"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME IV.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1840.

FNUMBER 21.

Original Poetry.

THE MISSIONARY CHURCH. "By the Word of Truth—by the Power of God—by the Armour of Righteousness."—2 Corinth.

Grasp the broad shield-gird on the sword and flashing panoply; Send forth the tidings of your might o'er realms and wave abroad, "Room for the Champions of the Cross-place for the Hosts of

Grasp firm the sword—your strife is dark—ye cope with giant foes: Sin and his legions—Famine—Death—Earth's storms of fires and | clerical education.

Hear Faith's glad voice - "Behold our Chief, the Everlasting One; "Press on, the waves of fight divide, the Victory is won!"

Where is your field of deadly strife? The cold Pine Forest shivers Where the Britons' lonely hearth-fires gleam along the West's Fierce noon on India's sickly plains; on Afric's burning soil;

And the tempest rends the tropic Isles-there must the Soldier Names of lost Heroes round ye float; Bards, let your harp-strings

How strove the Champions of the Truth-in what proud fields they fell; Let triumph light the solemn dirge for Heber's parting breath,

That tells how Martyn's spirit passed, how Stewart smil'd in death.

Pale the vain Koran's doubting Priests-stern Vishnoo's bloody

Hark! thro' the quivering Idol-fanes deep words are swelling free, From the solemn march of the Pilgrims borne—"Judgment— Eternity!"

Whose glory shall the triumph swell? The Victor's kingly throne Towers o'er the blue magnificence of Heaven's illumin'd zone;

Thine, Christian-Champion, Warrior, Sage; - Thou crown'd one of

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SELL,

Darling of Nations-Home of Faith-where Truth securely smiles; High o'er thy blaze of martial deeds-o'er earth best triumphs

Floats the rich flush of Christian worth—fair Heaven's reflected

Speed on; long centuries of gloom beheld thy holy Ark Battling her drear and stormy path thro' waves and tempests dark; Wild pour'd the blast, the breakers howl'd, swept high the blinding

And phantoms flash'd athwart the gloom—the vengeful slaves of

The storm is passed—the Ark is moor'd—the promis'd haven's

Floats heavenward, from the gladden'd land, the sweet Thanks-

And o'er the Pagan earth abroad pour down the chrystal rills, That gush beneath the Altar-seat-high on the holy hills.

On strive the Warriors of the Cross-thro' lonely wilds afar, Led on by Faith's enduring light—their fair and holy star— And new-born Christians, snatch'd from sin, bless, with their latest prayer,

The Soldiers and their Heavenly Chief that sent them warring

Speed thy bright course-our glorious Home!-Till waning time

Earth's bards shall kindle at thy deeds-shall sing thy Christian sway; Down Time's dark streams thy fame shall float, a spell of noble

To name, when Heaven's pure light burns low, in Freedom's struggling hour!

THE ENGLISH LAYMAN.

Toronto, November, 1840.

NO. XXIII. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN 1840.

"Iu justice to the Established Clergy of the realm, I cannot but remark the great advance in piety and diligence which they have exhibited during the last half century. They have gone forth in numbers, kindling the lamp of heavenly truth, where before it had burned with a dim and sickly ray:—they have explored and cultivated many a neglected spot, into which other labourers could not (for divers reasons) gain admission with equal facilities of influence; and far be it from any of their dissenting brethren to regard their success with any other than a godly jealousy, a holy emulation."-ROBERT HALL, Baptist Minister

"Those whom God honours, let us delight to honour. I must profess my opinion that the increase of vital piety in the Established Church, within the last thirty or forty years, has been proportionately, and comparing the measure of advantages, greater than among us [the Dissenters]. In this we rejoice, yea, and will rejoice."—DR. PYE SMITH, Dissenting Minister.

"Optant, ut careat maculis Ecclesia cunctis; Præsens vita negat, vita futura dabit."

"O Gracious Lord, look down in mercy upon this Church at this time. Provide it with faithful labourers, such as shall have a of our faith and church, are now again exercising that true compassion for the souls committed to their care, and a knowledge and zeal answerable to the account they are to give."

—Bishor Wilson's "Sacra Privata."

the purest patriotic exultation, in the wonderfully altered and improved state of religion. Evidences of this show that the Church issues her hundred. Of course, holy and advancing change are equally visible in the bias and tendency of these various publications, re- to Lord Ashler by the Rev. John Sinclair, Secrepublic transactions of the day, and in the retired walks printed and original, is, to a certain extent, in many resof private life. The State may as yet have made no at- pects different: yet, in the object and effect of attachtempts to atone for the sacrilege which, under its unrighing and recalling the people to the Establishment, and teous sanction, was committed at the Reformation; but above all, in the inculcation of pure and practical Christhe great Church Societies, which may fairly be re- tianity, they almost invariably concur. garded as the representatives of the Churchmen of the Kingdom, are making unparalleled and success- that the people of England are awaking to a sense of ful efforts to repair the neglect and apathy of the their religious responsibilities. And if we look to what Government, while younger Associations are rising up passes in the Sanctuaries of home, and judge by the state Curate of this description, and I believe there are many, has by their side, with a command of resources inadequate of domestic habits, we have no less cause for gratificathough they be to the means of the rich and the wants tion and thankfulness. Family worship, formerly the though they be to the means of the rich and the wants of the poor, yet enabling them to send forth duly commissioned ministers of salvation into the howling wastes of spiritual desolation. Overwhelmed, too, as the Church is with the daily multiplying necessities of her own home is with the daily multiplying necessities of her own home. population, she is far more alive than at any former period, to those claims which her Colonies, old and new, swearer, every one turns round and stares in astonishbrought up in her pale, but residing in foreign lands des- of virtuous habits, adds strength to the welcome truth, titute of her ordinances, must ever retain upon her, the that a divine spirit is brooding over that great sea, the spiritual mother of them all. The Clergy, as a body, universal mind of England; and, what perhaps may speak have attained a much higher standard, than heretofore, as forcible a language as any one of the instances already of personal piety and theological learning; greater attainments of every description are required of candidates tion which banished religion from the topics of common for Holy Orders; and we of the present generation, may conversation, is beginning to know some relaxation. reasonably hope to witness the establishment of diocesan Neither ought I to omit the remark, that the diminished be desirable to avoid. Another in the south has paid out of

vote themselves to a preparation for the due discharge another streak of light in the moral sky. of their sacred functions; obtaining, also, in these "schools of the prophets," a knowledge of those secondary parts of a pastoral education, so necessary to ena- are without a speck of gloom. In the relative position

and learning. Or at all events, if this plan be deemed little jarring of interests, some important diversity of unadvisable, there can be no doubt that Theology, al- opinion. But these are drawbacks incident to combinaready lifting up its reviving head, will in all its branches, once more become the most important and most honoured the good will be remembered, and produce healthy and study at our venerable Universities; and that great im- self-multiplying fruit. Indeed it has frequently occur-

earlier years, and who belongs not to that cosmopolitan in all its purity of faith, doctrine, and discipline, is of itinerant tribe to whom all the world is equally a home, too bright a lustre for many a weak or doubting soul; no objects are so touching, by none are so many long- and those associations that present her to their particusilent chords of memory made vocal, as the antique lar supporters, still as the Church, but with a veil cast spires and towers of the Parish Churches of England. over and intercepting her full effulgence, though not to No apology need be offered for the big warm tears which be justified, may yet be instruments for the prevention the gladdened and over charged heart sends up into his of schism: they may take in various peculiarities of reeyes, as he sees the village fane peeping through leafy ligious opinion, which the more orthodox societies could week in the depths of their scarce-broken solitudes, itself, which the Church ought to be. It is a noble conhallow the landscape, can tread again his native soil, and on the Christian splendours of that era, in which the refrain from thanking the Almighty Ruler of Empires | Church of Christ, divinely planted and humanly estab-Speed on your path—the fires are dim on Brahma's trembling for the establishment and maintenance of the National lished in England, shall put on its beautiful garments, Church! But little susceptible of the softer influences speak authoritatively and be listened to reverentially,not with gratitude at being again permitted to rekindle concentrating all its scattered rays into one focus, shall his feeble devotion at the altars of his country,-who promote Christian knowledge, propagate the Gospel in not desire that his solemn joy were shared by those from Church commissioned by the ascending Redeemer to improvement in all things relating to religion that she whom the Atlantic has so recently parted him! Smile be his representative upon earth. not, reader, that the thought of friends should enter into Struck the live waters from the rock? Britain—the hand was a Church-yard meditation. Poor, and unworthy of immortal beings, is that friendship which does not look for where the extreme age of the Bishop has slackened the round the manufacturing districts and their crowded cities, a continuance beyond the grave!

well repay the wayfarer for his past expatriation; but any effect, there are some Clergymen "scandalous" in very heart of the nation,—he may yet hope, under God, they are not all that Providence has in store for him. their lives, oftener found in the ball-room than in the for a gradual removal of these evils, inasmuch as they In almost every hamlet, and in almost every town and haunts of poverty and ignorance, -more ready to gallop are no longer concealed and unknown, but are exposed city, in which population has overflowed its banks, and to the death of the fox or the hare, than to smooth the in all their revolting enormity. In the unparalleled efforts inundated the neighbourhood with excess of labour, the pillow of the dying with heavenly consolation, -more that the Church is making to "excavate" these masses of new-built Church or Chapel of ease, gladdens the eyes frequently to be seen with a gun in the fields, than with misery and crime, and sweeten and purify them by exponew-built of the returning Churchman, and testifies to the growth a book in the study. But from none more than from sure to Gospel light; -in her widely extending plans for of that righteousness which exalteth a nation. Eleva- the most attached members of the Establishment, do the diffusion of education based upon religion;—in her ting and cheering, also, as it is, to perceive that so much these faithless Shepherds receive the severest condem- closer adherence to apostolic ordinances, and her return has already been done to redeem the sloth and laxity of nation. Public opinion is loudly denouncing and to primitive and higher notions of the Sacraments, two centuries, the future may be regarded with even promptly abating this dreadful evil; the legislature has regarding them not simply as signs, but means, and greater satisfaction than the present. Taking a broad recently strengthened the hands of Episcopal discipline, channels, and communications of the Holy Spirit;—in and expansive view of ecclesiastical affairs in England, enforced residence, and done much to check the iniquity these labours and these views of the Church,—and by no impetuous, no suddenly conceived zeal that spurs her shall no longer be found within the Church, endangering the Christian Patriot may look for the surest alleviation to be succeeded by a proportionate degree of languor: their care. but the spirit which actuates her, has descended softly as the evening dew, and its reviving influence has peneexalted of motives, it is no great exercise of faith to expect that it will be crowned with the blessing of Heaven, benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthily benefices, at the disposal of the bishops, are unworthing the bishops. throughout the breadth and length of the land, there is a tailed the efficiency of the latter.

progression of zeal, munificence, and practical piety. Returning from this pleasant strain of thought, to mere matters of fact, it may be remarked, that another sign of the times, most pregnant with encouragement to the Christian observer, is the extraordinary demand for religious publications, and the existence of various proects, some already completed, for reprinting at a cheap and accessable price, the treasures of English Theology. The noble monuments of sanctified learning, bequeathed a long interval of ignorance and error, by the Cranmers, Jewels, Lauds, Ushers, and Halls, of our purified Church, were only to be met with, till the present time, in huge folios, and in a type and fashion repelling the perusal lead to the ancient libraries, in which these authors lay generally covered with dust. These human champions influence, of which no lapse of time can ever permanently deprive such standards of orthodoxy and truth. In the complete edition, or in the detached treatise, they are An Englishman, returning to his native country after restored to light; and where Dissent or Hete odoxy an absence of eight or ten years, finds much cause for commit their one volume to the press, an habitual peru-

Such are some of the public manifestions of the fact,

institutions, in which those destined for the ministry, and diminishing frequency of duelling, and a growing may, after the completion of their academical career, de- abhorrence of that unchristian and absurd practice, is

It were useless and disingenuous to deny that all this Go forth and conquer!—sound the trump—spread the bright ble the Parish Priest to add practical utility to piety of the Church Societies, there is some little jealousy, some provements and additions will enter into the course of red to me that the different parties within the Church, paradoxical as the reflection may seem, are over-ruled Perhaps to him, who thus revisits the scene of his by Providence to the promotion of unity. The Church eyes, as he sees the village fane peeping through leafy eyes, as he sees the village fane peeping through leafy ligious opinion, which the more orthodox societies could not hope to keep within their pale; and thus, all these associations, whether more or less orthodox, may prove subjects connected with the business of the Society; and I earthy must be the heart of him, who, having become fa- associations, whether more or less orthodox, may prove miliar with the woods of Canada, and lingered week after but the scaffolding to that glorious building, at unity in without hearing a bell knoll to worship, or seeing a church | templation, to ascend the spiritual Pisgah, and to dwell and of the poetry of religion must be the man, who melts when it shall not act through this society, or that,—but can wander amid Church-yards, where even mortality foreign parts, build and endow Churches, and send forth the various undertakings in which the Church is engaged, looks cheerful and beautiful in a robe of verdure, and ministers, not as a society of mere men, but as THE or to furnish even a concise outline of the wonderful

With reference also to the Clergy, it must be con-

While truth extorts this painful statement, it should the Almighty Ruler of the universe has, through many not go forth unaccompanied by the qualifying remark, centuries, so pre-eminently vouchsafed to England. trated deeply and universally. The energy she is put- that the intermixture of private rights with Churchting forth assumes more and more a system, and an or- property, and the gift of so many livings being vested in ganization; and, proceeding as it does from the most lay and irresponsible hands, has wrought much of the directed by that wisdom which is from above. - occupied. These "scandalous" ministers are almost in-Generation after generation has sluggishly acquiesced variably persons who have purchased advowsons, or been But for the church [Winchester Cathedral],—though it was in the state of things as they were, and we in reason can- presented to family livings. Over such anomalies the not the first example of their Reformation, according to the prac-

obliterated every trace of this injurious and extraneous fragments of the Common Prayer Books. Next, they proceeded influence, it is impossible even then, that the wheat to the spoiling of the tombs and monuments, erected to the body of Sixteen Thousand Clergymen, -a body rapidly and yet not coming within the range of human laws, or ecclesiastical discipline. There are many cases in which to us by the Fathers of Primitive Christianity, and, after there is a sort of misconduct, or rather a deficiency of right conduct, which the laws of conscience alone can reach: and so, while man is tainted with original sin, will it ever be. But having granted to the assailants of the Establishment, that some disadvantages are incident of those ordinary readers, whom curiosity or piety might to it as such, (corruptio optimi est pessima), and that some few of its Clergy do dishonour to its name, the Churchman is the more entitled to credit when he asserts, that the Church is now in a tenfold degree more worthy of the encomiums which Robert Hall, and Dr. Pye Smith bestowed upon it several years ago. Innumerable and unobtrusive are the testimonies to the holy zeal and personal excellence of the Established Clergy, with which the press abounds, but not one of them embraces so wide a scope, or speaks so favourably for the clerical character, as the subjoined extract from a letter recently addressed

"A young man enters into the clerical profession, expecting to find a maintenance upon the divinely-established principle that the labourer is worthy of his hire. He accepts principle that a solution of the solution of the solution of the solution and a curracy upon a moderate stipend, and is required to maintain a certain rank in society. But when he enters on his certain tains charge he often sees around him such educati lestitution that he cannot refrain from giving, not out of his abundance,' but of his want, to relieve it, rather than see the flock committed to him perish for lack of knowledge. actually told me that of his income of £100 a year, for the first two years he had given one half to repair a Church, and the other half to build a school. In another instance a entirely at his own expense, and only applies for a master or riod, to those claims which her Colonies, old and new, and the numerous scattered groups of her children, and the numerous scattered groups of her children, swearer, every one turns round and stares in astonishmistress. The Rector of a small living writes, that he is ready to give £30 a-year towards the maintenance of his ol, adding, as a claim to aid, that he subscribes both to the National Society and to the Diocesan Board. in Wales offers £20 towards a school, and pledges his Vicar, Clergyman in the north of England, has raised £850 in subscriptions towards a building estimated at £1,800, and makes himself responsible for the deficiency. 'I do not think, he says, 'my people would let me go to gaol; but there are many inconveniences short of that which it would

writes—'I have expended more than £500, which amounts to nearly three years' clear profits of my living.' Others write that they have 'advanced £100;' or that they have 'taxed their own means to the utmost;' or that they 'have contributed till they are quite exhausted; or that they have made themselves 'responsible for the whole expense of the undertaking.' The incumbent of a district Church states that he has only '£30 a-year,' and yet that 'with a family of eight children,' he has incurred liabilities to the amount of £80, exclusive of fittings up. In some instances a Clergyman asks for aid in establishing a day school, of which elf, or some members of his family, are to be the

Are not these comfortable tidings to every Churchman, nay, to every lover of Christianity,-comfortable, not of course, as exhibiting such awful spiritual destitution, which the laity, when compared with the Clergy, do faithfulness of the over-burdened and ill-requited labourers in God's vineyard? And do they not prepare us to receive with an implicit belief the observations which they suggest, albeit penned by Mr. Sinclair himself, a most deeply-interested party:-

"During the twelve months that I have held my present may be allowed to say, that the strong feelings of affection-ate admiration produced by the perusal dwell continually in y recollection, and gain force instead of being weakened time and repetition. I discover daily more and more the trinsic worth of the Clerical character; the fitness of these excellent men for the all-important and difficult station which they occupy; not merely their high mental cultiva-tion, but their truly Christian zeal, their judicious activity, and readiness on all occasions to make any sacrifice of time, of labour, and of pecuniary means, for the benefit of the souls committed to their charge."

It would require a treatise to set forth satisfactorily has effected within the last few years. Though the Christian Patriot cannot shut his eyes to much that is reins of discipline, and in some remote parts of the king- without a shudder at the physical and moral diseases Truly these are deep and salutary pleasures, which dom, where public opinion has not yet penetrated with festering in fetid alleys, and threatening to eat out the one cannot but pronounce the Church to be as yet, but of pluralities; while so many wholesome influences are the Church I do not mean the Clergy alone, but Clergy merely in the dawn of a better and brighter era. It is at work that it cannot be long before such blind guides and Laity combined, —in all these brightening prospects, into a momentary and supernatural exhibition of strength, the souls of themselves and of the people committed to of his fears, and it is through these that he can only nope for a continuance of those national blessings which

> ALAN FAIRFORD. Highclere, 5th October, 1840.

not hope that men will spring up from a long religious Church has hitherto possessed but little control, while tice of the Huguenot-French, the Scottish, and the Belgic lethargy, with garments girt tight about them, with she has been held amenable for all the obloquy resultminds prepared for immediate and strenuous action. Her union with the State, though scrip-The change, to be lasting, must be gradual. Much good tural in principle, and, as to practice, beneficial in the Scotizing English) to do execution. For they not only broke the but rather by those who, accounting themselves nothing inferior to has already been done: much more is being done: one main, is not without some serious disadvantages; and organs in pieces, and defaced the carved work of the quire, conexample of liberal zeal produces many parallels: they to the State, instead of to the Church, may fairly be atagain produce others in increasing proportion; and thus, tributed many of the defects which have so long curlent imagery; but threw down the communion-table, and broke them by another. down the rails, (which they burnt afterwards in an ale-house), and Yet even after successive ameliorations may have almost strewed the pavements of the quire with the torn leaves and should be without its admixture of chaff. Out of a memory of some eminent prelates, which had been formerly both | Eustathius for a bishopric in Pontus. These men affecting these an ornament and an honour to it; as namely, that of Cardinal there will be some of them living as unfaithful ministers, Cross, neighbouring near unto the city; and that of William Church, they sought to obtain them in their particular synagogues. Waynflete, the magnificent and sole founder of Magdalen College But the history of Aerius, in the fourth century, is most of all in Oxon. And, -whereas the remainders of the bodies of some Saxon Kings, and many Bishops of those times, had been gathered into several leaden chests, by Bishop Fox, who lived and flourished and profiting in learning with like commendation, at the last did ing of their bodies, before the wind, and threw their bones about fully how to content him, made him the master of a hospital.-Houses of Parliament.

This happened upon Thursday, the fifteenth of December; and which city had received some soldiers of his Majesty's party, who without any great dispute, becomes master of it; by which the town got little, and the Church lost more. For, upon Innocent's Day, the soldiers forcibly brake into it, where they seize upon the vestments and ornaments of the church, together with the consecrated plate serving for the altar, not leaving so much as a cushion for the pulpit, or a chalice for the blessed Sacrament. But this rich spoil being committed by the Marshal and other officers, the rest was left unto the hands and weapons of the common soldiers, who, with their pole-axes, did not only break down the organs, but cut in pieces the communion-table, with the rail before it .-They defaced the two tables of the Law, at the east end of the quire, for fear they should rise up against them in the day of judgment; most miserably made havoe of the history of that church's foundation, which they found, on the one side of the south-cross aisle, portrayed in artificial manner, with the statues of the Kings of England; and, coming to the portraiture of King Edward VI., they picked out his eves, saying in scorn, that all

* From Heylyn's History of the Presbyterians.

his own pocket £250 for the site of a school. A third this mischief came from him, in establishing the Book of Common Prayer. Which, that it might not be officiated as in former times, they break open all the chests and cupboards in which the quire-men had laid up their singing-books, common-prayer books, gowns and surplices; strewing the pavements of the church with the leaves of the books, but turning the gowns and surplices into ready money. To all which acts of sacrilegious spoil and rapine, as Waller gave some countenance by his personal presence, and in that, somewhat worse than Nero, as the story tells us, et jussit scelera Nero, non spectavit, Tacit: so Haslerig gave much more; by his voice and actions: for, forcing his way into the chapterhouse, he did not only command the soldiers to break down the wainscot, but seized on all the rich plate which belonged to the church. And when it was desired, that they would leave one chalice only for the use of the Sacrament, answer was most probut little to relieve, -but comfortable as evincing the fanely made by one of the Scots (of which nation the two Houses had employed too many), That they might serve the turn with a wooden dish. Nor were some Presbyterian zealots, in the city of Exeter, more favourable to their own cathedral, than the rude soldiers were to this; where, being incensed by some of their seditious preachers, they acted over all those outrages of spoil and rapine, which have been formerly recited, and added to them such prodigious and unheard irreverences, by turning the church into a jakes, and leaving their filth on and about the holy altar, as fills me with religious horror at the thinking of it.

But their first furies in this kind, brake out in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, and that of Rochester, under the conduct and command of Colonel Sandys, one of the natives of that country; who, taking some forces with him to make sure of Canterbury, came thither in the end of August; and having got the keys of the cathedral into his possession, gave a free entrance to the rabble which attended on him; forcing their way into the quire, they overthrew the communion-table; tore the velvet cloth which they found about it; defaced the goodly screen, or tabernacle-work; violated the monuments of the dead; spoiled the organs; brake down the ancient rails and seats, with the brazen agle which did support the Bible; forced open the cupboards of the singing-men; rent some of their surplices, gowns and Bibles, and carried away others; mangled all the service-books, and books of common-prayer, bestrewing the whole pavement with the leaves thereof. They also exercised their madness on the arras hangings, which adorned the quire, representing the whole story of our Saviour. And meeting with some of His figures among the rest, some of them swore that they would stab Him; and others, that they would rip up His bowels; which they did accordingly, so far forth, at the least, as those figures in the arras hangings could be capable of it. And finding another statue of Christ, placed in the frontispiece of the south gate there, they discharged forty muskets at it, exceedingly triumphing when they hit Him in the head or face. And it is thought they would have fallen upon the fabric, if, at the humble suit of the mayor and citizens, they had not been restrained by their principal officers. Less spoil was made at Rochester, though too much in that; their follies being chiefly exercised in tearing the book of common-prayer, and breaking down the rails before the altar. Seaton, a Scot, and one of some command in the army afterwards, took some dipleasure at the organs, but his hands were tied: whether it were that Sandys repented of the outrages which were done at Canterbury, or else afraid of giving more scandal and offence to the Kentish gentry, I am not able to determine. But sure it is, that he enjoyed but little comfort in these first beginnings, receiving his death's wound about three weeks after, in the fight near Powick, of which, within few weeks more, he died at Worcester. But I am weary of reciting such spoils and ravages as were not acted by the Goths in the sack of Rome.

THE AUTHORITY OF BISHOPS.

From a Sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross, in 1588, by Dr. Bancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.]

The second cause why so many false prophets are gone into the world. I find to be ambition; or, as St. Augustine saith, "desire of glory;" or, as St. Gregory speaketh, "desire of principality:" any of their superiors, do affect with greediness the like places and preferments, the which if they miss one way they labour to attain

This will appear very evidently unto those who shall consider the histories of Arius coveting the bishopric of Alexandria, of Donatus labouring to have been bishop of Carthage, of Novatus desiring a bishopric in Italy, and of Acrius contending with one honourable rooms, by receiving their several foils, when through increasing every year, -it cannot be otherwise than that Beaufort, a principal benefactor to the Church and Hospital of St. ambition they could not get the places they looked for in the pertinent to this purpose. Epiphanius doth report it thus in effect: - Aerius and Eustathius, being scholars together in Pontus, in the last times of King Henry VII,-the barbarous soldiers sue one against another for a bishopric there. Eustathius obsacrilegiously threw down those chests, scattered the dust remain tained it : Aerius is greatly offended. The bishop seeking carethe pavements of the church. They brake down as many of the But herewithal Aerius was not satisfied. The repulse he had glass windows as they could reach with swords and pikes; and at taken, greatly tormenting him, upon a stomach [i. e. anger] he the rest, they threw the bones of the dead kings, or shot them gave over his hospital, and began to devise how he might slander down with their muskets; the spoil of which windows could not | Eustathius, affirming him to be a proud man, and not the man he be repaired for one thousand pounds. After all this, they seized had been taken for: that now he abounded too much in wealth, upon the communion plate, the surplices of the priests and quire- and was declined to hoarding of money. Thereupon he entered men, all the rich hangings, and large cushions of velvet, and the into a schism, he departed from the Church, and having allured costly pulpit-cloths, some of which were of cloth of silver and unto him a multitude of men and women, he fell into many abothers of gold. And finding two brazen statues of King James, surdities. That he might, the rather (as he thought,) pinch and and King Charles, at the first entrance of the quire, they brake vex Eustathius, as also for the advancement of his own credit, he off the two swords which were placed by their sides, and, with affirmed himself (being but a priest) to be equal in honour and their own, mangled the crown upon the head of King Charles, dignity with Eustathius, a Bishop; and that there was no difswearing in scorn, that they would bring him back again to his ference, by the Word of God, betwixt a priest and a bishop. He used for proof of these his assertions, the very same arguments which now are used by those that maintain his opinions, as that the same mouth proved as calamitous to the Church of Chichester; the Apostles sometimes writing to priests and deacons, and sometimes to bishops and deacons, should thereby signify that a bishop either were too few to keep it, or found it not tenable enough to and a priest is all one. "Which is an assertion," says Epiphamake any resistance. Waller presents himself before it, and, nius, "full of folly." And thus you see what ambition, accompanied with emulation, wrought in Acrius. The course of which history I have the rather at large noted unto you, because Martin Marprelate, the feigned name of a scurrilous writer, who, in Bancroft's day, impugned Episcopacy] would gladly have been as subtle to have deceived you, as he is malicious in depraving his superiors. Who taking upon him, with Aerius, to prove an equality in the ministry, and that there ought to be no difference betwixt a bishop and a priest, cometh at last to these words,-"There was never any but anti-christian popes and popelings that ever claimed this authority (he meaneth the superiority which bishops have over their clergy,) especially when the matter was gainsaid, &c." Why, doth man's allowance or disallowance make a matter anti-christian or not anti-christian? Were they godly bishops which claimed this authority when it was not gainsaid, and are they become anti-christian bishops for challenging the same, because some do mislike it? But that you may farther see Martin's [Marprelate's] boldness (I might say, either his malice or ignorance,) it may please you to understand what account was and impugning of the superiority of bishops. For if, then, his | ble and hallowed,—the altars and the throne: opinion prevailed, the favourers of the same cause now have somewhat to boast of: but indeed it fell out otherwise. For, it appeareth in Epiphanius, after due trial and examination made by the learned Fathers who then lived, of all his arguments and sleights which he used for the proof of his assertions, that with a general consent of the whole Church, his opinions were overthrown, and he himself, persisting in them, was condemned for a heretic. Saint Augustine likewise beareth witness thereof, who, in his book of heresies, ascribeth this to Aerius for one, in that he said, "there ought to be no difference betwixt a priest and a

Besides, in all Aerius' gainsaying, the most of the godly, the best of the learned, and the most zealous of the Fathers, who spent themselves in the defence of religion against such heretics and schismatics, as the Church of God did then abound and glow withal, did themselves take upon them the office of bishops, and till this day there was never any but heretics and such lewd (ignorant, wicked) persons, who did account them anti-christian.

There were, as it seemeth, in St. Chrysostom's time, such like men in behaviour towards bishops, as we see many to be amongst ourselves at this time, who being called bofore them as occasion required, did behave themselves in very proud and disdainful manner, in so much as they were discerned to be very arrogant and contemptuous heretics. Every heretic, saith he, "speaking with a bishop, doth neither call him bishop or archbishop, nor most religious nor holy; but what? your reverence, your wisdom, your prudency; and he giveth him common names, thereby denying his authority. The devil so dealt with God himself."

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1840.

Our readers, we are sure, will universally participate in our satisfaction at observing, in its wonted place, one of the favourite contributions of our friend "Alan Fairford;" and they will be not less gratified to hear that further favours may soon be expected from him, in support of the cause which, whether at home or in a distant land, is the object of his unchangeable love.

The theme he has chosen is one of great interest and value; something refreshing for the spirit to dwell upon, as the last of the deep-dyed leaves of autumn are dropping from the forest trees, and the blasts of day and the frost of night are portentous of the year's decline. Many are the sensations of joy and hope which the retrospect he has furnished, awakens; and if the religious atmosphere of our beloved fatherland,-purer and sunnier though it now be than in years not long gone by,have here and there a cloud, with a low voice of thunder to break a creeping lethargy and convey a needful warning, we shall not repine at the intermixture even in this of what, in earth's probation, must ever be experienced of mingled good and ill. We should love our and fly with them away to the wilderness, -it was not place of temporary tarrying too well, if no blight ever withered the flowers which deck its pathways, and no storm ever interrupted the brightness and the calm which fling so much enchantment upon the scenes we wander in. It is needful that the whirlwind should sometimes be let loose upon our earthly comforts, that contemplating their irreparable ruin we may direct a heart more free and an energy more strong for the land of perfect peace and cloudless light beyond the grave.

Not unconnected, in spirit at least, with the subject of "Alan Fairford's" communication, is an article we have lately read from the British Critic, under the title, "Evangelical Impulses compared with Catholic Habits." There is much truth in the statements which the writer of this article advances, and much soundness in the views he promulgates. It is true that evangelical impulses, so called, have partaken in many cases of the character of those "wandering stars" which the Apostles speak of,-bright and glowing in their light, but fitful and uncertain; or of those "waves of the sea," thrown in continuous roll far out upon the deep,then baffled by opposing winds, and cast in refluent motion back again, at last to waste their strength in foam upon some rock-bound shore. It is true that such It is true that many such were often, as it were, alone seriously whether these peculiarities are not betraying till his death in 1811, when his place was supplied for a evangelical impulses, so far from being confined within the channel designated by the wholesome formularies recting power of mutual intercourse and communion.— in the wilderness, and needed the strengthening and dinamber of the channel designated by the wholesome formularies recting power of mutual intercourse and communion.— in the wilderness, and needed the strengthening and dinamber of the channel designated by the wholesome formularies recting power of mutual intercourse and communion.— expression. It is a reckless trifling with an adorable and ancient discipline of the church, have not only ranged unfettered by any such legitimate control, but in the delusion of individuals thrown into a desert, who in conception and as meanly sustained, can possibly fierceness of their sweep, have gone well nigh to overturn all that constitutes the fabric which, "built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets," owns "Jesus Christ himself" as the "chief corner stone."

Yet far be it from us to concur in any unqualified condemnation of those who may have been actuated by The separatist and sectary, in this oppressive feeling of these irregular, and perhaps from the peculiarity of the times, incontrollable "impulses." Our "evangelical" brethren, as they are termed, are not those towards not forsaken; but they knelt at its altars, breathed its whom the eye can be turned with scorn or the heart with coldness: the Church of England, a pure and living | the pure and ennobling feeling that they were worshipbranch of the Catholic family of Christians, will ever ping in a parent's house and feasting at a parent's feel her obligations to that portion of her sons who, board. with something of the waywardness of an ill-directed zeal, have manifested in their precepts and evinced in their lives, the deep spirituality of her Scriptural creed. Speak of their wanderings in what tone of sharpness we may, none will dare deny that they have kindled again the fire of genuine piety on our country's altars when oftentimes it had begun to flicker with a pale and dying light: oftentimes by the bold preaching of the truth, formalism, upon the beauties of Catholicity, have begun they have alarmed and quickened to a better belief the to be warmed with its innate fire, to the enlivening performance of a few outward acts of religion: often- two is fast blending: principles of which, as we have times they have been instrumental in causing the spiritual to mingle so freely and fully with the natural life, work to counteract and defeat the affinity," are now that religion was no longer the mere sabbath's work, hastily and heartlessly fulfilled, but the business of every day and every hour,—the one engrossing theme,—the all-absorbing duty, to which every earthly engagement and earthly tie was made to be subservient.

Very pleasant and very edifying have been the hours which, with these honoured brethren, we have spent,happy and joyous has been the interchange with them the one like the solitary light of the ignis fatuus, flickof spiritual feeling and opinion; and if, during this unrestrained communion, we have contended for a filial like some stately mansion, richly furnished, but unreverence to our Zion and dwelt upon the strength and tenanted and dark; but realizing when conjoined, a beauty of her bulwarks and her palaces, they have bid holy and beautiful fabric, illuminated in every apartus turn from the symmetry and fairness which lures the ment and resounding with action and life? There is no eye without, to Him whose love and blessing imparts to the hallowed fabric light and life within.

present hour, has had her peculiar trials, and may be said indeed to have been purged in every crucible,from the malice of her foes and the apostacy of her children. Previous to the Reformation her spiritual bondage has been severe and long; and many of her children, when that thraldom was broken, began, in the wantonness of their young freedom, to substitute their own inventions for the innovations of Popery which had been displaced. Such licentiousness it was, -pulling down, as it were, the lights which a divine hand had set up in the religious firmament, and seeking to place in their room their own human creations,-this it was which provoked the quiet spirit of a Hooker, and interposed his giant power against the increasing flood.-But the spirit of protest,—we shall not offend an honest prejudice by calling it the protestant spirit, - grew fiercer with its age; and striking violently away from the usual

made in the Church of God, in those days, of Aerius gainsaying | controllable fury against all in the land that was venera-

"retortis Littore Etrusco violenter undis Ire dejectum monumenta regis Templaque—"

Such was the success of this infatuated spirit in the days of Cromwell; but after a trial of his iron rule, that frenzy cooled, and the nation returned to its "first love," in the restoration of the mitre and the crown.-Yet to this unnatural tension there succeeded a corresponding laxity; and such was its fearful advance in the reign of the second Charles that the vitality of religion was well nigh gone. Some check was interposed to the prevailing degeneracy by the threatened re-establishnent of Popery by James the second, but the healthfulness of the religious tone of the nation was not fully restored. The internal calm which followed the Revolution of 1688 savoured more of sluggishness than of peace; and a long succession of foreign wars, calling off the mind from its befitting contemplations, served but to deepen the spiritual slumber. Against this lethargy and formalism, a loud appeal was made by Wesley and Whitfield,-men of evident piety and sincerity, earnestly desiring, we can believe, a revival of the purity and efficiency of the Church, the means for which were so abundantly contained in her own creed and formularies. But nothing more: - there was, originally, no dream of separation on the part at least of Wesley. He sought to awaken the Church from its dreamy sleep, urge its commissioned teachers to a louder and more startling proclamation of the Gospel message to the needy and the perishing. He thought not of schism: the quickening, the oiling, as it were, of the machinery, of the one already constituted: he sought not the creation of an antagonist principle, but the infusion of vigour, -a more rapid circulation of the vital energy, -in the one which already prevailed. But other spirits were at work. The pride of man and the perversity of man counteracted the wholesome directions of that vivifying influence; and Wesley's Catholic views,-maintained so long with all his evangelical impulses,-were overpowered. The unhappy separation did take place, with all its irregularities and all its calamities; and borne away with the impulsive power he had set in mowhich many a revealed pang and many a recorded distraction, and disorder.

We venture not to say that the Church needed not the rustling of a rude wing to excite the sluggish wa- by dividing it. ters, or that a voice, trumpet-tongued, was not required to break its paralysing sleep; but we do say that it was not needful to gather up her awakened children ledgment to the Editor of the Christian Guardian for needfal to scorn and desert the shrine at which their of us lately,-a notice, we beg to assure him, which fathers had knelt, and to raise an altar on which no makes a much deeper and more salutary impression not needful to unfurl another standard, with the watch- latter are not generally of a very convincing order; word of "evangelical truth" upon its folds, for that and the former, it is no disparagement to him to say, was emblazoned bright enough already upon the articles | are not peculiarly pungent. Amidst a little flippancy and ritual of the Church, with this added impulse to of style, founded upon some very indifferent models unity and allegiance which must be blotted from the en- which we might name, there is, in general, we are grasign of separation, - "Apostolical order." And tified to observe, a sprinkling of good humour; somewe have the testimony of experience that it was not thing of the self-satisfied air of an easy-going, harmless needful; for many a son of the Church, as zealous as individual, whom nobody suspects of any very rich intian charter by dissent. With the promptings of a filial and a loyal spirit they have urged those who have "beautiful garments" of which the Church herself has so rich a provision for all her faithful children.

Yet all, we are free to admit, who warned in the day but meagre substance which allured them from without. soberness of religious feeling. loneliness, more easily engaged their sympathy and won them to their brotherhood. It is true, the Church was prayers, and promulgated its doctrines, without any of

This may account for, while we own it does not justify, the low standard of Church principles which has been so often found to accompany the possession of evangelical fervour. But thank God, a better spirit has risen and is fast spreading: "evangelical impulse" is becoming chastened by a reverence for "Apostolic Order;" and those who had leaned, with a dull kind of soul which had begun to rest for salvation upon the unfelt of every practical grace and energy. The spirit of the seen it stated, "some infernal alchemy has been at coming back into salutary union,-working into one current, so as to carry forward, in one broad and overpowering stream, the holy influence of Christianity.-And why should principles, which were designed to be exerted in union, ever be separated and thus deprived of the benefit of their connected strength,in their separate state, too, so powerless and vapid: ering and uncertain, and guiding no where; the other native antagonism between them, and Churchmen in England, we rejoice to perceive it, are uniformly arriv-The Church of England, from her first planting to the ing at that belief. In the words of an able periodical. the Christian Remembrancer, with which we shall close these remarks .-

"It is found very possible and very salutary to combine, as it was of old, the warmest religious feelings with the most filial obedience to the Church's authority, and even to fan the flame of devotion to a purer glow, by those very ordinances which have been erroneously thought to damp, if not extinguish it. It was a rash and miscalculating zeal ndeed, which overleapt the decent bounds of Church cipline in the pursuit of a phantom of spirituality; and too often it arrived at last at schism, if not at heresy. A due observance of rites and discipline, when free from superstition, is so far from checking devotion, that it powerfully aids it. The mind of man cannot climb of itself. It is not breast of the Indian in his natural state,—at once pointed out the sturdy shrub which rises highest. The delicate and yielding plant, which of itself must trail along the earth, clings to some tall tree, and twines round limb and branch, raising itself higher and higher by each successive grasp, which is the proposed of the repeated solicitations and afterwards threats of the rebellious. and appointed channel, it rushed in its heedless and in- soul,—it assists it to rise towards the skies."

It will be seen from the Reply of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia to an address presented to him at St. John's in New Brunswick, that a sufficient foundation exists for the report, quoted in our last, that the latter fathers." Although the Indian is naturally a wanderer, yet province was about to be separated from his Lordship's present episcopal charge, and its spiritual jurisdiction transferred to another. The severance of the tie which has subsisted so long and happily between the Bishop of Nova Scotia and the members of the Church in New Brunswick, will be there most deeply felt; yet it is a cause for fervent congratulation that an increase of its overseers is thus designed for our extensive and extending Colonial Church Establishment. Private advices from New Brunswick corroborate the report that Dr. Jacobs, the President of King's College in that Province, is about to be consecrated to the new See: of his fitness for that high and important office, a long established reputation as a scholar and a divine will not allow us to doubt; although in the regular gradation of promotion, we might have expected to see it filled by the exemplary Archdeacon of that Province.

We understand that the Rev. Henry Caswall, Master of the District School at Brockville, has lately been nominated Theological Professor in Kemper College, St. Louis, Missouri, by a Missionary prelate, Bishop Kemper, an appointment, we are informed, equally unsought and unexpected by that gentleman. We trust that the continuance of the restrictions upon Clergymen ordained in the United States,-preventing their and, by the infusion of a new and quickening zeal, to appointment to any benefice in the United Kingdom or the Colonies,-will not, conjoined with the present appointment, cause this Province to be deprived of the valuable services of Mr. Caswall, even in the limited he contemplated not the erection of a civil power, but sphere to which they are—we trust only temporarily—

The communication from our valued friend, the Missionary to the Mohawk Indians on the Bay of Quinte, cannot fail to be perused with great interest and satisof this interesting people, as well as of their earlier history in this Province, than we ever recollect to have met with before. We trust that an appeal on so accurate a statement of the necessities of those on tion, Wesley yielded a reluctant assent to a system, whose behalf it is made, will not be without an immediate and powerful influence in the quarter where the scruple testified that he felt to be a system of dissent, largest assistance may be expected.—We regret very much that the length of the present communication compels us to suspend the gratification of our readers

We ought not any longer to omit a becoming acknowsome kind notice which he has been pleased to take commissioned hands could light the living fire, -it was than what he terms his rebukes and arguments. The Wesley and far more gifted than he, has sounded the tellectual endowments, or any extravagant depth of alarm, and raised the cry to "Sleep no more," and thought. This, however,-with all the inferiority of awakened many a dreamer, without seeking to break the talent which it so obviously reveals,-we prefer immeastrength of the Church by division, or violate the Chris- surably to the cool and mischievous wiliness of his predecessor in the editorial chair.

We would just observe to our contemporary that we been roused from their spiritual trance, to put on the have no intention of being either intrusive or severe in have no intention of being either intrusive or severe in thus animadverting upon the peculiarities of his style; but it is impossible to read in the Guardian of the 18th inst. the following sentence, "Speed the old Ship, 'Canada Wesleyan Methodism,' Captain, Jesus of Nazareth," without requesting its writer to consider seriously whether these peculiarities are not betraving of perilous calm, were not thus endued with the spirit 'Canada Wesleyan Methodism,' Captain, Jesus of of uncompromising fealty to the "Mother of us all." Nazareth," without requesting its writer to consider The evangelical spirit, therefore, evinced too often the Name, which no desire of carrying out a simile, --mean chased a sand-hill which they thought a grove, and pur- justify. A religious journal, with any pretensions to sued a sun-beam when they believed it water. In the literary standing, should be found to correct rather comparative solitude of their condition, they sometimes | than foster a depravity of spiritual taste, and should lalooked off from the abundance within, to the specious | bour to advance, rather than counteract, a becoming

COMMUNICATION.

THE MOHAWK INDIANS.

Bay of Quinte, July, 1840. MY DEAR FRIEND,-I must agree with you, that the has been referred,—I must agree with you, that the saints, in their lives and deaths, are the common property of the Church, and that every thing relating to them, tending to glorify the grace of God in earthen vessels or to edify the faithful, should not be concealed. This conviction has induced me to comply with, your request to put in writing, for the gratification of your Christian friends at home, a short account of the life and happy death of the late Catechist at this Mission.

As it is probable the greater part of those into whose hands you may put this letter, may be unacquainted with the history of the tribe to which Mr. Hill belonged, a short

notice of it, in the first place, may perhaps be acceptable.

The Mohawks, formerly called Iroquois, were the mo noted tribe in the Six-Nation confederacy, and inhabited, at the period of the discovery of America and for a consider-able time after, the rich and beautiful tract of country south of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. Immediately after the formation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in 1701, a Missionary was sent among this tribe of Indians, which for some time had been on the most amicable terms with the British Government. The Divine blessing was soon bestowed upon these pious endeavours, and we find that early in the reign of Queen Anne, the greater part of the Mohawk nation and many individuals of other tribes were converted to Christianity.— It appears this Sovereign took no ordinary interest in their piritual welfare, and, among other proofs of her beneficence. I may mention the erection of a neat and commodious Chapel on the Mohawk River, and the gift of a valuable

Silver Communion Service.

As Christianity leads to civilization, it soon followed that the Mohawks forsook their wandering life, and for many years previous to the breaking out of the troubles in America, resided in two villages upon the banks of the western branch of the Hudson, called after them the Mohawk River. One of these viliages was known by the name of Canajoháre,—or boiling pot,—which name is still retained by the American village built upon its site; the other Fort Hunter,—the site of which is near the Erie Canal, and its by the American village built upon its site; the other Fort Hunter,—the site of which is near the Eric Canal, and its ruins, still perceptible, are pointed out to the traveller as an object of interest. Near this village, on the spot where one of the gangle looks is pleased (a) but of the range looks is pleased (b) but of the spot where one of the gangle looks is pleased (b) but of the spot where one of the gangle looks is pleased (c) but of the spot where one of the gangle looks is pleased (c) but of the spot where one of the gangle looks is pleased (c) but of the spot where one of the gangle looks is pleased (c) but of the spot where one of the gangle looks is pleased (c) but of the spot where one of the gangle looks is pleased (c) but of the spot where one of the gangle looks is pleased (c) but of the spot where one of the gangle looks is pleased (c) but of the spot where one of the gangle looks is pleased (c) but of the spot where one of the spot where one of the gangle looks is pleased (c) but of the spot where one of the spot where on of the canal locks is placed, (oh! the desceration), stood the Indian Church, called after its royal founder, "Queen Anne's

In these villages, under the fostering care of the British Government, and the supervision of a Resident Missionary, they long enjoyed the blessings of peace and of a partially included the supervision of the British Government, and the supervision of a Resident Missionary, they long enjoyed the blessings of peace and of a partially supervision of the British Government, and the supervision of a Resident Missionary, they long enjoyed the blessings of peace and of a partially supervision of the British Government, and the supervision of the British Government of the British Gov civilized life.

When rebellion convulsed that previously happy country, the Mohawks, who before had sided with the British Governpursue. Gratitude,—a principle deeply implanted in the breast of the Indian in his natural state,—at once pointed out they had received so many blessings. Although without reproach, or immediate loss, they might have yielded to the raising itself higher and higher by each successive grasp, till it reaches even to the topmost pinnacles of the forest, and flings forth its tendrils to float on the pure gales of heaven. What the elm is to the vine, the Church is to the heaven. What the elm is to the skies."

I repeated somethations the gallant spirit and remained neutral during the struggle, the gallant spirit and struggle, the gallant spirit and remained neutral during the struggle, the gallant spirit and remained neutral during the struggle, the gallant spirit and str

it is within a given sphere, and his local attachments are strong: it is not, therefore, easy to estimate the cost of this

One party, consisting of a majority of the Nation, fled in the year 1776, under the guidance of the celebrated Captain Joseph Brant, to Niagara, and eventually settled at the Grand River, where they still reside. The other party, under Captain John Deserontyon, escaped to Lower Canada. After a sojourn of seven years at La Chine, in that province, they proceeded to the spot selected by their Chief, on the Bay of Quinte, in the Upper Province, which they reached on the 15th of May, 1784, and have occupied ever since.—This tract of land was immediately surveyed, and called Tyendenaga, in honour of the principal Chief of the Nation.

The exigencies of a country so recently settled, and the division of the tribe, deprived them of their Missionary.— The Society, however, ever faithful to her engagements, secured the occasional visits of Missionaries to these settlements, and provided Catechists and School Masters to prevent their lapsing into heathenism. Soon after they settled in this township, a church was erected, partly through their own exertions, but chiefly through the influence of the late Rev. Dr. Stuart, who had been their Missionary on the Mohawk River. This venerable and patriotic Clergyman, at the revolt of the American Colonies, also fled to Canada, and eventually settled at Kingston, as the Minister of a small but intelligent congregation of loyalists, who, true to their principles as British subjects, unhesitatingly forfeited their estates in the rebellious colonies, and sought a home under the British crown, even in a wilderness.

This church was originally a square wooden building,— used both as a school house and place of worship; but as the congregation increased, it was lengthened, and a spire and belfry added. Since which, it has been confined to sacred uses exclusively. It stands on a gentle elevation on the borders of the Bay of Quinte, and affords accommodation to borders of the Bay of Quinte, and affords accommodation to about two hundred persons. The spot selected for its location does credit to the taste of its founder. Its white walls and tin spire, among the trees, present an interesting spectacle to the eye of the Christian, testifying that even here God is not forgotten, and that the red man of the forest is taught to worship the God of the Christians "in spirit and in truth." The first cottages of the Indians, which have long since fallen to decay, stood along the margin of the Bay, having the church in the centre, forming what was called cannot fail to be perused with great interest and satisfaction by all our readers. It is in itself simple and lucid, and comprises more that is descriptive of the habits partly by tilling the soil and partly upon the produce of the chace and waters. But the rapid settlement of the adjacent townships and the increase of steamers which ply upon the Bay, have so diminished these last resources, that their ndants have been obliged to disperse over the tract, to their behalf so vigorous and touching, coupled with seek a livelihood by the more laborious but certain process

seek a livelihood by the more laborious but certain process of farming.

This church is furnished with a neat altar-piece containing the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, in the Mohawk language, surmounted by the Royal Arms of England, handsomely carved and gilt, as well as with a fine toned bell, cast in 1787. These were the gift of His Majesty George the Third, and were brought from England by the late Sir John Johnson. The altar-piece was prepared under the direction of Colonel Daniel Claus, who was employed by government as an agent among the was employed by government as an agent among the Indians. This gentleman seems to have felt a lively interest in their spiritual welfare, for during his stay in England, being conversant with the Mohawk tongue, he superintended a new and enlarged edition of the Common Prayer in that language. The expense of this publication was borne by government, and has proved a signal blessing to all the tribes speaking the Mohawk, and its cognate dialects, of which there are a number.

Besides the church furniture, already alluded to, they have

in possession, and value most highly, a part of the Communion Plate,—"The gift," as the inscription on it denotes, "of Her Majesty, Anne, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and her Plantations in North America, Queen, to her Indian Chapel of the Mohawks."

This service of plate, being originally intended for the Nation collectively, has been divided, and a part retained by their brethren on the Grand River; and although it has been confided to the care of individuals of the Nation for at least one hundred and thirty years, the articles we have here in use are in an excellent state of preservation. Even "the fair white linen cloth for the Communion Table," beautifully inwraught with devices, emblematical of the rank of the Royal donor, although unfit for use, is still in such a state of preservation as to admit of these being easily traced. The gray-haired matron, a descendant of the Chief, the present guardian of these treasures, which she considers as the heir

entertain much respect and affection

Soon after their settlement on the Bay of Quinte, finding that these visits were very insufficient for their instruction, Dr. Stuart authorized faithful and intelligent Indians to act as Catechists, to conduct the public worship in the Church by the use of that "form of sound words" which they had so frequently "heard of him." This had been translated, as I have already observed, into their own language.

In the year 1810, the office of Catechist (the duties of which were performed for very small emoluments) fell vacant, and John Hill,—alias Oche-chus-kough, signifying flowers,—the subject of the following notice, a young man of exemplary character, who had made some advances in piety and knowledge, was appointed by Dr. Stuart to the situation. Mr. Hill was born of Mohawk parents, during their stay at La Chine, and came to this settlement with the rest of his tribe in 1784.

He received at first for his services the moderate allowance of £10 per annum, but this sum was augmented in 1826 to £20, on the recommendation of the late excellent Bishop Stewart, who entertained a very good opinion of him.

The selection of Mr. Hill for this office proved judicious; for although his abilities were of a humble order, and his attainments very limited, yet he was sincere and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and, by the blessing of his Divine Master, was enabled, during thirty years, to witness a good confession before his brethren, and when laid upon a bed of sickness and death, was further strengthened to complete his career of usefulness by testifying the efficacy of our Holy Faith, "to extract the sting from death," and "rob the grave of its victory."

than he was equal to, he rejoiced at the arrival of assistance. And it is no slight proof of the humility of one situated as he had been for a number of years, and greatly my senior, to assert that on all occasions he paid the utmost deference to my opinion, and the strictest obedience to my directions.

As his stipend was inadequate to the support of his family, he was obliged to work upon his farm, and the industrious and successful manner in which he conducted it was an example to his brethren, whose besetting faults are indolence, and its consequence a want of foresight; faults, perhaps, the heritage of the Indian. Depending on the fortunes of the chace, he is satisfied with provision for to-day, and like "the fowls of the air" relies for to-morrow upon the provividence of that Gracious Being "who giveth to all" things

living "their meat in due season at his death, was enabled to leave his farm supplied with every convenience, and in a thriving condition.

grounded in the elementary branches of a plain English education. Their knowledge of Divine things is by no means inconsiderable, and I have the happiness of looking on them as decidedly children of God. Their example and assistance will, I trust, be of great service to me in my future endeavours among their brethren. The eldest, on the late visit of the Bishop of Toronto, was petitioned for by the When rebellion convulsed that previously happy country, the Mohawks, who before had sided with the British Government against the French, were not at a loss what course to ment against the French, were not at a loss what course to ment against the French, were not at a loss what course to ment against the French were not at a loss what course to ment against the following the ment against the

mend him to the Society.

Mr. Hill's health had been declining for the last two or three years of his life, and although frequently a severe sufferer, he rarely allowed it to interfere with his duty, when at all able to go out. I have often remonstrated with him on his imprudence in exposing himself in bad weather at unseasonable hours, when the case did not require it nor his

Their attachment to the loyal cause naturally excited the character and views. Previously his industrious habits led me to think that his worldly engagements engrossed too large a share of his attention; but latterly I perceived they were daily losing their hold of his mind, and things of eternal consequence were taking their place. This gradual ripening for his change was very perceptible during his last illness. For nearly eighteen months he suffered severely, being a great part of his time confined to the house, and the last six months to his bed, having lost the use of his lower limbs. At an early period of his confinement, although of limbs. At an early period of his confinement, although of a sanguine disposition, he relinquished all expectation of recovery, and seemed bent on improving his visitation, by preparing for the change that awaited him. While his eyesight lasted and he could hold a book, he read for several hours every day, and observed to me, "It is a great blessing to be able to spend my time in reading. When I can see, I read prayers; but when I cannot, I pray in my heartwhich is just as good, for our Lord hears me."

Both himself and wife, who was on her death-bed at the same time, took great delight in hearing their sons read the Scriptures, and explain the substance of what they had read

Scriptures, and explain the substance of what they had read on religious subjects in English books. This exercise these pious young men often performed, to edify their parents and beguile the tedious hours of their illness.

My visits and ministerial services were always acceptable and repaid by oft-repeated and grateful thanks. As they were part of the time confined to beds in the same apartment, like true yoke-fellows they often encouraged one another, during their trying illness, to resignation to the Divine will, by speaking of the cheering promises of Scripture, and "the Hope set before them."

Mrs. Hill was relieved from her sufferings (which indeed she bore with a resignation and patience truly Christian) about five weeks before her husband, and I am told it was most affecting to witness the composure with which she took My visits and ministerial services were always acceptable

about five weeks before her husband, and I am told II womenst affecting to witness the composure with which she took leave of him a few hours before her death. Requesting the little pallet on which she lay to be placed beside his, she told him she was about to leave him—but he must not grieve, as she felt her Saviour, who had been her support during her sickness, was her friend, she would be happy after her departure—that they and their sons would soon meet again—and besought him, while he remained, to warn and exhort all to take care of their souls. After shaking hands with him, she asked to be removed to a little cottage adjoining, with the view perhaps of sparing him the pain of witnessing her death.

The conduct of their sons, during their parents' illness was most exemplary. As there were no females in the family, but such as came out of kindness, many of the duties in the sick chamber devolved upon the younger son,—a young man of one-and-twenty. It was pleasing to see the tenderness and assiduity with which he performed, for many months, these wearisome and unwonted duties. On several occasions, I have admired the gentle and affectionate manner in which he ministered to their wants and infirmity. His father observed to me, respecting him: "My poor Isaac, he is a very good boy,—he takes as good care of us as if he was a woman,—I am often so full of pain that I cannot rest at night and am very traphlesome, but he are a leaves me at night and am very troublesome, but he never leaves me, nor gets tired of taking care of me,—he lies on the floor beside my bed at night, and is always ready when I call: John takes care of things out of doors. Oh, it makes our hearts glad to have such good boys!"

From the manner in which Mr. Hill ruled his house, it yould appear that his determination was similar to that of oshua, "As for me and my house we will serve the Lord;" and the happy results of this pious determination were abundantly evident, for peace and love seemed to reign beneath his humble roof.

Alas! how frequently are we called on to lament deplorable instances of disunion and undutifulness in families injoying a hundred fold the advantages of these poor neeple; and how justly may we ascribe these evils to the neglect of family religion and of parental restraint.

[To be concluded in our next.]

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONSECRATION OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, ACCRINGTON .- On Friday last, the day following the consecration of All Saints Church, Clayton-le-Moors, the Lord Bishop of the diocese performed the same interesting ceremony at Christ's Church, Acerington. This church is a very beautiful and highly-finished building, calculated to accommodate 1000 persons; it has been exceeded at a cast of their contact. it has been erected at a cost of about £8000; and the larger portion of this sum has flowed out of the munificent liberality of one most estimable family, to whose constant desire to promote the temporal comfort, as well as the spiritual good, of the large population connected with them, we would gladly pay a more worthy tribute. On the occasion of the conseration there was an attendance of the highest respectability, including several of the principal families of the neighbour-ood, as well as a considerable majority of the clergy of the deanery. After the usual forms had been gone through prayers were read by the Rev. M. A. Nicholson, the Incum bent, and then the Lord Bishop delivered an elegant and impressive discourse on Haggai, i, 8—"Go up to the mountain, and bring wood, and build the house; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord."
At the conclusion of the service there was a collection, which ed to £46. His Lordship, were entertained with great hospitality by John Hargreaves Esq., at Broad Oak. where a sumptions cold collation was laid out for them.—Blackburn Standard.

INTENDED NEW CHURCH.-Subscriptions have been extensively entered into, for the erection of an additional church in the town of Oldham. One of the printed proposals for obtaining contributions states, that the number of persons destitute of church accommodation, in the borough of Oldham, amounts to 45,900, and, therefore, 15 new churches are required to supply the deficiency. The present population of the borough is estimated at 64,000.

STOCKTON NEW CHURCH BAZAAR .- The weather, during the three days of the holding of the bazaar, was remarkably favourable, and the influx of company owing to this circumstance and the attractions which were offered, great beyond all precedent. The stalls were tastefully decorated, and the an precedent. The stalls were tastefully decorated, and the ladies who attended them displayed great tact, combined with good humour and affability. The articles exposed for sale were varied and beautiful as well as abundant, and no less a sum than £942 19s., including donations in money, was received during the three days. This is expected to be increased to £960, by the disposal of the articles which remained used. mained unsold.—Durham Advertiser.

Another of those interesting scenes which are as delightful to witness as they are gratifying to record—the presentation of a memorial from a Christian congregation to their spiritual pastor—has this week taken place at Witham, on the occasion of the Rev. Wm. Manbey retiring from the office of curate of that parish, which he had faithfully dis-On my appointment to the charge of this Mission, from none of the Indians did I receive a warmer welcome than from Mr. Hill and his wife. Conscious of his own incompetence for the charge, and alive to the necessity of greater exertions for the reformation of his brethren being made on a tour to Switzerland, and in his absence the parishioners commenced a subscription to purchase a piece of plate to present to him on his return. A handsome sum, amounting to nearly £60, was speedily raised, and the plate was purchased of Messrs. Brooks & Son, of the Poultry. The presentation took place on Monday last, the 5th instant, at the National School Room, Chipping-hill, Witham, in the presence of a highly respectable company of Ladies and gentlemen. The Rev. H. Du Cane, of the Grove, presented the plate. Mr. Manbey, we understand, has been recently appointed Curate of Toppesfield.—Chelmsford Chronicle.

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY .- At a meeting of the general committee on the 1st inst., grants for five additional curates were voted. The society now aids 270 incumbents, having under their charge an aggregate population of 2,039,156; or each, on an average, the charge of 7344 souls; while the average amount of their incomes is only £162; and 139 of these incumbents are without parsonage-houses. By prudent management, aided by his two sons, Mr. Hill, Previous to the aid of the society, only 314 clergymen were engaged in the pastoral care of the above-stated population. The existing grants are to provide stipends for 294 clergy men and 44 lay assistants, at a charge to the society, when all the appointments shall be made by the incumbents, of £26,808 per annum. 225 clergymen and 42 lay assistants are now supported in their important labours by the society, at a charge of £20,688 per annum.

MYLES COVERDALE, TRANSLATER OF THE WHOLE BIBLE INTO ENGLISH.—On Sunday, Oct. 4, being the 305th anniversary of the translation of the whole Bible into English by Myles Coverdale, his remains, which had been exhumed from the Church of St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, to make room for the building of the new Sun Fire Office, and transferred on the preceding evening to St. Magnus Church by London-bridge, of which he was formerly Rector, were deposited at nine o'clock in the morning against the east wall of that church, a part of the old building in which he preached, and not pulled down on the rebuilding of the church, after the fire of London, by Sir Christopher Wren, in a vault, at the expense of the parish, to whom these pre-cious remains had at their solicitation been kindly consigned by the Bishop of London. The re-interment was strictly

Civil Intelligence.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

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We have this afternoon to announce the arrival of the steam ship Caledonia, at Boston. She left Liverpool at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the 4th, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock in the afterternoon of the 17th, and at Boston vesterday the 19th at 1 o'clock P. M., thus making the passage two hours short of fifteen days, notwithstanding the weather was very boisterous almost the whole

passage.

The Columbia was expected to be ready to leave by the 4th.— She had arrived at Liverpool, but it was deemed the most prudent course to send off the Caledonia, although she had been in port but five days. She arrived out after a passage of eleven days from Halifax, and was three hours less than thirty-four days absent from

Our London and Liverpool papers are to the 4th of November

The Great Western which left New York on the 10th of Oc-

tober, arrived at Bristol on the 24th.

The British Queen departed from Portsmouth on the 2d, and has been compelled to put into Stirling, Scotland; so we learn from our Boston correspondent.

FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY .- This event took place on the 22nd of October, not unexpectedly except as to time; it was looked for, but not before the meeting of the Chambers. The immediate cause is said to have been a difference of opinion be-tween the King and M. Thiers, in relation to the speech from the throne. The particulars are thus given by the correspondent of

On Thursday night a Cabinet Council was held at St. Cloud, on Thursday night a Cabinet Council was field at St. Cloud, under the presidency of the King, to consider the terms of the speech with which it was proposed that his Majesty should open the session of the Chambers. The passage in it which referred to the crisis that has been produced by the treaty of the 15th of July, was couched in terms of hostility, defiance, and even of menace. On this the King observed, that it would be highly inexpedient to introduce into the discourse expressions calculated to alter the pa-cific character which the Eastern question had within a few days M. Thiers persisted in his view of the subject, contend

assumed. M. Thiers persisted in his view of the subject, contenuing, with much animation, that it was necessary France should assert her independence and maintain her rank in the world.

The King agreed with him in that sentiment, but remained of opinion, that "the proposed mode of declaring it was objectionable and dangerous." Passing to another paragraph in the draught of his speech in which direct reference was made to Fornt and Men his speech, in which direct reference was made to Egypt and Mehemet Ali, Admiral Roussin, minister of marine, objected that "it went to bind France to the maintenance of the government of Egypt in the family of Mehemet Ali for ever;" that "nobody ever heard of hereditary claims to a Pachalic or Government by any subject of the Porte;" that "with the possessor perished the office," &c. These arguments were concurred in by the King, and supported by the ministers of war and finance (General Cubic Concurred in the Concurred Cubic Concurred Cubic Concurred Cubic Concurred C bieres and M. Pelet de la Lozerre,) and, at midnight, M. Thiers

L'ansual Boult was selle 10	or by the ring, and a new M
was quickly formed as follows	;
Marshal Soult	President and Minister of
M. Guizot	Foreign Affairs.
M. Duchatel	Interior.
M. Humann	Finance.
M. Villemain	Public Instruction.
M. Martin (du Nord)	Justice.
Admiral Duperre	Marine
M. Cunin Gridaine	Commerce.
M. Teste	Public Works.

Another account says that the difference between the King and M. Thiers was not upon the tone of the speech, but upon a distinct proposition introduced in it, for a vote sanctioning a farther addition of some 100,000 men to the army; this the King objected to, as almost equivalent to a declaration of war, and the

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The latest intelligence from the scat of operations was by telegraph at Paris on the 1st instant, from Toulon the 31st of October. Beyrout had been taken possession of by the allies; the Emir Beschir had abandoned the cause of Mehemet Ali and surrendered to the English. He arrived at Malta on the 27th, on board the English steamer Cyclops, with fifteen members of his family and a suite of one hundred and fifteen persons, on his way to England The revolt against Mehemet was spreading throughout the moun-

The following despatch from Lord Palmerston to Lord Ponsonby, shows that we were right in supposing that the deposition of the Pacha by the Sultan would not be enforced by the allied

Powers:
My Lord—Her Majesty's government having taken into con sideration the act by which the Sultan deprived Mehemet Ali of the Pachalic of Egypt, the bearings of that act upon the present state of pending questions, and the course which it may be expe-dient. dient to take thereupon, have invited the representatives of Aus tria, Russia, and Prussia, at their court, to submit to their respec-tive governments that undoubtedly there is much force in the reasons which, according to your excellency's reports, induced the Sultan to take this step; and that while, on the one hand, this easure in no degree prevents the Sultan from reinstating Mehemet Ali, if he should speedily make his submission to his sovereign; on the other hand it may operate as a powerful instrument of moral coercion upon Mehemet Ali, by making him aware that, if the contest between him and his sovereign should be prolonged, and if a land to the contest between him and his sovereign should be prolonged. and if the issue of that contest should be unfavourable to him, he might lose every thing by his too obstinate resistance.

That in this view, and in order to make the recent exercise of the sovereign authority of the Sultan useful towards effecting an early and satisfactory settlement of pending questions, it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it would be expedient that the representatives of the four powers at Constantinople should be instructed to proceed to the Turkish Minister, and state to him that the instruction of the constanting of the constanting that the limit that the constanting of the constanting the c to him that their respective governments, in pursuance of the stipulations of the seventh article of the separate act annexed to the treaty of 15th July, beg strongly to recommend to the Sultan that, if Mehemet Ali should at an early period make his submission to the Sultan, and should agree to restore the Turkish fleet and to withdraw his troops from Syria, from Adana, Candia and the Ho-Withdraw his troops from Syria, from Adana, Candia and the Holy Cities, the Sultan should not only reinstate Mehemet Ali as
Pacha of Egypt, but should also give him an hereditary tenure in
that Pachalic, according to the conditions specified in the treaty
of July, and liable, of course, to forfeiture by any infraction of
those conditions on the part of Mehemet Ali, or his successors.

Her Maisety's Coursement have reason to hope that this sug-

Her Majesty's Government have reason to hope that this suggestion will meet the concurrence of the Governments of Austria, Prussia and Russia, and your Excellency will accordingly take the steps pointed out in this despatch, as soon as your colleagues shall

have received corresponding instructions.

If the Sultan should consent to act upon this advice tendered to him by his four allies, it would be expedient that he should take immediate steps for making his gracious intentions in this respect known to Mehemet Ali, and your Excellency and Sir Robert Stopford should afford the Turkish Government every facility which

they may require for this purpose. I have, &c. London, Oct. 15. PALMERSTON.

To His Excellency Lord Ponsonby, at Constantinople.

A Cairo letter of the 3rd October in the Sémaphore, states that the vice-consuls of the four powers resident in that city had been ordered by the authorities to take down their flags and leave the country in three days. This they had at first refused to do, on account of not having had orders from the consuls, but in the end they submitted. Not only had the English hotels at Cairo and been closed, but orders had been given that no travellers should be allowed to go to the latter city; so that the India route was virtually closed by order of the Egyptian authorities. Most of the English families at Cairo were quitting the place. All the regiments from the Hedjaz were moving into Lower Egypt; and becomes imperative.

Orders had been given to fortify several points on the Red Sea, and ammunition in considerable quantities had been issued from the arsenals for that purpose. An Alexandrian letter in the Sun contradicts the statement that the Egyptian government had ordered the stations for travellers along the route to Suez, erected by the English, to be destroyed. The English hotel at Cairo was closed, because the English were said to assemble there to plot against the government; but it was believed that in this respect years in the service. the authorities of Cairo had gone beyond their instructions.

From the Malta Times.

The Pacha left yesterday for Cairo. He told Mr. Larking that he should not molest the India mails, but to allow them to pass on as usual. The overflow of the Nile has produced the greatest disasters; whole villages have been swept away. The gardens of the Isle of Roda are completely under water, and ruined. 4,500,000 ardeps of grain, belonging to the Pacha (kept in magazines), have been washed away. Several Europeans, who occupied land, have suffered severely. The Turco-Egyptian fleet has partly mutinied. The sailors of the ships No. 2, No. 9, and No. 7, have refused to the statement of the sailors of the ships No. 2, No. 9, and , have refused to go to their quarters, and much fighting has

kind of address or manifesto, promising the withdrawal of the mu-nicipal law, as well as the submission to the future Cortes for discussion of that modification of the regency for which certain par-ties clamoured. Her Majesty was averse alike to any statement of disapprobation of the municipal law, or to any allusion to the question of the regency. She demanded from the ministers present a note in writing of these their recommendations and demands. This, with some hesitation, was drawn up, it being the wish of the ministers to merely allude to the regency question, and not to offend the Queen with conditions which the Cortes might

On receiving and perusing the note of her ministers, the Queen-Regent withdrew and sent for Espartero, with whom alone she had a short conference. Espartero quitted the Queen with a countenance full of emotion, brought the ministers instantly to his apartments, and there informed them that she had already his apartments, and there informed them that she had already drawn up and signed her abdication of the regency, which she seemed determined to persevere in. After some consultation among themselves, Espartero and the ministers returned to the Queen and used their utmost efforts to dissuade her from the extreme of a revolution. All represented toher that the difficuties and disagreeableness of the moment were not so great as she imagined. Her Majesty remained unmoveably determined. Seor Ferrer then observed that, if Queen Christina insisted on abhor refer then observed that, if gueen Christina insisted on ab-dicating, and on retiring to Naples, as she proposed, she must leave the young Queen Isabella to the guardianship of the nation, and must also give up the public property vested in her as Queen and Regent. Queen Christina made no difficulties with respect to Queen Isabella, but the demand of her resigning her right all property seemed to cause her some hesitation. She said she would reflect upon it till next day. The next day, however, she was resolved on abdication and withdrawing to Naples at all events; and she handed the act of abdication, which had been ready on the first day, to Senor Ferrer. The ministers accordingy announced the event to the nation. They themselves are, y the constitution, invested with the regency till the meeting of the Cortes. And the ordonnances for the dissolution and convocation will be published immediately.

The same correspondent adds:-"Her Majesty's desire appears to have been so great to quit the country, that she is said to have expressed a wish to go on board a small vessel in the harbour, and to sail immediately. Gaviria, her banker; Bouchi, a sort of private secretary; and Acevedo, one of the Camarilla, accompanied her Majesty with some other of the household. The Duchess of Victoria, it is understood, will take charge of the young Queen Isabella and the Infanta. Public opinion already points out the virtuous and venerable Quintana, so well known in the literature and in the political struggles of Spain for freedom, as the future tutor of Isabella. The court, government, and diplomatic body, it is expect ed, will return here immediately after her Majesty's departure.— It is obvious from the manner in which she admitted ministers and the programme, and subsequently expressed her intention of leaving the country, that she had already resolved upon this course. No thinking or well informed person here thought other-wise for some time; for however they might be shaken by recolecting her versatility, still it was clear to them that the regency was virtually extinct.

Even the lowest classes, to whom her private and political conduct was made known through the press of late, declared that her return as Queen was impossible. By the constitution of 1837, the regency devolves upon the existing government until the new Cortes are assembled, and a new one appointed."

Most of the leading men among the Moderado party would, it was thought, emigrate from Spain. M. Martinez de la Rosa

arrived in Bayonne on the 16th, travelling under a false name and left on the next day for Paris. M. Gaviria had likewise

and left on the next day for Paris. In Sanda sought a refuge in that city.

The comments of the press and the people upon the now well known fact that the Queen Regent has been for some years privately married to Munoz, a soldier of the guard, have no oubt exercised great influence in causing her abdication.

The Queen arrived at Port Vendres on board a Spanish ship, escorted by a French and an English frigate. M. Mathieu de la Redorte, the French Ambassador, had left Valencia, having been accredited to the Queen Regent only. The English Ambassador remained, his credentials having been to Queen Isabella.— The Capitole states, that although Louis Philippe had expected Queen Christina in Paris, and had fitted up the Palace of the Elysee Bourbon for her reception, which had been formerly oc-cupied by her sister, the Duchess of Berry, she had determined to embark from Marseilles to join her husband, Munoz, who had preceded her to Italy some time since.

The Junta of Madrid had dissolved itself, leaving the govern-

ment to the undisputed possession of the new regency. The Cortes was summoned for the 18th of March.

Barcelona papers of the 28th of October announce the death of Barcelona papers of the 20th of October announce the death of the celebrated canon Tristany, who was called the Merino of Ca-talonia. Tristany's career was full of romance and adventure.— Having refused to follow the retreat of Cabrera into France, he remained, carrying on a guerilla warfare in the mountains. Pursued night and day, for months, by various detachments of the Queen's troops, he managed with extraordinary activity, to elude pursuit till October 19th, when he was overtaken about a league from Cardona, on the river Cardener, between Manresa and Solsona, and fell under a shower of balls, fighting to the last. A priest who was with Tristany was taken prisoner. Tristany was a man of herculean proportions, and very bigoted. He was remained, carrying on a guerilla warfare in the mountains. Purwas a man of herculean proportions, and very bigoted. He was a devoted Carlist, and his fidelity to the cause, in the midst of the greatest privations and difficulties, was surprising. He held at one time the chief command in Catalonia, but was more adapted to lead small guerilla expedition

GREAT BRITAIN. John Holman, an under-graduate at Cambridge University, killed himself with laudanum, in consequence of failing to pass his examination. He was studying for the ministry.

The Queen was still at Windsor on the 4th instant, but was

papers.

The grand jury having found a true bill against the Earl of Cardigan, for his felony in fighting a duel with Captain Tuckett, his lordship will be capitally tried by the House of Lords. Among the deaths we notice the names of Lord Holland, Admiral Fleming the recently appointed Governor of Greenwich hospital—Major Jenkins of the 11th hussars—and Mr. Sparkes,

banker of Guildford. The packet ship South America, from New York for Liverpool, was fired upon on the 2d inst. just as she was entering the Channel, by an English yacht full of men. The yacht proved to be a revenue cruiser, and the conduct of her officer in com-

a piece of canvass outside of the dead-light, or shutter. The size of the gun or guns fired is not known, but some of those on board conjecture that the weapon was a swivel gun. The first officer of the ship suggests that she might have been a revenue vessel; but this is not very probable, inasmuch as she did not show a pennant. Besides, it is rather "sharp practice" for revenue vessels to fire into ships, unless they have refused to lie to on being summoned to do so, and are making sail to escape, and thus affording strong ground of suspicion that they are engaged in illicit traffic. As the

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE BRITANNIA.

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL MANN, OF THE ROYAL ENGI-DEATH OF MASCA CREEKS.—This gallant officer died at his villa on Shooter's-hill, Blackheath, on Monday last, in his 61st year. He had been 46

FEVER IN LONDON .- At the meeting of the London Medical Society on Monday evening, Dr. Clutterbuck, the president, stated that fevers were now more prevalent in London than for many They were, however, very mild, and did not at all partake of a malignant character, a circumstance he attributed to the improvements in ventilation, cleanliness, and diet in the metropolis, as well as to better and more certain modes of treatment. tropolis, as well as to octer and modes of treatment. A malignant case of fever was now rarely seen, and in the generality of cases which proved fatal, it was generally owing to improper medical treatment, or to advice not being had in proper

me. Great alarm is felt in Lincoln from the general prevalence of ty-Great alarm is telt in Emechanical months ageneral prevalence of typhus fever; several persons in the last few weeks have fallen victims to it, and numbers of families are now suffering. Scarcely a member of a family amongst whom it makes its appearance escapes,

being in a very precarious state he resigned in 1808, and was succeeded by Alderman Plomer, whose death in 1812 made room for Sir William Heygate, in Coleman-street ward. Mr. Lee did not serve the office of Sheriff on account of the fatigues of the office. Of late years, the under-sheriffs have taken the chief labours off the shoulders of the sheriffs, so that the duties can be performed without much trouble, excepting a breach of privilege take place, when the under-sheriffs very prudently get out of the difficulty as fast as possible. There are several of the present governors of Christ's Hospital who were brought up in the school. Lord Seaon, who was a little while ago presented with the freedom of the City in the Court of Common Council, was a Blue-coat boy for three years and a half. He had been presented by the deputy of the ward of Portsoken, of which the Lord Mayor elect is alderman. He was removed from the school before his education was half finshed, in consequence of his father's marriage to a lady of large fortune in the city.

A NOVELTY.-At present there is only one French craft in the port of London, the Odin, Tessell, loading for Caen.

THE PRINCE ROYAL OF HANOVER .- "The Prince Royal," says a letter from Hanover, "still keeps his apartments, into which the light is gradually allowed to be introduced. It is supposed that the second operation will not take place for nine months.

The Turkish ships are for the most part framed of oak, and stouter built than the Egyptian, which are principally composed of Syrian fir, so badly put together that the planks start and yawn with each salute, so that the guns and pumps are kept going in unison. They sound the leak after a broadside. It is no wonder, for the majority are put together with trenails of cast-iron brought from England as a great improvement in the art of ship-building by the Pacha's architect, who had a handsome per-centage on the purchase, whereas he could have nothing in the way of commission if the Pacha's carpenters in the arsenal had been employed to shape them out of oak. Then they are badly caulked, and altogether such rickety concerns (being got up in haste to frighten the late Sultan,) that it is feared they will not bear hauling up on the inclined plane which the Pacha is building. In the present era of naval architecture they are just tolerable to look at in their status quo, as floating batteries, being kept very neat, and fully manned with hardy, active crews, whose daring, perseverance, and fortitude are undoubted; but the moment they are moved out into proximity with British line of battle snips, we shall see sad havoc made of them. In the first place, only five of the large Egyptian and three of the Turkish liners can sail out with their guns, water, and provisions in, the reef is so shallow at the harbour's mouth. Unless favoured by a very accommodating wind, the Asia and Implacable would suffice to cripple them singly as they came out, and put each and all hors de combat in the old Curiatii style. Their knowedge of naval tactics is in its infancy, and their ideas of naval di cipline in its school-boyhood. Every man in the ship talks as nd as he pleases, and gives his own opinion on things in general, hatever is going on. The noise in the ficet may be heard diswhatever is going on. The noise in the fleet may be heard distinctly every day all along the shore. Imagine what a buzz there would be in the hive if one of their many hooped masts came down with a chain-shot! The confusion created would be irretrievable.

THE EASTERN QUESTION .- M. THIERS'S NOTE TO M. GUIZOT.

(From the Morning Herald.) We have received from an occasional correspondent in the French capital the following important communication, consisting of a copy of the note recently addressed by M. Thiers to M. Guizot, the Ambassador from Louis Philippe to this country:-

"Paris, Oct. 8, 1840. "Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,-The grave question which preoccupies at this moment the attention of all parties, has assumed an aspect altogether new, since the reply made by the Porte to

the concessions offered by the Viceroy of Egypt.

"Mehemet Ali, in reply to the summons of the Sultan, declared that he submitted himself to the will of his august master; that he accepted the hereditary possession of Egypt; and that he placed himself, with respect to the remainder of the territories actually in his occupation, entirely at the magnanimity of the

"We have made known to the British Cabinet the interpretation which must be put upon this mode of expressing himself; and although Mehemet Ali would not consent to declare immeand although Mehemet Ali would not consent to declare immediately the full extent of the concessions to which he had been led to agree by the pressing recommendations of France, we have taken it upon ourselves to make them known, and we have announced that the Viceroy resigns himself to the necessity of accepting the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt, and the possession during his life of Syria; at the same time consenting to abandon immediately Candia, Adana, and the Holy Cities. We must also add that had the Porte adhered to this arrangement we would at once have consented to guarantee its fulfilment in concert with the powers which are occupied in determining the future condition of the Ottoman empire. Every enlightened mind was struck by the loyalty of France, who, notwithstanding she was forced to proceed on a separate path, never ceased to exercise her

taneously, or else swayed by hasty and inconsiderate cou proffered on the spot at the moment—the Porte, I repeat—before any reference could be made to the allied powers, replied to the submissive answer of the Viceroy, by declaring his deposition.— Such a step, equally outrageous and unexpected, goes beyond even the spirit of the treaty of July 15, and exceeds also the most extraordinary results which might have been expected to arise very anxious for her removal to Buckingham Palace, where the preparations were going on as fast as possible.

Captain Reynolds, court-martialled by his colonel, the Earl of Cardigan, has been cashiered. The sentence of the court, being approved of by the Queen, was promulgated in general orders on the 20th of October. It made a great sensation, and called forth severe and indignant comments from the news-papers.

The great in the sentence of the court, and called forth severe and indignant comments from the news-papers. out of that document. This treaty, which France was not able volved in this treaty—namely, an absolute and peremptory refu volved in this treaty—namely, an absolute and peremptory rerusal on every one of the points contained in it, on the part of the Viceroy, and a consequent reference to the Four Powers for advice. Nothing of the kind, however, has taken place. The Viceroy has not offered an absolute refusal, and the Sultan has not even given himself the time to concert a reply in conjunction with his He met unhoped-for concessions by an act of deposition

"The Four Powers could not approve of such conduct, and we know in effect that several of them have already expressed their disapprobation of it. Lord Palmerston has caused a communicato be a revenue cruiser, and the conduct of her officer in command is severely censured by the Liverpool papers.

From the Liverpool Standard.

Our reporter has been on board the South America, and was shown one of the cabin dead-lights, of the starboard side, which bears a deep indenture, or hole, evidently made by a ball, apparently considerably larger than a musket-ball. It has perforated a piece of canvass outside of the dead-light, or shutter. The size of the starboard side of the dead-light, or shutter. The size of the starboard side of the dead-light, or shutter. The size of the starboard side of the dead-light, or shutter. The size of the starboard side of the dead-light, or shutter. The size of the starboard side of the dead-light, or shutter. tion to be made to our Cabinet, that we must only look upon this

"France has declared that she will use every means in her power to preserve the peace and the balance of power in Europe. Now is the time for her to explain clearly what meaning this declaration is the time for her to explain crearly what meaning this accuration is to have. In accepting, with a religious fidelity, the state of Europe, such as is settled by existing treaties, France has understood, that during the general peace which has happily prevailed since 1815, this state should not be changed either for the profit or matter stands, investigation on the part of the proper authorities preserving the Ottoman empire; the Turkish people, by their national qualities, amply merit, on their own account alone, respect for the independence of that kingdom; but apart from this consideration the dearest interests of Europe were bound up in the continued existence of Turksy. This empire, in being prostrated, could only be made subservient to the aggrandisement of the adjoining states, to the detriment of the general equilibrium, and her fall would have occasioned such a change in the existing proportions of the great powers as to have altered the aspect of the proportions of the great powers as to have altered the aspect of the globe altogether, France, and the powers in common with her, so strongly felt this contigent result, that she in concert with her allies, has constantly and loyally united in maintaining the Ottoman empire, however deeply their respective interests might be

involved relatively to the preservation or fall of that kingdom.

"But the integral portion of the Ottoman empire spreads itself from the shores of the Black to those of the Red Sea. It is as essential to guarantee the independence of Egypt and Syria, as the independence of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. A prince vassal has succeeded in establishing a firm rule in two provinces, which during a long period the Sultans of Constantinople were This prince which the province was a measure, to the most been able to unable to govern. This prince vassal, if he has not been able to introduce into the countries which he governs the humanity which

ceded by a dissolution of the Cortes. The following account is given by the correspondent of the London Chronicle:

"The Queen had made up her mind to quit Spain before Espartero and her new ministers arrived. It is known that she consented to their appointment. When they reached Valencia, and proceeded to an interview with the Queen, they stated to her the situation of the affairs at Madrid, the anxious and excited expectations of the people, and the necessity of calming them by a kind of address or manifesto, promising the withdrawal of the murdisobedient to their masters, and who will be the dependants of every foreign influence. In a word, one portion of the integral every foreign influence. In a word, one portion of the integral Turkish empire will be compromised, and, together with this, the general equilibrium will be endangered. In the opinion of France the existence of the Viceroy of Egypt, in the provinces which he governs, and in the seas where his power is exerted, is essential for the purpose of ensuring the proportions, as they actually exist, between the different parts of the globe.

"In this conviction, France, equally disinterested in the Oriental question, with the Four Powers who have signed the protocol of September 15, believes herself to be under the necessity of

of September 15, believes herself to be under the necessity of declaring that the deposition of the Viceroy, if put in force, will

be, in her estimation, a blow given to the general equilibrium.

"The question with respect to the limits which ought to be established in Syria in order to divide the possessions of the Sultan from those of the Viceroy of Egypt, might with safety be left to the chances of war now actually in progress, but France cannot prevail upon herself to abandon to such a chance the existence of Mehemet Ali as prince vassal of the empire. Whatever territorial limits may ultimately separate the two powers, by the fortune of war, their continued double existence is necessary to Europe, and France cannot consent to admit the suppression either of the one or of the other. Disposed as she is to enter upon and take part in every acceptable arrangement which shall have for its basis the double guarantee of the existence of the Sultan and that of the Viceroy of Egypt, she confines herself at present to the declaration on her part that she cannot consent to the carrying into execution of the act of deposition pronounced at Constantinople.

"In other respects the spontaneous manifestations of several of the powers who have signed the treaty of July 15, prove to us that in this respect we understand the term 'balance of Europe' in the same sense that they do, and that in this respect their views are not at variance with ours. We should regret this disagreement, which as yet we do not perceive, but we could in no wise swerve from this manner of comprehending, and of assuring the mainten-

"France entertains the hope that Europe will appreciate the notives by which she has been induced to break the silence hithmotives by which she has been induced to break the sitence litting retro preserved by her. Her love of peace may be relied upon, as that sentiment has constantly animated her, notwithstanding the proceedings of which she believes she has a right to complain. Her disinterestedness may also be relied upon, for it is not possible even to suspect her of aspiring to any acquisitions of territory in the East. What she does aspire to is the maintenance of the equilibrium of Europe. This is also the care of the great powers in common with her, and it ought to form at once the object of their group and of their substitute—Accept. &c. their glory and of their ambition.—Accept, &c.
(Signed) "A. THIERS."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the St. John's, N. B. Courier. On Wednesday morning, His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia embarked on board the steamer Maid of the Mist, for Digy, on his return to the sister Province. His Lordship was accompanied to the steamer by the Clergy, Heads of Departments and Military Officers, and a number of respectable citizens. During His Lordship's short visit to this Province, besides performing a variety of other duties appertaining to his high office, in other places, of which we have not the particulars, His Lordship held a Confirmation in St. George's Church, Carleton, on Saturday last; conscerated St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Sunday morning, and held a Confirmation in that Church the same evening; held a Confirmation in Trinity Church in this City, on Sunday afternoon; and on Tuesday consecrated a new Church at Loch

On Wednesday morning, previous to the embarkation of his Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotis, the following address was presented to him by the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of Trinity Church:-

Address from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nova

My LORD,-In the closing remarks of that excellent address which was delivered to the persons confirmed in this Parish on Sunday last, your Lordship intimated that in consequence of ar-rangements which are now in progress for the appointment of a op for this Province, it was probably the last of your Episcopal functions would be exercised in this part of your

We cannot, my Lord, after such an intimation, permit this occasion to pass without expressing, as we can with full sincerity, our sentiments of respect towards your Lordship, as the warm friend and zealous advocate of the interests of that Church, over a

part of which, by the Divine permission, it has been your Lord-ship's province, for a period of nearly twenty years, to preside. It has been to us a subject of regret that, from causes that have required a residence in another country, as well as from the hither-to great extent of this Diocese, we have enjoyed, of late, so little of your Lordship's presence amongst us. We are deeply impressed with the belief, that to advance effectually the interests of our Church, and give full efficiency to her ministrations, we need the frequent visits and constant supervision of one of her Chief Pastors. Under this conviction, we should regard the appointment of a pious and judicious person, as the Bishop of this Province, as a measure fraught with important benefits. At the same time we cannot but regret that we shall thereby lose the advantage of

your Lordship's counsel and assistance for the time to come.

We are desirous, my Lord, to tender our thanks for your present visit, which, though short, has afforded an opportunity for the discharge of many important duties, and, we trust, for the promotion, in no small degree, of the interests of religion.

We could have wished, my Lord, that the period of the visit had been of longer duration; but as we understand that duties of an urgent nature require an immediate return to Nova Scotia, we beg. in terms of sincere respect, to bid your Lordship farewell; and, in doing so, to express our cordial wish, that you may long enjoy health and happiness, and retain, for the benefit of our revered Church, those energies of mind and body, which have hitherto

I. W. D. GRAY, Rector of Trinity Church. R. F. HAZEN, G. D. ROBINSON, Church Wardens.

[In behalf of themselves and the Vestry.] St. John, 4th November, 1840.

To which his Lordship was pleased to make the following To the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the Parish of St. John.
GENTLEMEN,—The kind address with which you have honour-

ed me has a claim upon my grateful acknowledgement, and I beg you to accept my affectionate thanks for the respect which it ex-

Whoever has the interest of the Church at heart, must desire to see her carried forth in her integrity, wherever she may be, and therefore must rejoice that a happy feeling prevails in the land of our fathers, in favour of increasing the number of the Colonial Bishops, and sending one to every Colony.

I have done the little that I could, in aid of the object in New-Brunswick, and I trust it will shortly be accomplished. That it may be favoured with the Heavenly blessing is my fervent prayer. I cannot, however, be separated from the members of the Church in this Province, for whom I have long cherished the warmest af ection, without regret; but when I reflect on the benefit they

will gain from the cause of this separation, it becomes my duty to rejoice and be thankful. It will still be permitted me to entertain a lively interest in every thing that can affect your spiritual welfare, and it will be my joy to continue my daily prayers for the richest blessings upon yourselves, upon those whom you represent, and upon your chil-dren and upon your children's children.

Suffer me then to bid you on affectionate farewell, and com ou to the exhaustless mercy, and unceasing care of the

JOHN NOVA-SCOTIA. Saint John, November 4, 1840.

After giving the above reply His Lordship remarked that it was After giving the above reply His Lordship remarked that it was impossible to pay even a transient visit to this city without perceiving that the rapid increase of its population was making an urgent demand for further Church accommodation. He was aware how much had been done by the Parish already to promote the desirable object. Still when he considered the vast importance of it, and more particularly as it regarded the poorer classes in the munity, he could not refrain from alluding to it.

His Lordship expressed his joy in reflecting that there was both the will and the ability in St. John to make such a provision. from the shores of the Black to those of the Red Sea. It is as es-sential to guarantee the independence of Egypt and Syria, as the site of the building, it would be well for the Church Corporation to exercise a prudent foresight, in reference to the necessity which might, at a future day, exist, for the division of the Parish. It was a measure, to the accomplishment of which there were, at present, insuperable difficulties, and which could not, in fact, take unable to govern. This prince vassal, if he has not been able to introduce into the countries which he governs the humanity which distinguishes European civilisation, and which probably would ill comport with the present manners of the countries he administers, he has, at least, introduced a greater degree of regularity in them than exists in any other part of the Turkish empire. He has found than exists in any other part of the Turkish empire. He has found than exists in any other part of the Turkish empire. He has found that exists in any other part of the property in them. SPAIN.

Argument of the Turkish empire. He has found the means to lever a public force; he has raised troops, and he has received in London on the 20th of October. The autograph act of abdication was signed on the 12th, having been presented at Christ's Hospital. It is singular, that within the memory selves which it is indispensable for a nation to possess, in order to the formation or assistance in his power, to promote this desirable object.

After some further suggestions as to the part of the building that the means to levy a public force; he has raised troops, and he has restored to them somewhat of the course.

After some further suggestions as to the part of the building that the means to levy a public force; he has raised troops, and he has restored to them somewhat of the Search of the means to levy a public force; he has raised troops, and he has restored to them somewhat of the set apart as free, and in regard to the position of the Pulpit, and Reading Desk; his Lordship very kindly declared his readiness to afford any further information or assistance in his power, to promote this desirable object.

After some further suggestions as to the part of the building that the means to levy a public force; he has raised troops, and he has created a fleet; he has roused the pride of the Ottoman people, and he has restored to them somewhat of that confidence in themselves which it is indispensable for a nation to possess, in order to power, to promote this desirable object.

To Correspondents.—N. U. has been received.

John Macdonald, Esq., Captain Fenlayson, Captain Ogilvie, and Robert Brodie, Esq.—a deputation from the Censitiaries of the Seigniory of Beauharnois, waited upon His Excellency the Governor in Chief yesterday with a petition, praying that His Excellency would take into consideration the high rents which the Censitaires had to pay, and, if possible, to devise some means for their reduction. His Excellency received the deputation most graciously, and regretted that he had not the power to interfere with the tenure of lands, but told them that the subject would be submitted to the consideration of the Legislature of the United Provinces, whose duty it would be to fix the rates of commutation.—Montreal Herald.

UPPER CANADA.

RESOLUTIONS adopted at a Meeting of a number of the Principal Agriculturists of the Home District, held at Finch's Tavern, on Yonge Street, on the 19th November, 1840, for the purpose of taking into consideration the depressed value of Agricultural Produce.

John W. Gamble, Esq., M. P., being called to the Chair, and John Durie, Esq. appointed Secretary, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a requisition be forthwith put in course of signature, calling upon the Sheriff to summon a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Home District, for the purpose of petitioning Her Majesty to give the Royal Assent to the bill passed by the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, during their last Session, imposing a Duty upon Agricultural products, when imported into this Province from the United States; also praying that Her Majesty may be pleased to recommend to the Impresial hat Her Majesty may be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament, the admission into the United Kingdom of Canadian Wheat and Flour, duty free; and also bringing under the notice of Her Majesty the serious difficulties under which Her Canadian Subjects labour, in the transmission of their exports and im-

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be now appointed, to draught Resolutions, and a petition in conformity with the foregoing Resolution, to be submitted for adoption at the General

Resolved, That the following gentlemen do constitute the Com-Resolved, That the following gentlemen up constitute the Committee,—John W. Gamble, Esq., John Browne, Esq., Benjamin Thorne, Esq., Charles Corbould, Esq., Richard C. Gapper, Esq. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in several Newspapers of the City of Toronto.

That the thanks of this Meeting are due to John W. Gamble,

Esq., for his able conduct in the Chair.

JOHN DURIE, Secretary. A requisition, numerously signed, was then addressed to the

Sheriff, who replied to it, as follows: In compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Home District, at Richmond Hill, Yonge Street, Township of Markham, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purposes above mentioned.

W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff, Home District.

NOTICE.

HENRY ROWSELL wishes to give notice to the Subscribers to his CIRCULATING LIBRARY, and to the inhabitants of Toronto generally, that he is about making a large and valuable addition to his Catalogue of Books, consisting of Voyages, Travels, Historical Works, as also Works of Books, consisting of voyages, travers, thistorical works, as also works of Fiction, all of which have just arrived from London, where they have been carefully selected. To enable him to arrange his Catalogue, it is necessary to suspend the issue of any volumes from his Library, for two or three weeks from this date, and he respectfully requests that all persons who may have any of his books at present, will return them with as little delay as possible. King Street, Nov. 28, 1040.

THE Members of ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, and Englishmen generally, are requested to assemble at the ONTARIO HOUSE, on MONDAY next, 30th instant, at ONE o'clock, for the purpose of joining in procession with the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, in honour of the Anniversary of Scotland's Patron Saint.

(By order,)

G. A. BARBER, Secretary.

To the Electors of St. Lawrence Ward. To the Electors of St. Lawrence ward.

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

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

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1840.

Sherry "Best English Vinegar, in hhds.
London Bottled Stout, in casks, 4 doz. each,
Cherry Brandy, in pint bottles,
English Printing Ink, in kegs.
an assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of—

English Frinans,
Also, an assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting
Also, an assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting
Pilot Cloths, new style,
Pilot Cloths,
Flushings,
Superfine West of England and Yorkshire Broad Cloths,
Tweeds, Buckskins, and Kerseys,
Plaid Shawls,
Canadian Kerseys,
Paddings, Flannels, Britannias,
The w

Plaid Shawls,
Canadian Kerseys,
Threads, Braces, Paddings, Flannels, Britannias,
And a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.
of which will be disposed of on the most favourable terms.
FRANCIS LEWIS,
Commission Merchant, 144, King Sreet.

Toronto, 19th November, 1840. HENRY ROWSELL,

STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,

KING STREET, TORONTO,

AS just received from London a large assortment of ACCOUNT
BOOKS AND STATIONERY, of every description. His stock
of Printed Books also is an unusually extensive, and comprises a great
variety of Theological and General Literature, Illustrated Works, the
latest volumes of the Church of England and Saturday Magazines, &c. &c.
The English Annuals, Pocket Books and Almanacs for 1841.

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PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE.

THREE SQUARE PIANO-FORTES by STODART, London, just arrived. For Price, &c. enquire of FRANCIS LEWIS. Commission Merchant, 144, King Street, or of HENRY ROWSELL, Nov. 20, 1840.

BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King St. Toronto.

G. BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.—Always on hand a large assortment of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats made up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840. WATERLOO HOUSE.

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

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

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

BIRTH. At Brockville, on the 16th ult. the lady of the Rev. H. Caswall, of a daughter At Guelph, on the 12th inst. the wife of Alfred Turner, Esq.

MARRIED. On the 20th October, John H. S. Drinkwater, Esq. of North-

rook, North Orillia, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Hallen, of Penetanguishene. DIED. At Clifton, England, on the 16th ult. deeply and universally regretted, Dora, wife of William French, Esq. of Clooniquin, County Roscommon, Ireland,—eldest daughter of Michael Harris, Esq. of Merrion Street, Dublin, and sister of the Rev. W.

Harris, Rector of Perth in this Province. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Nov. 27:-Revd. Job Deacon, add. sub; Revd. A. N. Bethune, (3) add. subs. and rem.; A. Turner, Esq; Revd. George Hallen; Revd. Mr. Harris; Revd. H. Patton, rem; A Davidson, Esq., add. sub; J. G. Hodgins, Esq; Revd. R. J. C. Taylor, add. subs. and rem; R. Nixon, Esq., rem.

The following have been received by the Editor:-Rev. W. Lee Street, rem; T. A. Turner, Esq. rem; Rev. H.

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CHURCH CALENDAR.

Nov. 29 .- First Sunday in Advent. - 30.—St. Andrew. Dec. 6.—Second Sunday in Advent.

13 -Third do. - 20.-Fourth do. 21.-St. Thomas.

- 25.—Christmas Day. - 27.—St. John and Sunday after Christmas.

FIRST SUNDAYS AT CHURCH.*

On the following Lord's Day, at a convenient season after morning service, Mr. Hargrave resumed the conversation, in the following manner:-

'The interchange of prayer and praise in our Church Service,' said he, 'is exceedingly delightful. Let me commence our agreeable studies this morning by reading | this?" a very beautiful passage on this subject, which I have extracted from the pages of a modern writer. "In the services of our Church," says this author, "the exercises of devotion are varied in correspondence with the variety of subjects to which they relate, and with the diversified states and feelings of sincere worshippers. While prayer expresses every desire, and alleviates every burden of the awakened heart, praise, as a perfectly distinct engagement, ascends above ourselves and our necessities, to the highest of all themes-the glory of the ever-blessed God. While prayer derives its subjects from human sin and sorrow, praise centres in an admiring contemplation of the divine perfection and beneficence. Prayer maintains a regard to the all-sufficiency of our heavenly Father, as the source of supply for all our wants; praise, on the other hand, expatiates upon the infinite field of His excellence, both as it subsists in His | Christ our Lord. I would recommend it to you as a | plishment.' eternal nature, and as it is manifested in the wonders of considered as the more earthly exercise of religion, an introduction to the reading of the Commandments. adapted to the Church in its militant state, and rendered peculiarly important and interesting by the still returning dangers and distresses of an evil heart, and an evil world; but praise, like a disembodied spirit, soars above this scene of guilt and woe, anticipates the employment of triumphant saints, and joins the hallelujahs of angels. Prayer, like faith and hope, 'vanishes away,' when its causes are removed, and its objects attained: praise, like holy love, can never fail; it will be co-eternal with the redeemed soul which utters it, and the redeeming God to whom it is addressed; though it begins on earth, its congenial element is in heaven; it walks by sight, even "What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?" more than by faith; and instead of being superseded, it cause." (Grinfield on the Te Deum.)

the "voice of praise and thanksgiving," in which we united during this morning's service. I think that the to Church at all.' tune to which the first Psalm was sung this morning, was well chosen; and it is altogether very well adapted to the use of a congregation. The more plain and simple the tunes used at Church are, the better. I noticed that the congregation joined in the singing this morning very generally, and apparently with much good I enjoyed the psalm myself, even more than

usual. 'And yet, my dear,' 'replied Mrs. Hargrave, 'you always make the best of it; and I often feel encouraged by your example to exercise the Christian privilege which is so well expressed in those words of the Apostle, "I will pray with the spirit, and I will pray with the will sing with the understanding also." ' (1 Cor. xiv.

'I thought, papa,' said William, 'that it was a very happy thing to be present with God's people when they were singing praises. It seemed so much like what I that the prayer for mercy and grace after every one of the Christian faith. cannot help thinking Heaven itself must be. And I the Commandments is very ancient, yet surely it cannot Galileo was summoned to appear at Rome, to answer Psalm myself, because I had not learnt the tune.'

'Very well, my dear,' replied Mr. Hargrave. 'Let me read to you what an Archbishop (Secker) has said upon this subject .- "All persons who are by nature qualified, ought to learn, and constantly join to glorify Him that made them in psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs. This was the practice of the early Christians; it was restored, very justly, at the Reformation; and hath declined of late, within most of our memories, very unhappily. For the improvements made by a few in church music, were they real improvements, will seldom equal the harmony of a general chorus, in which any lesser dissonances are quite lost; and it is something inexpressibly elevating to hear the 'voice of a great multitude, as the voice of many waters, and of mighty thunders,' (to speak in the words of Scripture), making a joyful noise to the God of their salvation, and singing his praises with understanding." Thus far the Archbishop. And it has been well said, by another writer, to the same effect, "When Christians sing all together in some easy tune, accommodated to the words of their praise, and not likely to take off their attention from sense to sound; then, as experience shows, they perform this service most devoutly and effectually. The symphony of voice, and the sympathy of heart, flow through the whole congregation; and this is the finest music to truly serious persons, and the most acceptable to God, of any in the world. To sing with grace in their hearts unto the Lord, is the melody of Heaven itself; and it often brings a foretaste of Heaven to the redeemed even here. But jingle, piping, sound, and singing, without this divine accompaniment, are grating and discordant harshness with God, and lifeless insipidity to the souls of the people."

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'Perhaps now,' said Mrs. Hargrave, 'as William could not venture to join in the singing at church this morning, he will not object to repeat to us some verses on public worship, which he committed to memory with so much pleasure a few weeks since. It is likely that one of these lines was in his mind, when he said that our congregational psalmody reminded him of Heaven.'

"You mean, mamma,' replied William, 'Dr. Watts's

Hymn on the Worship of God in the great congregation.' Lord, how delightful 'tis to see A whole assembly worship Thee!
At once they sing, at once they pray:
They hear of Heaven, and learn the way.

I have been there, and still would go, 'Tis like a little heaven below; Not all that careless sinners say Shall tempt me to forget this day.

O write upon my memory, Lord,
The texts and doctrines of thy word!
That I may break thy laws no more,
But love Thee better than before.

With thoughts of Christ, and things divine Fill up this foolish heart of mine;
That, finding pardon through His blood,
I may lie down and wake with God.

'Thank you, my dear,' said Mr. Hargrave. 'I have remembered the tenour of those verses from my childhood, with very great pleasure, and I trust that you will do the same. Have you any question to ask respecting

* By the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M. A.

after Morning Prayer?'

that the Minister goes out of the reading-desk, and why we should offer up prayers on their behalf, as we do performs this part of the service at the Communion- in the Collect for the day.' table?

part of that for the administration of the Lord's Supper; the whole of which office is appointed to be used in one glad that this has taken your attention, because someplace. In former times, the Holy Communion was thing which I wish to point out to you is partly conof reciting part of the service, it may be understood that relation between the sense of the Collect, and the the Church still shows her readiness to administer the substance of either the accompanying Epistle or Gospel, priest standing at the north side of the table."

Hargrave, 'and it appears to have been introduced by

'The Collect which is read after the Lord's Prayer in the Lord.' this place, is very ancient, and equally pious and appropriate. I do not know that it requires any explanation. God, by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and through yet it speaks of a more speedy and immediate accom- of his dear Son.—Dr. J. B. Sumner, Bishop of Chester. prayer very fit to rise from your heart at all times and in creation, providence, and redemption. Prayer may be all places. It is especially proper, as it is here used, for

'It will not be necessary on the present occasion, continued Mr. Hargrave, 'to point out to you the mean- of judgment; and an allusion to that great event, as a ing and extent of the several parts of the moral law, kind of secondary object, runs through it. This is a because this is a subject which has already engaged our very common practice in the prophetic writings, where attention when we have been going over the Catechism. two subjects are frequently carried on together. Thus You remember, my dear William, I doubt not, what I our Saviour here holds out the destruction of Jerusalem have said to you with respect to each of the Command- as a type of the dissolution of the world; giving thereby, ments in particular, and concerning that excellent at the same time, a most interesting admonition to his summary and explanation of the whole which the Church | immediate hearers, the Jews, and a most awful lesson to has provided in the Catechism, in answer to those questions, "What is thy duty towards God?" and,

'I shall often feel thankful to dear mamma and papa,' is only heightened, by the presence of its object and its replied William, 'as well as, I hope, devout towards God, when I join in the Lord's Prayer or Creed at 'My thoughts,' continued Mr. Hargrave, 'reverted to Church, or hear the Commandments read. I shall never this description of prayer and praise, when I remembered forget who gave me such kind instructions concerning tion of the idea that it is unfavourable to the cause of these parts of the service before I was old enough to go

> 'I think, papa,' said Alice, 'that the short prayer for ment is peculiarly solemn and emphatic.'

> 'It is admirably expressive,' replied Mr. Hargrave, observe to you that this rehearsal of the Commandments,

of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own when we behold it on the wearer, so the commands of before the tribunal of the Inquisition. God are beautiful indeed when they are praised, but

Antiochenum, Hom. 5.) evident as to require no comment. They may be confirmed and recommended, clause by clause, by passages parts of our Liturgy; of which we are to have some

when first she went to Church, was at a loss for the exact meaning of those words, "in thee, and for thee," addressed to Almighty God in the first of these Collects. Perhaps William may not clearly understand the passage.'

'Thank you, mamma,' said William, with an air of deliberation. 'I feel that I could not explain those

Indeed, I must acknowledge that I do not.' 'We pray then, my dear William, that we, and all the hath) may faithfully, serve, honour, and humbly obey him "in God," that is, in the strength of his grace, and in subordination, not in contradiction, to his supreme will; and "for God," that is, not only for fear of man's wrath or temporal punishment, "but also for conscience sake." (Rom. xiii. 5.)

Hargrave, 'is, I think, one which you especially admire. And I must say, papa, that I should be greatly surprised if you were to withhold your admiration from it. It is which some venture at least tacitly to make, is that of a truly excellent!'

'I do admire it, indeed, my dear Alice,' replied Mr. Hargrave; it is very wise, pious, and expressive.'

'Pray, papa,' said William, 'why are ministers called

also, "stewards of God's mysteries?"

'I will reply to your question,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'in "The mysteries of God, spoken of in this Collect, in St. those counsels of the Divine will concerning the salva- indeed be suited to more exalted beings, and the study tion of lost mankind which were kept wholly secret from of such a revelation will most probably form one of the made known to all mankind by the Apostles and other our path;" and he, who follows in the path it illumines preachers of the Gospel, who are therefore called the shall not err. 'stewards' of them, because they are intrusted with them

that portion of the Communion Service, which is read that a man be found faithful;" which is a serious reflection for ministers themselves, touching their own great 'I wish to know, papa,' replied William, 'why it is responsibility, and contains at the same time a reason

'The passage of Scripture which you have quoted, 'The reason of this is, that the service is properly a papa,' said William, 'is part of the Epistle for the day. 'It is so, my dear,' replied Mr. Hargrave, 'and I am celebrated every Lord's day; and by the present practice nected with it. Take notice that there is always a Sacrament on all occasions. You may observe, that the or both. In the service of to-day, both the Epistle and rubric appoints this service to be performed by "the the Gospel are connected with the Collect; or rather, strictly speaking, the Collect is adapted to both; while 'I have thought, papa, that it is very strange that the at the same time it is especially suited to the season of the "whole assembly of the congregation of Israel." So it was people do not repeat the Lord's Prayer in this place Advent. It adverts, you perceive, to the first coming on the principal festival of the year that "counsel was taken after the minister; pray can you tell me the reason of of Christ in the flesh, and to his second coming to judgment: it reminds us that, as there was a messenger 'There is no reason at all for this practice,' said Mr. to prepare his way for the one, so also there are ministers and stewards to make ready his way for the other: and slain in the evening, and so it was in the evening, "about the an oversight. For, although there is no order or rule in lastly, it furnishes us with a prayer, that as the former this place that the people should accompany the minister faithfully discharged his office at Christ's first coming, with their voices, yet such order is contained in the so the latter may perform theirs by way of preparation rubric after the Confession in the Order of Morning of his second. Now, in the Gospel which follows you ghost." And as in the manner of the sacrifice all was similar, so Prayer, where the minister is directed to use the Lord's have some account of John the Baptist, that first was the effect the same. The blood of the lamb sprinkled on Prayer, "the people also kneeling, and repeating it with messenger who is spoken of; and in the Epistle you the door-posts of the houses preserved the people of Israel from him, both here and wheresoever else it is used in divine learn who the ministers and stewards now are, and how the messenger of destruction. And so the blood of Christ, they are to perform their office in preparing the way of sprinkled, as it were, upon our hearts, is designed to exempt the

prediction contained in the Gospel for last Sunday justice of God: who in mercy to man's ruined and helpless state (second Sunday in Advent)? To what event does it has covenanted to receive the blood of one instead of the blood of all-seeing God, for purity of heart and sincere love to refer? It seems to refer to the end of the world, and many, and to be reconciled to the penitent offender for the sake

> "In its primary acceptation," to use the words of a certain expositor, "this prophecy relates to the destruction of Jerusalem. But the forms of expression and the image are, for the most part, applicable also to the day all his future disciples."

SCIENCE AND REVELATION.

The progress of human science has been retarded by many and great obstacles. Among these is the opera-Divine truth. Assuming that certain views of the Scriptures must be correct, and that these are opposed by the statements of modern philosophy, its abettors have been mercy and grace which is repeated after every command- aspersed, and in some cases stigmatized as absolutely deistical.

A memorable instance of this kind occurred in the of the real wish of every truly Christian heart. I may history of Galileo. In the use of the telescope he had constructed, as the first astronomer in whose hands such with the supplications and petitions at the end of each, a gift was placed, he made many and important discoveis a form of devotion which does not appear to have ries, all of which furnished fresh arguments in favour of been ever used in any Liturgy before our own. But the system as described by Copernicus. Ambitious to surely, as it has been well said, taking the Command- propagate the truths he contributed so powerfully to esments with the Gospel interpretation of them, it is a tablish, he anticipated that they would be received with very instructive and edifying form; and those persons gratitude by all. But he had mistaken the character of who may think that the Confession in the Morning the age and the disposition of his species. The very understanding also: I will sing with the spirit, and I Prayer is not particular enough, have here sufficient system which had been discovered by a humble ecclesiasroom and opportunity to supply the supposed defect .- tic, yet patronized by a bishop, published at the expense 'This rehearsal of the law of God," says a judicious of a cardinal, and even warmly sanctioned by the pope, commentator, "may be used as a means of repentance was doomed after the lapse of a hundred years, to the

remembered what you had told me about singing with be denied to be very useful and pious." Let us always for the opinions denounced as heretical, and after a mild by hand and mouth receiveth the earthly creatures, so verily doth heart and voice, although I did not like to join in the bear in mind the exhortation of Scripture, "Be ye doers sentence pursued his former course. Before six years he with his spiritual hand and mouth (if any such he have) rehad elapsed, he published his dialogues, the concealed ceive the body and blood of Christ. - Archbishop Ussher. selves." (James i. 22). We can show our respect for object of which was to establish the opinions he had been God's commandments by acts of obedience much more compelled to promise to abandon, hoping by the mode effectually than by words of praise and commendation. he adopted to escape notice. For nearly a year this As a fine article of dress," says Chrysostom, "is was the case, but when it was seen that the obnoxious beautiful when it is seen by itself, but much more so tenets were every day gaining ground, he was again cited

The decree was issued in consequence, that his work much more so when they are fulfilled." (Ad. Pop. should be prohibited; that he should be condemned to prison during pleasure; and that during the three fol-'The meaning and propriety of the prayers for the lowing years, he should recite once a week, the seven king, in this service,' continued Mr. Hargrave, 'are so penitentiary psalms. Most humiliating to himself and degrading to philosophy was the result. At the age of seventy, on his bended knees, and with his right hand only matter of surprise is that this patriarch of philoso- bid this man "arise."—Archbishop Leighton. words to another person, and I know you will say that phy did not prefer truth to life. One ray of light falling this is a sure sign that I do not understand them myself. on the thick darkness in which his persecutors were shrouded, might have revealed the fact that the Scripdiscoveries of Newton; and that of the science of Newlight were thrown on this department of science, why should it not be on others? And thus the requirement full development of all the mysterious agencies that uphold the mechanism of the material world.

It is affirmed on Divine authority, that if all that Jesus said and did had been recorded, "the world itself could not contain the books that would have been written." The hyperbole employed shows that such a histhe words of a sound and judicious commentator.— tory could not have been available; and assuredly this would have been the case with such a physical record. Paul's language to the Corinthians, (1 Cor. iv. 1), are The very idea is dazzling and overwhelming. It might the far greater part of the world, and discovered only in engagements of the redeemed above. But the Bible is a small measure even to the Jews; but are now fully just what we want; "a lamp to our feet and a light to

In dependence on that Holy Spirit by whose inspiraby God, and distribute and disperse the knowledge of tion "all Scripture is given," it is for us to make it our That is a very striking exhortation of the study; wishing well at the same time, to the advance-Apostle St. Paul to which this expression refers: "Let ment of true knowledge in every form. Only let there a man so account of us as of the ministers of Christ and be the accumulation of incontrovertable facts, and in restewards of the mysteries of God." This shows the ference to these just and accurate reasonings, and to errespect and humility with which we ought to attend to ror alone can the issue be detrimental. Truth, which the Word of God which they dispense. And then the Apostle adds, "Moreover, it is required in stewards the church of the living God.

S. S.

The Garner.

THE LAMB OF GOD.

By the ordinances of the law, various animals were used in sacrifice. But none so constantly as the lamb. One was offered up in the temple every morning, and another every evening: and on the sabbath, two. But it was the rite of the passover which most evidently and remarkably typified that full and perfect sacrifice and satisfaction for the sins of all men, which was consummated upon the cross. The lamb slain as the passover was to be without blemish. So was Jesus without spot of sin, neither was guile found in his mouth. The lamb was to be "of the first year"; so Christ was cut off in the prime of his days: and slain by such a death, that as was ordered in the killing of the passover, "not a bone of him was broken." The lamb was to be slain by it their own act, by exclaiming, "Crucify him! crucify him!" "his blood be on us, and on our children." The lamb, too, was ninth hour," when Jesus, "knowing that all things were now accomplished" which he had undertaken for our salvation, declared,-"It is finished;"-"and bowed his head and gave up the sinner from the stroke of divine justice, and save him from "the 'Pray, papa,' said Alice, 'how do you understand the bitter pains of eternal death." Thus was atonement made to the

THE LAW AND THE GOSPEL.

The law was published with great majesty, and solemnity, and pomp, and all that was apt to astonish, and affright us. But the Gospel came with wonderful tenderness and condescension, to mollify and invite us to obedience. The law was a killing letter, enough to terrify a Saint; but the Gospel, a friendly dispensation, that is favourable even to a sinner. Moses, the minister of the one, was a great ruler, and a judge; and, in the spirit of justice, went in and out before his people: but Christ, the author of the other, lived amongst us like a companion, a brother, a friend; and, in the spirit of love, reclaimed the world. The brightness of the Divinity shone upon the one; but an humble humanity beautified and adorned the other, and gave him so much the preference in this respect, that, though he is said to be like unto Moses, yet it cannot be said that Moses was like to him .- Bishop Hickman

SACRAMENTS ARE MORE THAN SIGNS.

As it was said of John the Baptist, that he was a Prophet, and more than a Prophet, so must we say of sacraments, that they be signs, and more than signs; even pledges and assurances of the interest which we have in the heavenly things that are represented by them. He that hath in his chamber the picture of the French king, hath but a bare sign, which possibly may make him think of that king when he looketh on it, but showeth not that he hath any manner of interest in him. It is otherwise with him that hath the king's great seal for the confirmation of the title that he hath unto all the lands and livelihood which he doth enjoy. And as here the wax that is affixed to those letters patent, howsoever for substance it be the very same with that which is to be found every where, yet, being applied to this use, is of more worth to the patentee than all the wax in the country besides; so standeth it with the outward elements in the matter of the sacrament. The bread and wine are not changed in substance from being the same with that which is served at ordinary tables; but in respect of the sacred use whereunto they are consecrated, such a change is made, that now they differ as much from common bread and wine, as heaven from earth. Neither are they to be accounted barely significative, but truly exhibi tive also of those heavenly things whereunto they have relation; and reformation. So that although it cannot be said most violent opposition, as subversive of the doctrines of as being appointed by God to be a means of conveying the same unto us, and putting us in actual possession thereof. So that in the use of this holy ordinance, as verily as a man with his bodi-

THE SINNER'S SLEEP.

The impenitent sinner is as one buried in sleep: his soul is in the darkness, fit for sleep, and loves to be so. That he may sleep the sounder, he shuts all the passages of light, as enemies to his rest, and so, by close windows and curtains, makes an artificial night to himself within: not a beam appears there, though, without, the clear day of the Gospel shines round about him .-The senses of his soul, as we may call them, are all bound up, and are not exercised to discern good and evil, as the apostle speaks, Heb. v. 14. And his leading faculty, his understanding, is surcharged with sleepy vapours, that arise incessantly from the inferior part of his soul, his perverse affections. Nor hath his mind of Scripture. So may indeed all the prayers and various resting on the Evangelists, did he avow his present and any other exercise, in this sleepy condition, than the vain bupast belief in all the dogmas of the Romish church, aban- siness of dreaming. His most refined and wisest thoughts are specimens, William, as perhaps you may remember, don as false and heretical, the doctrine of the earth's but mere extravagancies from man's due end, and his greatest motion and of the sun's immobility, and pledge himself contentments nothing but golden dreams. Yet he is serious in 'I think, my dear,' said Mrs. Hargrave, 'that Maria, to denounce to the Inquisition any other person who them, and no wonder; for who can discern the folly of his own was even suspected of heresy! The church to which he dream till he is awake? He that dreams he eateth, when he thus abjectly engaged to adhere, has ever been the op- awakes, finds his soul empty, and not till then. Isa. xxix. 8. Now, ponent of knowledge; for ignorance has proved the mo- while he thus sleeps his great business lies by; yet spends he his ther of its devotion. No wonder need therefore be felt hand-breath of time as fast, while he is fast asleep, as if he were at the forging or the imposition of its iron bands. The in continual employment. Judge, then, if it be not needful to

THE HEAVENLY CANAAN.

It is not for any mortal creature, to make a map of that Catures speak of the heavenly orbs as they appear to be, naan which lies above: it is to all of us, who live here, on the king's subjects, (duly considering whose authority he and that they are designed not to imbue us with philosophy, but with pure religion. Were physical science land. It may be, that some heavenly pilgrim, who with his holy indeed a fit subject for revelation, it is difficult to conceive at what point a limit to it could have been set. arrives, sometimes, near the borders of the promised land, and A communication of so much only of astronomy as was the suburbs of the new Jerusalem; and gets upon the top of known to Galileo would have seemed imperfect after the Pisgah, and there has the perfect prospect of a fair country, which lies a far way off; but he cannot tell how to describe it; ke." (Rom. xiii. 5.)

'The Collect for this day,' said Alice, addressing Mr. discoveries of Newton; and that of the La Place. If, too, and all that he hath to say, to satisfy the curious inquirer, is only this, If he would know the glories of it, he must go and see it .-Bishop Rust. 1667.

Advertisements.

CITY OF TORONTO DIRECTORY. WALTON'S CITY OF TOBONTO DIRECTORY AND REGISTER, with AL-MANAC, &c., for 1841, will be published on the 1st of January. Toronto, Nov. 5, 1840.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay the amount of their continued, and who is duly authorised to receive and discharge the same. And all persons to whom the said firm are indebted, will please present their accounts for payment to the said W. M. Westmacott, at Waterloo House, Kine Street.

(Signed) W. M. WESTMACOTT. (Signed) FRANCIS LEWIS.

Toronto, Upper Canada, 30th September, 1840.

PRINTING INK,

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

JUST PUBLISHED.

BY Henry Rowsell, Toronto, CAMERON'S DIGEST, of cases determined in the Court of Queen's Bench, from Michaelmas Term, 10th George IV, to Hilary Term, 3d Victoria. Price—10s. Toronto, August 27, 1840.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c. JUST PUBLISHED, by Henry Rowsell, at "The Church" Office,
Toronto, a new edition of THE CATECHISM OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, taken from the Common Prayer Book.—
Price—one penny each, or six shillings per hundred.
Toronto, August 27, 1840.

NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES. E MBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present condition of Egypt and PALESTINE.

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

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, King Street, Toronto.

JOHNSTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

Male Department—Tuesday, August 18th Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville.

August 1, 1740.

NOTICE.

THE STEAMBOAT ST. GEORGE, WILL leave this Port, during the remainder of the season—Mondays at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Kingston, touching at Port Hope, Cobourg. and Oswego.

She will leave Kingston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, for Niagara, touching at Oswego, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1840.

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW.

SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street. 15-tf

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

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION,

MANUFACTURER OF CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES,

Hospital Street, Toronto. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 8-tl

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate to visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened commodious room, in Church Street, adjoining the Ontario House, r SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c. A select assortment of Perfumery, Stocks, Collars, and every other ticle in his line, will be kept on hand.

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

Toronto, September 17, 1840. CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscribers are receiving, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. SHUTER & PATERSON.

Toronto, 26th September, 1840. BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

y of July, between which time and y of July, between which time and y of Shares can take place.

By Order of the Court,

By Order of the Court,

Secretar

2tf London, June 3, 1840.

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

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

To be Sold or Let in the Township of Seymour. THE South-East half of Lot No. 16, in the seventh Concession, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good hard-wood land, 25 of Apply to B. Dougal, Esq., Belleville, or to Robert Elliot, Co by letter, post-paid. January 1st, 1840.

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. RTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUPACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED

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

Toronto, December, 1839.

29-tf

VANNORMAN'S STOVES. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED

75 TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other STOVES, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade. 110, King Street, Toronto.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

ALEXANDER DIXON,

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

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

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.

Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.

Hunting Saddles, improved

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

Furniture, latest patterns.

Horse and Carriage Brushes.

Needham's Silver-plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs.
Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

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

51-t Toronto, August 29, 1839.

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

The Church

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