given to hospitality," entertained the whole party to dinner.

on this part of the river. I have before mentioned, that in giving up Glanford to Mr. Flanagan, who was appointed to the adjoining township of Barton, I arranged to begin each second Sunday at Seneca; preach at York in the middle of returning home, after our Sunday evening service: they had to go more than two miles through the "bush," without meeting a "clearance" on the way; but the master of the house had provided against this, by supplying himself with a bundle of "hickory bark," which blazed like a torch, and

eyan preacher, no minister seems ever to have called there. There are not many families there—nine I believe. In two of these families I have baptized their children, and they, in turn, to shew their sense of obligation for my visits, have given the new name of "Hill's Dale" to their settlement.— Here too, though they knew little of the Church of England before, they have asked me to procure Prayer Books for I had procured about a dozen some time before, in Hamilton, but they were all quickly disposed of. this report may reach you in time to forward me the supply I have spoken of, by some of the emigrant ships, this summer.
At Dunville, the attendance, during the past winter, has

been considerably larger than during the former.

From the Montreal Herald.

A DISCOURSE ON INFANT BAPTISM. Ly the Rev. James Reid, Montreal, Armour & Ramsay, pp. 119.

Mr. Reid is already favourably known to the public, by the publication of several small brochures and sermons. For the present discourse, we are indebted to his zeal for "the best interests of the younger part" of his flock,-it being intended to call the attention of parents to the importance of the baptism of their children. It is a singular feature in the religious condition of the inhabitants of the remote district of C. districts of Canada, that there is little importance attached to the rite of baptism. Even in places which are well settled, and which have enjoyed the benefit of the services of a resident clergyman for twenty or thirty years, there are many intelligent and respectable inhabitants, who have not been baptized. And this remark is applicable in some that having no minister of their own among them, they had joined in communion with me. They might have made a intelligence and influence of their localities. It has not * From the Third Report of the Upper Canada Clergy Society.

different choice, as there is another religious body rather numerous in this place, and who had considerably the pre-

laxity of observance of a ceremony, which our Saviour has made the first for a convert to pass through, has arisen, we are inclined to think, from the detached position of the settlements, rather than from any disinclination on the part of the people, in the first instance, to acknowledge the efficacy The frontiers of Lower Canada, on a portion of which the Rev. author resides, were originally settled by loyalists, who, preferring the hardships of the back woods, ander a kingly government, to the comfortable homes which they might have continued to enjoy under a democracy, left, or were driven out of the neighbouring States, at the termination of the revolutionary struggle. They brought along with their own individual loyalty, the manners and customs of the New England States, and also the peculiar tenets, on religious matters, prevalent in that country. We have no doubt, that, for a long series of years antecedent to this, the great body of the inhabitants had been without the regular services of a clergyman, although they had still preserved among them the religious feeling of the early Puritans. Being of a venturous and hardy Being of a venturous and hardy turn, they had penetrated into the woods in all directions, each as his fancy led him, and thus they had become isolated from the clear-ings, and denser settlements on the coast. The families that were thus bred in the woods would in their turn separate, and with their axes continue the same process of pioneering. It is, therefore, rather a matter of surprise that any sense of ligious feeling should have continued among them, than that an indifference to some of the external ceremonies of religion, or indeed to all of them, should have unfortunately become so general. The same symptoms of indifference can, at this moment,

be found in the families of old-country settlers, who had been the first to do, what the New Englanders had been continuing to do for generations,—to penetrate into the forest, and clear up farms, from which to support themselves. The evil, however, is now meeting a steady, and we hope an effectual check in this district. A society has been in existence in Montreal, for the last three years, for supplying the destitute settlers with the words of eternal life, and for affording means for the occasional administration of the holy rites of the Church. And it may not be out of place here to say, that a sermon is to be preached on Sunday morning next, in Christ Church, in aid of the funds of this most excellent society. It is to be hoped, that, by the liberality of a Christian public, the society will be enabled to rescue great portions of the district from the fatal apathy that has

been creeping over them since their first settlement. It has been necessary for us to state thus succinctly the present state of feeling among the people, for whose welfare in eternity the reverend author zealously labours, in order to shew what we suppose to have been the inducements which have led him to publish his present "Discourse."

It is not consistent with our limits, to present even a synopsis of the "discourse" to our readers, but no one can peruse it attentively without profit. The truly Christian tone in which it is written, is only what would have been expected from the "walk and conversation" of his every-day life; at the same time, that it must extinguish all uncharitable feeling in the minds even of those who conscientiously differ from him in opinion. To say that we have derived pleasure from its perusal, is to express very inadequately our gratifi-cation, both with the solid reasoning which is the characteristic of the reverend gentleman's writings, and with the simplicity of a style (well adapted for the purposes he has in

Civil Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. 13 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Queen arrived out on the 28th of April, having a passage of sixteen days and a half. She carried out the news of the death of President Harrison; and the Acadia, which arrived at Liverpool on the 2d of May, carried out the intelligence of the succes-

THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.

The fate of the steam-ship President, we very much fear, must now be considered past question. Nothing had been learned re-specting her when the Caledonia left Liverpool; and although rumours upon rumours sprang up with each succeeding day, it was only to be followed by a contradiction on the next. Ingenuity and hope could suggest no reasonable or even plausible method of accounting for her long delay, unseen and unheard of in any quarter, except that fearful suggestion the reality of which will plant anguish in so many hearts.

The following speculations we copy from a late London paper: "That this fine vessel can have foundered seems by all opinions to be out of the question. The next supposition which occurs is. that if she is lost, it must be by collision either with ice or with another vessel. The British Queen, which put into Halifax with damage, was said to have encountered ice; but this was afterward contradicted. Then it is reported that the Caledonia fell in with a large field of ice in latitude 44. 54. longitude 57. 59. (just to thward of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.) Who ever heard of

'As for icebergs (and fields of ice also,) they are most common ly seen in May or June, having floated from Baffin's Bay with the southerly current; the same ice never remains to a second year. A more likely conjecture, and one which it is devoutly hoped may prove correct, is, that in the heavy gale the President encountered, her steam machinery was damaged so as to become useless; the wind blowing hard at N. or N. E. she bore up for Bermuda, perhaps missed the island (not an unusual occurrence,) and made the best of her way to the West Indies. Should this, happily, be the case, there may scarcely be time yet to hear of

With regard to Atlantic steamers. From the velocity of these fine vessels, and their having often to pass through thick weather at a great rate, collision with ice in the summer, and with other vessels at all times, is the greatest danger to be apprehended. Could not this danger in a great degree be counteracted by strong bulkheads dividing the vessels into compartments, upon the plan of the large iron steamer now building at Bristol? Ships in thick weather have often run upon icebergs with little more loss than bowsprits; had they been going as fast as a steamer, they might have had more serious injury, their head and stem destroy-ed, and wooden ends laid open, and nothing could then have saved them except upon the water coming into the hold meeting a bulkhead, which would completely keep the water from going farther. Again, another bulkhead, a certain distance from aft, might be a security from water in that direction; and if the centre received damage, the other compartments might keep the vessel up, and at any rate there would be less water to pump out.

"The late Admiral the Hon. Sir Chas. Paget, after a dangerous

illness, determined to go to Bermuda in a steamer from Jamaica; she unfortunately missed the island, and was obliged to bear up for the West Indies, which, in his weak state, occasioned the Admiral's

"The loss of the President, if that noble vessel be lost, ought not to create any want of confidence in steam navigation, for many of our finest ships of war, of the largest size, and commanded by the most skilful, and, in every respect, the most able of our naval officers, have been lost by foundering at sea. For instance, in 1807, the Blenheim, of 80 guns, and the Java frigate, of 36 guns, both foundered off the isle of Madagascar, and every soul on board

The Blenheim had 700 men on board, and was commanded by the brave Sir Thomas Trowbridge—one of Nelson's favourite captains—and who was not only an excellent seaman, of great talent and experience, but an officer of science and inexhaustib ources in every kind of difficulty and danger. On board the Blenheim perished Lord Rosehill and Captain Elphinstone, the son of the chairman of the East India Company. Not a particle of either the Blenheim or the Java was ever found or heard of and the latter had about three hundred men on board-so that in the two vessels a thousand lives were lost. In 1811, the St. their concurrence in the views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer George, of 98 guns, and the Defence, of 74 guns, perished in coming only the short distance of the Baltic to England.

"The two ships had about fifteen hundred men on board, and of said that the proposition he intended to be

this immense number only eighteen were saved. The St. George bore the flag of Rear Admiral Reynolds, an officer of the highest merit, and who, with respect to seamanship, nautical science, experience and undaunted courage and fortitude, had not his superior in the British navy. The details of the loss of the St. George are truly heart-rending to peruse, even at this distance of time. Scarcely a plank of either-of these immense vessels was ever found or heard of. So numerous were our losses by founder ing and wrecks, that it was calculated that in one year, 1811, on for discussion 5000 of our seamen had perished."

IN PARLIAMENT.

committed by the Earl of Cardigan, in causing the sentence of flogging to be carried into execution on Sanday, immediately after service, and in the very place occupied as a chapel. The War Secretary, Mr. Macauley, attempted a sort of vindication or rather apology for the Earl, but admitted that the proceeding was one had been taken of it in the proper quarter, as would prevent a political persuasions. recurrence. This notice subsequently appeared in the form of an official reproof, from the commander in chief.

The next evening there was no quorum. On the 22d the Lords met, but did nothing of importance. A very long debate ensued in relation to the financial affairs of

New South Wales.

the government the adoption of more vigorous measures to re-

A great debate was commenced on the Irish registration bill-Lord Morpeth's—the question being on an amendment proposed by Lord Howick, which was strenuously opposed by ministers, but

carried by a majority of 21.

28th—The debate on the Irish registration bill was resumed. Progress was made, but no test question arose, and the debate was

29th-Ministers were again defeated on the registration bill by a majority of 11, on what they stated to be the principal clause of the bill and indeed its foundation. Lord John Russell, therefore, announced the intention of government to abandon the

30th-Lord John Russell gave notice of motion, on the 31st of May, that the House go into committee on the corn laws, which notice caused extraordinary excitement. The budget was then The following summary of the debate we take from the London Herald:-

from the London Herald:—
The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his financial statement for the year. He, in the first instance, drew the attention of the house to the expenditure and income of the country. The expenditure he had estimated at £49,499,000—the income at £48,641,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of £858,000 which he had proposed to meet by a vote of credit. The actual results, however, proved to be that the expenditure amounted to £49,285,000, and the income to £47,443,000, leaving a deficiency larger than he had estimated by the sum of nearly £1,000,000. By comparing the estimated by the sum of nearly £1,000,000.—
By comparing the estimated with the actual income there appeared
to be a deficiency of £1,198,000. This deficiency arose, not
from any unfavorable result of the additional taxation which had
been imposed, but from a falling off in the revenue, which, under any circumstances, would have taken place. The produce of the 5 per cent. duty on customs and excise had been calculated from the returns of the year 1839, which year gave a great increase o the year before; and, as that increase did not continue, the

The articles upon which there had been an increase, both in quantity and duties, were butter, cheese, coffee, olive oil, pepper, silks (raw and thrown), timber, and cotton wool. The articles upon which there had been a decrease in quantity, but an increase in duty, were raisins, tallow, tobacco, tea, and American deals; and the articles upon which there had been a decrease, both in quantity and duty, were currants, molasses, spirits, sugar, wine, wool and European deals. The falling off in the duty on spirits in Ireland amounted to £354,000, which was no proof, he felt pleasure in stating, of the decreased resources of the country, for it was entirely owing to the increased habits of temperance in the people of that country. On the other hand, the payments into the Irish exchaquer showed an increase in the amount of duties on tea and coffee. There had been also in Ireland an increase in the tea and coffee. auction duty and an increase in the duties on bricks, glass, ground glass, soop, soft soap, malt, vinegar, and in the post horse duty.—
The stamps and taxes exhibited an increase beyond the estimate of £60,000. With respect to the decrease in the post office, it was not the result of a decrease in the number of letters, but was entirely owing to the increased expenditure which it was found view) which is always correct and generally elegant.

We would beg, in introducing this "discourse" to public notice, to recommend its general circulation through the of the revenue, and of the expenditure, for the ensuing year: necessary to incur in that department. The right hon, gentleman

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

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With respect to China, there were some charges in the account sent in by the East India Company which would be paid by the company itself, and he would therefore put that item down at only $\pounds 400,000$, and this deduction would give a total amount of expenditure of £50,731,776. In estimating the coming revenue, he had endeavoured to take a very sober view of the subject.— The customs last year, which was rather an unfavourable one, produced £21,700,000. He estimated them to produce the ensuing year £22,000,000. The excise produced last year £13,673,000. He estimated the result this year to be £14,000,000. Stamps produced last year £7,124,000. He took them at £7,000,000 for this year. The assessed taxes produced last year £3,989,432, but, as the increased 10 per cent. had not come into operation for a considerable period of the year, he thought himself justified in estimating them to produce £4,300,000. The post office he estimated to produce £450,000, the crown lands £180,000, and miscellaneous £250,000, making a total of

This gave a deficiency of income to meet the expenditure of no less than £2,421,000. From this deficiency he should deduct the charge for China of £400,000, and the navy debt of £191,000, as not being permanent annual charges on the revenue, and for which it would not be advisable to make permanent provision. This would leave the deficiency to be provided for £1,800,000. Under the southward of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, who can be southward of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, would leave the deemed it necessary to the circumstances he had stated, he deemed it necessary to field of ice were really seen as reported, it is a most unusual circumstances the revenue of the country to £50,000,000, which would increase the revenue of the country to £50,000,000, which would eave £1,700,000 to be pr er to rais it would be necessary either to fall back on some of the taxes they repealed, such as the house tax, or the tax on coals; or they must ng in those parties who had hitherto been exempted from taxation, by imposing a legacy duty upon real property, or they nust take away those exemptions by which certain classes were now benefitted, such as the exemption of horses used for agricultural purposes. If they adopted none of these, they must tax those new articles gas and steam, or lastly, they must resort to a tax which had now become popular—an extensive property tax.

If they resorted to taxation at all, they must adopt one or other of these courses, and it was their duty to turn to those which would throw no additional burdens on the people. In order to increase the revenue, he proposed to alter the duties on timber and sugar. Colonial timber now paid a duty of 10s. a load, while Baltic timber paid 55s., being a protecting duty of 450 per cent. He proposed to adopt a suggestion formerly proposed by Lord Althorp, of raising the duty on colonial timber to 20s. and reducing the duty on Baltic timber to 50s. By this alteration the consumer would be greatly benefitted, and the revenue would be increased probably to the extent of £750,000; but he would be content to take it at £600,000. With respect to sugar which, if not an absolute necessary, at all events might be esteemed the poor man's cheapest luxury, he proposed to leave to colonial produce a protecting duty of only 50 per cent. The present duty on foreign sugar was 63, and on colonial 24, and he proposed to reduce the former to 36. This he believed would produce a revenue of £900,000; but he would take it at £700,000, which, with the produce from timber, would give a result upon which they might rely to the amount of £1,300,000, leaving still a deficiency of £400,000. This £400,000 he did not propose to make any provision for at present, because of the motion respecting the corn laws, of which his noble friend had given notice, and which, if carried, would amply supply the deficiency. On the other hand, if the proposition of his noble friend should not be agreed to, he

always warned the Government of the result of keeping up the enormous expenditure of the country, and he had a right to unit them when the difficulties he predicted arose, a right which gentlemen on the other side of the house did not possess, for they had been always urging the Government to increased expenditure. The hon, member then contended at considerable length for the necessity of an alteration of the corn laws, and defended the penny postage, though no system could work well when not governed by a man of business instead of by a peer, who, from his habits and station in society, must be unfit for such a situation as that of

Several honourable members on the ministerial side expressed

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to a question from Lord Sandon said that the proposition he intended to bring forward upon the subject of the corn laws would embody the principle of a moderate fixed duty, and the question would be brought forward by the which the cabinet was united. government as one upon

Mr. WAKLEY hoped that the proposed alteration in productive duties would not be confined to the corn laws alone, but would be extended to every branch of manfacture and comm Lord Howick advocated the proposal of a fixed duty, and would give his support to the government when the question came

After a few observations from Mr. M. Philips and Mr. A.

The House of Commons resumed its sessions, after the Easter recess, on the 20th of April. Mr. Hume brought up the outrage said he could lay his hand upon his heart and declare that if he showed that the charge of murder amounted to this—a marauder said he could lay his heart and declare that if he showed that the charge of murder amounted to this—a marauder said he could lay his hand upon his heart and declare that if he showed that the charge of murder amounted to this—a marauder said he could lay his hand upon his heart and declare that if he could be satisfied that these principles, which he had been endeavouring all his life to promote, would be taken up by gentlemen on the other side of the house, on their coming into wound; and the regiment to which he belonged, having misbehaved office, he would most willingly and cordially support them; in the face of the apology for the Earl, but admitted that the proceeding was one which he could not countenance; there was precedent for it advocated before him by deputations from all classes of manufacture, as an apology for their cowardice.

Mr. Hume's assertion that the charge had been authenticated by

ment, and pledged himself to give themevery support upon the question when it was brought forward.

Monday, 26th—In the Commons, Mr. Crawford gave notice of motion concerning the affair with China, with a view to urge on the government the adoption of more views. July oru, Monday, In the House of Lords the Duke of Buckingham presented a number of petitions against any change in the corn laws, which he declared his intention to support, and sincerely trusted the noble. CORN LAWS .- May 3rd, Monday .- In the House of Lords tion on the subject of the corn laws, and that he and his colleagues ould guard against any such agitation

Viscount Melbourne said, having been so pointedly alluded o, he could not let the present opportunity pass without observ-ng, that the speech quoted and others made by him, were never intended to convey the idea that the corn laws were never to be interfered with. He had, however, changed the opinion he had formerly held, that opinion being entirely based and grounded rticular and temporary circumstances. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of RIPON said he heard the observations of the noble Viscount with deep regret. (Hear) He did not know what the country would think of his noble friend (Melbourne); this, howe knew, that his noble friend would never be able to carry on the government of the country. (Hear.) He should like to was it under a protecting duty, or by taxation—taxing corn for revenue? (Hear, hear.) If so the noble Viscount would do what no other country in the world would do, and it would be the most disagreeable measure that ever was forced upon a reluctant (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Melbourne rose and said, with emphasis, that the principle of the measure would be one of protection. (Immense

The Earl of WINCHELSEA denounced any interference with the present system as imminently dangerous to the country.— He called upon the noble Viscount in God's name, not to adopt any measure likely to lead to a tax upon bread. (Hear, hear.)—
The people of this country knew their interests—they knew that cheap bread meant low wages. (Hear, hear.) To pursue such a course would be the downfall of the noble Viscount's government, which indeed would be a blessing to the country. (Cheering.)

The conversation then dropped.

In the House of Commons, Col. Sibthorpe asked Lord John Russell if it was the intention o' ministers to resign—to which Lord John contemptuously refised an answer. Lord Stanley stponed his Irish registration bil for a fortnight.

THE CORN LAWS .- In answer to a question by Mr. Cartwright, Lord J. RUSSELL said, on Friday next, he should be prepared o state the amount of fixed duty is intended to propose on the

istate the amount of incentury is menuted to propose on the inportation of foreign corn. (Her, hear.)

Mr. Fitzroy Kelley then brough forward his bill to abolish the mishment of death, except for trason and murder, on which the House went into committee, and which was under consideration when the latest editions of the evening papers went to press.

Among the deaths recorded in the London papers are those of

the Bishop of Worcester, (Dr. Carr,) Admiral Sir Lawrence Halsted, and Mr. Hansard, printe to the House of Co The London papers announce he death of Sir Rufane Don-kin, M. P. for Sandwich. He committed suicide.

It is evident enough that the Bitish ministers, notwithstanding their two defeats on the Irish registration bill, have no intention

Major-General Sir John Harvy has been appointed Governo of Newfoundland.

ELECTION FOR NOTTINGHAN—CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OFFHE POLL,-Nottingham, Wednesday Afternoon.-The officia declaration of the state of the poll by the Sheriff, took place his morning, when the numbers were declared to be-

Mr. Walter (a proprietorof the Times) 1983 It will thus be seen that thee was an error in the number iven vesterday.

Sheriff then declared Mr. Valter to be duly elected. Neither Mr. Walter nor Mr. Iarpent were present; the latter entleman having left for London, and Mr Walter being at the George the Fourth Inn, preparatry to his being chaired in procession through the town.

At 12 o'clock the procession eft the George the Fourth, and Mr. Walter was paraded in triumph through the borough. The ortege was composed of a numerous body of horsemen six abreast, and a still greater number of menon foot, all decorated with blu There were several bands of music, and a vast number of very elegant flags and banners, with appropriate devices. Mr. Walter was in a handsome car, drawn by four horses. When the procession reached the market-place, the sight was indeed very The Market-place is one of the largest, if not the largest the kingdom, and there could not have been less than 40,000 or 50,000 persons present, while the windows of the houses were filled with ladies with blue scarfs, or dresses of, or trimmed with blue. It is nearly 30 years since there was a Conservative pro-

On the return of the procession to the George the Fourth, Mr. Walter alighted from the car amidst the deafening cheers of the multitude. He then appeared at the winew, and the cheers having

Mr Waltersaid his heart was almost tooull to allow him toaddress them in the manner he could wish; bu he would say, that this st remarkable triumph would ennoble the town of Nottingham, for it was there that the oppression of the immense body of their countrymen had received its first—he might call it, its deadly blow. The feelings of men of all parties must unite in the sentiment relieved as bone of our bone, and flesh o our flesh. That sentiment had carried him through, pervading as it did so many men of all parties. He hoped that the example set by their town would be followed by other great and populous places, as Leicester, Sheffield, and others. He begged to assure them that their confidence was not misplaced. Labouring uner severe hoarseness, he would conclude by again respectfully banking them. (Loud cheers followed the delivery of nearly every sentence of this ad-

Mr. Charlton, Mr. Eagle, Mr. Hardvick, and several other gentlemen next addressed the company, and the multitude then quietly dispersed.

JOSEPH HUME.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

What is the use of Mr. Joseph Hune? is a question often asked, but a question which cannot be long doubtful to any reflecting man. Nothing is created in fain, though we cannot always reach the purpose with which some animals are called into -many reptiles, for example, and some familiar vermin. Much as we may be perplexed to discover the use of these things.

the analogy of nature assures us that they have a use.

In the case of Mr. Joseph Hume the inquiry is the reverse of difficult. He is created and permitted to exist as the representative of a principle—if we may dignify with the name of principle the enmity to whatever is reverent, generous, and good. We have men who hate a Church, and hate pure religion—the religion of Protestants: we have too many of such men; but as they generally persons of mixed character, the manifestation of their nostility does not produce the proper effect in showing why the Church and the Protestant religion are hated. Again, we have more than enough of Malthusians, free traders, clippers and parers of the salaries of soldiers, sailors, and humble officials, New Poormust make provision for the £400,000 by direct taxation.

Mr. Hume regretted that not one word had been said that could lead him to hope that there was to be any reduction in the heavy expenditure which had led to this great deficiency. He had services. These persons, however, are often wanting in the qualifications of a perfect model. What is necessary for the information of the public mind is a meeting in one of certain qualities until, as Junius says, "their combined sweets torture the sense. Every one knows that Apelles formed his ideal of consummate beauty by a selection from the charms of all of the fairest of the fair daughters of Greece; and it is only by a similar selection, though on the side opposite to moral beauty, that we can have a perfect representative of the anti-Conservative. It will not do that we have here an anti-Churchman, who may be a generous and fair man in other respects; or there a pro-Papist, who may be inguished by some good qualities; or in another place a Malthusian free trader, who may respect the constitution and laws; or beside him an envious, who may not be an ungenerous, Such distributed qualities prove little; but when we have them united in one, the type of all the classes, there can be no mistake as to the true source of each distinguishing characteristic—and all of them we have united in the hon. member for Kilkenny. Let no man then say that Mr. Hume is not of use his worth, as a means of public instruction, is beyond all price.— Last night's exhibition of Mr. Hume, the ministerialist, in great value. Ministers proposed a pension to Lord Keane. Mr. Hume objected to the grant, upon the pretext that the noble and gallant lord lies under an unexplained charge of murder! authenticated by the names of his accusers.

Sir R. Peel indignantly defended the absent nobleman, and

enemy twelve months after, thought fit to which he could not countenance; there was precedent for it advocated before min by deputations from all classes of manual advocated before min by deputation Mr. VILLIERS expressed his gratification that the question of night's debate, and then say, if he can, that the person whose the corn laws was at last taken out of his hands by the govern- conduct called for that debate is of no use.

FRANCE.

Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser. PARIS, May 1.

Louis Philippe has received a blow from which, however unn tied, he will not speedily recover. The jury empannelled for the trial of the responsible director of the journal La France, for publishing the forged letters in the name of the King, has returned a verdict of not guilty. This is considered to imply a belief in the reality of the documents, and as they contain a number of sentiments which the French regard as anti-national, the prejudice against the monarch has been naturally augmented.

against the monarch has been naturally augmented.

The forged letters which formed part of an article in La France, entitled "The personal policy of Louis Philippe explained by himself," make the king to declare that he was engaged with the other powers of Europe on the following points:—The treaties of 1815, which restored the Bourbons and placed France under certain restrictions, were to be maintained invitable. restrictions, were to be maintained inviolable.

restrictions, were to be maintained inviolable.

The fortifications of Paris, and especially the detached forts, were declared to be for the sole purpose of keeping down the people. Algiers was to be surrendered to England. The English alliance was to be the price of the abandonment, and Poland was to be left to the mercy of Russia. Poland, says the forged letter, is no process and is in the process of Warrange more, and it is to us more than to the conqueror of Warsaw, that the cabinet of St. Petersburgh should be thankful for the crushing of that focus of incessant rebellion. Make this to be remembered a little more at Vienna, and above all at St. Petersburgh. A third passage is as follows:—"If, instead of getting rid in a rough manner of the civic artillerymen, my advice had been followed; i these men had been flattered and cajoled; if they had been allowed to see that, if there was an intention of erecting forts, it was that the guarding of them should be entrusted to their hands; if they had been persuaded that, in case of an invasion, Paris could only owe its safety to such defenders; if, in fine, instead of an abrupt dismissal, these citizens had been taken by their vanity, Arago and his followers, would not have been admitted to prove that the forts, far from being intended to repel a foreign invasion, would become, in case of need, a victorious resource for keeping in their duty and submission the very turbulent population of Paris and its amiable fauxbourgs, etc." In a fourth passage the King was its amiable fauxbourgs, etc." In a fourth passage the King was represented as writing that he had need of time to lull the civic represented as writing that he had need of time to that the existing spirit of resistance, and that nothing would make him renounce a project to which, in the existing state of things, he attached not the duration of the constitutional monarchy, but "what sounded better, and was better for the country, the perpetuity of his dynasty." He was also made to say that he did not renounce his oject of mastering the press, a most dangerous enemy, and that hoped his efforts to this effect would not be forgotten.

The Abbé Genoude's papal journal, the Gazette de France, having, according to the usual factics of the party to which it belongs, given an account of the trial which is alleged to be false, the director was summoned to appear before the tribunal yester-day, to answer for his delinquency. He suffered judgment by default, which leaves the affair subject to appeal before a superior tribunal-in the mean time he is condemned to pay a fine 5,000 francs, and to pay for the placarding of a thousand handbills announcing the judgment. The part of the report by the Gazette which is objected to, affirms that M. Berryer, the advocate of La France, maintained the authenticity of the letters, whereas he only averred that the publisher believed them to be authentic.

On Wednesday evening the cabinet was under apprehension of On Wednesday evening the cabinet was under apprenension of serious disturbances; seditious placards had been stuck upon the walls in the fauxbourg St. Antoine, in consequence of which a council was held at 9 o'clock; troops were immediately sent for, and stationed in the palace. All the guard houses were re-inforced, nd complete battalions were kept under arms in the barrack yards. The fortifications of Paris are proceeding steadily. The inhabiints are now perceiving, though too late, that they are caught in their own trap. No person entertains a doubt as to their real

destination being against the people.

The king has signalized his birth-day and that of the public baptism of the infant Count de Paris by the royal elemency to 187 persons, condemned by the ordinary tribunals, and 520 soldiers under sentence by courts martial. The term ordinary excludes all hope for Prince Louis Bonaparte and his comrades under sentence by judgment of the Court of Peers.

Measures of a novel feature are in progress for the practical mancipation of the negro slaves in the French colonies, and for vast operations in colonization and maritime comme experiment will be first made in Guiana, to which place it is proposed to send a special commission, composed of engineers and others, in order to study the means of carrying the system into execution with success. The particulars will shortly be reported

Ministers have obtained a vote of nearly four millions for steam poats between Marseilles and Alexandria and Corsica. It is probable also that a line will be established between Suez and the land of Bourbon.

The dispute between France and the Emperor of Morocco has terminated in an acknowledgement on the part of the Emperor that all Algerines shall be sonsidered as French subjects.

The changes in the Turkish cabinet will, it is said, have no effect in counteracting the reforms introduced by the ex-mini Redshid-Pacha. The new minister, Rifaat Bey, has expressed his determination to give full effect to the hattischeriff, which was at first supposed to be endangered by the ministerial revolution.

Accounts from Constantinople represent the Porte as being fully determined to accede to the recommendation of the allied The discharge of Redshid Pacha has so terrified the Christians in the service of the Porte, that many have resigned their posts, and among the number is reported Yaker Pacha, (Capt. Walker.) France is to be one of the contracting parties to a

treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey. to allow the circulation of Pope's bulls, briefs, rescripts, me or any other documents issuing from the papal see, which have

not had the fiat of the Spanish government.

The government decrees, also, the suppression of "the society for the propagation of the faith," enjoins the civil and ecclesiastical authorities to prevent its assembling, and to stop the circulation of its papers. The judges and alcaldes are ordered to the funds of the society, wherever they are to be found. The judges and alcaldes are ordered to sequester

The Pope, in his fiery indignation, has refused to recognise the Marquis de Villalba, as Spanish envoy to the Court of Rome.—
The Marquis has therefore quitted that city on his return to Madrid.
There was a report in Paris There was a report in Paris, on the evening of April 30, that the Duc d'Aumale, one of the King's sons, had been killed or at least dangerously wounded in Algiers, but it was not credited.— Our Paris letter, written on the 1st inst., makes no mention of it. Our Paris letter says that symptoms of disturbance had appeared in the capital—that the government had taken alarm, &c. Such

reports were in circulation, but the Moniteur Parisien (ministerial) eclares that they are pure inventions.

There has been another inundation by the river Rhone, being the fourth within six months, and causing great injury to the crops, &c.

Mr. Stevenson had engaged to be present at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Academy, but on receiving the intelligence of the death of the President he sent an apology.

BRUSSELS, May 1.—The following are some particulars of the explosion of the mine at Ougree. It was more fatal than was at the explosion of the mine at Ougree. It was more fatal than was at the explosion of the mine at Ougree. It was more fatal than was at the explosion of the mine at Ougree. It was more fatal than was at the explosion of the mine at Ougree. It was more fatal than was at the first working the Mayor of General will leave Montreal this day, and will arrive here on Friday at one o'clock, P. M.—Kingston Chronicle, Wed. May 25. first stated, 27 workmen perished. The moment the report was heard, M. Hubert Longdoz, director of the works, and Jout, the chief machinist, went down one of the shafts, at the risk of their lives, and brought out three men, one of whom was still alive, but ne expired a few hours afterwards. Of the 27 workmen, 14 were Germans, and only four fathers of families. The workmen in the other parts of the mine did not suffer. The cause of this calamity

CANADA.

is unknown, and it is difficult to guess what it may be, as every precaution is taken in our mines to prevent accidents.

AWFUL ACCIDENT IN QUEBEC. From the Quebec Mercury of Tuesday, May 18.

It is our painful task to report a most awful disaster which took lace yesterday, between eleven o'clock and noon, and occasion the destruction of no less than eight houses in Champlain Street, opposite to the Custom House, with a frightful loss of human life, the extent of which has not yet been fully ascertained. A large portion of the cliff, from near the foot of the Citadel at Cape Diamond, to an extent of about 250 feet, gave way and, falling into Champlain Street, entirely overwhelmed the houses beneath and their numerous inmates, under the ponderous masses of rock and rubbish that suddenly fell, so silently and without previous indication of danger, that none of the unfortunate suff time to escape. The sentry on duty at the gate of the Queen's stores perceived the side of the precipice in motion, and ere he could utter a cry of alarm, which would indeed have been unavailing, the whole had descended into the street, prostrating the contrast with Sir Robert Peel, the leader of the opposition, is of buildings beneath, carrying with it their fragments, and covering the road completely to the walls of the Custom House. So great is the quantity of rock, and so large the masses which have thus been displaced, that the progress of clearing them away can be but slowly effected. The stones composing the wall of the fortification, on the crest of the rock, to the extent we have above stated, appeared thinly scattered on the surface of the debris, in compara tively small fragments, and in one direction only did they rea the base of the rock. The military of the garrison were pro on the spot, and the Mayor and some others of the city authorities epaired thither without loss of time, and operations were immeliately commenced to rescue from beneath the Avalanche, if so it may be called, the victims of this awful catastrophe, and by 4 o'clock, five living beings, all seriously injured, one in a hopeless state, were rescued, and thirteen dead bodies were extricated from

Several similar accidents, though to a comparatively smaller extent, have occasionally occurred, but, whilst they created alarm at the time, they have not had the effect of deterring persons from continuing to build in so perilous a situation, but one so convenient for the dealers in marine stores and groceries, and the keepers of those lodging and boarding receptacles which receive sailors, raftsmen, and the poorer classes of emigrants during the season of navigation. The cause of these disasters, the present included, appears to arise from the numerous springs filtering through the crevices of the rock; these, falling into clefts, expand by frost during the winter, increase the fissures, and loosen large masses of rock, which subsequent natural operations entirely detach, till whole bodies are removed from their positions, occasioning such devastation and ruin as was yesterday, unhappily, witnessed. It was apparent to the most superficial observer, that the slight work which crowned the precipice could have had no share in precipitating the rock at its base from the position it had so long occupied. It will, however, require much labour and no inconsiderable expense to rebuild the curtain, scarp the face of the rock, and to replace the part of the fortifications destroyed in a safe and

sufficient condition.

The following are the names of some of the sufferers, copied from the old Quebec Gazette of last night:

1. Mr. Williams, rigger, (a daughter and son with the father.

who were absent, saved).

2. A Store next to Williams'.

3. Do. next to Blaickston.

4. Mrs. widow Birch, occupied by Mrs. Conners. 5. Mr. Gaulin and store, occupied by himself, Mrs. Gaulin

taken to hospital.

6. Mr. J. Young, house occupied by himself.

7. Mr. Lemons, house occupied by Vital Roy, (himself and

family saved). 8. House occupied by Mr. Lewis. Messrs. Gaulin, Côté, Chartier, and Robert McKibbon, police-man, have been recognised among the dead. Mr. Young's oldest

Mrs. McKibbon, the widow of the policeman of that name who was crushed to death at Quebec, has arrived in this city. She informs us another small portion of the rock gave way the next day, on the firing of the twelve o'clock gun, and we learn that a further and not very inconsiderable portion is pronounced to be in a dangerous state. This poor woman, who besides the sudden bereavement of her husband is far advanced in pregnancy, is a most fitting object of such consolation as pecuniary assistance can bestow; and we feel certain it is only necessary to make known her situation, and the fact of her presence in Montreal, to awaken that sympathy and generosity which are the proud characteristics of our city — Montreal Transcript.

We regret to announce the death of Louis Guy, Esq., Lieutenant Slet Regiment at Trividad. Mr. Guy had only lately joined his

81st Regiment, at Trinidad. Mr. Guy had only lately joined his Regiment from Montreal, where he had, from the commencement of the first insurrection, in 1837, been actively employed as Major in the First Volunteer Regiment, and subsequently as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Militia. Mr. Guy was the eldest son of the Hon. Louis Guy, of this city .- Montreal Gazette.

From the Cobourg Star.

We beg to call the attention of our Conservative contemporaries, especially the editors of the Church and Commercial Herald, to the following resolutions, adopted at a late meeting of the loyal Hastings electors, setting forth the barefaced imposition attempted to be practised upon the community, by the alleged fraudulent return of Mr. Solicitor General Baldwin as their Member. We have no time at present to do more than observe, that a full inquiry into the iniquity is imperatively called for, for the credit of the Government, and we should suppose it will be instituted; unless, indeed, as is not improbable, Mr. Baldwin and his friends may think it wiser to evade it, by his contenting bimself with the honour conceded to him through the good-natured forbearance of Mr. McIntosh.

At a meeting of the Conservatives of the town of Belleville, held at Daniel Young's tavern, on Saturday evening the 15th inst.
Thomas Parker, Esq. having been called to the chair, and
Francis Adams, Esq. appointed Secretary: after the chairman had
explained the object for which the meeting was held, the following

resolutions were put and carried, consecutively, nem. dis.

Moved by Dr. Ridley, seconded by Donald M'Kenzie, Esq.

1. Resolved—That from information which this meeting has received, we feel fully satisfied that the protest entered against the eturn of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, as the member for the county of Hastings, should be followed up, as we feel satisfied that the large number of illegal votes recorded for Mr. Baldwin, will be sufficient to give Mr. Murney the election for this county, and in order the more fully and efficiently to carry out the contest, it is deemed advisable that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a series of resolutions, to be presented to an adjourned meeting, to e held on Monday the 24th inst., at Daniel Young's tavern, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Moved by Smith Bartlett, Jr. Esq., seconded by William Ham-

ilton, Esq.

2. Resolved that the following gentlemen be a committee to

carry out the foregoing resolution:—Geo. Benjamin, D. M'Kenzie, Henry Corby, T. Parker, and Charles Levescomte. Resolved—That the Chairman and Secretary be authorized to commence a correspondence with the various committees in the different townships of this county, to make their co-operation

(Signed) THOS. PARKER,

(Signed) F. Adams, Secretary.

M'LEOD .- A long examination and argument has been proceeding during the past week, at New York, in the case of this gentleman, on motion in the supreme court for his discharge by habeas corpus, which, it will be seen, from the following latest notice, has thus far only resulted in the transfer of the prisoner from the custody of one Sheriff to another. How consistent this, and compliant with the demand of Mr. Fox.—Ib.

The following was received yesterday after our paper had been some time on the press; it was published in a part only of that

IN SUPREME COURT, May 20, 1844.

The People vs. Alexander McLeod.

The defendant, who stands charged by indictment with the rime of murder, having been brought into Court by the Sheriff of the county of Niagara, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion having been made for his discharge, and it being that the Court will be able to render its judgment, in the premises, at the present term, it is thereupon— Ordered, that the defendant he co

red, that the defendant be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the city and county of New York, until the farther When the transfer has been made, the Sheriff Niagara will be no longer chargeable with the custody of the

W. P. HALLETT, Clerk.

We have seen an official letter to His Worship the Mayor of

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

No. 137, King Street, THIRD SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET. THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of S T A T I O N E R Y, &c.

and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chambers' CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS. HUGH SCOBIE.

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

H. & W. ROWSELL, STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS.

KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, RING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, BEG to announce that at each of the above places they have on hand a large and varied assortment of Account Books, Writing Paper, and every description of plain and fancy Stationery, and also a great variety of Printed Books. By vessels now arriving, and constantly during the season, they will be in receipt of fresh supplies from England, and their near connection with the old established firm of Samuel Rowsell & Son, Stationers and Account Book Manufacturers, of Cheapside, London, gives them advantages in the purchase of their stock which few possess, and ensures them a constant supply of the very best articles, at the most moderate prices. It also enables them promptly to execute any orders with which they may be favoured, for any articles connected with their business, to be procured from London. Such orders should be given within a week or two from this date, to ensure their arrival here during the present season.

during the present season.

Bookbinding in all its branches, Book and Job Printing, Copperplate engraving and printing, neatly executed.

Account books ruled and bound to any pattern. Mortgages, Deeds and Memorials, &c. for sale. Military Ledgers and Defaulter books relucted to hand.

DIED. On Friday the 21st inst., at the residence of his son, the Rev. Robert H. Taylor, Newmarket, the Rev. Andrew Taylor, Wes-leyan Methodist Preacher, aged 69.

At Clarke, on the 20th instant, Mr. William Grierson LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, May 29th: Rev. D. B. Parnther, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. J. L. Alexander, rem. do.; Rev. A. N. Bethune; H. C. Barwick, Esq.; G. C.

The following have been received by the Editor:the rains. The work proceeded till night put a stop to any effectual attempt at labour, and was renewed again at day-break

J. G. D. McKenzie, Esq.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; T. Baines, Esq.; Angus Bethune. Eso.

PRESTON CHURCH.*

stands the village of Preston. As you look down upon it from the unclothed and exposed hills that surround it. it presents all that nestling snugness and social compactness that render every collection of dwellings, so situated, picturesque to the eye, soothing and comfortable to the The wide separation of the objects upon the hills around, continually tends to disperse the attention, to prevent its fixing and resting for a moment, while the bright masses of light thrown about by the broad mirror of the ocean, keep the feelings in an undefined and vagrant cheerfulness. But this brisk and lively state of spirits is altogether changed when, with startling surprise, you come upon a village like this, and have, as it were, the scattered objects of the landscape brought together at once, settling in a focus, uniting their cold separations into a warm fraternity of noble trees and collected groups of neighbourly cottages, the village church in the midst, as if it were the great magnet that had drawn them all together,—the nucleus around which they had clung and erystallized.

With something of this concentrated and social feeling upon me, I descended the steep chalky road into the village of Preston on a Sabbath morning, while the three small bells from the church tower were calling the villagers to prayer, with the gentlest notes of invitation and persuasion; not like the vehement and authoritative power of address thrown from the steeple over the streets of some populous town, but rather with notes affectionate and almost colloquial. A green field, with its calm and soothing surface, led to the church-yard, where the white-frocked peasants were gradually assembling. The church and all around it displayed the purest simplicity of taste and character. The building was of that beautiful style in use in the thirteenth century, when a delicacy almost feminine, produced the slim lofty window terminating in a gently pointed arch. The door-way of entrance was in the same character, receiving only a stronger form, and a little more of weight and dignity. from the few rows of simple and plain mouldings by which its arch was surrounded. The small tower at the western end arose but little above the roof, and while it claimed a decided pre-eminence over the other buildings in the valley, yet seemed to evade any competition with the greater elevation of the hills around it, leaving it to them, "to raise the eye and fix the upward thought." For our ancestors were ever careful to appropriate the form of churches to their situations, using the lofty spire only where the flat continuing line of earth called for some object to excite elevation and sublimity of feeling. A small chancel terminated the eastern end of the building, and the whole was one of those humble edifices for worship which are so common in Sussex, and which possess, from their size and familiar style of architecture, very much of a domestic character, a private chapelry for the villagers considered as one fixed and resident family. This feeling, no doubt the true and proper one, is sensibly possessed and enjoyed in places like this that retain their early and patriarchal aspect. And by this habit of a limited number, well known to each other, domesticating themselves once a week, friendship and mutual interests and attachment are, no doubt, gently and imperceptibly produced and preserved among them. The church-yard was in perfect harmony with the edifice. Removed from all approach of noise and occupation, it seemed to retain the same character as the fields around it, differing only in its holy purpose and consecration, as being "the field of God, sown with the seeds of the Resurrection." The lofty aspen poplars, and elm trees surrounding it, gave it that proper gravity and seclusion which, while they afforded the pleasure arising from beautiful objects of nature, brought gently to mind the serious appropriation of the spot. Among the recording notices upon the grave-stones, were some pleasing declarations of parental faith in the promises of the gospel; and, on the other hand, of affectionate honour expressed by children towards their departed parents. The following strong and happy appropriation of scripture words to himself and his own case, must surely have been a cure even for a father's sorrow:-

And Jesus said unto him, "Thy son liveth."-St. John iv. 50. while, in another quarter, the son erects the grave-stone preserve by night and by day, in action and in rest, the moral beauty of their living example-

"My son, keep thy father's commandment, and forsake not the "Bind them continually upon thine heart, tie them about thy

"When thou goest, it shall lead thee; when thou sleepest, it

How strongly and profitably must well chosen epitaphs like these speak the duty of faith and obedience to the

reader, and "teach the rustic moralist to die." The interior of the church preserved all the characteristic simplicity and repose that reigned without. It had no side aisles or any architectural display, save an arch of stone leading into the chapel. The lettered pavement of the nave recorded, as usual, people various in years and in station; and as I advanced towards the tinually called up by it to resist his unjust spoliations word unto the king, Return thou, and all thy servants." chancel, on a plain slab of Sussex marble, I found the following foot-worn inscription:-

Here lieth the Body of Francis Cheynel Doctr in Divinity who deceased May 22th An: Dom: 1665.

How much at variance with my feelings, and with the spot where I stood, were the recollections that came to me of the times and character of this extraordinary man, the most leading and violent of the presbyterian clergy. After a life in which his mind became over-wrought and disordered by furious engagements and fanatic controversy, he retired, it seems, to this quiet village on the Restoration. Stripped of his lucrative preferments, and without any scene for the exercise of his excited passions, he sinks to rest in this most peaceful spot. As the last days of Chillingworth were harassed by the irritations and unfeeling importunities of Cheynel, and the quiet of his grave broken by Cheynel's violent behaviour, so, in seeming contrast, did the kindness of Providence afford Andover the pulpit were the words of delight and thanksa retreat so remarkably undisturbed as this village in giving for its cheering proclamations: which to pass the serious and sorrowing days of his last sickness, and gave to his grave that peacefulness and stillness which he had so sadly violated at another's.

Here, to his cure, did healing Nature bring This restless spirit of a fevered age, Whose fiery mind, o'erwrought with zealot rage, Had need of all her gentlest quieting; She strove his closing life from pain to save, And placed the peace he wanted round his grave.

The chancel of a church is always the spot that makes us acquainted with the ancient and lordly possessors of in spirit and in truth. the manor, the mysterious devices of their heraldry, and the rich memorials of their sculpture. On the northern side, within the rails of the altar, stands the tomb of one of the Shirley family, the possessors first of this property in the age of Elizabeth, and the more ancient possessors of other and more ample domains in another part of this county, inherited by marriage from the Lords de Braose, to whom the Conqueror gave such rich possessions in Sussex. In them the lofty and courageous spirit of noble ancestry shone forth in the romantic lives of the "Three Brothers," whose travels and adventures

* From the British Magazine.

in the reign of James the First are remarkable even in blishment of that Gospel. At the head of the many have received; so shall we draw down more and more our reasonable appetites, that a spiritual man can no more be rethe history of the times, and in the history of Sussex blessings since bestowed upon us will that of this day of the divine favour continually upon our king and our moved or enticed from the love of God and of religion, than the In a valley of the South-downs, embedded in trees, should form a little Odyssey, to which all the poetic for ever stand, in the estimation of all those who have and distinguished spirits of the county might well look up, and be proud of. The next descendant of their house, in the succeeding reign of Charles, was also first and foremost to sacrifice his estate in the cause of loyal and noble feeling; while this smaller portion of their of holiness. In God's dealings with the Church of property only remained to them after those turbulent. England, restored at this time by the restoration of the and distressing scenes were over, and the fate of the royal family, we behold an epitome of his former prothen possessor, on viewing the wasted strength of his ancient patrimony, is still preserved in a rustic distich: Shirley of Preston Died for the loss of Wiston.

At the Restoration, they received a baronetcy, as a testimony of royal gratitude, but only two Shirleys afterwards lived to endure the enfeebled splendour of the house, when the male branch and the baronetage became extinct. The tomb in the chancel is that of the uncle of the three travellers, where, in the centre of rich quatre foils, are the shields of the family and its alliances. The monument is simple and elegant in its construction; and it is impossible to see it, as it is placed in the church, without feeling it to be a symbol of that union of the church and state, of that gentility and noble bearing, connected with religious obedience, against which fanatic vehemence and vulgar envy cherished such a hatred, and waged so destructive a warfare. The graves of Cheynel and Shirleys, indeed, so near to each other, are constant and striking souvenirs of the respective parties, and of the dispositions which they represent.

On the southern side of the communion table, and opposite to this tomb, are three beautiful stone seats canopied with mouldings, used by the officiating Catholic and reluctantly drawing his sword, is quite conformable with the iron rod of a Cromwell. to the declaration of a contemporary writer, as he seems to have been unable to strike his blow, without first had visited the transgressions of his people, was at quieting his reproving conscience, by finding out some length broken. The prayers of the faithful remnant remote excuse for it, namely, that Becket had done an prevailed; and he who created and preserves the world unkindness to the king's brother, in whose service this for the sake of his durch; he who secured her in the knight was, or once had been retained. The priest ark when the flood came, and watched over her in the whose arm is extended to protect the archbishop, is a families of the patrirchs; he who brought her forth out ery graceful figure, and there is an expression of subto his father and his mother, and calls upon himself to mission and resignation in his opposition, very happily the promised land, and made her to be the glory of the expressed. The other figures are those of Christ, St. whole earth; he who raised up Cyrus to deliver her Catherine, St. Margaret, and St. Michael, with his scales weighing the souls of the departed. How impressively must all this variety of imagery, thus displayed to the gaze and imagination of the common people, have Antiochus; and bale the sword of Constantine conquer instilled into them the various lessons they were adapted under the banner of the cross; the same Lord who is shall keep thee; and when thou awakest, it shall talk with to teach! How especially powerful this public and picture of Becket's proposed the public and picture of Becket's proposed to the color of Becket's pro torial record of Becket's martyrdom was for preserving a spirit of firmness against all regal and civil encroachments upon the church, was manifest from the long pro- of dissension and confusion amongst the builders of the clamation issued by Henry VIII., defaming the charac- schismatical and republican Babel, he opened the eves ter and motives of the prelate, and commanding all of the people to see that there was only one way of pictures of him to be erased from the walls of every church | putting a period to the miseries of their country; and, and chapel throughout the kingdom. The sovereign knew well that while Becket's intrepid character was held up to their view, new champions would be con- nation as the heart of one man, "so that they sent this

of the church. While reflecting upon these amusing methods of ap- of the hands of her enemies. Therein we do rejoice, peal to the senses and feelings of former worshippers, I prepared to take my leave of this village church; and as I gave a last view, and my eye ranged around the other elapsed since the day when this mercy was vouchsafed walls of the building, I was delighted to find that they to us; but seeing that thereby we have once more also were not altogether bereft of ornament, and that beheld Sion in her beauty, we will give thanks unto our the hand of more recent piety had not left them bare and Lord God, as if the king had this morning made his duct them in the right way, to preserve them from dangers, to neglected. With a simplicity and humility of power, triumphant entry, amidst the acclamations of his exulting they held up in unobtrusive gentleness the admonitory words of holy scripture; each text, within its little orna mental scroll, dedicating and sanetifying most appropriately the spot where it was placed. Over the door was advice for the consideration of those who had entered the gates of Sion more than all the dwellings of Jacob, thoughtlessly and irreverently:

ECCLES v. 1. Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God, and be more ready to hear than give the sacrifice of fools, for they consider not that they do evil.

ROMANS x. 15. How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things.

These intellectual and inward addresses to the reason and understanding of the people, although making a less striking appeal than their ancient pictorial neighbours, yet came upon me with a touching simplicity, and a more enduring strength, in character with the hour that cometh and now is, when the worshippers shall worship per, and every tongue that shall rise against thee in should venture his head to get a crown unjustly; or that for the

THE TWENTY-NINTH OF MAY. From Bishop Horne's Sermons.

ful inhabitants, were themselves converted to the faith be our unfeigned endeavour to adorn her by our lives. "Spirit of manifestation," and bred up and strengthened by

her in her apostolical form and comeliness, as she ap- ject, and the churchman the true patriot. peared in the days of old, and in the years that are past, before schism had mangled and heresy defaced the beauty ceedings with regard to the church in general. We behold a power raised up to afflict and chastise her, and then destroying itself to pave the way for her deliverance and recovery. But some circumstances there are which distinguish the dispensation, and deserve to be carefully marked. The avenger came not upon us from without, but arose from amongst ourselves. It was not an open enemy that did us this dishonour, for then we could have borne it. The sorrow only had then been ours. But, alas! the guilt was so too. The assault was made, not as formerly, by heathen and infidel powers, in professed opposition to the Gospel, but by some who (if the people would but take their word for it) were the only true Gospel preachers; and who, by a strange inversion of Scripture, having appropriated to themselves the character of the Israel of God, applied all the prophecies concerning Egypt, Babylon, and the other enemies of Israel, to the church and the monarchy. The grand secret of this most detestable enthusiasm (and indeed the case is the same with every other species of it) was the art of setting up Christ against his own laws, and superseding external ordinances by fanciful internal revelations. The truth is, a spirit of schism and a spirit of faction, meeting in placed in the wall, separated by slender shafts, and the same hearts, formed at this period of time a set of the most accomplished rebels against the kingdom and clergy as places of rest during the intervals of the services, priesthood of Jesus Christ, as delegated to his represenor when particular anthems were singing, or for those tatives in church and state. But the battery raised for the whose turn and duties at the altar were not required. demolition of both was misked with such an hypocrisy Their varying heights mark their appropriation to the as the world never saw before, nor, it is to be hoped differing dignities of the priests, namely, the celebrant, will ever see again. Under the words liberty and refordeacon, and sub-deacon; and their number as well as mation lay concealed the nine which at length blew up graceful construction, implies how well provided this the constitution from its foundations. Mankind beheld with tion, the love of children. - Bp. Andrewes. little village was with ministers of religion. This, in- astonishment the parliamentary cannon pointed against deed, its name (Priest-ton,) as well as its history, would the king, for the security of his person; the Christian lead us to expect; for it was always attached to the church overturned to introduce the reign of Jesus; and the monastery at Chichester, and, in ancient writings is saints as they blasphemously tyled themselves, inheriting named "Preston episcopi," or Bishop's Preston, and, the earth, instead of the right where, to shew their heavenno doubt, received many liberalities and benefits beyond ly mindedness. Then the nystery of iniquity stood unother churches, from belonging to a rich establishment, folded, and the eyes of the unwary, who had at first and having ecclesiastical proprietors and patrons. The followed Absalom in the simplicity of their hearts, were ascertained to be of the reign of Edward I. They stand, unto the higher powers," understood the nature of gotherefore, among the earliest works of English art, and vernment, and knew upon what principles alone it could beautiful simplicity and graceful conception of form wealth was found to be heaver than the loins of monarchy; works have, therefore, an excess of ideal character about and the unparallelled murler of the best of kings) havthem, which is not fairly criticised, by comparing it with ing suffered more, beyond all comparison, in the space rence to the actual forms of life is the object and the patriots, than from the despotism of all the princes who order and attitudes. The latter turning his head away, pieces the gracious ceptre of a Stuart, were scourged But this rod of the oppressor, when by it the Lord

of Egypt, led her through the wilderness, settled her in from the power of Babylon; who turned the heart of Alexander in her favour; who went forth with Judas and his brethren to the battle against the armies of endureth for ever, heard the groanings of the Church of England under her captivity; and having sent a spirit at a time when it was least hoped for, and by an instrument least suspected, he bowed the hearts of the whole So the king returned, and the church was delivered out yea, and will rejoice. Nor shall the voice of praise grow cold in our mouths, though a hundred years are now subjects, "impatient," as the noble historian expressed it, "to fill their eyes with a beloved spectacle, of which

they had been so long deprived." The result of the whole is this:- If the Lord loveth so should we. If, in the revolutions of states and empires, his eyes are upon the church, ours should be there too, according to the example set us by the faithful of old time; who being led into captivity, "wept when they remembered Sion;" being redeemed therefrom, 'were glad when' their brethren said unto them, "Let us go into the house of the Lord." If God's dealings and to love the pleasures of the soul above the sottish and beastly with a people are regulated by their dealings with his pleasures of the body. Then we can consider that the pleasures church, then the state of the church is always the best of a drunken meeting cannot make recompense for the pains of a criterion whereby to judge of the true state of the nation | surfeit, and that night's intemperance; much less for the tormen where she is planted; and there are no greater enemies of eternity: then we are quick to discern that the itch and so than those who endeavour to alienate the minds of kings of lustful appetites is not worth the charges of a chirurgeon; mu from her; since he who cannot lie hath said concerning less can it pay for the disgrace, the danger, the sickness, the deat her, "No weapon that is formed against thee shall pros- and the hell of lustful persons. Then we wonder that any m udgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of hazard of a victory, he should throw away all his hopes of hear the servants of the Lord. Those that honour me I certainly. A man that hath tasted of God's Spirit, can instant will honour, and such as despise me shall be lightly discern the madness that is in rage, the folly and the disease th esteemed. Let them all be confounded and turned are in envy, the anguish and tediousness that are in lust, the di back that hate Sion." For her prosperity, therefore, bonour that is in breaking our faith and telling a lie; and under With regard to this nation, and the manner in which we and all the world ought to pray, as the Psalmist most stands things truly as they are; that is, that charity is the great the designs of Providence concerning the church have earnestly entreateth us to do:-"O pray for the peace est nobleness in the world; that religion hath in it the great been brought about by the revolutions that have happen- of Jerusalem," because "they shall prosper that love pleasures; that temperance is the best security of health; the ed in the state, it is obvious to observe, that as the con- thee." Peace, then, O thou city of God, the peace of humility is the surest way to honour. And all these relishes quest of Britain by the Romans opened a way for the union and charity "be within thy walls, and plenteous- nothing but antepasts of heaven, where the quintessence of Gospel to visit it at first, so the invasion of it af- ness" of grace and glory "within thy palaces." And these pleasures shall be swallowed up for ever; the very expec terwards by the Saxons, who, having overcome the sin- while we thus pray for the church with our lips, let it tion of which proceeded from a hope begotten in us by

country; so shall we convince the world of this great | moon from her orb, or a mother from loving the son of her joys, pleasure in the prosperity of Sion; who love to behold and important truth, that the Christian is the loyal sub- and of her sorrows.—Bp. Jeremy Taylor.

The Garner.

THE DESCENT OF THE SPIRIT ON THE FEAST OF PENTECOST. The day of Pentecost was a great Feast under the law, and meet it was this coming should be at some great Feast. The first dedication of Christ's Catholick Church on earth; the first publishing the Gospel; the first proclaiming the Apostles' commission, were so great matters, as it was not meet they should be obscurely carried, stolen as it were, or done in a corner. Much lay upon them, and fit it was they should be done in as great an assembly as might be. And so they were; even in a concourse of every nation under heaven, that so notice might be taken of it, and by them carried all over the world, even to the utmost corners of the earth. St. Paul said well to King Agrippa, This is well enough known; this was not done in a corner. - At a great feast it was meet; but there were many great feasts: why at this feast, the Feast of Pentecost? It is agreed by all interpreters, old and new, (Cyprian is the first we find it in) that it was to hold harmony, to keep correspondency between the two Testaments, the Old and the New. So it was at Christ's death. He was slain, not only as the lamb was, but even when the lamb was slain too; on the Feast of the Passover, then was Christ, our Passover, offered for us .- Now from that Feast of the Passover, reckoning fifty days, they came to Sinai, and there on that day (the day of Pentecost) received they the Law-a memorable day with them, a high feast; even for so great a benefit, and is, therefore, by them called the Feast of the Law. And, even the very same day (reckoning from Christ our Passover fifty days) that the law was given in Sinai, the very same day doth the new Law here go out of Sion (as the prophet Esay foretold,) which is nothing else but the promulgation of the Gospel. The Royal Law (as St. James calleth it) as given by Christ our King; the other but by Moses, a servant, and savoureth, therefore, of the spirit of bondage, the fear of servants; as this doth of the princely spirit, the spirit of ingenuity and adop-

THE GIFT OF TONGUES.

Our Saviour seems to have reckoned this as one of the greatest of miracles, and therefore to have reserved it, for an instance and demonstration of the glorious power which he was invested withal, after his ascension into Heaven; as may very probably be collected from that declaration and promise which he made to his Apostles, a little before his departure from them: "Verily, verily, same connection will lead us perhaps to account for the opened. But it was too lae. They could only reflect I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall origin of another decoration which this village church was (and teach their children to reflect in time) upon the | he do also, and greater works than these shall he do, because I go lately found to possess. In removing some whitewash | truth of the wise man's aphrism, and the excellency of | unto my Father;" that is, in order to the sending of the Holy and plaister from the eastern wall of the nave, the whole the advice grounded upon i: "The beginning of strife Ghost, "to endow them with power from on high, to qualify them of it was found to be covered with various paintings of is as when one letteth out water; therefore leave off for the publishing of the Gospel, which they were forbidden to an early character, which, from costume of dress, and contention before it be meldled with." They plainly enter upon till this promise was made good to them. But what from other minute but explicit indications, have been discerned, that he who said "Let every soul be subject were these "greater works," which he here promiseth to enable them to do, after he was "gone to his Father?" For he expressly promiseth that they shall not only do the works which he had display all the characteristics peculiar to that style and be supported: since the ranedy of rebellion proved (as done, but greater works than those; and what could these be period, when the artists, uninstructed in the mechanical it always will(to be infinitely worse than the disease of Our Saviour had wrought many and great miracles almost in all part of drawing, displayed stiffly and imperfectly that mal-administration; and the little finger of a common- kinds imaginable; he had cast out devils, and healed all sorts of infirmities and diseases; he had changed nature by turning water which their imaginations so richly possessed. Their thenation (besides the destruction of the best of churches into wine, and had stopped the course of it by stilling the winds and the sea by his word; and he had raised the dead; and now what work could that be which was greater than any of these? designs of the present day, in which an accurate adhe- of twenty years, from the tyranny of the pretended Even that which I am speaking of, the miraculous power of speaking all languages, without learning them; a thing never heard of praise. Unsupported by such considerations, these had ever worn the imperial crown of England. But as in the world before. And this was the first sensible effect of the paintings would be open to criticism and common-place the infatuated self-willedness of rebels disposes them to coming of the Holy Ghost upon them, the first miraculous power objections. Yet is the principal subject, namely, the suffer, so the justice of God generally ordains that they with which he endowed his Apostles, after he was ascended into murder of "Thomas a Becket," very well composed, shall suffer more and worse things from the usurper whom Heaven and gone to his Father; an evident testimony of the glory and with exact historic accuracy; the four knights,- they set up, than they ever could have done from their and power which he was invested withal, after he was taken up Tracy, Fitzurse, Morville, and Brito, in their proper lawful sovereign; and accordingly they who dashed in into Heaven, and sat down at the right hand of God, to signify both the honour and power which was conferred upon him, in that he enabled his Apostles, when he was absent from them, to do that which, whilst he was present with them, he had never enabled them to do, nor ever did himself; all which tends to advance this miracle, and to show the greatness and strangeness of it above any other .- Abp. Tillotson.

THE MISSION OF THE COMFORTER.

That it was transcendentally valuable we may in general hence collect, that even in our Lord's esteem it did not only countervail, but in a manner surmount the benefit of his presence; "It is," said he, "expedient (or profitable) for you that I go away;" God having designed, that my absence shall be supplied by the Comforter's more beneficial presence: and wonderfully beneficial surely must that presence be, which could not only compensate, but render advantageous the loss of that benign and sweet conversation, that tender and watchful inspection, that wholesome and powerful advice, that clear and lively pattern of all goodness shining forth in our Saviour's life upon his disciples. Could there be a more indulgent Master, a more discreet Guide, a more delightful Companion, a more faithful Friend, a mightier Protector, a surer Assistant, a sweeter Comforter than he? Yes, it seemeth that our Saviour did apprehend, that upon some accounts those benefits with greater advantage might accrue to them by the gift of his Spirit, than by his own immediate presence; that it by internal operation could more clearly inform the mind, more strongly in cline the will, more vigorously affect the heart, than any exterior word or example could do; neither could our Saviour, according to the condition of his humanity, limited to particularities of time and place, so perfectly correspond to the various exigencies of mankind, as that omnipotent Spirit, intimately present to, uniformly diffused through all things. Him, therefore, did our Saviour leave the guardian of his otherwise orphan disciples; him did he substitute to undergo the care and tuition of them, to concomfort them in distresses, to manage all their concernments; to be their counsellor, monitor, advocate, and patron; by him he meant fully to make good his word, that he would be with them till the end of this world .- Dr. Isaac Barrow.

THE SANCTIFYING INFLUENCE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. God gave us his Spirit that we might be insensible of worldly pleasures, having our souls wholly filled with spiritual and hea venly relishes. For when God's Spirit hath entered us, and possessed us as his temple, or as his dwelling, instantly we begin to taste manna, and to loathe the diet of Egypt; we begin to consider concerning heaven, and to prefer eternity before moments, by Austin, became a means of the revival and re-esta- So shall we make the proper return for the mercies we "Spirit of obsignation,"-is so delicious an entertainment of a

FAME is the echo of actions, resounding them to the world, save that the echo repeats only the last part; but fame relates all, and often more than all.

INNOCENCE is like polished armour; it adorns and it protects. MODERATION is the silken string running through the pearlchain of all virtues.

CHARITY hath been well expressed by the emblem of a naked child giving honey to a bee without wings; only, I would have one thing added; namely, holding a whip in the other hand, to drive away the drones .- Fuller

Advertisements.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

A T a Meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, January 28, 1841, It was Resolved,
"That twenty-five per cent., being the first instalment upon the Donations and Subscriptions towards building St. George's Church, be called in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the Treasurer, F. T. Billings, Esq. at the Bank of Upper Canada; and that the Donors and Subscribers be requested to furnish Notes, to be given at Three, Six, and Nine Months, for the balance.

WANTED

IN the family of a Clergyman, a gentleman as Tutor, capable of giving instruction in English, Writing, and Arithmetic. There are six pupils. He would reside in the family, and must be a member of the Church of England. Apply by letter post paid to A. B., at the Office of The Church.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

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Just Published, and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street,
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TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

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TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

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

Toronto, Dec. 28, 1840.

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

H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 16th February, 1841. HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840. AXES! AXES! AXES!!

of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can aring of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior commend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own spection, by first rate workmen.

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Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

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27tf. January 1st, 1840.

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Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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P.R. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf

The Church

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