TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1841.

The Church.

VOLUME V.]

Poetry.

THE HAPPY HOME. Translated from the French for the Witness and Advocate.

I love the hearth, where evening brings Her loved ones from their daily tasks; Where virtue spreads her spotless wings, And vice, fell serpent! never basks; When the state of the server of the server basks; And vice, tell serpent: never basks; Where sweetly rings upon the ear The blooming daughter's gentle song, Like heavenly music, whispered near, While thrilling hearts the notes prolong.

For there the father sits in joy, And there the cheerful mother smiles; And there the laughter-loving boy, With sportive tricks, the eve beguiles; And here the thet world are there. And love, beyond what worldings know, Like sunlight on the purest foam,

Descends, and with its cheering glow, Lights up the Christian's happy home. Contentment spreads her holy calm

Around a resting-place so bright; And gloomy sorrow finds a balm, In gazing at so fair a sight; he world's cold selfishness departs, And discord rears its front no more; The w There pity's pearly tear-drop starts, And charity attends the door.

No biting scandal, fresh from hell, Grates on the ear or scalds the tongue; There kind remembrance loves to dwell, And virtue's meed is sweetly sung; And human nature soars on high Where heavenly spirits love to roam,

And vice, as it stalks radely by, Admires the Christian's happy home.

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Oft have I joined the lovely ones Around the bright and cheerful hearth, With father, mother, daughter, sons, The brightest jewels of the earth; And while the world grew dark around, And fashion called her senseless throng,

I 've fancied it was holy ground, And that fair girl's, a scraph's song.

And swift as circles fade away Upon the bosom of the deep, When pebbles tossed by boys at play Disturb its still and glassy sleep, The hours have sped in pure delight, And wandering feet forgot to roam While waved the banners of the night, Above the Christian's hoursy boxes Above the Christian's happy home

The rose, that blooms in Sharon's vale, And scents the purple morning's breath, May in the shades of evening fail, And bend its crimson head in death; And earth's bright ones, amid the tomb, May, like the blushing rose, decay, But still the mind, the mind shall bloom, When time and nature fade away.

And there amid a holier sphere, Where the archangel bows in awe, Where sits the King of glory near, And executes his perfect law, The ransomed of the earth with joy, Shall in their robes of beauty come, And find a rest without alloy, Amid the Christian's happy home. Boston Christian Witness and Church Advocate

THE DANGER OF DISSENT.*

I. That it is not uncharitable nor presumptuous to warn Dissontore of their danger.

Suppose we were to see a person walking on heedlessly in the direction of a dangerous pit, apparently quite un-conscious of his danger, what would be the conduct which Christian charity would require of us? Would it be right to say to use the above the pay not fall into it; right to say to ourselves, *perhaps* he may not fall into it; or, *perhaps* it may not be deep; and so let him go on? No, surely; there cannot be a question that it would be our duty to our loss of the source ould to warn him

be our duty to call out as loudly as we could, to warn him of his danger.

This is, in truth, the principle of all Bible-Societies, and Missionary-Societies, and Societies for the Propaga-tion of the Gospel. We believe the heathen to be living in a state of danger; we believe that the Bible contains the marketing of the state of salvation : the revelation of God's will, and the way of salvation; therefore we w our mon purpose of maintaining those ministers whom the bishop shall ordain, as heralds of Gospel-truth, to gather in the heather the cheed heathen to the Church of Christ.

mony? If any person, no matter who, throw water on me, and utter certain words, would that be Christian bap-tism? Would God's grace go with it? Can a child or a woman baptize? If not, who then can baptize? Our Lord said to his apostles, "Go ye, and baptize all na-tions." The apostles, before their departure from the world, commissioned others to perform this and other minited functions. A simin the bishops whom they orministerial functions. Again, the bishops whom they or-dained commissioned others in their turn. There never was any doubt that persons so ordained by the bishops have authority and power to baptize; but whether any other have the same power, there is very great doubt. The authorized practice of the Church universal has been for ordained ministers to baptize, and any other baptism has been held as not valid; that is, as being no baptism at all. It is true there have been differences of opinion on the subject. Some have supposed that baptism by the hands of one who had received the ministerial commission, hands of one who had received the infinite infinite in a commission, and afterwards became a heretic, or separated from the Church, would still be valid. Others have thought that, in a case of emergency, if a child is sprinkled with water in the name of the blessed Trinity, even by an unordain-ed person, it is valid. But neither of these cases applies to mergency and to unordained persons baptizing without emergency; and there are some Dissenters who do not even baptize in the name of the blessed Trinity. The whole question is full of difficulty. Our own Church, with her usual charity and prudence, directs that in cases of doubtfulness, her ministers shall use this form of words :---" If thou art not already baptized, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost." She pronounces no decision on this difficult question.

the Son, and the Holy Ghost. She pronounces no de-cision on this difficult question. Now, I beg Dissenters to observe the point of my argu-ment. I do not mean positively to assert (God forbid !) that they have not been baptized. God is their judge; but I do assert that there is great reason to doubt whether they have been baptized or no. But this is a most awful question. "As many as have beer baptized into Christ," says St. Paul, "have put on Christ." (Gal. iii. 27.) If they have not been baptized into Christ, they have not put on Christ. "By one Spirt," he says in another place, "ye are baptized into one body." (I Cor. xii. 13.) If they, then, have not been baptized, they are not mem-bers of that spiritual body. Bu why in such an awful question remain in doubt? Why not make certain ? If a man were informed by some kind friend of a flaw in his title-deeds, would he not instanly take measures to re-move it? If the deed by which he possessed his property move it? If the deed by which he possessed his property had not been duly signed and setled, or witnessed by the proper persons, would he let a day elapse before he took steps to remove the flaw? Let not the Dissenter accuse me of desiring to deprive him of any privilege which he possesses. On the contrary, my eariest hope is to induce him to take measures to possess himself of what there is rea-son to fear he has not. I wish to prevail on him to re-move the flaw and doubtfulness of his title to heaven, by going with humble faith and penitence for his "sins, negligences, and ignorances," to one of those of whom there can be no doubt that they have received a commission to perform this essential sacrament. This is too serious a matter to be lightly regarded.*

III. Second reason for believing Dissenters to be in danger. The second reason which I shall state is very analogous to the former.

Our Lord Jesus Christ said to his disciples, in a most solemn and emphatic manner "Verily, verily, I say unto you, except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you." + This was a hard saying, and it does not appear that, at the first, the disciples understood it. Subsecuent events, however, explained its meaning. On the night before his crucifixion, plained its meaning. On the night before his crucinxion, "Jesus took bread, and gave tianks. and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, *This ismy body*. Likewise, after supper he took the cup, and gave it to them, saying, *This* is my blood of the new Testament, which was shed for *is my blood* of the new Testament, which was shed for you, and for many, for the remission of sins. *Drink ye* ALL of *it.*" Again, in the Second Epistle to the Corin-thians, St. Paul said, "*The cup which we bless*, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ?" (See Matt, XXVI. 26; Mark XIV, 22; Luxe

xxii 17; 1 Cor. xi. 23.) In accordance with these and various other passages of In accordance with these and various other passages of Scripture, the Church of all ages has held of this as of the other sacrament, that it is "generally necessary for salvation;" that is to say, that unless any obstacle pre-vent, we cannot be saved without it. As by baptism we are grafted into the body of Christ, so by the sacrament of the Lord's supper, rightly administered and faithfully received, we continue therein : "we dwell in Christ, and he in us; we are one with Christ, and he with us."

he in us; we are one with Christ, and he with us." Now if there was a doubt as to the possibility of bap-tism being duly administered by one who has not received God's commission to do so, the doubt is very much greater with regard to the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ. The cup which we bless, blood of Christ. The cup which we bless, said St. Paul, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The cup which who bless? The cup which any man, woman, or child blesses, is that the communion of the blood of Christ—the means of conveying to us his most sacred blood? No, surely; the cup which was blessed by the postles, and those who, through them, received the Divine commission to do so. In every age of the Church these have been well known as the persons who are au-thorised to consecrate the bread and wine. Persons presuming to do so without the Divine commission have been looked on as exceeding sinners, and their act as null and void. null and void. The most serious and alarming consideration is involved in this doctrine; namely, whether Dissenters have ever eaten the body, or drunk the blood of Christ, without which, we are expressly told, "there is no life in us." Whether we are expressly told, "there is no life in us." Whether the sacrament which they have partaken of be not a mock sacrament, that is to say, no sacrament at all. But this is not all. If any man wilfully has thus, as it were, paro-died the holy sacrament, it is much to be feared that he has eaten and drunk his own condemnation, not consider has eaten and drunk his own condemnation, not cons ing the Lord's body. Even in the case of those who have ignorantly partaken of such mock-sacrament (of which class I verily believe most Dissenters to be,) still, with whatsoever good intention they have partaken, it cannot supposed, at least it cannot be proved, that an unreal atters not with what appetite we eat it. And here again, let it not be said that we seek to deprive the Dissenters of any benefit or privilege : on the contrary, we would earnestly entreat them to come and partake of all the privileges which we have to offer, vithout money and without price."

of a Catholic Church, as well as a communion of saints, the Dissenter maintains an opinion in direct opposition to the Apostles' Creed, which has been received n the Church from the beginning. The doctrine in question may be proved also from several texts of Scripture. Our Saviour says, if a man "neglect to hear the Church, let him be to thee as an heathen man and a publican." (Natt. xviii. 17.) thee as an heathen man and a publican." (Natt. xviii. 17.) But if the Church be invisible only, how can we know it when it speaks? Again, St. Paul calls the Church "the pillar and ground of the truth." (1 Tin. iii. 15.)— How can an *invisible* Church be to us the pillar and ground of the truth? The Dissenters say, each min's Church or communion is to him the pillar and ground of the truth. communion is to nim the pillar and ground of the truth. The Baptist's society is the pillar and ground to him, the Sociaian's to him, and the Church of Enghad to its own members. What follows? Why, first, that on this principle each man's own opinion is to him the pillar and ground of the truth; next, that we have a multitude of pillars setting forth or publicly. pillars setting forth, or upholding, contradctory truths! One pillar bearing inscribed on it, that Jeus is a mere man; another, that he is "very God of very God." Now, that these pillars, setting forth, or uphdding as the truth, doctrines directly contradictory v each other, should be all true Churches, is impossible. Therefore, it is manifest that there must be one, and only one true Church, which, by the superintending Providence of God, shall maintain for ever the essential ruths of reve-

Such a Church is that founded by the Apostles, which, through the revolution of kingdoms, and the cloud of thick darkness, that during many ages rested on the earth, has still maintained the vital and essential truths of the blessed Gospel. It was this visible Church which first preached the Gospel, and gathered in the nations to the fold of Christ. The same Church it was that collected the holy Scriptures as we now have them, and has been "the witness and keeper" of God's word down to the present time. It is the same Church which, when those Scriptures were misinterpreted by subtle men, pro-mulgated her creeds for the edification of her children. In times of darkness and barbarism, when learning and science were well nigh lost upon the earth, and the Church herself was overlaid with superstition, still, in a wonderful manner, she was the instrument of God to preserve the sacred Scripture, and the great doctrines gathered out of Scripture in her creeds, together with the apostolic succession of the ministry commissioned to administer to the people the holy sacraments. And as she has preserved the truth in *dark* ages, no less important is her use for the same purpose in an age of *light*. Amidst the conflict-ing opinions and jarring theories of the present schismatical and unbelieving age, still the Church preserves the faith of Christ; and still in her creeds the upholds, as on a pillar, the fundamental truths of the Gospel, so that he who runs may read; and still she is the dispenser of divine grace through her sacraments and ordinances, even as God appointed her at the beginning.

If any one finds it difficult to follow this argument, from want of the habit of considering the Church as one great whole, let me draw his attention to the circumstances of our own branch of the Church universal, the history of which, it may be presumed, he has considered. There was a time—in the reigns of Elizabeth and James—when the English Church, purged of Romist corruption, and restored to her ancient purity, was one and entire, and maintained, in all essential points, the spostolic doctrine and fellowship. There rose up certain men who "caused divisions" contrary to the remained doctrine and here to "walk disorderly." First, the bishop of Rome, con-trary to all ecclesiastical order, sent emissaries into the dioceses of the English bishops; and in several places established schismatical communion, endeavouring to bring back the corruptions and superstitions which the English Church had, with almost universal consent, removed, as inconsistent with Scripture and the practice of the ancient Church. Then, other sectarians, under the name of Brownists or Independents, Socinians, Baptists, and a host of others, began to cause divisions and offences; some objecting to surplices, and some to bishops; and in the end most wickedly overturned for a while, though it the end most wickedly overturned for a while, though it was not permitted to them to extinguish, the English Church. These men were clearly guily or Great sin-first, in their separation from a true Church; then in the violence to which their separation led. And if separation was thus sinful and dangerous in the reign of Elizabeth, and James, and Charles, it is impossible that it should not be so now. If the separatists of those days cut them-selves off, as they most certainly did, from the privileges and communion of the Church, it does not seem possible that their descendants should regain those privileges, excent by acain joining themselves to the Church from except by again joining themselves to the Church from which their fathers sinfully separated.

We solemnly warn Dissenters, therefore, of their danger, and exhort them at once to place themselves out of it. We do not ask them to give up the doctrine of an invisible Church; nay, we exhort them to maintain it as a high and holy mystery; but we ask them to add to that the doctrine of a visible Catholic Church. We ask them to believe, what one would think is not very unreasonable, that it is the will of Codd that there do not believe the set of the s that it is the will of God, that those who are joined together in one common faith ought also to be joined in outward union-ought to worship God together, and partake together of the holy communion. To set up altar against altar, and pulpit against pulpit in the same place, is pal-pably inconsistent with Christian charity and union, and must inevitably bring God's displeasure on those who do such things.

I would entreat them to consider the question which I communion with his Maker, the devout aspirations of a soul have just suggested, whether the bitterness and violence of spirit, which so many exhibit, may not arise from desertion of the Holy Spirit, in consequence of the neglect or invalid reception of those sacraments which he has ordained to be dispensed, as the continual means of grace, through the interturbuilt is the character of the neglect or the Christian struggling with the storms of life,—though cast down, not destroyed; though perplexed, not in despair; subinstrumentality of his visible Church.

And let those who are not conscious of any such hostility to the Church, yet live in separation from it, con-sider the dilemma in which they are placed. They differ from the Church for great or for small things. If for great things for secontial and fundamental points then great things, for essential and fundamental points, then they are liable to the charge of heresy. If for small and non-essential things, then why do they needlessly deprive themselves of the benefit of those sacraments and ordinances which the Church has been commissioned to faithful who promised, relies, in the last awful scenes of life, administer?

It is no safe refuge for the Dissenter, that, in his separation from the Church, or in his hostility to it, he is ting, as it is erroneously termed, conscientiously St. Paul conscientiously, as he thought, persecuted the St. raul conscientiously, as he thought, persecuted the Church; and some thought they did God service when they put the apostles to death. Let the Dissenter learn from hence unto what depths of sin it is possible for a mistakenly conscientious man to fall; and let him not be satisfied with the approbation of his conscience, unless he has taken those varions means which God has afforded has taken those various means which God has afforded to make sure that his conscience is rightly informed.

VI. Objections answered.

The usual plea of Dissenters for their separation from the Church is, that there are various imperfections in it. To this I answer, that it is not competent for a man to say, I object to this thing and that, and therefore I will leave the Church. He ought to try to have them amended. Those who leave the Church incur the loss of those be-nefits which the Church is ordained to afford. No one says that the Church on earth is perfect; though esta-blished by God, it is administered by men, and therefore bished by God, it is administered by men, and the-left liable to error. If such errors go to great lengths—if the Church bids us do any thing plainly contrary to God's law, as to worship images and pray to saints, then, as Hooker says, "We dare not communicate with her con-cerning her sundry gross and grievous abominations."— "We must obey God rather than men." We must be-liave that God will raise up unto us some way of delivelieve that God will raise up unto us some way of deliverance. But I never heard of any such objections or abuses laid to the charge of the reformed branch of God's Church in England. She is purified from her former corruptions; restored, as nearly as may be, to the apostolic model; she is sound, at least in fundamentals—even Dissenters acknowledge this. Therefore, whatever may be the blemishes which are supposed to exist, or really do exist in her, yet, since she alone can shew that she has God's commission, it is sinful and dangerous to separate from her commun

VII. Who is the Dissenter's best friend?

Such, then, being the relative position between the reformed Church and Dissent, I would ask the Dissenter, which is your real friend, the liberal, or the (so-called) bigot? the man who plainly tells you the danger of your position, or the man who conceals from you your peril, talks of your piety and conscientiousness, and so gives you to suppose that you are neither in a state of sinfulness nor danger? Surgly he who dealers the truth horses danger? Surely he who declares the truth, however unpalatable, is a better friend than he who prophesies

smooth things to your destruction. I am bound in fairness to make one important admis-sion to Dissenters, and to confess my belief that the unfor-tunate and dangerous position in which they stand is, in many cases, attributable, in the first place, to the inac-tivity which pervaded the Church, as well as the whole nation, during a great part of the last century; and, in the second place, to the principles which, though entirely contrary to the Church's real doctrine, have been inculin sheer ignorance of their danger, and this principally because God's ministers have never taught them the real truth. The true detains of the weitr of the Church, and the sinfulness of schism, has not been preached as it ought to have been from our pulpits. Many ministers have rather encouraged Dissenters in their delusion, by telling them that their faith is orthodow, and their different them that their faith is orthodox, and their differences trivial; neglecting at the same time to teach them that there was a doubtfulness as to the validity of their sacraments, and that separation from the apostolic Church was against the laws of God. Others have contributed to the against the laws of code. Others have contributed to the same delusion, by resting the necessity of conformity on lower principles, such as expediency, and obedience to the law of the land. And so, many persons have thought lightly of separation from what they deemed a mere national establishment, who would have remained faithful, had they been taught that the Church was Christ's

own divine institution. Let us hope that these things are now beginning to be

by his best and richest gifts and graces? Who, that has seen mitting, with humble resignation, to the correction of his heavenly Father; and gathering the peaceable fruits of righteouslook with joy; that hallowed bed, where a Christian renders up his soul, as to a faithful Creator; where, with no vain display, no idle rapture, the dying saint, knowing, of a truth, that he is with humble confidence, on that hand, which has borne him up through all the storms and struggles of his earthly pilgrimage, and which will now cheer and comfort him, in his passage through the dark valley of the shadow of death? This is, not what Christianity can do, but what it does, day by day; not what it does, for the learned and enlightened Christian only, but what it does, to shed light and joy, over the humble abode of the lowly and ignorant. I appeal to the conscience of many a minister of God's word, to bear me witness, how often he has stood beside the dying bed of feeble age, or of youth in all the withered blossom of its beauty; stood, not to teach, but to learn ; not to offer comfort, or supply confidence,-but to gather strength, and hope, and courage, against his own hour of need, and his own great and awful change. This all, is the praise of the Gospel : this all, is the triumph, the glory, of the religion of Christ. Of the countless thousands, who have so lived and so died, what would have been the fate, in life and in death, had the Gospel never visited the world, had the Sun of righteousness never arisen, with healing on his wings? What but this, at best,-that the Christian graces of humility, of meekness, of patience, should not have come to support, to purify, to elevate, and to bless them, in life,-and that in death, the unspeakable pang of parting here, should have been hushed by no hope of meeting hereafter ? that, even if, at that awful hour, no dismay of the Judge and the judgment, crushed the sinner's heart to the dust, yet, that, to the anxious question, the passionate longing, the restless search and aspiration, after some assurance of a future being, after a continuance or reno-

THE DESTINY OF THE CHURCH. (From Archdeacon Manning's late Visitation Charge.)

vation of the feeble and expiring spark of life,-no voice should

answer, and no hope should cheer?

We are charged with the fulfilment of no light commission. Every year has brought out into a broader outline the destiny of the English Church. Can we doubt that she has been reserved, and is now raised up, for some great movement among the nations of the earth? It may be she shall build again the Tabernacle that is fallen down, and purify the Catholic world. Who can be familiar with her true character and not read the admonitions of her Divine Master? Who can see that she is primitive and yet purified: the treasury of things new and old, having the ripeness of age and the vigour of a new born youth; that she is, as it were, the link of the past and of the future, a central point between the old world and the new; and how, in cated by many of the members of the Church. There are, I am persuaded, many hundreds and thousands of all the inclinations of Western Christendom to one or other of side, and the more positive system which is on the other, have both in her a share and sympathy; and how at every ebb and flow of religious life the winds of men have subsided and settled down nearer and nearer to that rule of faith which was confessed and indicated in the Anglican restoration of Catholic truth: and how at this time she is standing out in a bolder relief, and stamping her own character in all the world-wide precinct of the British empire;-who, I ask, can ponder these things, and not feel a consciousness stronger than all reasoning, that, if she be loyal to her heavenly Lord, she shall be made glorious in His earthly kingdom as the regenerator of the Christendom that seems now dissolving, and the centre of a new Catholic world? There is a life rising through all her branches, and thrusting

itself forth in energy and promise, and it is for us to guide and to develop it. It is for us under God, to perfect her internal organization-to elicit zeal, to concentrate energy, to draw forth and distribute the heaven-born instincts of high and devoted hearts, to subjugate even enthusiasm to a healthy though vehement action. The Church has a manifest office of charity -she needs minds of every cast, and characters of every bias. They cannot rise and throng upon her too fast. She can well employ them all. Beside the altar, or in the outer courts, or on the walls of Zion, or by the shepherds, there are a thousand ministries to be fulfilled. The sins and the sufferings of mankind are manifold, and she has a balm in store for each. She has the softness of religious charity to temper the strength of a masculine faith. She is the symbol and the channel of that living mysterous sympathy by which the Word made flesh gladdens and heals the spirits of a fallen world. All she needs is an internal organization which shall give outlet and guidance to the strong currents of human character; and unity which shall make them harmonious in their many movements, and hold them all in one.

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Dissenters act from the same motive, though, as we elieve, not regularly; still their motive we are bound to think is good and charitable.

Suppose, then, that when a missionary—a Dissenter it might be—went to a heathen prince—the king of Tahiti, or a New Zealand chief, or the emperor of China—and told him that he was come to warn him of his danger, and teach him the way of salvation,—the said king, prince, or emperor was to fly out into a violent passion, and say, "What do these impertinent people mean by telling me I am in danger? Do they suppose I cannot go to heaven in my own way? Illiberal bigots! do they think they only know the suppose of calculations?" only know the way of salvation ?"

Now, there is nothing very unlikely or unnatural in this supposition; it would but be an ebullition of poor human nature. There is some plausibility in the hea-then's words; and yet the Dissenter who had conscientiously contributed to the sending out of the missionary would not consider that such a reception of his charity released him from the duty of endeavouring again and again to win the heathen to the faith.

Apply now the above illustration to the relation be-tween Churchmen and Dissenters. I do not scruple to ^{say} that, in common with many others, I consider Dissenters to be in a state of great spiritual danger. There ought not to be any such thing as dissent. Men are not liberty, by God's law, to dissent from that which is the true Church. They are, therefore, in sin, and conse-quently in danger. My reasons for believing so will be given hereafter. All I want now to establish is, that be-lieving this at a line want to be a line strong the strong quently in danger. My reasons has a stabilish is, that be-given hereafter. All I want now to establish is, that be-lieving this to be the fact, and having, as I think, strong reasons for my belief, the Dissenter ought not to think me uncharitable or illiberal, if I express my fears for his safety; on the contrary, he will do well to weigh seri-ously the reasons which I have to bring forward, the ra-ther because what I are about to advance is not my own it is ther because what I am about to advance is not my own personal opinion only; but, as I undertake to prove, it is what the Church universal has received for eighteen hun-dred years as the device of Sovinture. dred years as the doctrine of Scripture.

II. Reasons for believing Dissenters to be in a state of great danger.

When our Lord Jesus Christ sent forth his apostles to them in the yet increase and teach and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. (Matt. xxviii. 19.) He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." (Mark xvi. 16.) There cannot be Level of the saved of an information as to the cannot be, I suppose, a difference of opinion as to the plain meaning of these words; namely, that faith and bank. baptism are necessary to salvation. This position may be corroborated by very many passages from the Acts of the Apostles, as in the case of St. Paul, the Ethiopian ennuch, and the Philippian jailor, in which it invariably appears that as soon as a new convert professed his faith in Christ, he was straightman harding or may he member of the was straightway baptized; nor was he member of the istian Church, until that holy sacrament had been re-

Now, I entreat my dissenting readers, and I do so most olemnly and earnestly, to bear with my bigotry and illiberality, when I express my serious apprehensions that they have never received Christian baptism. What, some will say, do you unchristianize us? Was there ever such bigotry? All I answer is, abuse, but hear me. The tion is not, whether the statement is liberal or illiberal, but whether it is true or false.

Let me beg of you to take the word of God for your Buide, and consider whether you can prove to your own satisfaction that you have ever certainly been baptised. What is baptism? and who can perform that holy cere-

* From The Englishman's Magazine.

IV. Third reason for believing Dissenters to be in great

The third reason which I shall mention is, their separation from the one Catholic and Apostolic Church.

This topic requires some preliminary explanation. The Dissenter believes in an invisible Church, consisting of all those who truly believe in Christ. And so do we, in common with the Church of all ages, believe in an invisible Church—a union of all saints and martyrs, and holy men of old who have lived and died, and those who now live in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship. This we call the "communion of saints." But we also believe This "one Catholic and Apostolacity, "a visible body mercifully founded by Christ, in order to constitute the point of union of Christians in all ages, as well as for various other providential uses. In denying this doctrine

* It is remarkable that at this very time (November 1840) a case is being argued before the Arches Court, which turns on the question whether a child baptized by a Wesleyan minister has received Christian baptism, and is entitled to Christian burial. Two similar cases have been before tried, and were decided differently. The following are the words of Wesley himself :----- I wish all of you who are vulgarly called Methodists would seriously consider what has been said, and particu-larly you whom God has commissioned (?) to call sinners to repentance: it does by no means follow hence that you are comnepentance. It cases by no means follow hence that you are com-missioned to baptize or administer the Lord's Supper. Ye never dreamed of this till ten or twenty years after ye began to preach. Ye did not then, like Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, seek the priesthood also."

+ John vi. 53. This passage has always been considered by the Church to refer to the sacrament of the Lord's supper. But even suppose otherwise, still the obligation on all persons doubted amongst Christians.

V. The foregoing reasons viewed together.

I beg the attention of Dissenters to the topic which I am now about to bring forward: it is a very important one, but one which I fear they have but little considered,

First, let us consider the question, whether, as far as we know of God's laws, he does not sometimes inflict tremendous punishment for what may seem to us an error of judgment? Eve would not believe the warning of God; she ate the forbidden fruit, and died. Uzza touched the ark, which all but the priests were forbidden to touch; be supposed, at least it cannot be proved, that an unreal sacrament can have conveyed to them any benefit, or in any way have strengthened or refreshed their souls. If the food which we receive into our natural bodies possess not in itself any inherent wholesomeness or untritiveness, it matters not with what appetite we eat it. the ark, which all but the press were forbuilden to butch, a will be did so with the good intention, as it would seem, of saving it from falling; but he was struck dead for his error. So it is under the Christian covenant. "He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved. He that be-lieveth not shall be dammed." These instances I mention lieveth not shall be dammed." These instances I mention to shew, that by the law of God severe punishment is wont to fall on men for what some may consider mere errors of judgment.

But that is not the main point to which I wish to direct the mind of the Dissenter, and principally the Wesleyan. Is he sure that his error is slight? He differs from the Church in some minor points, as he believes, and separates himself from her communion. But this very separation, even in the slightest degree, may bring in its train the most awful consequences. Those who enfered the ark were safe. All who remained without it, *it mattered* ark were safe. All who remained without it, it mattered not whether at a smaller or greater distance, were drowned. I do entreat the Dissenter to consider the possible, nay, probable consequences of separation. It may have cut him off from the Christian sacraments. There is a great doubt whether he has ever been spiritually joined to Christ in baptism. Still greater, whether he has ever spiritually eaten and drunk the body and blood of Christ. If not, he has no spiritual life in him; he may have been all along eating and drinking his own damnation. Hence, in along eating and drinking his own duffation. Hence, by natural consequence, he has no sympathy with Christ's body, the Church; yea, rather an hostility against it.— Will not this account for the phenomenon, otherwise not easily explained, of the violent and unbridled wickedness to rehisib Dimension in the phenomenon in the second

easily explained, of the violent and united wheteness to which Dissenters in times past have been led, when, beginning with apparently small disputes, about the use of surplices, and the cross in baptism, they separated from the Church? Would it not seem that thenceforth the Holy Spirit ceased to guide them? And so they went on until they murdered their king; drove God's servants, the bishops, from the land; and trampled under foot his most holy Church. It is impossible to conceive wickedness more awful than this.

And are not Dissenters even now in danger of falling into the same excess of sin? Does not the most bitter malice against the Church corrode the hearts of some? not of all—God forbid that I should say so, or think so yet all are liable to the same sinfulness, if deserted by God's Spirit. But in many Satan even now reigns triumphant; causing them to vilify God's holy Church; crying, "Down with it, down with it, even to the ground." who have opportunity to partake of the holy communion, is proved from the terms of its institution, and has never been Let them thank God, who has hitherto restrained their violence.

better known and appreciated; that the necessity of the Christian sacraments,—the essential unity of the Church, the duty of joining ourselves, through God's appointed means, to that which is the body of Christ,--the true nature of the Church, not as a mere human establishment, which may be put down by the same power which raised it up, but as a divine ordinance of Christ, which will conue so long as the world endureth,-let us trust that these vital doctrines will henceforth be acknowledged amongst Christians. And when the voice of long-neglected truth has once more gone forth through the land, let us entertain a firm hope that better days are in store for the Church. Supersition and heresy have in times past more fearfully prevailed against the Church, than even now she is vexed by schism. But as they have, through the providence of God, been dispersed, so we doubt not will e various sects, which now mar her beauty, again return to their holy mother, when she raises her voice in accents of warning and kindness.

Then will she send forth her missionaries and distri-bute the word of God with some prospect of success, when all shall speak the same thing, and "utter a certain sound." And we may at length hope that the bright anticipations of the olden prophets may have a literal fulfilment; and that the knowledge of the truth may spread over the earth earth, as the waters cover the sea.

VIII. Concluding remarks.

I trust that these arguments will be received by the Dissenter who reads them, in the same spirit in which they have been written—in the spirit of truth and charity. It is no question of private opinion between him and me. If it were so, his opinion might be as good as mine. But it is not a personal dispute between one individual and another; it is simply a question whether he or the apostolic Church is right.

And, after all, I would say to the Dissenter, "What unreasonable thing is it that we propose to you?" We ask you to go with us to God's house, to take sweet counsel together, to join in our prayers and praises, to partake of our holy sacraments, to join in our communion; our churches, our hearts are open to you. We entreat you to live with us as brethren in holy fellowship. Is this unreasonable or uncharitable on our part? Surely, if you refuse our fellowship, despise our ministers, and dis-dain our holy service, the want of charity rests with you.

O that we could in any way overcome this lamentable spirit of disunion, whether by calm remonstrance, or colemn argument, or acts of love! What would we not willingly do, consistent with God's law, to win you back to our fellowship, so that we might be again united one fold under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ our Lord. united as

THE CONQUESTS OF CHRISTIANITY. (From the Rev. Hugh J. Rose, B. D.)

a Christian prayer? Who, that knows the joy of a Christian's by the interceding merits of Bonaventure." And for adoration

THE NOVELTY OF ROMISH ERRORS. (From Archbishop Laud.)

For transubstantiation first, that was never heard of in the primitive church, nor till the council of Lateran; nor can it be proved out of Scripture; and taken properly cannot stand with the grounds of Christian religion. As for communion in one kind, Christ's institution is clear against that. And not only the primitive church, but the whole church of Christ kept it so, till within less than four hundred years. For Aquinas confesses it was so in use even to his time, and he was both born and dead during the reign of Henry the Third of England. Nay, it stands yet as a monument in the very Missal, against the present practice of the church of Rome, that then it was usually given and received in both kinds. And for invocation of saints, though some of the ancient Fathers have some rhetorical flourishes about it, for the stirring up of devotion, (as they thought,) yet the church then admitted not of the invocation of them, but only of the commemoration of the martyrs, as appears clearly in St. Augustine. And when the church prayed to God for any thing, she desired to be heard for the mercies and the merits of Christ, not for the merits of any saints whatsoever. For I much doubt this were to make the saints more than mediators of intercession, which is all that you acknowledge you allow the saints. For I pray, is not by the merits more than by the intercession? Did not Christ redeem us by his merits? and if God must hear our prayers for Of its most difficult conquests, a large portion is overlooked the merits of the saints, how much fall they short of sharers in

by the human eye. While the evil done in its name, is seen the mediation of redemption? You may think of this. For by all, and dwelt upon in triumph by the adversary,--its pure such prayers as these the church of Rome makes at this day. and holy conquests are often effected in stillness and silence ; and they stand (not without great scandal to Christ and Chrisin the abode of poverty, in the obscurity of humble and retired tianity) used, and authorized to be used in the Missal. For life. Who is there, that has seen a true Christian, in his life instance: upon the feast of St. Nicholas you pray, "that God, and his death? Who, that has seen the holy calm that sheds by the merits and prayers of St. Nicholas, would deliver you itself over that soul, where grace has triumphed over passion, from the fire of hell." And upon the octaves of St. Peter and where envy, and hatred, and pride, are sounds unknown? Who, St. Paul, you desire God "that you may obtain the glory of that has seen the bright and holy glow of devotion diffused over eternity by their merits." And on the feast of St. Bonaventhe countenance? Who, that has heard the fervid accents of ture, you pray, "that God would absolve you from all your sins church of Rome is too like to paganism in the practice of it, and driven to scarce intelligible subtilties in her servants' writings that defend it; and this without any care had of millions of souls, unable to understand her subtilties or shun her prac-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1841

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto on Sunday, the 24th of October.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, in his late Charge, recommended the formation of a DIOCESAN ASSOCIA-TION, in connection with the Venerable Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and, at the request of the Clergy, his Lordship named the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, and the Reverend Messrs. R. D. Cartwright, A. N. Bethune, H. J. Grasett and H. Scadding, a committee to carry the episcopal recommendation into effect.

As but little time will now elapse, before promp and vigorous measures are adopted for maturing this great and highly necessary plan, we have been instructed to transfer to our columns the Standing Rules of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia .-There is no intention, we believe, of adhering implicitly to this valuable model, but it will nevertheless furnish many useful hints in the formation of a similar association in this diocese, and it will enable the Clergy, and others interested in the important undertaking, to suggest such alterations or additions as they may consider salutary and conducive to the ends in view :---

STANDING RULES.

OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA. On Monday, May 22d, [1837,] at 3 o'clock, a numero on Monary, May 224, [1837,] at 5 of the sta-blighty respectable meeting of Clergy and Laity of the Esta-blished Church, which had been called together by notices given in the Parish Churches of Halifax, and otherwise, took place at the National School House. The Lord Bishop took the chair, and proceeded, after prayer for the Divine blessing and chair, and proceeded, after prayer for the Divide blessing and help, to lay before the meeting the plan and objects of a pro-posed Church Society. Its great objects were stated to be the promotion of an intelligent acquaintance with the Evangelical doctrines and Apostolic order of the Church of England among her members; the increase of a charitable attachment to he doctrines, her ritual, and her ministry, on the part of those professing to be her children; and the knitting together of pastors and people in closer bonds of mutual affection and regard. Its more detailed designs will be the procuring Missionary services for neglected stations-affording assistance to Sunday and other Schools conducted on Church principles, and to deserving young men desirous of education for the Ministry of the Church-and the circulation of Books and Tracts.

For the promotion of these objects it was proposed that a Society should now be organized, to be called the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, and the persons present appear-ing favourable to the formation of such a Society and ready to become members by subscribing to its funds, they proceeded to the election of Officers and a Standing Committee; after which the following were unanimously adopted as-

Rules necessary for the Constitution and Government of the Diocesson Church Society of Nova Scotia.

I. His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia for the time being, and the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel, and for Promoting Christian Knowledge, shall be respectfully requested to be the Patrons of this Society. II. The Bishop of the Diocese shall be the President of the Society, with a control over all their proceedings. His approval

shall be necessary for the completion of all important acts of the Society, and especially for the revocation or alteration of any of the standing rules and for making any addition to them.

III. There shall be two or more Vice Presidents, of whom the Archdeacon of Nova Scotia shall be the first; a Sceretary, an Assistant Scoretary when the archdeacon of the Officers, all the Clergy, and as many Laymen as it shall be thought convenient to choose at the Annual Meeting of the Score The Low Machen shall compare the Computer Society. The Lay Members shall continue in the Committee for a year, or until other Lay Members be chosen in their place; and any or all of them may be re-elected. Seven of the Com-mittee shall be a quorum, provided four of them be Laymen. V. The Society shall be open to all the Members of the Church, all of whom shall be invited to unit with it. Ten

pounds paid at any one time shall qualify a person to be a Member during his life, and the payment in advance of any sum, however small, shall qualify a person to be a Member for

mittee, and only permitted when recommended by them and approved by the President, or, in his absence, by two or more the Vice Presidents. XII. All Meetings of the Society and of the Committees

Societies in England, adapted to our situation under the direc-The following persons have been chosen as Officers of the Society, and Members of the Standing Committee for the year ending on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1838: tion of the Bishop.

PATRONS. His Excellency SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, K.C.B., Lt. Governor THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL. THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

PRESIDENT. The Right Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA. The Right Rev. THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTTA. Vice Presidents.— The Venerable Archdeacon Willis, D.D.; the Hon. Chief Justice Halliburton; the Hon. T. N. Jeffery; the Hon. C. R. Prescott; Mr. David Hare. Secretary—Rev. William Cogswell. Assistant Secretary—Henry Pryor, Esq. Treasurer—Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq. Standing Committee— All Clergymen of the Established Church, and 18 Laymen.

The Editor of the Woodstock Herald has lately attacked us, on more than one occasion, with an acrimony of expression which we did not expect from a contemporary, whose loyal principles and vigorous ability we have long admired, and would gladly have seen exercised in a larger and more prominent sphere. Among the points on which he differs from us, and our insisting on which has called forth some angry remarks from him, is that of the APOSTOLICAL SUC-CESSION. From the manner in which this doctrine is treated in the present day, whenever it is advanced, one would suppose that, instead of having remained unquestioned for nearly sixteen centuries, and having been upheld by the great majority of the most illustrious divines of the Anglican Church, up to the present hour, it had only been just discovered in some obscure corner, and now for the first time obtruded upon an astonished world. It is also worthy of obser-

vation, that our contemporary of the Woodstock Herald, in impugning the doctrine of the Succession, unwittingly pronounces a censure upon the Kirk of Scotland, of which, we believe, he is a member, and that his condemnation of our views is equally applicable to many of the most eminent divines of the Presbyterian nunion. On this ground, however, he is so well met by the Hamilton Gazette, that we shall borrow the animated language of that staunch Protestant Journal, rejoicing to know that we have an able and willing ally to co-operate with us in our feeble endeavours to maintain the truth :

"We would further recommend him to study the constitution of his own Kirk, as laid down in its Confession of Faith. He will there find it stated that 'God has instituted a government in his Church independent of the Civil Magistrate,' and that by virtue of that government, her Presbyteries ordain. What then is the difference between the Anglican Church and the Presbyterian on this subject of ' The Succession?' Not one of

rinciple, but one as to a matter of Fact. The Kirk, on the one hand maintaining that the succession (without which the ordi-nation of a Minister is null and void) flows through a series of Presbyteries, whilst the Anglican Church, on the other, asserts, and has proved with a weight of demonstration which can never be overturned, that this succession flows through a series of Bishops, as the successors (so far as uninspired men can be so) of the Apostles in the government of the Church. It must be obvious therefore to every person of a sound understanding, and whose perceptions are not obscured by the clouds of fanaticism,

that if there is any weight in the charges of 'Bigoted exclusiveness' 'Protestant Popery,' and so forth, which are daily being urged against the Apostolical succession, these charges will hold good

against the Apostolical succession, these charges will hold good not only against the Kirk, but against every Church which makes use of the 'laying on of hands' in the Ordination of its Ministers. For what is Ordination? Is it not the delegation either by a Bishop or a hody of Ministers, as the case may be, of that authority which he ar they assert to have derived through and from their predecessors in the Ministry. No Bishop, or and from their predecessors in the Ministry. No Bishep, or body of Ministers, ordain on their own personal authority.-The doctrine of the succession therefore is, and will ever continue to be, inseparably interwoven and connected with that of Ordi-nation to the Ministry, and no one, whether he be ignorantly without the Church, or traitorously within its fold, can attack this doctrine of the succession without impiously levelling his blows at the very root of every Christian Church on the face of the earth. We shall only add in conclusion, that in proclaiming the Fact of the Apostolical succession, the Anglican Church is but falfilling her high duties as 'a faithful witness' of the truth, and maintaining that elevated position which the com-mon consent of the Christian world has so long awarded to her. 'She is faithful and fears not.'"

From some researches which we once made into the Presbyterian Sermons and Pamphlets of the seventeenth century, we are enabled to corroborate the statement of the Hamilton Gazette, relative to the claim made by Presbyterians for the divine origin of

of images, the ancient church knew it not. And the modern rule is desired, it must be considered by the Standing Com- dents and Sectaries with the Totall overthrow of their Hierarchy that New Babel, more groundless than that of the Prelates. Or Independency not God's Ordinance, in which all the frontires of the Presbytery, shall be opened and closed with the prayers used by the two with al the quarters of the same are Defended, against all Enemies. And all the forces of the three Generals and Commanders of the Sectaries, Hanserdo Knollys, J. S. and Henry Burton are all dissipated, with all their whibling reserves, and the field of Truth still kept, viz. : That the Presbyterian Govern-

ment Dependent is God's Ordinance, and not the Presbyterian Government Independent, &c. &c." This is sufficient to show the Presbyterian feeling of the day. Indeed it was on this point that the Presbyterians and Independents split. COLEMAN, an eminent preacher among the latter, says, "The reverend Commissioners from Scotland were for the Jus Divinum of the Presbyterial;" and it was owing to the determined resistance of hinself and of his party, that the Presbyterian platform was not erected upon the ruins of the English Episcopacy.

These, it may be urged in opposition to our line of argument were but the private opinions of a few individuals, and therefore cannot fairly implicate the body to which they belonged. But we are armed against this objection; for the Assembly of Divines, onsisting almost exclusively of Presbyterians, voted "that the power of the keys was in the officers of the Church, whereby they could retain or remit sins, shut the kingdom of heaven and open it, and this, with the power of excommunication, they voted to be theirs by divine right." Thus we find the Presbyterian pulpit and the Presbyterian Assembly concurring in the assertion of the Divine Right of their Ecclesiastical Polity,-a position, which we apprehend, is still maintained, or at all events has never been authoritatively abandoned, by the Kirk of Scotland.

In truth, we find it difficult to imagine how any preacher of the Gospel can venture to exercise his holy functions, unless he believes that he has received some Divine appointment to the ministry. If then he thus believes, whence does his appointment proceed? If from some board, or religious association, whence did the persons composing it derive their authority? Let him ask himself these questions, and he will find himself inevitably falling into the acknowledgement of a Succession.

If, on the other hand, he considers himself called to the work of the ministry by some internal suggestion of the Holy Spirit, and adduces this as the sole warrant for his ministry, why does he submit to be set apart for it by the laying on of hands, or other ceremonial? Such a solemnity, according to his notions, can impart no authority, or grace,---it is a mere work of supererogation, an unmeaning form. He is a self-constituted priest. He virtually denies the existence of a Church, and admits the right of every one to act as he has acted,-to take upon himself the office of the ministry. Here then the world is brought to this pass, that every man is a priest, a church in himself. Every one has an equal right to go out into the highways and call sinners to repentance, and to administer the Holy Sacraments. Does Scripture, does reason warrant this conclusion? Where, humanly speaking, would Christianity be, had it not a divinely appointed priesthood, to teach its lessons, and preserve its mysteries,-and how can we stop short of the alternative that there is either ONE such priesthood continued by a regular succession, or none at all?

The General Triennial Convention of THE AMERI-CAN CHURCH was opened, in the City of New York, on the oth October, with the performance of rengious services in St. Paul's Church. In preference to condensing an account of the proceedings of this solemn and venerable assemblage, we shall select the most prominent points of interest, from a graphic and warmhearted correspondent of our excellent contemporary, the Philadelphia BANNER OF THE CROSS. It may be well to premise that a General Convention consists of two Houses-a House of Bishops,-and another of Clerical and Lay Deputies, not to exceed four of each for a diocese, and chosen by the convention of the liocese they represent :---

"October 11.

"Two resolutions, accompanied by concise and pertinent re-marks, were offered by the Rev. H. V. D. Johns, of Ohio, the first expressing sympathy in the interest felt in the exertions being made by the Church of England for the Jews, and a conviction that the time had come for similar efforts on our part; the second recommending to the Board of Missions the adop-tion of prompt and efficient measures for the promotion of Christianity among the children of Israel, especially such of them as dwell in the United States. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and without debate.

"Upon the motion to refer to the Committee on the Prayer-Book the preparation of a table of select lessons, to be used at the discretion of the officiating minister, some diversity of opi-nion was expressed as to the necessity of such a table, and the propriety of recommending any more changes in the Prayer-Book, since the whole subject had received, not long since, a thorough consideration. The motion was strongly negatived. as was also a motion to reconsider.

"Our Convention is large and interesting. Never, on any "Our Convention is large and interesting. Rever, on any previous occasion, in the American Episcopal Church, were there so many Clergymen gathered together. Their number is greater than ever before, and rapidly on the increase. New York is peculiarly accessible, and the affairs of our Church are assuming increasing interest:—hence this great gathering. Bishop Meade arrived on the day succeeding the opening of the Convertion sizes when there has been a full bench of Rithe Convention, since when there has been a full bench of Bi-

a thing as party appearances and feeling, there is none. The clergy and laity seem to continue to exhibit the loveliness of Christian character, and have distinguished themselves as a band of brethren. When the spirit and proceedings are such, our Church must be honoured and blessed. "The sermon before the Missionary Society was preached

on Thursday evening, by Bishop Kemper. I never before re-collect him to have been so ardent and animated. His discollect him to have been so ardent and animated. His dis-course was feeling and faithful, and calculated to do good. It took the broad ground, "The field is the world." The collec-tion amounted to 180 dollars. It is generally believed the Convention will appoint two Foreign Bishops,—one for Texas —the other for Africa. There seems to be great unanimity of the prime this guident.

opinion on this subject. "The Bishops almost wholly occupied the pulpits of New York and Brooklyn yesterday; the clergy going from church to church to receive their fatherly and holy instructions. The Convention is fast getting through with business, and I should not be surprised if it rose this week. This looks well. God be praised for the rising greatness of our church. May He imbue it with the spirit of windom and holiness. "October 12.

"The interesting services of this day are just over. The onsecration of the Rev. Alfred Lee, D.D. L.L.D., to the consecration of the Rev. Alfred Lee, D.D. L.L.D., is the Episcopate of Delaware, took place this morning in St. Paul's Chapel, in the presence of a crowded audience. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ohio, from 1 Tim. iv. 16. It was a masterly, faithful, and deeply interest 1 m. iv. 10. It was a maseriy, faithful, and deeply interest-ing discourse. The whole service was replete with interest. The bench of Bishops now numbers twenty-one. The Church may indeed rejoice and sing songs of gladness when a minister may indeed repore and sing songs of glauness when a minister of such piety, parts, and promise, is added to the number of her prelates. It is a bright and cheering day for little Delaware. That Diocese, long trodden down, we believe is destined to rise and flourish. May God snile upon it, and upon him whom he has set over it!

"The Pastoral letter was read before the House of Bishops yesterday, and unanimously adopted. The utmost cordiality and unanimity continues to be exhibited, and we doubt not is and unanimity continues to be exhibited, and we doubt not is felt. There may be shades of difference in opinion among some of the clergy and members; but the Church as a whole, is in unity, peace, and love. God of his mercy increase and per-petuate it! Oh that our nembers would pray more for the welfare, the holiness, the presperity of our Zion !--pray for her clergy and institutions--pray for themselves, and live up to her principles. Then would the Church hasten to arise and shine, and gladden the world."

In addition to these interesting particulars, we learn and grace, and my restoration in health to my family and from the *Churchman* that the Bishops—twenty in to resume my ministerial labours. number-were present at the consecration of Dr. Lee, as Bishop of Delaware-that in the laying on of hands, the Bishops of Virginia, Illinois, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, united with the Presiding Bishop,and that in the administration of the Holy Communion, all the Bishops took part.

From the American Church Almanac for 1842, we will convey some idea of the flourishing condition of Episcopacy in the United States:-

DIOCESE.	BISHOP.	CLERC
1	A. V. Griswold, D.D.	7
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Vaul	B. T. Onderdonk, D.D.	193.
stern New York	W. H. De Lancey, D.D.	90
Tareau	G. W. Doane, D.D. L.L.D.	43
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Turn march	Alfred Lee, D.D.	10
auland	W. R. Whittingham, D.D.	80
inia	R. C. Moore, D.D.	98
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	C. P. McIlvaine, D.D.	58
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We have not received No. 5 of the Catholic. It ould reach us more regularly if sent by the Post, instead of by private hands.

We are indebted to the Guardian for the article from the London Watchman, relative to Lord Sydenham.

We take the following from the Colonist:

MAIL FOR ENGLAND .- The next mail for England, via Halifax, will be made up at the Post Office, Toronto, on Tuesday next, the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ADDRESS

TO THE REV. MICHAEL HARRIS, RECTOR OF PERTH, ON HIS RETURN FROM EUROPE AFTER AN ABSENCE OF SEVERAL MONTHS.

Reverend Sir: We the Church Wardens and Congregation of St. James's Church in the Rectory of Perth, beg leave to approach you, in Christian piety and filial love to offer our most sincere congratulations, at your being restored in health to the bosom of your most excellent family, as well as to express our happiness at once more receiving you amongst us, and our gratitude to Him who hath said to the storm and to the tempest " Peace, be still," for having conducted you in safety across the mighty ocean, to resume your Apostolic charge over us. We trust "the old man your father is indeed well," and

that, though his head may be blanched with the snows of many winters, he has yet the prospect of enjoying years of happiness, with his family, and the pleasing hope of a

blessed futurity. We sympathise with you, in the pleasure you must have felt, at again beholding your native land,—after so long an absence,—and the many friends that were ready to receive you; and although you, with all others of the true faith, must have regretted that strange infatuation, which could induce those who should have been the main prop of our Church, not only to support the opposers of prop of our Church, not only to support the opposers of our creed, but in some instances to deprive us of our just rights, yet do we hope your spirit has been rejoiced by the assurance, that at home as well as in the wilderness, all will ultimately confess that Faith, and belong to that Church, which claims its origin from Christ, and His Apostles for her first Bishops.

Apostles for her first Bishops. Permit us to express our gratitude to you for obtaining the services of the Rev. H. Mulkins as your substitute during your absence; the zeal and ability with which he has advocated the cause of our Faith, the fervour and devotion with which he has laboured to impress upon us the value of true piety, and the pastoral manner in which he has visited and encouraged the poor and destitute, will ever be fresh in our memories, and call down blessings on his head.

That the Great High Bishop of the Church may vouch safe to you a continuance of health and strength, as well as abundance of grace for the fulfilment of the arduous duty committed to you, and that you may long continue the Shepherd of Christ's small flock in this place, is our earnest and unremitted prayer.

Signed on behalf of the Congregation, W. R. F. BERFORD, Church Warden. THOS. BROOKE, Church Warden. REPLY.

My very dear Brethren : I receive with much satisfaction your cordial congratu lations on my return to my Parish, and your expressio of gratitude to God, the preserver of all, for his protecti

With whatever imperfections my public ministrations with whatever inference on my public ministrations among you have been attended, yet the kind solicitations you express for my personal and official prosperity, as well as for the welfare of my friends, give me reason to hope that the great principles of our holy Faith, which for twenty-two years I have endeavoured to enforce, are duly appreciated and believed, and that the common cause with which all our hopes in life and eternity are identified is firmly and secondly cheriched.

cause with which an our hopes in the and eaching a identified, is firmly and sacredly cherished. In my visit to England and Ireland, I was delighted in every place, at the intimations of the growing prosperity and vigour of the true Faith and Church of God. Though we must regret that a policy, which is now past, yielded to the clamours of a corrupt Faith at home, and sacrificed the interests of the Church in this Colony, yet now it is a matter of unfeigned gratulation, that the nation's destiny matter of unegace gratulation, that the nation's desira-and faith are committed to the guidance of healthier and holier principles. No Councils formed against Zion shall prosper. The combinations of those enemies in religion (Popery and Dissent) have miserably failed in their al-liance against the one true Church of Christ. Firm she stands, and firm she will for ever stand; "for God is in the midst of her, and she shall not be moved."

It affords me sincere pleasure to hear of the results of the the high character I had received of my Rev'd brother previous to his admittance into the ministry, I lost no tim in securing his valuable services to the Parish during my absence, for which I am indebted to the kindness of the Lord Bishop of Toronto. I thank you for your address, and reciprocate your kind wishes and regards. It will ever be my highest gratifica tion and ambition to merit the approval and love of the flock which has been committed to my care, and to see them daily increased in number and built up in their most holy faith " on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." Praying that "whether we live, we may live unto the whether we die, we may die unto the Lord, so Lord. or that, whether living or dying, we may be the Lord's commend you to the grace, mercy, and peace of God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ.

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VI. The Members of the Church in every part of the Province shall be invited to co-operate with the Diocesan Society, by joining Committees of it which shall be formed, under the direction of their respective Clergymen, either in each mission or parish, or in more than one mission or parish united, as shall be deemed most convenient, and in strict accordance with the designs and rules of the Diocesan Society; and it is recom-mended to the Committees to forward their funds, as they may be collected, to the General Committee, who will faithfully apply them to the general objects of the Society; but when the Local Committees desire it, they shall receive books at cost and charges to the amount of one-fourth of their remittances.

VII. There shall be one general Meeting of the whole So ciety, including any members of the Local Committees who can conveniently attend, on such day and at such place as the President may name, of which due notice will be given, with an invitation to every Committee to send at least one Clergyman and two Laymen to represent such Committee, and with a recommendation that each Committee shall meet at some convenient time immediately before the General Meeting of the Society, that any necessary suggestions may be offered to the representatives of the Committees for their guidance at the glances at the Independents], "it must needs arise general meeting. And a special General Meeting may be called at any time and in any place, when the President, or, in his absence, two or more Vice Presidents, shall consider it desirable to appoint such special General Meeting. VIII. The objects to which the attention of the Society

shall be directed shall be, generally, those which have engaged the two great Church Societies in England for the Propagation of the Gospel and for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and

IX. The following objects shall more particularly engage the attention of the Society, as soon as their means may enable them to afford such attention :

them to afford such attention: 1. Supplies of Books and Tracts from the stores of the So-ciety for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and none other, except in cases where other Books or Tracts, in strict conexcept in cases where other books of Tracts, in strict con-formity with the principles of the Established Church, and particularly adapted to local circumstances, shall first be care-fully examined and approved by a Committee of revision, to be appointed by the General Committee, the approval of which appointed by the General Committee, the approximate of General Committee shall be necessary in the next place, after general Committee shall be necessary in the next place. which the books must likewise receive the written approbation of the Bishop.

Missionary visits to neglested and destitute places, under

the direction of the Bishop. 3. Upholding by all possible and proper means the Collegiate Establishments at Windsor.

qualified for the Ministry of the Church, but requiring aid in pursuing their studies at the Collegiate Establishments at Windsor. 5. Aid to Sunday and other Schools, in which due atten-

tion is paid to instruction in the principles of the Established Church.

6. Encouragement to the instruction and training of respectable Teachers for Sunday and Daily Schools.

7. Assistance to the erection or enlargement of Churches and Chapels belonging to the Established Religion, in peculiar or extreme cases.

To these objects, generally, the general contributions will be applied; while contributors who desire it may have their individual contributions scrupulously confined to any one or more of these objects. And as some members of the Church, who are not unmindful of the great spiritual wants in their own neighbourhood, still feel constrained, in pious gratitude for the blessings they enjoy, to allot something, however small, from the means with which a gracious Providence has blessed them, towards the spread of the glorious Gospel among the nations which still sit in darkness, it was resolved, that

X. This Society will gladly receive and forward to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, whatever sums may be given for the conversion and instruction of the Heathen, to which object such sums will be strictly confined by the East

their ecclesiastical polity. In a Fast Sermon preached before the House of Commons in 1645, by RICHARD BYFIELD, the following striking passages occur :

The external government of the Church; shall I say, the Presbytery came down from Heaven; it began in the great Presbytery of the Apostles, set up immediately by Christ himself, who received from Christ the keys, who, as a Presbytery, ordained Bishops and Deacons: as Timothy was ordained by the laying-on of hands of the Presbytery, and of this Presbytery was the holy apostle Paul, for all apostles were Presbyters, though all Presbyters were not aposout of the earth or sea, and not come from Heaven, as indeed all other governments do, save one, which is a beast that arised out of the bottomless pit."-

Your work is not to create new ordinances, new means of worship, new offices and officers in the Church, or a new Church government; but to settle what Christ hath ordained and instituted."

The eminent biblical scholar, Dr. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, preaching before a similar auditory in the same year, s equally emphatic and distinct: "I beseech you hasten the settling of the Church : these weeds grow, while government groweth not. I rejoice to see what you have done in platforming Classes and Presbyteries: and I verily and cordially believe it is according to the pattern in the Mount."

ALEXANDER HENDERSON, who, from his immense influence over his fellow-countrymen, was called "the Scottish Pope," it is well known, carried on a controversy with Charles I. on the subject of Church government, in which he was defeated by that monarch, though a prisoner, and without books. In the course of the discussion, this Henderson asserted of Presbyterianism, that "it was from the beginning, and is to be found in Scripture"; and, in a Sermon preached before the Lords, he calls "the government of the Church by the subordination of Assembles," (i. e. Presbyteries) "a myrtle standing amongst nettles,"and adds that "necessity will drive all that love the preservation of religion, and peace of the Church, into this shelter and sanctuary at last." Such language as this leaves no doubt of his setting up an exclusive claim for a Presbyterian Establishment.

The notorious Dr. BASTWICK,-who only lost his ears by a cruel and impolitic punishment, when he deserved to lose his head, as his fellow-sufferer Prynne was honest enough, in after life, to acknowledge,this restless agitator hated the Independents worse than the Bishops, and has left behind him a closely printed quarto volume written against the tenets of the former. The title-page to this extraordinary work is so curious, and conveys so exactly the Presbyterian notions prevalent at the time, (viz. 1646), India Committee of that Society.
 XI. Books and Tracts will generally be on sale at cost and charges; and whenever in particular cases a deviation from this
 byterian notions prevalent at the time, (viz. 1646), that we here transcribe the greater part of it: "The Several facts and considerations on which the Bish several facts and considerations well founded.

"NEW YORK, October 6, 1841.

"New York, October 0, 1841. "Long before the arrival of 10 o'clock, the spacious edifice was filled in every part. The whole middle portion was re-served for the clergy, but failed for their accommodation, their numbers being so great. Many of them appeared in their gowns, and all in the very proper clerical garb of black cloth and white cravats—a dress, by the bye, somewhat peculiar to the clergy of the Episcopal Church—so it ought to be, and so may it remain. Immediately on the organ striking up, the large door opened, in the rear or west end of the church, and large door opened, in the rear or west end of the church, and we were presented with a most imposing and gladdening sight —one truly so to an American Churchman. Ninetcen Bishops, the true successors of the Apostles, fully robed, and in all the dignity and solemnity of their office, entered, and advanced up the aisle to take their places in the capacious chancel, in the east end of the church. They were preceded by the venerable senior Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, who was immediately followed by the apparently more venerable Bishop of Virginia; —then came the stately and dignifed form of the Bishop of Illinois, the remaining Bishops following in the order of priority of consecration, and not of natural age. The rear was brought up by Rev. Drs. Lyell and Proal, who officiated in the desk, and by four deacons, who served the table, first, by lifting the oblations, and secondly, by the distribution of the elements that afterwards remained. Bishop Meade has not yet reached here, having only arrived in Boston yesterday, in the Steamship Acadia. He is expected to morrow morning, and is the only absente from the Episcopal Bench. Bishop Griswold occu-pied the right, and Bishop Moore the left of the altar; the former taking the ante-communion, the latter the communion service. The whole service was long, owing to much of it being performed by the choir. In addition to the usual anthems, they chanted the Te Deum and the responses to the commandments. They certainly performed their parts to admiration.

"Then the Bishop of New York rose and ascended to the pulpit. The text of the Right Rev. preacher was startling, being taken from Rom. viii. 29: "For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate." Any suspense that the audience may have felt on account of the subject, was soon relieved by his stating that his object was not to discuss this point of divi sion and discord, but simply, by some few and general remarks to defend those who held to a moderate view of the atonement, from the charge of inconsistency in differing from the standards of the Church. His discourse was nothing more than a brief disquisition on the 17th Article. I doubt not many listened to it with both delight and profit. The speaker was animated, and certainly treated this dry and abstruse theme, in quite a popular and intelligible manner. The whole morning worship lasted four hours and a half, and I doubt not gave pleasing and general satisfaction. The number of communicants (besides the officiating clergy) was 1075. The interesting services gave way to the greetings of friends. What a meeting it was of Christian brothers! Brethren beloved, long separated, and labouring in different portions of their Master's vineyard, were permitted to see each other again in the flesh. It is not for pen to tell what was felt amidst this brotherly shaking of hands, their affectionate smiles, salutations, inquiries, congratuations, and rejoicings. God be praised for such a meetingsuch a privilege. It was worth travelling a long tedious jour It is a type of what God's children will experience in the land of life and bliss. "October 7th.

"The arrival of Bishop Meade this morning supplied the only deficiency in the presence of all the members of the House of Bishops.

"In the evening Bishop Doane preached in Christ Church. His text, Psalm lxxxvii. 2, 3. After speaking of the Church as a body, and of the consequent closeness of relation which subsisted between the members thereof, he mentioned his own visit to England,-its object and circumstances. reception, he said it had been most cordial and gratifying, and effect of all he witnessed was to convince him that the Church of England was thoroughly awake to her responsibilities. Several facts and considerations on which the Bishop dwelt,

Total number of Clergy, 1118

Including the Bishops, the total number of Clergy oppears to be 1118, and counting 100 for Western New York, which Dr. Rudd states to be the correct number for that diocese, instead of 90, as given in the Almanac, we have the still higher total of 1128. It will be observed that there are more dioceses than Bishops. Bishop Griswold, of Massachusetts, administers, in addition, the dioceses of Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Maine. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, presides also over the diocese of Mississippi-Bishop Kemper, of Missouri, over Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana,-and Bishop Polk, of Arkansas, over Louisiana and Alabama.

We have been favoured with a copy of the American Church Almanac for 1842, and are extremely gratified with it in every respect. Besides American information it contains a full list of all the clergy in the British North American Provinces, and the West Indies, Barbados excepted. The names of the Canadian clergy seem very correctly printed, and we can safely recommend this valuable little publication to every member of the Church, whether clerical or lay. We have already availed ourselves of its contents, and hope to do so again. At the end of the list of the United States' Clergy, the Presbyters and Deacons exclusive of the Bishops, are stated to be 1087. In framing our tabular summary from the Dioceses, we make their number to be 1097.

We are also indebted to some courteous hand, for No. 4 of Tracts for the People. It is a most acceptable present, and we should be glad to receive the preceding and all subsequent numbers of the same series. If we knew the names of the publishers, we would make arrangements for remitting them the money.

One of the best supporters of our paper has requested that we would print the new Common School Bill entire. It will therefore appear in our next number. We cannot comply with another request for reasons which, we are sure, will be conclusive with our respected friend whenever we can find an opportunity of communicating them. We agree with him in principle, but not in expediency.

We have only received the first number of the Canada Gazette.

MICHAEL HARRIS, (Signed) Rector, &c. &c.

COLLZGIATE INSTITUTION IN THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. We believe it is not so generally known as it ought to be, that the Bishop of Montreal has set on foot a Colle-giate Institution at Three Rivers, but the removal of hich, to the neighbourhood of Sherbrooke, is now contemplated, where it is proposed that it shall be reorganized on an enlarged scale. For the accomplishment of this desirable end we are happy in learning His Lordship has reason to expect very liberal donations as well as a considerable annual grant from the two venerable Church

Societies in England. The whole cost of the proposed buildings necessary for uch an institution has been estimated at 2,500l. to 3,000l. and the annual expenditure for its maintenance at 1,000. We gather these particulars from a circular letter when has been printed by order of the Lord Bishop, and which is accompanied by the following prospectus, containing an outline of the whole plan :---

PROSPECTUS.

It is proposed to establish a College in the Diocese Quebec, in part of a Theological character, to be locate at or near Sherbrooke, and to be called The Diocest College of Canada East. The Bishop of the Diocese to be the Visitor of the Col-

lege and ex-officio President of the College Council, such other body as shall be invested with controul ove the affairs of the Institution, which body shall, in the first instance, consist of three Trustees besides the Bishop. the

A Committee of Management to be appointed upon the spot, with a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall superior tend the erection of suitable buildings and the prepara-tory arrangements necessary for enabling the Trustees to not the College interpretion put the College into operation.

The Officers of the College to consist of a Principa who shall be Professor of Divinity, to be appointed to tim the Bishop and by him removed from time cause for such removal should arise, and, for the present of at least one other Professor, both of whom shall be Clergymen of the Church of England in full Orders, and Graduates of some University of repute in the British dominions.

The appointment to the second Professorship and all additional Professorships which may be hereafter esta-blished, to be vested in the Bishop and Trustees. A Grammar School to be attached to the College, with

one or more masters as may be required, who shall re-ceive their appointments in like manner: the school to comprehend a special provision for the education of youths esigned for business or commercial pursuits. Every care to be taken to establish the internal econ

my of the College and School upon such a plan and syst tem as will be calculated to ensure correct, prudent, a moderate habits among the students, and at the same th to provide for their convenience and comfort.

scale as shall be adapted to the circumstances of the surrounding country; and the expenses for boarding, small casual repairs, domestic servants, and other small items to be divided (according to a practice very usually received in similar Institutions), in equal shares among the students in the College Establishment, and in like manner among the pupils in the School. The erection of the necessary buildings to be in part, if

not wholly, provided for by one hundred shares of 251. currency each, payable by instalments, according to the progress of the work, at the discretion of the Committee of Management,-each share entitling the holder to one nomination to a Course of FOUR YEARS TUITION in any department of the Institution, free of any additional charge for tuition, (unless it should be for extra Masters who may attend for music, drawing, modern languages, &c.)

A chapel will be built in connection with the Institution, in which morning and evening prayers will be daily read, and the attendance of the students and pupils will be then required. No exclusive character, however, will attach to the Institution as it respects the religious pro-fession of those who shall be admitted for their course of study; nor will any other rules be insisted upon with reparents and guardians may desire : it being understood that they will attend the Church of England where no desire in the church of England where no

desire is signified to the contrary. Application to be made without delay to the Govern-Application to be made without delay to the Government for a Charter to incorporate the Institution and to convey the power of conferring degrees.—[*Quebec Mer.*] FULLER ACCOUNT OF ROMISH CEREMONIES AT ROUVILLE.—The Montreal papers of Saturday, published in the French language, contain a full description of the ceremony of erecting the Cross on the Belgal or Chambly Mountain, as a menorial of the ceremon second Mountain, as a memorial of the great and successful exertions of Count Forbin Janson, Bishop of Nancy, in France, for the advancement of religion and temperance in Canada. He was assisted by the Roman Catholic Bi-shops of Montreal and Kingston, and the Coadjutor of the Discussion of October 2019 shops of Montreal and Kingston, and the Coadjutor of the Diocese of Quebec, Monsiegneur de Sydime, and about fifty other Clergymen. The Right Reverend Bi-shop Fenwick, of Boston, accompanied by some of his Clergy, also came to assist at the ceremony, but arrived only at its close. Between twenty-five and thirty thou-sand persons were present. The idea is certainly grand. This monument will be seen from the River St. Lawrence and over a populous country extending 40 or 50 miles to the east, to the north and the west. From whatever spot the exe embraces the heautiful and insulated mountain of the eye embraces the beautiful and insulated mountain of Chambly, there, will this memorial of the Bishop's labours in Canada and the adjacent countries be visib

It will be recollected, that among [Roman] Catholics, the raising of the cross is a religious ceremony. On the present occasion, sermons were preached by the Bishop, and discourses delivered from a raft on the Lake at the base of the Sugar Loaf, and religious rites performed at various stations from the Lake to the summit where the cross was erected.

The ground, with a tract of land, was given to the Bi-shop of Montreal, by Mr. DeRouville, the seignior of that part of the country, and the accounts speak of his otherwise liberal assistance in effecting the undertaking. mountain, it will be recollected, is about two thousand feet in height, and mostly covered with the natural forest. A carriage road has now been made to the Lake. the peak, Lake St. Peter, Lakes Champlain and St. Louis, and of the Two Mountains, are visible, with Montreal, the whole course of the St. Lawrence, and the most thickly settled country in America on its banks, and on the Chambly and the Yamaska Rivers. - Quebec Mercury, 12th Oct

Canada.

A CHARACTER OF LORD SYDENHAM. (From the London Watchman, the organ of the Wesleyans in England.)

England.) No portion of the exculpatory speech of the late Ministerial Leader in the House of Commons is more vulnerable, than that which refers to the Colonial policy of the Whig Government. In a most complacent style, his Lordship boasts of the astonish-ing achievements of Lord Sydenham in the pacification of Ca-North American Colony. This course of remark seems to be from the Governor General of Canada to the Colonial Office water. from the Governor General of Canada to the Colonial Office written in connexion with a resignation of his authority, and the prominent characteristics of which are personal vanity and self-adulation. They contain two assumptions, well calculated to mislead the British public, -assumptions at variance with fact as well. fact, as well as unjust to the predecessors of Lord Sydenham, and to those who may succeed to the office from which he finds it mudant to assuming it prudent to retire. The first of these is, that on assuming the administration of affairs, he found the country in a state of almost ungovernable insubordination ; and the other that, by the adoption of his unprecedentedly segacious policy, the spirit of disaffection has been subdued in the colony, and the working of the machinery of Government rendered for the future safe and easy.

through the direct influence of the Executive, they refused a favourable reply to the speech, and the whole machinery of le-gislation was on the point of being arrested. At this crisis, influenced by the honourable principles which form the essential element of Conservatism, the Loyalists, whose election had been so unconstitutionally opposed, came up to the rescue, and just saved His Excellency from a humiliating defeat.

Nor is the tremulous policy of the late Government susceptible of rational defence, in relation to the long incarcerated M'Leod, the unpitied or unaided victim of American haughtiness and hatred to the British Empire. What must be the feelings of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, on reflecting that, in consequence of nobly discharging the obligations of their sworn allegiance, they are liable to be arrested, imprisoned, arraigned, convicted, and executed as FELONS, by the author rities of the nation whose aggressions they have resisted at the bidding of the Colonial Government? We deprecate the thought of war between two nations allied to each other by a common spect to their attendance upon public worship than that those who belong to the Church of England should attend the Ministry of that Church, and that those who are of other persuasions should attend such Ministration as the parents and encourted the Ministry of that church with the Ministry of that church with the Ministry of that church with the Ministry of that church and the ministration as the other persuasions should attend such Ministration as the parents and encourted the Ministry of the Store with the Ministry of nada should have been authorised to obtain the depositions of witnesses in the Province, whose persons would not have been safe in the United States Court,-thereby officially rec the right of the State of New York to bring Mr. M'Leod to trial, -- is one of the most indefensible acts which has ever been chargeable upon a Colonial Government.

To the apprehension of some classes of our readers, we shall not be much surprised if the preceding observations should pre-sent an *ex-parte* aspect, and appear to bear with undue severity on the policy and effect of Lord Sydenham's administration of the government of Canada. But, if such persons take the same pairs which we have done to acquire a just and adequate conception of the real posture of affiirs in that part of the empire, we confidently anticipate their entire acquiescence in the accuracy of our conclusions,—conclusions not derived from gratuitous data, or founded upon imaginative theory, but borne out by facts which political sophistry may obscure, but cannot extinguish. All must admit the deep importance of the sub-ject; for, apart from the hollowness of a system of government by which more than contempt is awarded to the loyal, and more than courtesy to the disaffected all the transation in dependen-cies of the Crown, so far as North America is concerned, must stand or fall with Canada. On the Right Honourable Baronet who has now acceded to powor, the eyes of all truly attached British subjects in Canada are turned, radiant with hope; because they confide, under the Divine blessing, in his sagacity to appreciate, and in his ability to grapple with, the difficulties which an unwise and imbecie system of Colonial policy has either thrown in his way, or very materially aggravated. Mr. McLEOD.—It must new be known throughout the Pro-

vince that Mr. McLeod has been acquitted. The Jury returned a verdict, after a deliberation of about twenty minutes. His ansel, and the presiding Judge, conducted themselves in the most admirable manner. The Attorney-General for the State of New York, and the other counsel for the prosecution, demeaned themselves with a nost infamous disregard to gentle-manly feeling, and common decency. They behaved as if they were members of a Hunters' Lodge. McLeod arrived on the 16th at Montreal, and intents, it is stated, to proceed to this part of the Province.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- The citizens of Toronto have termined on sending home Sir Allan Macnab to represent their case to the English Government. It is also proposed to associate Mr. Henry Sherwood with the gallant Knight in his ortant mission

SIR CHARLES BAGOT .- We understand that a letter has been received by Mr. Schluer of the Globe Hotel, by the last English mail, from one of the Household of Sir Charles Bagot, English man, non-one on the prepare apartments for the reception of His Excellency, and expect his arrival about the end of the present month. We have also heard that His Excellency present month. Lieutenant-General Sir R. D. Jackson, Administrator of the Revenuent and Commander of the Forces, proposes to leave Kingston for this place, in order to receive on his arrival the Governor-General.-Quebec Mercury.

DIVISION COURTS .- A meeting of the Magistrates of the Home District was held yesterday, when the six divisions for the new Courts of Request were agreed upon. We have not been able to obtain accurate information on the subject, but we can state that there are to be two Courts in the County of Simcoe, one to be held at Barrie, and the other at Bond Headfour in the County of York-one at Toronto, which will take in Scarboro', York, and some other Townships, and one in each of the other ridings. At present the District is inconveniently large for all purposes, but the district of Simcoe will be so finally set apart .- Examiner.

Mr. ROEBUCK .- The literary and political standing of John Mr. KOEBUCK.—The interary and pointed standing of John Arthur Roebuck is well described in an anecdote published in the London Standard, emanating from the giant intellect of William Cobbett. He was one day dictating an article (as was his custom) for his Register, of which the member for in hope to attract the attention in the right quarter, that in Bath was the subject, and happening to mention the words, "my little learned friend Mr. Roebuck," several times, his amanuensis, wishing to be sure whether Mr. Cobbett meant to say, "little learned," or "learned little friend," said to him, say, "little learned," or "learned little friend," said to him, "Did you say 'learned little friend?" when Mr. Cobbett very emphatically, "Oh! no! take care and make no mistake about that. 'Little learned friend' is what I mean."-Montreal Herald.

The charges for tuition to be upon such a moderate nine days in discussing the answer to His Excellency's opening ral sum of £25. The only other officer of the regular Service, speech? Facts will out! The speech of Lord Sydenham, as the representative of royalty, necessarily contained a sprinkling of Colonial Conservatism. This gave high offence to the radi-cal expectants of a liberal concession of everything that stood in the way of their assuming all the prerogatives of the Crown. And although many of them had been placed in their seats through the discussion of the Requires of the Prepular Service, of whom we have any knowledge of having followed the noble example of the above distinguished individuals, is Lt. Colone Airey, of the 34th, who prior to his departure for England, be-came a subscriber to the Brock monument Fund. It is earnest-ly hoped, that the officers and men of the English Army, in British North America, will not, after this *expose* of the inadequacy of the means already raised, hesitate to come forward with their offering, at the shrine of merit of one of their most listinguished soldiers. As for the country generally, who have the name of Brock

for even on their lips, but self only in their hearts, and on whose promptitude in seconding the efforts of the Militia a very name ral and strong, but vain reliance had been placed, it will be la-ter seen, who have and who have not contributed to this essentially Canadian testimonial. It is intended to publish at the completion of the subscriptions, and in pamphlet form, a list of the names of the several subscribers and amount subscribed, one to be sent to every private individual, whose subscription (paid in) shall amount to \pounds 1, and to every CommandingOfficer. This will show to those who are immediately interested in the matter, who do, and who do not support the National project in

which they themselves have so nobly engaged. In the mean time, it is intended to publish immediately the names of the several Militia Regiments, and amount subscribed

steps are to be taken for the establishment of a Savings Bank in this city. This subject engaged the attention of the Board of Trade during the recent Session of the Legislature, when the President, Mr. Counter, and the late Mr. Haines, were appointcd a committee to draft a bill authorizing the establishment of Savings Banks throughout the Province, which draft being prepared was placed in the hands of Mr. Holmes, and by him car ried through the Assembly, and subsequently passed into a law. A Savings Bank has been established in Montreal, which commenced business on the first instant, and we are informed that during the first two weeks the sum of £2000 was deposited in its vaults. When it is considered that this capital was created where none, properly speaking, formerly existed, an evi-dence is afforded not only of the advantage which such an institution holds out to the poorer classes of the community, are thus enabled to lay up and increase their small and hard-carned savings, but of the beneficial influence it must exert on general interests.—Kingston News. WELLAND CANAL.—The public will be rejoiced to learn,

that arrangements are now being made to commence immediately the long projected improvements in this important channel of inland navigation—a notice of which will be found in our advertising columns, this week. From this it will be seen, that Tenders are solicited "for the widening and deepening of the Feeder" of the canal, through the Cranberry ma This Feeder is twenty-two miles in length, extending from the Grand River dam, at Dunnville, to its junction with the main ship canal, near the aqueduct over the Chippawa. Its present dimensions are the same as a common boat canal, with an average of four feet depth of water. We understand it is now extended to increase the width sixteen feet, and the depth four feet-making it the same as the main canal throughout. confidently anticipated, that the enlargement of this portion of the work, will prove but the beginning of a series of improvements which will continue to be made, until this valuable communication between two of the most splendid lakes in the world, shall be made fully worthy of the position which it occupies, and the immense traffic which will be transported over its vaters .- St. Catharine's Journal.

WELLAND CANAL .- We observe, from an advertisement in some of the Toronto newspapers, that steps are about to be taken for purchasing the interests held by private individuals in the Welland Canal. This is in virtue of the powers con-ferred by the Act of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, by which it was declared, that upon an order to that effect, from the Governor General, the Receiver was authorized to issue such number of debentures as may be required, to the several stockholders in the Welland Canal, for a sum equal to the amount held by him or them; and such debentures to be made redeemable in twenty years from their date, and to bear an interest of two per cent, per annum, on the amount for which they may be issued, for the first two years; three per cent, for the third year; four per cent, for the fourth year; five per cent. for the fifth year, and six per cent. for the sixth and per cent. for the fifth year, and six per cent. for the sixth and following years; which interest, as well as the principal sum, shall be chargeable upon and payable out of the public revenue of the Province. Whenever the tolls collected on the Canal shall annually amount to the sum of thirty thousand pounds, the Concerner mer authorize the Decomposition of the principal sum.

the Governor may authorize the Receiver General to issu e othe debentures to the original Stockholders, or their representatives, for such sums as will make up six per centum interest upon th amount of stock by them subscribed and paid for, from the time the same shall have been actually paid in-which debentures shall be made payable in twenty years from the date thereof, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent, payable half-yearly, out of the public revenues of the Province. Nothing contained in the Act, it is provided, shall be construed to compel any toekholder to accept debentures for the stock by him held, or, in case of refusal to take the same, to deprive him from being paid from tolls and revenues of the Canal, according to the laws now existing, having relation to the same .- Montreal Gaz.

COFFEE DUTIES .- It is worthy to remark, and we notice it

tressel-work beneath, and thus communicated to the entire structure. It will be recollected that on a previous occasion during the disturbances of 1838, an attempt was made to destroy this work which then proved unsuccessful. In conse-quence of the damage now effected, a great deal of inconvenince will result to the public as well as considerable loss to the Shareholders. From a notice which appears in to-day's Cou-rier, it will be seen that the steamboat Princess Victoria, leaves Montreal for the future an hour earlier, in consequence of the delay which necessarily takes place at the bridge; and that no freight can, at present, be transported to and from St. John's. We might mention that Mr. Coffin, Commissioner of Police, has proceeded to St. John's to enquire into the circumstance .-

Montreal Courier. HUNTERS' LODGES.—Mr. Willis Hall, Governor Seward's Attorney-General, is reported to have made use of the following language in his opening speech on the trial of McLeod. When the Attorney-General of a State will make use of such language, we need not be surprised to hear that the Governor of the State was a member of the Hunters' Lodges, that the laws of the State are violated with impunity, and that even its officers abet the violators. Of what use is the President's Pro-

ment and an armed force embodied in declared hostility to the British Government of Canada. * * He contended that He contended that the insurgents then embodied on Navy Island were no more culpable than those engaged in any other revolution, and the citizens of the United States violated no law in so doing," &c. We do not continue the quotation—it is made up of the words in daily use about Greece, &c.—Montreal Herald.

One thing I regret, and it is that Judge Gridley did not allow enquiries to be pushed a little deeper into the "Hunters' Lodges." Had that been permitted, it would have disclosed some strange secrets, and I doubt not that it would have been ascertained that all the agitation and excitement on the subject of this trial, has been systematically fomented and kept alive by these *Hunters*, whose grand aim has been, beyond all question of doubt, to drive the countries to a war, by swearing McLeod to the gallows. Indeed I heard one man say, a wit-ness too, that they would hang McLeod if they could. I have no great faith in the numerical force or power of the Hunter though I may be greatly mistaken as to both, but I do know that they are extremely reckless as to bound out the and mischievous in their purposes. Great numbers of them ar here, and rather to my surprise I was yesterday informed that a lawyer of some standing associated with the prosecution, wa a member of a lodge.—Correspondent of the New York Courie and Enquirer. The advice contained in the President's Proclamation agains

Hunters' Lodges, though good, we believe to be needless as fa as this part of the country is concerned. Although we are no in the confidence of those who would be likely to encourage revival of the Hunters' proceedings, we think no extensive or ganization could be formed without coming to our knowledge and it is but justice to say that most of our people who favoure the former Association, would be among the last to encourage its repetition.—Ogdensburgh Times.

its repetition.—Ogdensburgh Times. TERRIBLE MURDER.—James Hennessee of the 7th Town in this district, murdered his wife on Thursday, the 7th Inst., while under the influence of ardent spirits. It appears that Hennessee had killed a pig, which he was dressing, and from which he was about to cut a piece of the meat, when his wife interfered to prevent him; and in a playful manner struck his arm with the gamble stick, and then retreated towards the house. He immediataly pursued, and seizing her, plunged the butcher knife into her side, from which wound she died on the following Friday. The murderer was immediately arrested, and is now lodged in jail in Picton.—*Prince Edward Gaz.* ROBBERY.—We have waited till the latest hour for intelli-

gence from the Magistrates of Ameliashurg, respecting a daring attempt to rob the house of Daniel Gerow. We have not yet heard from them the particulars. As far as we can learn, the robbers entered the bed-room of Mr. Gerow, whom they supposed was then in possession of two or three hundred pon Their design was frustrated by the intrepidity of a young girl living in the family, who followed them into the room with a which she deliberately fired at the robbers, causing them o fly, and it is helieved, wounding one of their party .- Prince Edward Gazette.

ADDRESS TO LIEUT. COL. COX. P. S. To COLONEL WILLIAM COX, K. H., employed on Particular Service in the Home and Newcastle Districts :

SIR-We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Townships o

Whitby and Darlington, having heard, with much regret, of your approaching removal from among us, beg leave to express to you the respect and esteem which your manners and your character, while employed on particular service in this part of the Province, have won from all who have become aeuainted with you, either in public or private. You were sent among us, Sir, in gloomy and unsettled times,

when society was shaken asunder, and danger and suspicion had taken the place of prosperity and frankness; yet through-out those days of doubt and difficulty, your conduct while marked by the firmness and vigilance of the experienced soldier, ever evinced the consideration and urbanity of a kind-hearted gentleman : and now, after a residence of more than three ears among us, you are about to leave this part of the count: with the gratifying reflection that, in the full and satisfactory discharge of your duty, you have not made for yourself one solitary enemy, but have impressed the minds of all who know you, of whatever shade their political opinions may be, with

SPRING BULL .- 1st, John Taylor -2nd, Thos. Stevenson-3rd, G. D. Wells SPRING HEIFER .- 1st, Edward W. Thompson, the only one

worthy a premium FAT CATTLE .- 1st, Jonathan Scott-2nd, Jonathan Dunn-

Згд, John Taylor. Fat Sheep.—Ist, Robert Armstrong—2nd, Jonathan Scott -no third.

October, 1841.

GEORGE D. WELLS. Secretary H. D. A. S. [Toronto Herald.

CHINA.—The New York papers announce one day's later intelligence from Canton, received by the ship Lowell. A senger on board says-

of war, and transports, were off Lintin, board up the river.--What their object was, no one knew. The Chinese at Canton were going away quite fast when I left, but it was not known

there that the fleet was coming up. "A fast boat arrived at Macao, just before I left, reported that the British merchants had all left Canton, on the 18th, and gone on board a ship of war."

A private letter received in New York, under date, Canton the 16th of May, says-We may add here that we consider the breach between the

English and Chinese as constantly becoming wider and more difficult, and unless the English consent to yield something to the pride and prejudices of the Chinese-to receive from them as favours what are now demanded as matters of right, they will be compelled to undertake the conquest or dismemberment of the Empire. Indeed we may consider the blow as already struck, and that, through foreign innovation, and the agency of opium, we have before us in China a series of troubled, unsettled years, in the course of which the whole system of foreign trade here will be deranged and perhaps broken up.-Montreal Gazette.

From the Toronto General Advertises TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. For the Week ending October 20, 1841.

e				1000				
		£	S.	d.		æ	8.	d.
,	Fine Flour, & barrel,	1	5	0	1	1	6	3
V	Wheat, 19 bushel,	0	4	6	a	0	5	4
1	Barley, ditto,				6	Ő	0	0
	Oats, ditto,			0	a	0		2
e			2	0	a	ő		6
t	Pease, ditto,					i	2	
	Oatmeal, & barrel,		0		0			6
S	Pork, # 100 fbs	0	15		@	1		0
-	Beef, 100 fbs	0	12	6	a	1	0	0
	Mutton, (gr.) # 1b				(1)	0	0	44
	Veal, ditto,		0	31	(0)	0	0	41
t	Lamb, ditto,				0	0	0	41
r	Cheese, IP Ib		0	4	a	0	0	6
			0	4	6	0	ñ	0
t	Butter, (fresh), # 1b	0		6	ä	0	0	
1	Ditto, (tub), ditto	2						1
	Turkeys,	0	2	0	@	0	3	9
-	Geese,	0			@	0	2	6
. 1	Fowls, & pair,	0	1		@	0	1	6
2	Ducks, ditto,	0	1	8	(1)	0	2	0
1	Eggs. # dozen,	0	0	6	a	0	0	74
e	Hay, # ton,	3	15	0	à	4	0	0
	nay, to ton,	1	5		a	1	19	6
	Straw, ditto	0	1	0	à	0	1	0
1	Potatoes, 🌮 bushel,	0	1	0	ee	0		-

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Reverend Brethren,-I beg leave to remind you that the next Meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Abraham Nelles, on Wednesday and Thursday the 3rd and 4th of November next. WILLIAM MCMURRAY,

Acting Secretary W. C. S. Dundas, October 4th, 1841.

THE CHURCH.

O^{NE} Copy of Volume II, and a few Copies of Volume IV, are for Sale, at the price of 15s, per Copy, unbound. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

October 22nd, 1841.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

WANTED as Governess, a Lady who is competent to finish the education of two young ladles, particularly in Music, Drawing, and the French language, and to instruct one or two more in the minor branches. For particulars apply to Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers, &c., King Street, Toronto. October 22nd, 1841. 16-6w

WANTED.

A SCHOOL-MASTER for a Common School, at Cornwall, in the Eastern District. A Eastern District. N. B.—The School is in connection with the Church of England. No person therefore will be eligible to the situation who is not a strict member of that Church. For particulars apply to REV. ALEX. WILLIAMS, Parsonage, Cornwall. 16-4in

October 22nd, 1841. The office of TEACHER OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOL, in the Town of London being vacant, the Trustees will receive applications from persons desirous to obtain the situation. The ap-plicants will be r quired to s and an examination by the Trustees in Classics, and Mathematics, and the usual branches of English Edu-cation. A Meeting of the Trustees will be held on Monday, the 8th of November, to appoint the Teacher. 16-4in

BENJAMIN CRONYN, M.A., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the London District School.

POSTPONEMENT. The meeting to examine the Candidates and appoint the Teacher will be held on the 1st of December, and not on the sth of November as above

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

Now, it should not be forgotten, that long prior to Lord Synthesis Now, it should not be forgotten, that long *prior* to Lord Sy-denham's elevation to office all insurrectionary movements in the Province had been effectually quelled; those in Lower Ca-nada, by the prompt and vigorous exertions of the British troops, under the direction of the gallant and patriotic Lord Seaton, who inflicted a severe but necessary chastisement upon the ungrateful French *habitans*, the salutary effect of which will be felt for years to come; while, in Upper Canada, the mad attempt of Mackenzie and his misguided followers had been completely repelled, and their influence nearly annihilated, by the unaided loyalty of the conservative part of the population, rom other time g my f the kind f the unaided loyalty of the conservative part of the population ohets, o the rd, 50 welfare of the Province, all parties not essentially inimical to monarchical institutions and the maintenance of Colonial rela-tion. 1's d our

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tions. Indeed, the hopes of the republican party had, under his vigorous and enlightened administration, been completely prostrated, and would still have been powerlessly recumbent, had not the late Earl of Durham unfortunately introduced the element of their recursitions and the statement of t element of their resuscitation, under the promise of an anti-colonial system of "responsible government," subsequently re-pudiated even by the Whig Government themselves. BEC. ght to Colleval of

the truly loyal colonial subjects of the Crown, than could have been effected by the most vigorous exertions of the leaders of the republican faction. This is susceptible of ample evidence. It applies

portion to the efforts of the loyalists, in former days, to sustain the integrity of the Empire, whether in the legislative halls or expected hatred of the revolutionists, but to the cold and withering neglect and cutting rebukes of his Lordship. With two or three exceptions, all official and lucrative appointments, at the disposal of the Executive, have been hestowed upon per-down the old monument, and allowing for the value of the old materials, which may be used with the new. Thus it will be seen, that any delay in this matter, rests wholly with the public, and can in no way be imputed to the Committee. Until the sum subscribed amounts to ±5000 it it he out of all ouestion, that any delay be taken by them down to the personal friends, and most intimate political asso-tiates, of the traitor MACKENZIE. At the late elections, execu-tive nature tive patronage and power were most undisguisedly brought to domitable feeling of heart discussion of the same disposition of t

feelings of devoted loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the Anxious to retire from the administration of the Government

the reputation of a successful statesman, Lord Sydenham Rives a glowing representation of the harmonious working of many practical measures, but his Lordship assigns, as the rea-⁵⁰, that much time had been occupied in the adoption of rules and byg-laws adapted to their novel circumstances. Is it be-conceal the fact, that this harmonious Parliament occupied

BROCK'S MONUMENT.—As some undue impatience seems to have been manifested at the impatted apathy of the Committee on this subject, we beg to offer, for the consideration of the sub-scribers to the projected Monument, as well as to the public generally, a few brief and explanatory remarks.

There are at this moment, in the hands of the Treasurer, T. Ridout, Esq., £2700 at interest, in conformity with a reso-G who rushed, with irresistible enthusiasm, to save the rush Standard of Britain from the polluting touch of revolutionary ingrates. The subsequent judicious administration of the late able and estimable Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Arthur, had done much toward uniting, in general measures for the Standard of the subsequent in hand something short of £3000.

The composition of the Committee itself, ought to be a voucher for the anxiety entertained by every member of it, to voicine for the anxiety entertained by every memoer of it, or bring their labours to a close. These consist of the several Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Officers Commanding Militia Regiments in Upper Canada; The Superintendants of Indian affairs, and the officers who served with the Indian Warriors during the late War. To the body have since been added, the Chief Justice, the Judges and the Vice Chancellor. But the Our best means of information compel us to the conclusion, that Lord Sydenham's Government, both in Upper and Lower Canada, has been administered upon false and injurious prin-tiples, and has done more to foster disaffection, and discourage that it must be left incomplete, from want of the necessary funds.

The republican faction. This is susceptible of ample evidence. It applies equally to the administration of affairs in Lower In Upper Canada, an ill-advised Whig-Radical system of conciliation to the disaffected party has been productive of still portion to the efforts of the loyalists, in former days, to sustain the integrity of the Empire, whether in the legislative halls or By a resolution, passed at the great meeting on Queenston

will be out of all question, that any step can be taken by them tainly subscribed liberally; but why is not the same disposition evinced by the Militia of the Lower Province? The memory of domitable feeling of honest determination to uphold the institu-tions of the country. Persons of high reputation for loyalty were compelled to vote for those whose political principles they cordially detested, on pain of dismissal from any post of honour or emolument by which they had been previously rewarded. In some cases, these threats were carried into immediate execution. Such a system of nolicy, such an exercise of power and pa-Such a system of policy, such an exercise of power and pa-tronage, cannot be too severely reprehended. It can be viewed in no more favourable light than a practical repression of those feelings of favourable light than a practical repression of those ings of devoted loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the itutions of the Empire, which, especially in a colony so Peculiarly open to republican influences, it is the first duty of the Representative of the Crown to foster and reward. It is including the Sister Provinces, not less than twenty different Corps of the British Army, and were the subscription raised by the the the subscription of the selfconter of the control of the subscription to selfconter of the british army, and were the subscription raised by the the the subscription of the selfconter of the control of the subscription to selfconter of the control of the c Wrthally holding out a premium to disaffection, or to seditious conduct. The deplorable effects of it may yet be felt, to the irreparable injury of the Empire, in the event of any future atwould soon be money enough for the purpose. A feeling of de-licacy may have prevented any application to them, but the country have not the less expected that they would ere this have evinced a desire to be associated with the noble undertaking.— The highly liberal sum of $\pounds 25$ has been subscribed by the Commander of the Forces Sir Richard Jackson. Sir John Harvey, whose name and gallantry in this country is second to him on that much time had been occupied in the adoption of rules bye-laws adapted to their novel circumstances. Is it bewho is mourned as a martyr by the Canadians, has subscribed not

great bulk of what is imported from the States come State on will consequently enter the Province of Canada DUTY FREE.—Montreal Transcript.

THE WEATHER IN SEPTEMBER .- During the past month he weather in Quebec was as follows, as shown by observations made in the Upper Town three times a day:-Number of fine, clear days, - - - - 15 " cloudy " - - - - 15

- 30 On which the Aurora Borealis was visible, -" there was thunder, _____0 Number of days on which the wind was N. East, 1812 " " North, - - - - - 1 " " S. East, - - - - $10\frac{1}{2}$ - 30

The highest degree of heat was 82-on the 7th, in the after-

noon. The lowest degree marked by the thermometer was 43—on the morning of the 19th.—*Quebec Mercury*. NEW SCHEDULE OF FOREIGN POSTAGES.—Spain (via Falmouth.) 2s. 6d.; Upper and Lower Canada, New Bruns-wick, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia (the port and town of Halifax excepted) 1s. 8d.; Newfoundland, Bermuda, the port and town of Halifax (in Nova Scotia,) and the United States of America 1s. 6d.; Gibralter, Malca Lonion Islands. States of America, 1s. 6d.; Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, and East Indies (via Falmouth.) 1s. 6d.; Greece, Syria, and Egypt (via Falmouth.) 2s. 9d.; Portugal, 2s. 1d.; Mødeira, 2s. 2d.; Brazil, 3s. 1d.; Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, 2s. 11d.; Mexico, Columbia, and Cuba, 2s. 7d.; St. Domingo and foreign West India Islands, 1s. 6d.; Jamaica and British West Indies, 1s. 7d.; France, 1s. 4d.; Spain, (via France) 2s. 1d.; Malta, Ionian Islands, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, (via France) 28. 1d.; Malta, Ionian Islands, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, (via France) 18. 4d.; Italy, Sicily, Venetian Lombardy, Turkey, the Le-vant, and the Archipelago, (via France) 28. 1d.; Switzerland (via France,) 1s. 8d.; East Indies (via France,) 2s. 4d.

(via France,) 18. 86.; Last Indies (via France,) 28. 40. Among the passengers proceeding to England, by the mail steamer Acadia, on the 19th instant, from Halifax, are the Hon. Mr. Attorney General Ogden; Mr. Grey, Private Secre-tary; Mr. Baring, A.D.C. to the late Governor General; and the Earl of Mulgrave, A.D.C. to the Commander of the Forces. -Montreal Gazette.

Captain Boxer, late of the Pique, who proceeded to King-Captain Boker, late of the Project we proceive, of Ston on Saturday last, holds the appointment, we preceive, of Commodore, or second in command of the Halifax and West India station, in which office, he succeeds Commodore Douglas, who, till Sir Charles Adam's arrival, held the temporary com-

mand of the fleet on the American station.—Ib. CALEDONIA STEAM PACKET.—From the Boston papers, we learn that the Royal Mail Steam Packet "The Caledonia," which left Boston on the 4th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 17th, after a most tremendously rough passage, with some damage to the paddle boxes and loss of her life boat. The third officer and carpenter had their legs broken, and nine sea-men were badly injured. She lay to fifty-two hours. It was doubtful whether the third officer would survive his wounds.— The Caledonia's arrival at Halifax was looked for with great anxiety, and when she was announced below, crowds of people overed the wharf to inquire into the cause of her delay. A Halifax paper, of the 8th, says. "The passengers never expected to see Halifax, nor any other port.-Toronto Herald.

INCENDIARISM ON THE CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILBOAD.---We have to record the destruction by fire of the principal Bridge on this line of Railroad, that over the Little River near L'Acadie, about six miles from St. John's. It ap-pears that on Sunday night, about midnight, this Bridge was discovered to be on fire, and the progress of the flames was so rapid that all attempt to check them by the few persons on the spot was fruitless, and the structure was almost entirely consumed. That this is the work of an incendiary or incendiaries there can be no doubt, and there is but too much reason to sup pose that it is one of the fruits of that bad feeling which again showing itself in this district. The last Cars which passed over the road did so at mid-day on Sunday, so that it is quite impossible that the event could have been accidental.--From the effectual manner in which the act has been done, it From the effectual manner in which the act has been done, it is naturally conjectured that the fire was communicated to the BULLS and HEIFERS under 2-none worthy a prize.

is of good will and approbation.

Take with you, Sir, our best wishes for your health and happiness, and for those of your excellent lady. With the st sincerity we offer you this tribute of our regard, and heartily bid you farewell.

We have the hor Your faithfu	nour to be, Sir, al servants and friends,
(Signed,)	Contraction for a second state of the
JOHN WELSH,	J. B. WARREN,
WILLIAM DOW, JR.	HENRY S. REID, J. P.
PETER PERRY,	RICH'D LEE HOLLAND
And Sixty	Others.

Gentlemen, -- I receive with much pleasure your very kind and flattering address on the occasion of my removal from Whitby to assume the command of the Niagara and Gore Districts. It is at all times most gratifying to an officer charged with conducting public duties, to merit the good esteem of those with whom he has been in such frequent communication (as has been my case) with all classes, during, as you justly observe "a period of some difficulty," and I shall ever reflect with pride and satisfaction on the cheerful and zealous manner in which I have at all times been seconded by the men of Whitby and Darlington, in my endeavours to maintain the peace and order of the Districts committed to my charge.

In taking my leave of you, allow me to return my best thanks for the expression of your kind wishes towards Mrs. Cox and myself, and to assure you in return that it will always afford us the highest satisfaction to hear of the prosperity and welfare of the inhabitants of Whitby and Darlington. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your's respectfully, WM. COX, Lieutenant Colonel, P. S. - Cobourg Star.

HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The members of this society met, pursuant to public notice, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of holding the Spring Fair and Fat Cattle Show, when the following gentlemen obligingly acted as Judges;-

and the Premiums were awarded as follows :-

3rd, John Hockridge-(a beautiful specimen of Leicester Sheep, imported since last October Fair: John Hockridge, therefore, will be entitled to a double premium.)

RAM LAMBS .- 1st, George Simpson ; 2nd, George Miller;

EWE LAMBS .- 1st, George Miller; 2nd, George Simpson; 3rd,

BOAR.liam Parsons.

Sow .- 1st, George Miller; 2nd, Wm. Campbell; 3rd, William Campbell,

strong-3rd, none worthy. HORSE under 2.-Ist, John Moore-(John Ironside, 2nd &

3rd.)

HOSPITAL STREET.

The Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above stabil-hment, formerly owned by the late Hasvey Sherpan, and recently by CRAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufac-turing **CAST STEEL AXES** of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-fully received and promp ly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. 15-tf

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have been made to receive an additional number of boys, as in-door pupils.— Terms moderate, and made known on application to the Head Master. The business of Mrs. Cromble's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies, as Bearder.

Toronto, 21st August, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS. The PRESS, and speedily will be published, (by J. Ruthven, Hamilton,) A System of Practical Arithmetic, to which is added a set of Book-keeping, by single entry, and a practical dissertation on Mental Arithmetic, Federal Money. Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Inland and Foreign; Explanations of Commercial terms, &c. adapted to the circumstances of this country and the present state of commerce. By G. & J. GoutsLocx, lately British teachers, of long experience and extensive practice. This is the first of a series, which they intend to publish for the use of Schools in British America. They have other three nearly ready for printing its:--1. A Rations Book row BEGINSKES, containing progressive lessons from the Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most natural and simple manner. 2. An EXPLANTION INTEODUCTION TO ENGLISH BRADESC to

the Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most natural and simple manner. 2. An EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH READING, to succeed this initiatory one, and prepare pupils for the highest depart-ments of reading or speaking. 3. A PRONUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY, upon an improved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools, for three important elements of a good education. Their fifth will be a GEOGRAFHY, and will be proceeded with as succeed with as massible.

quickly as possible. Hamilton, 3rd September, 1841. 10-tf

BIRTHS.

In Montreal, on the 3d inst., Mrs. McCord, Great St.

James street, of a son. In Toronto, on the 16th inst., the Lady of Henry Sher-

In Toronto, on the 10th wood, Esq., of a son. At Niagara, on the 10th inst., the Lady of Charles L. Hall, Esq., of a daughter. At Kingston, on the 14th inst., of a son, the Lady of H. Smith, Jun. Esq., M. P. P. MARRIED.

At St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, Ontario Brooke Bridges Stevens, Esq., of Hamilton, to Augusta Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Henry Nelles, Esq., of the former place. At Quebec, by the Kev. W. W. Wait, Hamlet B. Mears, Esq.,

Fort Covington, State of New York, to Louisa Maria, daughter of Mr. Artimas Jackson, of that city.

At St. Paul's Church, Waddington, N. Y. on the 5th inst., by the Rev. B. Lindsay, of Williamsburgh, Mr. Z. Tupper, Merchant, to Mary Elizabeth Tucker, both of the former place.

DIED.

At Rochester, (New York,) on the 12th inst., after a long illness, James G. Bethune, Esq. formerly of Cobourg in this Province, aged 48 years. His remains were interred in the Cobourg church-yard on the 17th inst., attended to the grave by a large concourse of his former friends and acquaintanc In this city, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Eleanor Norwood, mo-

ther-in-law of Mr. Jos. Heughen. In this city, on the 15th inst, at an advanced age, Mr. John

Reynolds, Printer.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Oct. 22d: W. Bond Esq. rem; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. S. Armour, add. sub; Rev. A. Williams; Rev. J. Cochran; Rev. B. Lind-say, add. sub; Rev. A. N. Bethune (2); J. Hamilton Esq; P.M. Kingston; Rev. T. B. Faller, add. sub. [No]; Rev. G. F. Elliott, rem. in fall vol. 5; F. Wright, Esq., ditto ditto.

Mr. Jonathan Dunn, "William Mason, Sheep and Hogs. " Thos. Coates,

Mr. James Bell, " George Hunter, " Robt. Armstrong. Young Cattle and Horses.

Mr. Robert Barnes,

" John Wickson, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

" T. Nightingale,) There were 28 competitors-75 different specimens of stock-

RAMS, 1 shear.- Best, John Hunter; 2nd, John Cade; 3rd,

Aaron Barker. Aged RAMS.-1st, John Hockridge; 2nd, Aaron Barker;

3rd, John Taylor.

George Miller. BAR.-1st, John Sovereign; 2nd, Wm. Miller; 3rd, Wil-

HORSE, under 3 .- 1st, John Moore; 2nd, Mr. Gapper ;- no 3rd premium. MARE under 3.—1st, Thomas Naylor—2nd, William Arm-

SPRING COLT or FILLEY .- 1st, Thomas Rearton-2nd, Wil-

Ewes .- 1st, William Miller; 2nd, George Miller;-no third

The Church.

(From the Rev. F. E. Paget's Tales of the Village.)

Late in the afternoon of a "brief November day' I found myself approaching the church of Abbot's-Arderne, a village some two miles south-west of my own parish of Yateshull, and on the opposite side of the river Trent.

The day was not ungenial for the time of yearindeed, the air was soft and warm ; but there is something of peculiar melancholy in that season, when the rich and varied hues of autumn having passed away, its sombre accompaniments only remain; when nature has not assumed her winter garb; and when, instead of clear bright skies, and frosty, but bracing and healthful air, dark, leaden clouds invest with one monotonous hue of sullen grey every feature of the landscape, or thick, penetrating vapours obscure it from the sight. It was so on the present occasion: the incessant rains and equinoctial gales had ceased; but the whole atmosphere was so overcharged with moisture, that the drops fell fast and thick from the boughs of the now almost leafless trees, and wreaths of mist hung upon the meadows, and followed the windings of the swollen river. All around me was lie recumbent on altar-tombs of sculptured alabaster, dank and cheerless; and I felt the depressing influences which the sight of decaying nature can hardly fail to produce in those who rejoice in its opening yard is surrounded on three sides by the gardens and hollow rattle occasioned by the first spadeful of gravel bloom

But if the day was melancholy, not less so was the task in which 1 was about to be engaged.

My friend Walter Long, the vicar of Arderne, had that morning requested me to read the burial-service over one of his parishioners; a lady with whom he and his family had long lived in such habits of friendship and daily intercourse, that he felt himself quite unequal to the personal discharge of the painful duty which had devolved upon him. Nor could I wonder at his distress; for the deceased Mrs. Fullerton was one of those persons whose loss is felt acutely, far beyond their own immediate household; and she had been cut off, after a very few days of severe suffering, in almost the prime of life. Her husband, who had died twelve or fourteen years previously, had placed such unbounded confidence in her, that he had left her his estate of Godsholme for life, and constituted her sole guardian of his son and only child.

At Godsholme Mrs. Fullerton had resided from the commencement of her widowhood; the only companions of her solitude being her son, and a little girl, the orphan child of a distant relative of her late husband, whom she had adopted in infancy, and whose education was at once the anxiety and solace of her life. But although Mrs. Fullerton lived in comparative retirement, seldom moving from home, or visiting for visiting's sake, she was, perhaps, the most universally popular person in the neighbourhood, and her society was courted as that of a woman of most pleasing manners and cultivated mind. But the deceased lady was much more than this; for while she exercised at home the hospitality which was befitting her means and position in life, and thereby gained the good will of her equals, it was among her inferiors that her character was most truly known and appreciated. Like the good Shunamite of old, she might have said, "I dwell among mine own people;" (2 Kings iii. 13.) and her own people had daily experience of the advantages which that simple expression secured to them. Charitable in the true sense of the term (neither profuse, that is, nor indiscriminate ; neither encouraging indolence, nor allowing herself to be imposed upon), she was as much reverenced as loved. Compassionate and kind-hearted, she grudged neither cost nor pains, whenever it was in her power, to alleviate the trials of those who were in sickness or sorrow. Courteous and gentle, yet sincere and open as the day, she said what she meant, and meant what she said. Sound in judgment, and with fewer prejudices than fall to the lot of most persons, she was always a safe adviser in difficulties, and was ever ready to aid with her counsels her poorer neighbours; among whom, indeed, she was looked upon as the universal referee. These dependents, and fitted her to discharge the duties of her appointed station. She had, however, yet higher claims on our regard and admiration; for she was one of the humblest, most simple-minded Christians with whom it has been my happiness to become acquainted; and she was quite a pattern to those around her in the quiet practical discharge of religious duties. Indeed, religion was with her the one object of existence: by this all the petty details of her daily life were hallowed; from this they all took their tone; to this all her thoughts and wishes (so far as human infirmity permits) were referred. Upon mature reflection and conviction, a sound and zealous Churchwoman, she became on that ground a peculiar blessing to the parish where she dwelt. Ever, in carrying out her schemes of usefulness, did she act in subordination to the parochial minister, as unto God's priest and Christ's ambassador. Never did she permit herself to meddle-(no common praise for zeal in these times !)-with matters which were beyond her province; never did she interfere with a trust which had not been committed to her; never did she sanction with her name or influence, measures, persons, or societies, which the clergyman of the parish did not approve. Her happiness (and her wisdom) was to act under him, to co-operate with him in his labours, and to aid him in them to the full extent of her means; not giving grudgingly or of necessity, when called on to devote a portion of her substance to pious uses, but receiving the invitation to do so with thankfulness, and esteeming it a very high privilege to be permitted in any way to contribute to God's honour, or the extension of His kingdom. And being such as this," thought I to myself, as I walked along, "how mysterious is the dispensation which has thus suddenly cut off such an exemplary person from the land of the living, while her light was shining so brightly before men, and she was adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things! 'Her sun is gone down while it is yet day;' (Jer. xx. 9.) and, oh, how sorely will its light be needed ! Her boy, just of an age when such a parent's advice and guidance would be most valuable. Little Mildred Clifford too, poor thing! deprived of a mother's care, and left, I fear, without a home or a friend in the world! Well, God's ways are not our ways, neither are our thoughts His thoughts! Often does He remove the person most needed, at the time apparently most needful for their continuance among us; as if to shew us that He requires not the aid of man, and that He can work His will as effectually with one instrument as with another. There is comfort in this; and there is comfort in the thought that by being summoned thus early, poor Mrs. Fullerton may have been saved many a sorrow and many a trial. It is a most consoling doctrine that 'the righteous is taken away from the evil to come;' and how cheering are the words of the book of Wisdom: 'Though the righteous be prevented with death, yet shall he be in rest. For honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of years: but wisdom is the grey hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old (Wisd. iv. 7, 9.)

gates were already set open for the admission of the either side fell back, in order to allow the youthful impulse it had received. The aged Italian looked funeral train; and to my right a mound of fresh earth mourners to take a last look at the coffin which con- toward the city, crossed his arms on his breast, and shewed the position of the new-dug grave. I after- tained the remains of her whom both had loved with wards learned that it was by her own especial desire the depth of filial devotion, -then it seemed that the tions, friends, family-all were in the sound, and that no vault or resting-place within the church had

and those of her fellow-Christians who were sleeping round her: earth should be restored to earth, and dust to dust."

solemn duty I was about to perform; and by meditating on the mortality of others, to prepare the more effectually for my own.

church itself, built, as so many of our country churches are, close to the manor-house, possesses considerable architectural beauty, and seems from the earliest times to have been an object of constant interest to or are still to be traced on the monumental brasses which nearly cover the chancel-floor. The churchpress and dark umbrageous cedar, together with the venerable yews, throw their deep shadows over the surface of a smooth and neatly kept lawn, which, but for those long narrow hillocks that appear at intervals,

and the tombstones which now and then break the regularity of the outline, is but little likely to convey grave yonder." the thought that the worm of corruption holds his feast below. Yet, mingled with so much calm beauty, there was

an air of solemn sadness around. The entire seclusion of the spot; the silence, unbroken save by the occasional tollings of the bell, and the cawing of the rooks in the adjoining grove; the sombre hue of the evergreens, which, for the most part, surrounded it; the heaps of withered leaves that strewed the ground on every side,-all these were calculated to impress the mind with grave and solemn thoughts, and to reiterate (though with still, small voice) the awful exhortation, to watch and pray, because we "know not

the hour.' And now the bell, which had hitherto given out its tone at distant and broken intervals, became at once more regular, and was tolled more rapidly, till, as the dark forms of the mourners were discerned among the trees, the full peal burst forth joyously,-not jarring on the feelings, or mocking the sorrows of the living, but welcoming, as it were, the dead in Christ to their calm repose, and speaking the Church's greeting to such as, resting from their labours, were about to be us!' committed to their consecrated bed, in sure and certain hope of a glorious re-awakening.

The funeral-train advanced, and I went forth to meet it. The intention of the family of the deceased lady had been, that the solemnity should be as unostentations and private as possible; and, indeed, some half-dozen of her kinsmen and friends formed the original procession. But as it proceeded on its way, the numbers had augmented rapidly; and when the corpse entered the churchyard, it was followed by no nconsiderable portion of the population of Arderne. The poor (so often spoken of as though they were unfeeling, because they do not with sickly sentiment talk about what they feel, and because those who so speak of them do not understand them) have their own quiet ways of shewing gratitude; and a few blunt words of sympathy from them, or some sincere yet simple-hearted demonstration of good-will, are, to my mind, worth all the empty, fluent professions of that class, which is apt to arrogate to itself the exclusive possession of delicacy and refinement.

Such evidence of their kindly feeling was not wanting on the present occasion. Mrs. Fullerton had been, as I have already intimated, in a special manner, were some of the qualities which endeared her to her the friend and favourite of her poorer neighbours. tion for making God's will our own, and for acquiring As of the patriarch Job, so might it be said of her, that the most difficult of all things—the hard-learnt lesson of obedience. May the present grievous chastening the purple, either as Augusti or Cæsars, during the eye saw her, it gave witness to her; the blessing of yield the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them him that was ready to perish came upon her; and she that are exercised thereby !" caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." (Job xxix. had ceased, and when no interested motives for a show evening. A light air sprang up; the mist that hung most of his former subjects, an inglorious retirement. of gratitude could exist, they, whom that bounty had supported, or whose trials her many acts of kindness had lightened, voluntarily came forward to pay their humble tribute of respect to her memory, and of affectionate regret. The children whom she had taught at school, their parents, and not a few infirm, tottering creatures, who had scarce left their cottages for months, formed the rear of the mourning company. Madam Fullerton," they said, "had been a good friend to them and theirs, and they would even see the last of her." So they followed her to her grave; some few habited in decent mourning, but the rest in their usual daily dress,-only, perhaps, a handkerchief that once was black, or a bit of faded riband, or rusty crape, had been added for the occasion, as the only outward signs of woe which their humble means afforded. But there was sorrow on every face-the index of an aching heart within. Thus accompanied, the corpse was carried, for the last time, into the house of God; the service within the walls of the church was concluded; and then, once more, the procession was formed. The grave had been dug at the foot of a taper cross of stone, of expended in their production. They were subseexquisite design, which, in this burial-ground (and, I | quently purchased by the prior of a neighbouring conbelieve, in some few others), has still been preserved vent : and with the profits of this sale the young Italian uninjured; undamaged by the storms of centuries, procured a little villa, where he had the pleasure of and (happier still!) unbroken by puritanical violence; fixed with its massive base amid the relics of mortality, and of growing old in the bosom of domestic happiand pointing, with exulting head, to that bright world ness. This however was not to continue. In some where tears shall be wiped from off all faces, and where of those broils, whether civil or foreign, which are the He for ever dwells who hath taken the sting from undying worm in the peace of a fallen land, the good death, who hath tamed the strength of hell, and made the grave the gate of immortality. Hither the coffin is borne; it is lowered into its narrow resting-place; "earth' is consigned "to earth, ly and home. The convent in which the bells, the ashes to ashes, dust to dust;" the prayers are con- chefs-d œuvre of his skill, were hung, was razed to the cluded, the blessing pronounced, and the service of the Church is over. Then it was that the two persons most deeply con- and deserted by his hopes, became a wanderer over cerned in this impressive and melancholy scene ap- Europe. His hair grew gray, and his heart withered, peared to become sensible, for the first time, of its before he again found a home and a friend. In this stern reality. Hitherto, under the novelty of their desolation of spirit, he formed the resolution of seektrial, or the stunning effects of grief, they had remained ing the place to which the treasures of his memory utterly passive, instinctively doing what was suggested had been finally borne. He sailed for Ireland, proto them, but scarcely seeming conscious of the extent ceeded up the Shannon; the vessel anchored in the of their bereavement. It is ever thus in severe afflic- pool near Limerick, and he hired a small boat for the tions: it is not at first that the heart knoweth its own purpose of landing. The city was now before him; bitterness; the sharpest pangs are not felt till excite- and he beheld St. Mary's steeple, lifting its turret ment is over, and there is no pressing call for further head above the smoke and mist of the old town. exertion. Up to this time exertion was needed; and, sat in the stern and looked fondly toward it. It no doubt, both of them had exerted their utmost for an evening so calm and beautiful as to remind him the sake of the other-Mark for Mildred, and Mildred his own native haven in the sweetest time of the yea for Mark; and so they had stood, side by side, their the death of the spring. The broad stream appear faces indeed buried in their handkerchiefs, but with- like one smooth mirror, and the little vessel glided out that violence of outward grief to which undisci- through it. On a sudden, amid the general stillness,

Thus musing with myself, I approached the church- plined minds would have given way. When, how- the bells tolled from the cathedral; the rowers rested his own, and led her forward to the foot of the grave; while she, brushing away with her hand the long, dishevelled ringlets of fair hair that covered her beautiful I entered the church; but finding I had arrived face, raised her eyes with deep affection towards him; too soon, I returned once more into the open air, and and then, giving one long, piercing, agonised look into strove to bring my mind into perfect unison with the the open grave, hid her face in her hands, and sobbed as though her heart was breaking. Oh! that last look !- the last !- even though it be

in death and sorrow-the last look! how vividly is its It was a lovely spot that humble cemetery. The remembrance borne in our bosoms while life continues!

After some brief pause, Mark and Mildred turned away in overwhelming grief from the spot where they the sexton assumes their place; and, as the crowd re-I never yet could listen to with indifference, and which I think is the most curdling, the most chilling, and the saddest that ever falls on mortal ear,-the sharp pleasure-grounds of Arderne Court; and the tall cy- falling on the coffin-lid, succeeded by duller and duller reverberations, as the soil is filled in.

church-walk; "well-a-day, Becky! if ever there was

"You may say that, neighbour; and what we poor creatures shall do without her, the Lord only knows."

abide my wearing such an old one on Christmas-day." "Poor lady! she little thought then that you would

so soon wear it at her burying," rejoined Becky. like that they young things will take much thought about us poor folk.

"And that's true," said the old man; "they'll have gayer thoughts by and by, I'll warrant them, for all they are so downcast and tearful to-night."

"I'll tell you what it is, Simeon Clayton; they may be light-hearted again before long: they are young, and it is but natural; but they will never be as they have been: their eyes are opened this day, deserving of advancement and patronage. and they have learned what this world is made ofsorrow and trial for the young; and for the old, aches

"Yes," thought I to myself; "poor children, their eyes are opened to-day. There is no sorrow in afterlife like the sorrow of the first bereavement. As we grow in years, we become callous, case-hardened, selfish; our thoughts are centred in ourselves; our own interests and comforts are the things which occupy our minds; we set aside painful thoughts, and so habituate ourselves to look on calmly and composedly, as friends and kinsfolk drop into their graves. But in youth it is not so; the warm feelings of the heart living then vacant, or on the point of becoming so, the are then as yet unchilled by the world's influence; our value of which was about 500l. per annum. "And bright hopes are then undimmed by disappointment; our generous, open tempers are as yet not soured by self-love. Yet, bitter and enduring as is an early affliction, the lesson which it is calculated to convey is far more easily learned in youth than in maturer years. True, the grave once opened, never closes till we are ourselves laid within it; the tears shed in our first bereavement are never wholly dried; all after-sorrows take their tone from that absorbing one. Still, in my estimation, they are the happiest whose trials come upon them ere the mind of innocent and simple childhood has passed away, and with it the trusting, child-

like habits of submission, which are the best prepara-

yard of Arderne. The bell was tolling; the lich- ever, the funeral-service ceased, and the crowd on on their oars, and the vessel went forward with the lay back in his seat; home, happiness, early recollecgreatness of their desolation burst upon them; for went with it to his heart. When the rowers looked been prepared for her; she desired, she said, "that every tinge of colour faded from the lad's fine manly round, they beheld him with his face still turned no difference should be made between her remains face, as Mark Fullerton drew Mildred's arm within towards the cathedral; but his eyes were closed, and when they landed they found him dead !- Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's Ireland.

BISHOP BARRINGTON.

In all his ecclesiastical appointments it was his wish and intention to select individuals whose talents, principles, and attainments, best fitted for the particular situations to which he appointed them. Nor were his regards confined to men eminent for learning or genius in their sacred profession. He loved and valued Christian piety for its own sake: and the had been standing; the other mourners slowly follow; humblest curate that came within his notice, in whose character and conduct he traced anything of the image the lords of the soil, whose grim and mutilated effigies tires, that sound is heard which, often as I hear it, of that Redeemer, in whom alone was his trust, was sure to attract his esteem, and, if needful, his support. Party names with him weighed nothing, principle and conduct were every thing.

His firmness of purpose, in adhering to these principles of action, was sometimes put to a severe test, but his presence of mind, united to a winning courtesy, "Ah, well-a-day !" I heard an old man exclaim to never failed him on any such occasion. It was his his lame companion, as I followed them down the constant maxim of conduct, and he often gave it in counsel to patrons, never to make promises, nor even a good Christian soul, I do believe she lies in that to encourage expectations. He was one day accosted at court by Queen Charlotte, for whom he entertained an affectionate and dutiful respect, as follows:

" My Lord, I have a favour to ask of you. The "Ay, ay; many a comfortable bit and sup have we living of _____, in your disposal, is, I understand, had from her kitchen, and many a yard of good warm now vacant, and I shall be greatly obliged if you will clothing: more, by token, she ordered Master Saun-ders to make this coat for me, for she said she couldn't terested." The Bishop, in the most courteous manner, signified, in reply, his desire to meet any wish expressed by her Majesty; but added, that he felt bound to apprise her of the rule which he had invari-"We shall be sore losers now she's gone; for it's not ably laid down to himself with respect to all such applications. He had no somer given utterance to it, than the Queen stopped further explanation by exclaiming, "My Lord, I will not say a word more : and I beg that no wish of mine may lead you to violate so golden a rule."

But though he never made promises, he always had a list, known only to God and himself, of the names of those who, he had reason to believe, were most

The following incident illustrates at once his unbending principle and great kindness. A near relaand pains, as we know full well, Simeon. God help tion of his, who had been gay and thoughtless, applied to him for advice about taking orders, adding, that he could venture to say, a great improvement had recently taken place in his principles and habits. The Bishop received him kindly; but before he would enter upon the subject, stipulated for the most frank and explicit replies to any questions he should put to him. In this way an acknowledgement was obtained, that he was influenced by a lope that, as his relation, he would ordain and provide for him. And it further came out, that his wishes were fixed upon a particular would this amount of income," inquired the Bishop. "entirely satisfy your wishes?" He eagerly replied in the affirmative. "You shall have it, then," replied his Lordship; "but not in the way you propose. cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to ordain you, but I will immediately transfer as much stock into your name as will produce an annual sum equal to that which you have declared to be the acme of your wishes, and may it prove to you all that you anticipate."-Harford's Life of Bishop Burgess.

FATE OF THE PERSECUTING ROMAN EMPERORS.

H. & W. ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON

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Book-Sellers, Stationers and Printers, theorem, Canada College, HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, and will constantly have on hand those which have been appointed to be used in the DIS-TRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS BOOK, quarto size, N with pasteboard cover, containing register of attendance 18 months, just published and for sale, at 9s. per dozen, by H. & W. ROWSELL,

OWSELL, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841. NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

No. 137, King Street, THED SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET. THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of

and well-selected stock of STATIONERY, &c. and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices. The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from CHAMBERS' CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS. HUGH SCOBIE. HUGH SCOBIE.

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

HEBREW AND GERMAN.

MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages.-Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. MEAD'S Music Saloon, and at Messrs. RowsELL's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with

unctual attention. Toronto, July 10, 1841. DENTAL SURGERY.

DENTAL SURGERY. A. V. BROWN, M. D., SURGEON, DENTIST, begs to announce the Commercial Bank, where he has fitted up apartments for those Ladies and Gentlement who may require his professional services. ProceLant TERTH inserted, from one to an entire set. Decayed their decay, and prevent them from acheing. Toothache effectually cured, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for life. MATIFICIAL PALATES made upon the most approved principles. Reference can be made to the following Medical and other Gentlemen:-Dr. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Dr. Kellogg, Hamilton; Col. Kingsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. McKenzie, London; villers Dentis, New York. Toonto, Sept. 10, 1841. DE PREMEMENTS.

DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S. DUKE STREET.

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-tf J. E. PELL,

FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, CARVER, GILDER, LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME

MAKER, Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. MANUFACTURES every thing in the above lines in the first style, and on the most reasonable terms. J. E. P. has, at the present time, some splendid thick French plates on hand; Window Cornices, Room Bordering, and Miniature Frames, of the latest London fashions. Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO,

And King Street, KINGSTON, (opposite Bryce & Co's.) REDUCED PRICES!!

G. & T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, a choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c.

ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT (Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges. Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style. Toronto, July 14, 1841.

THOMAS J. PRESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO.

T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

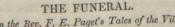
Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO-a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate 5-1y erms. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WARE HOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mill-tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes a

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-17

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shone its appointed time before men, shed forth accumulated lustre in the moment of their departure, and then fading from before us, sink but to rise upon another hemisphere, and beam out with unfading splendour in a pure and cloudless sky.

THE BELLS OF LIMERICK.

There is a curious and interesting tradition connected with the bells of Limerick Cathedral. The story is prettily told, and will bear repetition. They were, it is said, brought originally from Italy, where they were manufactured by a young native, who grew justly proud of the successful result of years of anxious toil hearing the tolling of his bells from the convent cliff, Italian was a sufferer among many. He lost his all; and, after the passing of the storm, found himself preserved alone amid the wreck of fortune, friends, famiearth, and the bells were carried to another land .---The unfortunate owner, haunted by his memories,

father alone, the protector of Christianity, had gone With these thoughts in my mind, I proceeded on down to an honoured and peaceful grave. Dioclesian, my way, enjoying the balmy freshness of the autumnal indeed, still lived, but in what, no doubt, appeared to upon the lowlands was dispelled; the sun, so long However the philosophy of the abdicated emperor obscured, burst forth for a while, warming, cheering, might teach him to show the vegetables of his garden, invigorating the face of nature; and then, amid its as worthy of as much interest to a mind of real dignity cloudy pavilion of gold, and purple, and all other gor- as the distinctions of worldly honour; however he geous hues, went down behind the roof of Arderne may have been solicited by a falling and desperate church, appropriate termination to the scene in which faction to resume the purple, his abdication was, no I had been engaged-meet emblem of the rest of those doubt, in general, attributed to causes less dignified who sleep in Jesus, and who, when their light has than the contempt of earthly grandeur. Conscious derangement of mind (a malady inseparably connected, according to the religious notions of Jew, Pagan, probably of Christian, during that age, with the divine displeasure), or remorse of conscience, was reported to embitter the calm decline of Dioclesian's life .---Instead of an object of envy, no doubt, in the general sentiment of mankind, he was thought to merit only aversion or contempt. Maximian (Herculius), the colleague of Dioclesian, after resuming the purple, engaging in base intrigues, or open warfare, against his son Maxentius, and afterwards against his protector Constantine, had anticipated the sentence of the executioner. Severus had been made prisoner, and forced to open his own veins. Galerius, the chief author of the persecution, had experienced the most miserable fate; he had wasted away with a slow and agonizing and loathsome disease. Maximin alone remained, hereafter to perish in miserable obscurity. Milman's History of Christianity.

Advertisements.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

 Taylor's Holy Living and Dying

 Essays on Romanism, by the Author of Essays on the Church

 Luther and his Times, by Rev. J. E. Riddle

 Fox's Popular History of the Protestant Reformation

 Sketch of the Reformation in England, by Rev. J. J. Blunt

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 Bishop Burnet's Lives, Characters, &c. edited by Bishop Jebb

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 The Spiritual Life, by Rev. Westows, Trials, and

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ALSO, THE FOLLOWING VOLUMES OF T.TRRARY.

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October 2, 1841.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS A RE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentioned A articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families— Merchants under Super	
40 do. and 40 barrels crushed do. 40 do. double and single refined London Sugars	
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Toronto July 1, 1841.	
STEAM BOAT NOTICE.	
STEAM BOAT NOTICE. STEAM BOAT NOTICE. THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronts at provide the standard of the standard	
 The Church Ts published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by H. & W. ROW. SELL, Toronto, every Saturday. TERMS :- Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirleen Shillings and Siz-ponce, Sterling, per anum. AGENTS-THE CLERGY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Est, N. Charaside, London. 	
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