"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME IV.

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1840.

TNUMBER 12.

Poetry.

THE WORLD.

"Wilt thou set thine eyes upon that which is not? for riches make themselves wings—they fly away as an eagle."—Proverbs xxiii, 8.

False world, thou ly'st: thou canst not lend The least delight: The least delight:
Thy favours cannot gain a friend,
They are so slight:
Thy morning pleasures make an end
To please at night. Poor are the wants that thou suppliest; And yet thou vaunt'st, and yet thou viest

Thy babbling tongue tells golden tales Thy bounty offers easy sales
Of lasting pleasure.
Thou ask'st the conscience what she ails,
And swear'st to ease her. There's none can want when thou suppliest,
There's none can give when thou deniest.
Alas! fond world, thou boast'st; false world, thou liest.

What well-advised ear regards Thy words are gold, but thy rewards
Are painted clay;
Thy cunning can but pack the cards,
Thou canst not play. Thy game at weakest, still thou viest Thou art not what thou seem'st; false world, thou liest.

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Swords; valry and egulation ities and ities and of sliver Steel, and le Knives dies' and ery other fers on as

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OWSELL,

Of new-coined treasure,
A paradisc that has no stint.
No change, no measure;
A painted cask, but nothing in't,
Nor wealth, nor pleasure. Vain earth! that falsely thus compliest
With man; vain man! that thou reliest
On earth; vain man, thou dot'st; vain earth, thou liest.

What mean dull souls, in this high measure, To haberdash In earth's base wares, whose greatest treasure
Is dross and trash? The height of whose enchanting pleasure
Is but a flash? Are these the goods that thou suppliest Us mortals with? Are these the highest? Can these bring cordial peace? False world, thou liest. Quarles' Emblems.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE MIND.

When the sad soul, by care and grief opprest
Looks round the world, but looks in vain for rest;
When every object that appears in view
Partakes her gloom, and seems afflicted too;
Where shall affliction from itself retire? Where fade away, and placidly expire? Alas! we fly to silent scenes in vain, Care blasts the honours of the flow'ry plain, He veils in clouds the sun's meridian beam, Sighs through the grove and murmurs in the stream; For when the soul is labouring in despair,
In vain the body breathes a purer air;
Nor storm-tost sailor sighs for slumbering seas,
He dreads the tempest, but invokes the breeze;
On the smooth mirror of the deep resides Reflected woe, and o'er unruffled tides The ghost of every former danger glides.
Thus in the calms of life we only see A steadier image of our misery: But lively gales, and gently-clouded skies, Disperse the sad reflections as they rise; And busy thoughts, and little cares, prevail
To ease the mind, when rest and reason fail.
When the dull thought, by no design employ'd,
Dwells on the past, or suffer'd, or enjoy'd,
We bleed anew in ev'ry former grief,
And ingentee the formish no relief. And joys departed furnish no relief.

EPISCOPAL SUCCESSION.*

fixed outward mean, (in common with many others), by suspended for any considerable time, or disturbed to any are taught to recognize as the gift of our ascended Lord which the identity of the visible Church, as co-ordinate considerable extent: we plainly perceive that, under and the first fruits of His sojourn in the flesh. So shall with the written Word, is preserved; just as the identity such circumstances, the identity of the Church must we find the Word of God,—both life and light,—in our of an individual man, though a spiritual law, is symbo- eventually be destroyed, and all the purposes served by hearts; and the Church of God,—life-giving and lightlized by the continuous reproduction of the same bodily its continuous visibility utterly frustrated. It is no diffusing—in our land. Not as if the earthly Jerusalem, organs. It is more than this; it is not merely one longer an independent witness. In such an event, the the city of the saints below, had ever fully realized its leading symbol of permanent visibility, but a co-efficient only course open would be to fall back on its earlier own divine image. Not as if the visible Church, in any this idea, and be judged to realize its existence, in so far as it fulfile its no further and into a far as may be, its old links as it fulfils it; no further, and just so far. I dare not affect to think of the past, through the medium of those fixed affect to think of it, in order to render it intelligible and persuasive to faithless and of an places. We live in a world of feeble strivings and faint indications; and may be well content symbols by which alone that connexion can be effectually mere physical continuity, by which the spiritual powers of the partered core properties and manifest tendences of those of the partered core and an another three series of the partered core continuity, by which the spiritual powers of the partered core continuity, by which the spiritual powers of the partered core continuity at the reformapersuasive to faithless and mechanical minds, as of a recovered, or permanently preserved. of the pastorate are conveyed, like a stream of electricity along a metal wire. I will not peril a truth, the importance of which I hold it impossible to exaggerate, by involving it is a second of the Church, by the mercy of God, so truly, so plainly, in the Church in th feeble torch-light, through a period left by Providence in Romanists in rest color, and the separation of the Romanists in rest color, and the secretary preserved, as to precind any reasonable and those few were treated by the rest with so much scorn, that it tered, in this country, we have in Holy Writ, a fixed and in rest color, and the secretary preserved, as to precind any reasonable and attempt, which, if successful, must, he well knew, prove fatal and those few were treated by the rest with so much scorn, that it tered, in this country, we have in Holy Writ, a fixed and in the secretary preserved, as to precind any reasonable and attempt, which, if successful, must, he well knew, prove fatal and those few were treated by the rest with so much scorn, that it in noticeable, perhaps significant, obscurity; I will not entangle the subject in a net-work of needless scruples, see the same sacred orders, the same body of clergy, and apparent evidence, and the witness of the Spirit) we may which it may exhibit in its actual working. If it be said the distribution, which it professes to represent. said, that this concession takes from the strictness of its communion, purified of its excrescences, to unite them application, opening the door to licence and evasion, I with their forefathers, and with their successors, with deny the inference. It may, indeed, leave something each other, and with their unseen Head, that they might the caviller to object, (far less, nowever, that he finds in another quarter), but nothing for the honest to before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed, he fell into the hands of the before his principles were well formed. for the caviller to object, (far less, however, than he feel and know themselves to be "one bread and one believe, against the doctrine. We know that the interrupted? I will not affirm that no holy associations most dangerous Sophists, men bigoted to the reveries of Paganism, primitive Apostolical Churches produced, at an early were rudely sundered, or measure the extent of the evil subtle, imposing, and unwearied in their efforts to crush the Period, lists of their discording from the first foundation of their respective sufficient to show that there was no approximation, not Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of such men, a youthful mind, so vain, and so Under the guidance of suc succession, from the first foundation of their respective sees; and we have no reason to doubt the general correctness of these records. But if a link should have correctness of these records. But it a link should have been supplied in any instance upon doubtful authority, been supplied in any instance upon doubtful authority, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny. It was thought that rels, and it was once very near a mutiny near the first of the rels. will this, of itself, excite the smallest suspicion that the will the smallest suspicion that the Character and the succession of the smallest suspicion that the derived from the great apostolic body? Does not design that the bigh apostolic body? Does not design the design and the great apostolic body? Does not design the design and the great apostolic body? Does not design the design and the great apostolic body? Does not design the design and the great apostolic body? Does not design the design and the great apostolic body? Does not design the design and the great apostolic body? Does not design the design and the great apostolic body? Does not design the derived from the great apostone body? Does not the way laring man higher the same and their religion. It was no small comfort to them to see they had episcopacy itself, combined with the other outward of it. In particular, that the bishops by whom it was prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians; and to reduce them to a state of ignorance and prejudices in this respect were also heightened by personal among Christians. episcopacy itself, combined with the other outward characters of catholicity, and in default of all evidence characters of catholicity catholicity. characters of catholicity, and in default of all evidence to the contrary, establish the fact? Shall the Churches, and to perpetuated, Jeopard their religion, by setting them the example of going to mass in their religion, by setting them the example of going to mass in proposed. Julian laboured, therefore, indefatigably to effect this proposed. Julian laboured, the example of going to mass in proposed. the midst of the camp, what did James do? He endeavoured to the midst of the camp, what did James do? He endeavoured to the midst of the camp, what did James do? He endeavoured to one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, whose talents have been extolled by his admirers, as far above one, where the hid admirers ha uscussion? I contend that visionity,—real, outward, and continuous visibility,—is legibly inscribed upon and continuous visibility,—is legibly inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility.—is legibly inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility,—is legibly inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility.—is legibly inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility,—is legibly inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility.—is legibly inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility.—is legibly inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility.—is legibly inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility.—is legibly inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility.—is legibly inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility.—is legibly inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility.—is legibly inscribed upon the same and continuous visibility inscribed upo their very portals, neither needing long investigation, nor admitting of reasonable question. But to come nearer admitting of reasonable question. But to come nearer home, our own beloved Church, in what archives is her home. The company of the highest interest home, and have a company of the highest interest home. The company of the highest interest home, and have a company of the highest interest home. The company of the highest interest has a company of the highest interest home. The company of the highest interest has a company of the highest interest has a company of the highest interest has a company of the highest has a Home, our own beloved Church, in what archives is her charter deposited? I have all along repudiated the charter deposited the charter depos charter deposited? I have an along repudated the and importance, but have an along repudated the sincerity of Julian's of the O-Connell of the present time, and he had as fitting tools than in the pre-eminence which the Gospel still maintained over of the O-Connell of the present time, and he had as fitting tools than in the pre-eminence which the Gospel still maintained over of the O-Connell of the present time, and he had as fitting tools than in the pre-eminence which the Gospel still maintained over of the O-Connell of the present time, and he had as fitting tools than in the pre-eminence which the Gospel still maintained over of the O-Connell of the present time, and he had as fitting tools than in the pre-eminence which the Gospel still maintained over of the O-Connell of the present time, and he had as fitting tools than in the pre-eminence which the Gospel still maintained over of the O-Connell of the present time, and he had as fitting tools than in the pre-eminence which the Gospel still maintained over of the O-Connell of the present time, and he had as fitting tools than in the pre-eminence which the Gospel still maintained over of the O-Connell of the present time, and he had as fitting tools than in the pre-eminence which the Gospel still maintained over of the O-Connell of the present time, and the had as fitting tools that the pre-eminence which the Gospel still maintained over of the O-Connell of the present time, and the had as fitting tools that the pre-eminence which the Gospel still maintained over of the O-Connell of the O-Connell of the pre-eminence which the Gospel still maintained over of the O-Connell ment, or that her spiritual authority has no other ground from gross corruptions, liberated from foul tyranny, and a hypocrite, believing neither in Heathenism nor Christianity, yet the denominational sects, is due to her legal establishthan her conformity, however demonstrable, to the evermore protesting against both.

* From the "Scriptural character of the English Church," by

an independent body, at the will of man; that its that we may provide a precedent for greater, more which he held in equal contempt. an independent body, at the final to that to measures of the Emperor, whenever he was disappointed in these visibility must, if I may so speak, be its own,—an evervisionity indes, it will be the conflict of the fruth, tendering an principles, but that we may learn to rely on the "native" in the grossest of its absurdities, his own admirers will hardly projects, furnish a very interesting scene of conflict, between living, independent witness for the truth, tendering an principles, but that we may learn to rely on the "native" in the grossest of its absurdities, his own admirers will hardly projects, furnish a very interesting scene of conflict, between nving, independent fractions, tendering an principles, turns a very interesting scene of connect, between evidence in perfect harmony with the Word, but not a virtue" which the Church (in common with all other suffer us to doubt. They represent him as most scrupulously cunning, oppression, and malice, on the one hand, and simplicity, evidence in perfect nation, with the word, but not a more duplication of the same notes. Agreement is not constitutions in which a vital principle is embodied, and observant of its superstitions; and, it is the boast of his great integrity, and inflexibility, on the other. mere auphtention of the same and the constitutions, because the ecclesias panegyrist, Libanius, that, far from admitting Polytheism only in a But, to crown the whole, Julian was ambitious to distinguish sameness; on the contrary, it implies a difference; more than all other constitutions, because the ecclesias panegyrist, Libanius, that, far from admitting Polytheism only in a sameness; on the contrary, the purest and refined and mystical sense, he adopted it in its valgar acceptation, himself as a writer against Christianity. Of his labours in this while it excludes variation. Now this visibility must, while it excludes variation. The visibility must, their principal to exert in healing up her with as much credulity as the most illiterate of his subjects. rupted line from the beginning. In other words, it is gaping wounds, and reproducing her mutilated parts. continuous, amounting to nothing less than the perpetual Not every continuous obstruction by which the outward reproduction and unbroken identity of the entire body, working of an idea is impeded, is able to destroy, though symbolized particularly in holy communion. This is it may repress, its energy; it may somewhat disguise its And yet thou vaunt'st, ordained pastorate, which involves the doctrine of blow which is inflicted, even on a vital organ, necessarily ordained pastorate, which involves the doctrine of the doctrin thing itself with the registers in which it is tabulated slightest injury, but not despairing after the greatest. and recorded. That these are of extreme enclosity, and This on the one hand. no inconsiderable importance, is undeniable; but they On the other hand, it is important to see how small are obviously not essential; and if any part of the series the deviation was, not in a spirit of fearfuness, as if our be of doubtful authenticity, or wholly waning, let it not be thought that the continuity of the hunch itself is stances, and our case required the utraost stretch of affected by the circumstance, or that a sufficient evidence, extenuation. No, but that we may learn what mighty of a far more satisfactory nature, is not supplied in the consequences have resulted even by so slight a departure, traditional character of its ordinances, written wherever not merely from ancient precedent, though this is someit really exists, with other authenticating marks, both of thing, but from the usual and natural method in which a positive and negative kind, as I have before expressed the necessary functions of the Church are discharged. myself, upon its very portals, in such legible characters We shall tremble to repeat an experiment, though upon that all who run may read.

doubt that the Church visible in England, before the necessary to submit to an extensive charge of any kind Reformation, was derived by true out and succession in our ecclesiastical regimen, we shall bok back at the from the apostics themselves. Would it have been reformation for much positive, but elso for some negative, necessary to inquire, whether the pastoral staff, having instruction, while amidst so much to imitate, we discern been conveyed by unseen hands across the dim horizon so much also to avoid. Above all, we shall free the of legend and surmise, which bounds the history of the doctrine of Episcopal Succession from the false and British Church, had descended through an unrecorded counterfeit mysteriousness in which it is too often catalogue of native bishops, or were received through involved, and by which its full and hearty reception is St. Augustine and St. Gregory from the Apostolic too often prevented; while we race, in the open founders of the Roman see? Or shall the episcopal dispensation of Providence, the effects produced by any it was undisputed proves it to be indisputable.

all events, to satisfy ourselves. Let it be freely con- unseen, whose mystery, be it ever devoutly remembered, ceded that an enormous evil was removed by a violent though darkness to the sensual, and folly to the worldly the process of excision is both painful and dangerous, ment, but revelation-not obscurit, but light. and generally leaves a sear. Yet if such has been the Lastly, when we reflect how recessary the mighty case with us, it betrays a defect of spirituality. Be this change effected at the reformation had become, how little completely re-asserted, and we may say, in the exquisite it could have been brought about by human efforts, language of the poet,-

"The guiding sword, with discontinuous wound, Passed through us,—but the etherial substance closed, Not long divisible."

perilous struggle some irregularities occurred, which are shall, on the one hand, offer fervid thanksgivings to made neither better nor worse, by the fact that they are Almighty God, both for the good we have received, and not without a parallel in other churches, and at other the evil we have escaped; and on the other hand, be times. If they have left a flaw in our title, we are but reminded to watch with sleepless vigilance against the poorly consoled by seeing others similarly disqualified, stealthy return of those principles and practices which it But let us recur to first principles. We have seen that is the continued purpose of Protestantism to resist, as the continuity which is essential to the visual Church, it was the original object of the reformation to exclude; depends upon the regular succession of its bishops. It ever remembering that one error is never successfully does not consist in this succession, but it depends upon combatted by another: that there is no such thing as it in the order of Providence, more or less, immediately excess, unaccompanied by falsehood, and that opportunity as an appointed mean; and whether we refer to Scrip- falsehoods reproduce, instead of neutralizing each other. Tradition] is that of Episcopal Succession. It is a peatedly set aside by the temporal power: suppose it of Truth, whose presence and operation in the world we

We shall exhibit them fearlessly, yet cautiously, in their just dimensions, entertaining views the very reverse * From Bishop Van Mildert's Lectures on Infidelity.

scriptural pattern. It has been my object to show, that of those with which this inquiry is commonly pursued. pertinacity opinions which he secretly despised, and persecuting which are on record, together with the distress and anguish of scriptural partial par

the whole successful, when we see how much permanent To return then to the case in point. Could any one evil it has occasioned: and should t ever become character of the latter depend upon the accuracy, by departure, however slight or necessary, from its regular which this sacred genealogy is traced? We trifle with forms. Or if we transfer the argument from this the cause, and betray into the hands of cavillers, when particular symbol, to the ecclesiastical system at large, we but seem to rest it upon such evidence. Our fore- as re-modelled in the fifteenth century, we obtain the fathers saw the visible charter of their privileges, as same result. Is this a difference in words? Nay, in churchmen, spread before their eyes, and the fact that things, and the widest that can be conceived. It breeds remedy. Immedicable vulnus ense recidendum est; but mind, is wisdom spoken among the perfect-not conceal-

independently of concurrent circumstances, how much wisdom and piety were engaged in the work, and how much they were assisted by Providence, yet how imperfeetly they were enabled to control the cupidity, self-Let it be granted further, that in the course of this will, and violence, with which they were associated, we

JULIAN THE APOSTATE.*

Catholics in the full sense of the word—though reformed expense of his moral character; nay, he stands convicted as doubly occasionally professing both, maintaining with the greatest

Julian as thoroughly devoted to that religion of Satan; and, in that, like his predecessors in the same cause, he assails Christianity infant years, had been trained to the Christian faith, we must system of plagiarism from the Jewish and Heathen religions .life, by the malicious artifices of those who laboured to initiate him and as degrading the Deity by his supposed interposition in human

and opposition to the truth; so do we find in Julian a striking or wilful misrepresentation, of the Christian system. instance of a man, determined, almost from the beginning, to Nevertheless, with all the odious and detestable qualities which profess some degree of reverence and zeal for the Gospel.

sooner was he raised to a joint share of the Imperial dignity, than he threw off the mask, and began to discover evident symptoms of sovereignty of the empire, displayed itself without reserve.

His next object was, by ridicule, to make Christianity appear for sarcasm and irony, to throw out biter insinuations against the as their predecessors of old had done before the days of Constantine. Galileans, (such was his wonted appellation of Christian believers), and against the sacred Founder of their religion. Their doctrines and their ordinances were made subjects of derision; their principles of meekness and submission were tauntingly put to the severest trials; their very virtues were made the occasion of most pernicious description.

It is peculiar, however, to Julian, (among those emperors who remembered as an unsuccessful rebellion. sought the destruction of Christianity, that he did not resort to It happens that the attempts to "gain over" the English army open and direct persecution. But this forbearance he is said to previously to the revolution of 1688 were made by King James and he himself has taken away the merit of it, by avowing that it over" to the Protestant cause—it was on that side already he declined such a mode of extirpating the Gospel, merely from a for, like the nation, the army was Protestant. James endeavoured an indispensable mean. Suppose this succession reclemency, and by a more guarded and plausible demeanour. This liberties of the nation was drawing near. In that design he failed. he declares in several of his writings. Instead, therefore, of The army, unshaken in its fidelity to a Protestant King of extolling his liberality and moderation, (as the Sophists of his own, England, could not be made the servile instrument of the regal and Infidels of modern times are wont to do), we may rather consider him as still more "a child of hell," than some of those who In the year 1687, James, having been at that time for above a openly aimed at its destruction; inasmuch as cruelty, concealed year carrying on a secret correspondence with the Court of Rome, under the mask of moderation, is a surer indication of a malignant and being resolved upon trying bolder measures, to the success of heart, than hasty transports of impetuous passion. More espe- which he clearly saw, from the temper of the nation, that physical if, in the general and manifest tendencies of those most instances; and even encouraged them, whenever the scene says the historian Burnett, "with great magnificence, and at a

> the Sacred Writings, and had exactly come to pass), would not which religion was concerned." he laboured with more than usual assiduity; hoping, no doubt, if tant Church he was not to rely upon being able to turn their arms it were effected, to reduce both Jews and Christians to an entire against their countrymen. If the King had not been as infatuadependence upon his will; or, perhaps, to sacrifice them both at ted as he was unprincipled, the lesson of Protestant loyalty which credit of the Old. The preternatural events by which this, his which his Popish confessors and privy councillors were hurrying favourite project, was frustrated, are so well known as to render a him.

ordinary subtlety, to ensuare Christians into acts of Heathen genus omne. worship, and to implicate them unawares in the performance of The failure of the plan for the seduction of the army from the services repugnant to their principles. The instances of this kind, Protestant cause, at the encampment on Hounslow Heath, was

field we find no other specimens, than those which are preserved in If this representation of him be true, we cannot but consider | the refutation of his work by St. Cyril. From them we perceive order to account for such strange infatuation in one who, in his as an innovation upon the ancient religion of the state, and a up to a reprobate mind," the evil spirit was permitted to work writings of heathen philosophers as infinitely superior to the Holy upon him by diabolical illusions, and to plunge him still further | Scriptures. He revives the exploded calumnies of the first and into the depths of perdition. Nor, perhaps, will they who duly second centuries against our Lord and his Apostles, however consider some very strange and mysterious transactions recorded gross and absurd, even whilst he admits the miracles they had of Julian and his associates, be disinclined to adopt this latter wrought; and he endeavours to fix upon Christianity the charge of inconsistency and falsehood, in acknowledging the authority of But as it is repugnant to all our knowledge of the Divine | the Jewish Scriptures, and yet abrogating the Jewish Law. To attributes, to suppose that God ever hardens the hearts of those, these frivolous objections his learned antagonist replies, so as who have not themselves already hardened them by wilful impiety | clearly to convict the Imperial Sophist, either of utter ignorance,

involve himself in the sin of apostacy. What excuse, indeed, can mark the character of Julian, he obtained, almost throughout the be alleged for such a man; one who was accustomed to weigh, to world, the reputation, not only of splendid talents, but even of amine, and accurately to judge, in all other matters; and was exalted virtues. Strange, indeed, is the inconsistency, and the only blind, wilfully blind, in the momentous concern of salvation? contrast betwixt vice and virtue, which his character exhibits. He saw, he could not but see, the excellence of Christianity. He With a mind richly endowed by nature, and stored with noble had every opportunity presented to him of examining its proofs, and appreciating its value. He had been accustomed to read the education), yet was the main provided to him of examining its proofs, sentiments, (which he had imbibed chiefly from his Christian education), yet was the main provided to him of examining its proofs, and appreciating its value. Holy Scriptures, to hear them explained, and to observe with great ing and opposing that religion to which he was so much indebted. exactitude the most solemn ordinances of the Church. Nay, even Great as a statesman, great as a warrior, great as a scholar, great after his release from the restraints of tuition, he went so far as to as a moralist and philosopher, (if any real greatness may be attributed to these characters, when destitute of "the wisdom that is But this dissimulation he only deemed it expedient to practise, from above"), Julian was only mean and contemptible, when he so long as he was in some degree dependent upon others. No applied his talents to the subject of religion. Here he sometimes appeared to sink below the common standard of discernment and ability; acting with ridiculous extravagance and puerility, while that disposition, which, upon his succeeding to the undivided he affected the consequence of a man born to dictate to the universe. His whole character affords an awful lesson of the His first object was, to rescue the Gentile religion from that extent of infatuation to which the human mind is capable of being no question as to the reality of the Church which we just contempt into which it had fallen. For this purpose, he driven, after a wilful abandonment of the means of grace, and a strove to reform its scandalous enormities; and to new-model it, determined opposition to Divine truth. Considering the shortcharter is disputed, and it, therefore, becomes us to which we have not. It substitutes for an obscure so as to give it a nearer resemblance to the system of Christian ness of Julian's reign, and the various struggles of warfare by examine it with more attention, not to silence our charm, a divinely revealed, but open-working, and most adversaries, but, if possible, to convince them, and, at evident principle; while it directs our faith to the One his letter to the Chief Priest of Galutia, respecting the duties of cal myrmidons for this purpose, that nothing but the interposition the sacerdotal order, and the general conduct becoming the of Providence, in his premature and violent death, appears to have prevented its execution. Such, too, was the increasing boldness of Paganism, and the distress of Christians, towards the latter end contemptible. For this purpose, he amiled himself of his early of his reign, that the great leaders of the Church looked forward knowledge of the Sacred Writings, and of his extraordinary talent to nothing less than finishing their earthly career with martyrdom,

From the London Morning Herald. The morning ministerial organ has asserted that if King William III, had not succeeded in gaining over the army of James

ridicule and insult; and the pure precepts of the Gospel were II., the Revolution would have received another name in historyperverted and misapplied, for the purpose of representing its that is, the attempt to deliver England from the yoke of the disciples as men of despicable character, and holding tenets of the Popish tyrant, whose whole reign was a constant effort to subvert the Protestant Church and constitution, would have been only

ave shown, from envying Christians the honour of martyrdom; and his Popish emissaries. There was no necessity for "gaining

Failing in this design of seducing the Protestant troops from In addition to these various artifices, Julian strove, with extra- for his anti-Saxon purposes in the Normanbys, Ehringtons, et hoc

resolution was formed upon this, at Court, to make recruits in his speech to the attention of our readers, and we hope Ireland, and to fill them up with Irish papists, which succeeded as it will be extensively read, because it vindicates his ill as all their other designs did."

It was well, indeed, for the liberties, as well as the religion of it is to the providential failure of those Popish designs that we are indebted for the blessing of living under the House of Hanover, now so auspiciously represented by our Maiden Queen Victoria. Our youthful Sovereign has no other title to the throne of these realms than what is derived from the bloodless and glorious Protestant Revolution of 1688.

It is true there are evil advisers about the Sovereign, who are not ashamed to strike heavy blows at the principles which seated the family of Victoria on the throne. There are also, as in the days of James II., Popish Privy Councillors in the Council Chamber. The confidential office which the Stuart bestowed upon Father Petrie, the Jesuit, the ministers of the Hanoverian Monarch have conferred upon the intolerant Popish bigot, Mr. Sheil. But the Queen is young, and her confiding inexperience is ungenerously betrayed by unprincipled politicians, who cling to the ladies' protection in the Palace, after having lost the confidence of parliament and the country. Her Majesty, we trust, will, ere long, learn to distinguish between her true friends-who are the friends of the Protestant constitution-and the slavish tools of a Popish faction, who, acting under the influence of an Irish demagogue, seem resolved to try to the utmost the temper and forbearance of a Pro-

But, to return to James and his army. The first regiment which he endeavoured to reform by an infusion of Irish Papists (the Duke of Berwick's) was commanded by a Lieut. Colonel Beaumont, who, along with five of the captains, immediately resigned. The King could not conceal his anger at this "untoward event." The officers were put under arrest, and broke by a council of war. But the Court, finding that the officers of the army in general entertained the same sentiments as those of the regiment in which the experiment was first tried, dared not proceed any further with the design.

Such an army James ought to have known would never be induced to follow him in treason against the Protestent state. Pushed on to his ruin by his own tyrannical passions and the advice of his Jesuit councillors, he struck at the religion, laws, and liberties of his country, and perished in the attempt. In his grandfather's reign the Popish plot, to destroy King, Lords, and Commons at a blow, was detected by the King himself. But James raised a suicidal hand against his own sovereignty, while he conspired with Popish confessors and privy councillors to destroy the Protestant religion—the centre and source of European civilisation.

James could not seduce the army-he could not seduce the parliament-he could not seduce the people to his purpose. The throne sank from under him at the approach of William of Nassau, who, as the husband of the heiress to the throne, came to prevent any damage to the inheritance—the greatest and noblest inheritance in which a prince or people ever had an interest. The last guilty hopes of the regal traitor were placed upon the French nies of England, and Irish Papists. At Londonderry, at the Boyne and at Aughrim, those hopes were crushed, and the Protestant constitution consolidated on a basis which we trust will

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1840.

We make no apology for occupying so much of our space to-day with the Speech of Lord Melbourne on the Ecclesiastical Revenues Bill,—the subject itself being important, and deriving no little additional interest from the admissions which, in the course of his Speech, are made by the noble Lord in favour of the efficiency of the Established Church, and of the zeal and piety of its Ministers. As it is an established axiom in controversy, that no argument is so conclusive as the concession of an opponent, it is certainly most satisfactory to read the testimony of the noble Lord at the head of Her Majesty's Government to the piety and the purity of that Church which Her Majesty is sworn to defend: that notwithstanding the loud and incessant clamour of "Infidel Dissent" against the Establishment and its revenues, he admits that its institutions had ever fulfilled the object for which they were intended, and that no

delinquency could be proved against them. But while we feel so much satisfaction from the declaration of these sentiments by Lord Melho cannot conceal our pain in reflecting that his Lordship holds his high office at the beck of the bitterest enemies of that Church which he professes to venerate and love; and that during his administration the Protestant Church of England has, to use his own words, received her most "heavy blows and greatest discouragements." When our eyes see, and our ears hear these things, great discernment is not needed to discover that the present is a period in which, under false pretences of the people's good, a desperate faction is openly and covertly attacking that venerable Church Establishment, from which has been derived to the population of England at large the highest earthly good, and without which, under Divine Providence, we conscientiously believe they would be a mere byword amongst the nations of the earth! The unprejudiced inquirer after truth, and the candid champion of sound principles will, we venture to assert, find, after no long search, that our maligned Church has been productive of as much temporal advantage to the nation amongt whom it is planted, as any institution in any age or country, -so that we may say in the words of the venerable HOOKER, "Surely the present form of Church government, which the laws of the land have established, is such as no law of God, nor reason of man. hath hitherto been alleged of force sufficient to prove that they do ill who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alterations thereof." Were we called upon to state a single source of more especial danger to Christians of the present age, we should fix it on that baneful lust of change, that restless spirit of innovation which operates so powerfully against a steady continuance in the faith. All classes are assailed by it, and there is nothing too holy,-nothing too well sanctioned by time or authority, for its officious and destructive interference. Against that spirit, every true lover of the Church is called upon to lift up his voice and direct his heartiest energies; and we entreat all to take earnest heed, that they be not seduced from the true faith by new and spurious doctrines, nor drawn aside "by novel ideas of a fancied expediency, of a spurious liberality, or of improvements, falsely pretended, in our religious worship and moral system." We would say further, that change We would say further, that change, if it bring not improvement, is evil; and where religion, or its worship, is concerned, if it bring not considerable improvement,-if the improvement be not vital and essential,—the proposed change should be suspected and discouraged. A desire for change in spiritual matters, like the love of novelty in temporal concerns, has ever been considered the evidence of a carpal mind: and a too ready acquiescence in propositions of change relating to our religious profession, marks indifference to

to sanction, by his public testimony, in the present day. ther willing or unwilling, in favour of that Establishment, and Christian purpose Mr. Lodor was amongst the most delay.

followed by the endeavour, to which we have alluded, of re-forming which, in this age of utilitarian philosophy, it is become forward; he promptly advanced the amount that was the army with Irish materials. Burnet thus speaks of it:-"A almost fashionable to revile and decry. We commend Lordship from the imputation of radicalism and democracy in religion at least. He declares himself in England, that all the designs of the priest-ridden tyrant did fail favour of "MONARCHY BOTH IN SPIRITUAL AND TEM-PORAL AFFAIRS"; and his recent professions go to prove that there is an inclination, if not a complete return, to the sound principles of loyalty and orthodoxy, although it would seem that the superstructure of his power is based upon the support it receives from the enemies of the Altar and the Throne.

> Although our readers will no doubt be favoured, in due time, with the general results of the Visitation of the Diocese during the present summer by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, a detail of so much of his Lordship's progress as has lately come under our own view, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

Early on the morning of the 7th instant, his Lordship proceeded by land to Wellington Square,-having been compelled to adopt this less expeditious and more fatiguing route in consequence of some unexpected disorganization of the Steam Boat arrangements. He was enabled, however, to reach that village and enter upon the services of the day, a very short time after the appointed hour.—Wellington Square is a small town but recently commenced; and coeval almost with its foundation was the erection of a neat and commodious Church,-for which, we understand, the community are mainly indebted to the liberality and zeal of William J. Kerr Esquire. The congregation at this interesting spot are faithfully and assiduously served by the Rev. . Greene, who also extends his pastoral labours to neighbouring places on Dundas Street, and occasionally on the Lake shore as far as Oakville. A church, we understand, is in progress on Dundas Street, -constructed on a very handsome model, and which, it is hoped, through the religious spirit which prompted its commencement, will soon be completed. The time of the Bishop would not allow him, at present, to visit this spot; but the neighbouring members of our communion ssembled in large numbers at Wellington Square, where the church was crowded to excess. The number of persons confirmed was twenty-three, and the candidates were addressed in a very impressive and appropriate w by the Dishop.

His Lordship proceeded on the same evening to Hamilton, and on the following morning confirmed seventy four persons in Christ Church,—a very handome religious edifice, only completed for Divine Service about twelve months ago. The Church at Hamilton, whether we regard its commodiousness, as well for a numerous congregation as for an extensive Sunday School on the ground or basement story, its very neat exterior, and especially its handsome and commanding spire, is one of the fnest in the Province. It will contain about eight hurdred persons, and it is often well filled. Much credit is due to the zealous incumbent, the Rev. J. G. Geddes, and to the members of the congregation generally, for the spirit they have manifested in erecting a religious edifice so commodious, and ornamental to their rising town. It is not to be expected that a structure so large and expensive should have been completed without a serious pecuniary inconvenience to those engaged in it; but we are happy to learn that this is likely to be obviated by the ultimate sale of the pews at a reasonable valuation, -a means of relief, however, which they have wisely delayed to resort to, until there be, by the Divine favour, a restoration of the "better times" under which this praise-worthy fabric was undertaken .- To the seventy-four confirmed at Hamilton, two more are to be added, who, on the following morning, at their special request, received this rite on the sick-bed. There were therefore, in the parochial charge of Mr. Geddes, seventy-six persons confirmed in

After the conclusion of Divine service at Hamilton, his Lordship proceeded to Barton,-formerly attached to the missionary charge of the Rev. J. G. Geddes, but for the last ten months under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. Flanaghan. Eighteen persons were there confirmed in the presence of a respectable and attentive congregation, who, we understand, expressed themselves well pleased with the services of their Missionary.

In the forenoon of Wednesday, the 9th instant, his Lordship held Divine Service at Dundas,-at the conclusion of which eighty persons were confirmed. The congregation, although very large, was in some degree diminished in consequence of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General to this place, which had been fixed for the present day. The arrangements which had been made for his reception, prevented many persons from attending; but his Excellency so regulated his movements, that the bustle consequent upon his arrival at Dundas should not offer any interruption to the religious services of the day. - Among the individuals confirmed on this occasion, were a large number of persons of maturer years; and in the number of such were included, we understand, most of the persons who had received adult baptism at a neighbouring station, under the circumstances so well described in a late number of this journal. The Rev. William McMurray, the minister throne. of Dundas and Ancaster, has been peculiarly successful in his pious and zealous exertions, and the harvest already gathered in, through the Divine blessing upon his labours, is an earnest of what may be expected to result from zeal judiciously exercised, even in a spiritual soil which may have been deemed unkindly and unpromising. We are happy to discover that the erection of a Church is in contemplation, commensurate with the growing advancement of the town, and adapted to the present and prospective wants of the inhabitants. The unds required for such a Church, built, as all churches should be, of permanent materials, are larger than can be expected to be raised amongst the congregation at the present moment; but through the exertions of friends in England much aid is anticipated, and this will probably be increased by a contribution from the great Church Societies in London, to whom, we understand, a strong appeal is about to be made.—After Divine Service at Dundas, an address was presented to the Bishop, which, with his Lordship's reply, will be found in another place.

In the afternoon of the same day, his Lordship proceeded to Ancaster, where twenty-five persons were confirmed. This congregation is also served by the Rev. W. McMurray, and the present scene afforded abundant evidence that it had engaged a full share of his faithful services. Amongst the persons confirmed to present themselves for examination not later than the were several of maturer age, and it was most gratifying to discern in their number the venerable form of Mr. J. Lodor, to whose beneficence the Church in that village for the Holy Order of Priest, if otherwise approved; and is so much indebted. Originally it had been built as a free church, to which all denominations were to have access, and which, we believe, had been used in turn by that constancy of principle and practice which belongs religionists of almost every name. The pernicious effects of this system, -involving in reality an indiscri-These are opinions which, we trust, every serious minate approbation of soundness and error, of truth and Charchman will acknowledge, and feel it his solemn duty blasphemy,—became soon so palpable, that it was resolved by members of the Church to spare no efforts to next, and that candidates for this rite are requested to

required to satisfy all other claimants, and the church was soon legally transferred in trust to the Bishop of the Diocese. The amount thus advanced has not, we understand, as yet been entirely refunded to Mr. Lodor; but his zeal in the good cause is not, on this account, diminished, and he cheerfully awaits the arrival of more flourishing times to the village and its environs, when the repayment of the debt can be more conveniently

His Lordship's impressive address at the conclusion of the Confirmation ceremony, was heard with marked attention, and the adaptation of it to the circumstances of those more advanced in years, who were partakers of this rite, awoke strong sensations and caused many to be affected even to tears.

After spending the night at the hospitable abode of the Rev. W. McMurray, his Lordship proceeded on the following day to Guelph,—passing through a fertile country, in a great portion of which the communication is much facilitated by excellent roads. Guelph, now the capital of the newly-formed District of Wellington, is prettily situated on a gentle eminence skirted by the river Speed; and the rapidity with which it has reached its present size and neatness, can only be understood by those who are conversant with the customs of a new country. At our first visit to this spot about thirteen years ago, an area had just been cleared in the forest for the projected town, and a single "shanty" stood amongst the still smoking ashes of the clearing. Within two years many respectable families emigrated to the village and neighbourhood; and at the present moment it contains a population probably of 600 souls, with a Court-House on the castle model, a handsome and commodious Church, several other places for religious worship, and many very neat and substantial private dwellings. The Church was erected in a great degree by the aid of contributions from the mother country, obtained chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. A. Palmer, the estimable Rector of the parish, assisted by a grant of £100 from the Canada Company. The assistance from the mother country obtained through the instrumentality of Mr. Palmer, not only sufficed to complete the Church, but enabled him to build contiguous to it a very excellent School-house, calculated to contain nearly 100 scholars, and having apartments also for the accommodation of the Master and a small family. Too much cannot be said in favour of the plan of annexing a School-house to the Church, -where, instead of running astray upon life's common and becoming the sport of 'every wind of doctrine," the young may be instructed in the pure principles of our holy communion, and a nursery thus reared for the future spread of the Church. Even in small towns, a large number of persons are to be found glad to avail themselves of this wholesome instruction,-wholesome because based upon religious principles, - and without its free tender, as in these ases, the advantages of such instruction are often never

The congregation for a week-day was, on the present ccasion, highly respectable, and the services were conducted with much decorum,-the musical department specially being managed with great efficiency. We shall, however, soon hope to find the notes of the piano -delicately and tastefully touched as they wereexchanged for the solemn and more appropriate swell of the organ. The substitute is, nevertheless, much to be ommended; and seldom, even in a large town, is a specimen of equal taste in the conduct of sacred harmony to be met with .- His Lordship on the occasion confirmed twenty-four persons, and after Divine Service proceeded almost immediately to the village of Galt.

Reluctant as we eel to use the language of censure towards any of our contemporaries, towards those more especially whose political sentiments are professedly in unison with our own,-the past conduct of this ournal would assure our correspondent a "Layman," ow little disposed ve are to shrink even from that unpleasing duty when circumstances demand its exercise.

We are free to adnit that the Conservative cause is under no inconsiderable obligations to the Toronto Patriot, however much the honest and hearty advocates of that cause may often disapprove of the peculiar style which its editor adopts. To this peculiarity, in ordin matters, they are not disposed to attach much weight; but we at once confess that if applied to serious subjects in such a manner as to bear even the semblance of irreverence, it ought not to pass unrebuked.

The expressions employed by the Patriot, to which our correspondent first alludes, are undeniably faulty. They may have been designed to point out that those who depend on the favour of Providence, and in their appeals to its aid plead the justice of their cause, must never for a moment remit those human exertions-that foresight and energy-without which, righteous as our cause may be and fervent our appeals for heavenly succour, we cannot reasonably hope for success. To express this meaning, the words employed are certainly not in good taste; and a reference to the source from which they have been borrowed will not diminish our regret that they should have appeared in a newspaper ostensibly devoted to the support of the altar and the

The other expressions which our correspondent rebukes are even more unjustifiable, honestly as the Editor of the Patriot may protest against any sinister or irreverent motive in employing them. They will scarcely bear an interpretation that can be made to consist with becoming reverence for the Word of God; and if, as we are willing to believe, they were used incautiously and without thought, we cannot but affirm that of all subjects in the world, the sacred one of religion is that in which the neglect of such caution is the least excusable.

We trust that the animadversions of our correspondent, to the seasonableness and propriety of which we cannot but express our assent, will induce in our contemporary a more guarded use of language on sacred subjects in future, and serve to render the contents of his frequently valuable journal more consistent with those holy and impressive emblems with which its titlepage is surmounted.

We are directed to state that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with the Divine permission, to hold an Ordination at Toronto on Sunday the 25th of October next, and that all Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested morning of the Wednesday preceding. Deacons of a year's standing, we are directed to say, will be eligible candidates for either of these degrees in the ministry will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Siquis attested in the ordinary

We are further authorized to state, that His Lordship intends to hold a Confirmation in St. James's Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday the 8th of November We thank my Lord Melbourne for his evidence, whe- render it their own exclusive property. In this noble give in their names to the Rev. H. J. Grasett without

We noticed, a short time since, that the Degree of Master of Arts had been conferred on the Rev. Henry Scadding, at the University of Cambridge. We have now much pleasure in announcing the arrival of that gentleman from England, by the Steam-ship Britannia, to resume the duties of his situation, as 3rd Classical Master of Upper Canada College.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Church.

Belleville, September 16, 1840. Sir,-In the Patriot newspaper, of the 28th August, 1840, the following is inserted in an article relative to the present prospects of a war in Europe:—"It is certain that some violent changes are on the tapis, when it will be found, as usual, that God helps those who have most artillery." And, in a former paper, (alluding to the then contemplated meeting at Queenston heights, and the arrangements in progress for furnishing provisions to those who were expected to attend), the Editor says, that "these are not the days when few loaves and fishes can satisfy a multitude."

Had these profane remarks emanated from a newspaper of professed infidel opinions, I should have passed them over with the contempt they so justly merit; but whatever may be the private opinions or belief of the Editor of the Patriot, he has, hitherto, advocated the cause of the temporal interests of the Church of England, as far as politics are

The Crown, supported upon the Holy Bible, adorns the front of his newspaper, and it is under these fair exteriors that he presumes to scoff at the miracles of our Saviour, and

to throw out doubts regarding the exercise of the providence of the Almighty in the affairs of nations.

I take it for granted that you have never seen the aragraphs in question, or you would not have allowed them pass without severe and merited animadversion, connected is the paper you edit with all we esteem most hallowed nor can I for a moment suppose that a similarity of political opinions with the Editor of the *Patriot*, can ever prevent your standing forward boldly in support of our holy religion,

gainst his ribald sneers. Having brought this subject under your notice, I refrain from saying any thing further, in the confident expectation that, in giving publicity to this letter, you will not fail to place the case in its proper bearings before your Christian readers, with that zeal for religion, and ability, so apparent in the columns of the *Church* newspaper.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A LAYMAN.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ADDRESS TO THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. To the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We, the undersigned, Jinister, Church-wardens, Vestry, and Members of the Church of England, of the Town of Dundas and West Church of England, of the Town of Dundas and West Flamborough, beg leave to approach your Lordship with feelings of the utmost respect, and to avail ourselves of this, the first opportunity afforded us, of congratulating your Lordship on your elevation to the See of Upper Canada.

We hail, with no ordinary degree of pleasure, in the person of your Lordship, the visit of a Bishop of the Church of God, the first with which we have been favoured, and we have the constant of addressing your Lordship.

agerly embrace this opportunity of addressing your Lord-hip, that we may express our warm and sincere attachment o your person, and our sense of the numerous and beneficial esults already derived from your zealous, unwearied, and

efficient exercions as our Diocesan.

We are not insensible of the almost insuperable difficulties which your Lordship is called upon to encounter in the discharge of your arduous duties, and particularly in the present conjunction of affairs, yet we trust that, with the

present conjunction of affairs, yet we trust that, with the Divine blessing, the strict integrity and christian zeal, which have uniformly characterized your Lordship, will be effectual in surmounting them, and in furthering the cause in which you are so earnestly engaged.

With the assurance that our earnest prayers shall constantly ascend to the Throne of Grace for your Lordship's health and happiness, both here and hereafter, and that one so eminently qualified as your Lordship, so able a champion of the Truth, and the rights of our beloved Zion, may long be spared to preside over its interests in this portion of the vineyard of our common Lord and Master. vineyard of our common Lord and Master,

We remain, Your Lordship's Humble and obedient servants.

To the Minister, Church-wardens, Vestry, and Members of the Church of England, of the Town of Dundas and West Flamborough.

GENTLEMEN, -Your very kind congratulations on my evation to the See of Upper Canada, and your cordial elcome on this my first visit to this prosperous town and neighbourhood, distinguished as they are by the most beautiful and sublime scenery, is to me exceedingly pleasing. Encouraged, as I must naturally be, by the warm and sincere attachment which you express towards me and my labours, I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my deficiencies not to feel that the little I have yet been able to do is far less than I had anticipated, and requires the partial eye of a friendship like yours to perceive its value or importance.

At the same time, it affords me great satisfaction to be

able to state, that the difficulties to which you so delicately allude, and which I found, from experience in the discharge of my duties, embarrassing, and well nigh insuperable, are of my duties, embarrassing, and well nigh insuperable, are now, in a great degree, removed by the vigour and wisdom of the friends of true religion in England, and that, with the blessing of God, we have good reason to hope that religious discord will soon give place to harmony and peace, and that our beloved Church will be greatly strengthened in her efficiency to dispense throughout this vast country the truths of the Gospel, in their purest form; a result which we have all so much at heart, and for the accomplishment of which we have so often and devoutly prayed. we have so often and devoutly prayed.

The assurance that your earnest prayers shall constantly ascend to the Throne of Grace in my behalf, is to me very ascend to the Throne of Grace in my benan, is to me very precious, and, knowing that the prayer of the righteous availeth much, I may well feel encouraged to redouble my exertions in removing the Spiritual destitution of the Diocese, and to press forward in the faithful discharge of my duty, whatever reproach, peril or calumny may attend it.

Permit me again to thank you for your kind reception, and may He, that is able to keep you from fallin present you faultless before the presence of His Glory, with exceeding joy, the only wise God our Saviour be with you evermore.

Dundas, 9th Sept., 1840. JOHN TORONTO.

New Church,—The corner stone of the new Church at New Liverpool, was laid yesterday; and although the weather in the morning was rather unproprisious, yet about fifty ladies and contlemen, with a contlement wit fifty ladies and gentlemen, with some of the clergy, proceeded to the site in a horseboat, engaged for the purpose.

Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Lundy, in the room which has been fitted up and used as a Chapel for some time, after which, the congregation moved to the new building, which is situated on a beautiful eminence on the bank of the St. Lawrence. The corner stone was laid by Mrs. Price and Mrs. H. N. Patton, who deposited in the cavity several coins, and a parchment containing the following

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy

This corner stone of
CHRIST'S CHURCH,
Was laid on the 9th September, A.D. 1840, and in the
Fourth year of the reign of Her Most
Excellent Majesty This corner stone of VICTORIA,

Queen of Great Britain and Ireland,
By JANE PRICE AND ELIZA PATTON, The Right Reverend George Jehoshaphat Mountain, D.D.,
Being the Lord Bishop of the Diocese,
The Reverend Francis James Lundy, S. C. L. The Pastor of the Congregation, and John Jameson, Timothy Amiraux, and John Christie, the Committee for the erection

Of the Church.

Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it. Psalm 127, verse 1.

An appropriate prayer was then offered by the Rev. H D. Sewell, after which the Rev. Mr. Haensell addressed the assemblage, and the hymn used on such occasions having

been sung, the party dispersed.

A collection for the Church was taken up, amounting to more than ten pounds,-Mercury.

Civil Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The British Queen arrived at New York, on Wednesday, 16th instant, at midnight. By her we have received our London files to the 29th ultimo, from which we select the following items of intelligence:-

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN. From the United Service Gazette. The following enumeration of the intended movements of regi

ments has just been decided on by the General Commanding in Chief, in concert with Her Majesty's government. We are glatto be able to give this exclusive and authentic information at searly a period, because we know that it will be the means of relieving the doubts and uncertainties of many of our military friends. How far the projected movements are likely to provisatisfactory to the parties more immediately concerned, we are not prepared to say; but we shall be happy to learn that they are such as to have met with their approval. For our own parts, we must candidly confess that they do not meet with ours; originating, as they do, in the "rotation system," which has always appeared to us to be one of the worst concocted and least beneficial military arrangements that have ever not keep benefit into military arrangements that have ever yet been brought int operation. We cannot perceive either the policy or the justice of bending regiments from one scorching climate to another, without any intermediate rest; and we are equally at a loss to discern the advantage which is likely to accrue to the service from suddenly transferring corps which have been accustomed, for a long series of years, to do duty under a tropical sun, to the freezing climate of our North American possessions. The inevitable consequences of so injudicious a proceeding have been manifested upon more than one occasion, by the wholesale ravages which death has committed upon several regiments subjected to trials similar to those which the corps in question are about to ender the subject of the subject which the corps in question are about to undergo. We shall be but too happy to be convinced that our gloomy, but, we fear, wellgrounded, apprehensions are erroneous, and to have it in our power, hereafter, to record that the 14th, 70th, 74th, 89th, 84th, and 68th regiments have not had their ranks considerably thinned by their transfer from the West Indies and Jamaica to Canada It will be a source of equal gratification to us to hear that the removal of the 33d, 47th, 59th, and 92d, from their present sultry stations in the Mediterranean to their destined quarters in the western hemisphere has proved the means of improving their physical and mental energies, and rendering them equal to an efficient discharge of their respective duties. The rotation system is no doubt considered, by its originators and supporters, to be a most excellent and admirable mode of relief; but, until it undergoes considerable medification and investment are must beg goes considerable modification and improvement, we must beg leave to express our dissent from the opinion. We subjoin the projected movements, upon the correctness of which our readers may place the fullest reliance:—

PROPOSED MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

19th Regiment, to Malta, and 30th to Corfu, to replace the two regiments which were withdrawn from the Mediterranean, augment the troops in Canada. Canada.
to relieve the 59th, at Corfu.
33d, at Gibraltar.

47th, at Malta. 2d bat., 60th, at Corfu. 1st bat. Rifle Brigade, 92d, at Malta. 33d Regiment from Gibraltar, to relieve 70th Foot. 74th do. 89th do. Malta, Corfu, Malta, 14th do. 2d bat., 60th Rifles from Corfu, to relieve 68th Foot. TO NORTH AMERICA.

14th Regiment from West Indies, to relieve 24th do. 32d do. *****

do. do. do. Jamaica, 65th do. to england from north america. 73d do. 24th, 32d, 34th, 65th, 66th, and 73d. 64th to relieve 23d at Nova Scotia, which relieves 66th in Canada, DR. SOUTHEY .- Rumours have for a considerable time been rent respecting the health of Dr. Southey, the poet laureate

Delicacy no longer requires the withholding of the melancholy fact, which will give the greatest grief to every lover of literature, that, through over much intellectual labour, Dr. Southey's fine mind has been so much prostrated and shattered, that it is very unlikely that he will go to the control of th unlikely that he will ever again appear before the world as a writer. Our information on this subject is derived from a letter written by Mrs. Southey to a friend in this city.—Bath Chronicle. PORTSMOUTH .- Very active efforts are making to procure men for the navy, and if necessity should arise, the out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital will be called on, and surveyed for service.

The greatest activity is also manifest in the several dock yards.—
At Plymouth the Caledonian, 120, and Calcutta, 84, are ordered for commission; and at Portsmouth, the Pembroke, 72, and Illustrious, 72. The Britannia, 120, is being equipped with every possible dispatch to take out the new Commander in Chief to the Mediterranean (at present not positively known); and several more large ships are in active processes for the readant. The brig more large ships are in active progress for the pendant. The brig Pantaloon, 10, Lieut. Tryon, has been dispatched to Belfast, to bring here volunteers for the navy. The Belleisle, 72, Captain Nicholas, left Malta for England on the 1st instant, to proceed to Plymouth to have new capstans and other requisites, but will turn as soon as completed. The Inconstant. 36, Capta is ordered to proceed forthwith to Gibraltar with some companies of artillery and their materiel. A very large quantity of the munitions of war has been lately shipped to Gibraltar.—Brighton Gazette.

STEAM TO ALEXANDRIA. Southampion, August 22. The greatest interest has been excited in this town by the arrival in the harbour this day of the Oriental, the first of the line of steamers intended to run between Southampton and Alexandria under the new contract with the government. This splendid vessel is one of the finest models of naval architecture afloat, and her excellence as a contract with the government. her excellence as a sea boat has been amply displayed on her passage up from Liverpool. It is said that she will prove a clipper, her average speed up Channel having been twelve miles an hour, with all her stores and the greater part of the coals for the youage to Alaxandria the voyage to Alexandria on board. Her accommodations for passengers, so far as it is possible to say from a hasty observation, leave nothing to be desired; the cabins are roomy, airy, and well lighted, qualities indispensable to the comforts of a sea voyage, but which are to offer the cabins are roomy. which are too ofter neglected. The saloon is spacious, and the decorations chaste and elegant. The Oriental is so constructed as to be at once convertible into a war steamer, carrying four 68-pounders on swivels, and a formidable battery of broadside guns. The Oriental will leave this port with her passengers on the 1st of next month. It is said that an entertainment will be given on board on Wednesdam. board on Wednesday next by the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to a party of distinction from London, including the Lords of the Admiralty, and also the representatives of the borough and the members of the corporation-The march of temperance in London is apparently progressive. There is not a publican who does not loudly complain of the falling off of business, although all sorts of attractions in the way

of singing and music are enlisted in the temptations to the enjoyment of the social eup. The value of licensed victuallers houses has fallen immeusely.—Evening Paper.

TRIUMPH OF CONSERVATISM IN ONFORDSHIRE.—For some Weeks past preparations have been making for a contest for Coronership for this county, vacant by the decease of Mr. Cooke Several candidates at first started, but ultimately they all de a contest except two, Mr. Nash, of Henley, and Mr. J. Cooke, of Watlington; the former a Radical, and the latter a Conservative. At first it was naturally have the

At first it was naturally hoped that the contest would have been decided without a few seconds and the latter a Conservation of the second seconds without a few seconds and the latter a Conservation of the second seconds and the latter a Conservation of the second sec decided without reference to party feeling; but my Lord Camoys, not content with having all the government patronage in the county, must want to nominate the Coroner, and put forward Mr. Nash, with a determination that he leads to the county of the count county, must want to nominate the Coroner, and put forward Mr. Nash, with a determination that he should be elected, and it was pretty plainly hinted that money in abundance would be forthcoming for that purpose. The nomination took place on Monday, and immediately afterwards the polling commenced. At the close of the poll on Monday, Mr. Nash was 47 a-head of his opponent, on Tuesday 3 behind, and on Wednesday 5 a-head; when Mr. Cooke's friends, seeing that his opponents were claiming a party triumph, determined to follow their example, by appealing a party triumph, determined to follow their example, by appealing to the Conservatives on political grounds. On Thursday their appeal was nobly answered, and, led on by Mr. Brunner (the servative agent) to victory, the numbers were, at five o'clock:

For Mr. Cooke (Conservative)

Mr. Nash (Radical)

Majority

NEW ZEALAND.

Extracts of despatches from Colonel Wakefield to the New Zealand Company. Port Nicholson, March 22, 1840.

Sir, -I have the pleasure to inform you that the vessels coneying hither the first colony have arrived in safety, viz: The Aurora Oriental January 21st. January 31st. February 8th. Duke of Roxburgh Bengal Merchant Adelaide February 20th. March 7th.

Glenbervie March 7th. The first four are discharged, and the last two will be clear in a few days. The detention of the Adelaide two days at Teneriffe

and twelve days at the Cape of Good Hope will put that ship on will no longer be tributary to the Porte nor be considered as its demurrage here, which otherwise would not have been the case.—
A lamentable state of disunion amongst the passengers, and of in the salons of Vienna, and many persons appear to give it between some of them and the master of the ship, during the whole voyage, and continued here, seems to have been the occasion of this delay. I trust, however, that no further inconvenience will arise from it, as the necessity of providing shelter and their business as settlers will now claim their undivided attention.

Intelligence from New Zealand has reached us. A large body of settlers who sailed from this country last autumn have arrived and are located on the shores of Port Nicholson. The site of the first town has, it seems, been fixed at Thorndon (the future Wellington), at Lambton Harbour, which is the inner harbour of Port Nicholson, and is well adapted to commercial purposes, from
the excellent shelter and anchorage it affords to shipping.—
that the Viceroy of Egypt has answered by a refusal the notifications which Rifat Bey was charged to make him. He declared

On the 28th of August, the grand ceremony of presenting the freedom of the City to Prince Albert took place in the Guildhall, which was very elegantly fixted up and arranged for the occasion by Mr. Herring, the upholsterer to the corporation.

FRANCE.

From the St. James's Chronicle. BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Aug. 21.

In consequence of a general feeling among the great body of the English residents here, that they had not had an opportunity afforded them (through, it is said, the neglect of the British Consul) of paying their respects personally to his Majesty Louis Philippe during his short visit to Boulogne, a meeting was convened by requisition, and held yesterday at Ince's British Hotel, when the address herewith sent was unanimously voted, Lord Oranmore acting as chairman. There were no speeches, except a short introductory one from the chairman, and an attempt at a great over troductory one from the chairman, and an attempt at a grand ora-tion from Romeo Coates, which unfortunately was cut short. A vote of censure on the Consul was moved, but not entertained, as

wote of censure on the Consul was moved, but not entertained, as the meeting itself was considered indirectly a censure.

According to the on dits, it appears that Louis Philippe intimated to the Consul that he would be happy to receive the visits of the respectable English at Boulogne; nevertheless, not more than about half-a-dozen availed themselves of this gracious intimation; and why?—because they had no notice of it! The Consul (who, by the by, did not attend the meeting) excuses himself by saving, that he had addressed himself to the proper authorities by saying, that he had addressed himself to the proper authorities on the subject; that in consequence of receiving no answer up to nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, he wrote a hurried note to the Mayor, who replied, on his own note, that his Majesty would be happy to receive at his levee, to be held at 11 o'clock, les Anglais distingués resident in Boulogne! This reply was received at a quarter past 10 o'clock, rather too late to apprise the numerous English of distinction resident at Boulogne of his Majesty's gracious pleasure. Thus a most favourable opportunity was lost for the display of friendly feelings on the part of the English towards the King of the French. It was to obviate this that the meeting was called, and the address as appended was most cordially and when the powers presume to insult and menace France, I know close pleasure. Thus a most favourable opportunity was lost for the display of friendly feelings on the part of the English towards the King of the French. It was to obviate this that the meeting was called, and the address as appended was most cordially and unanimously voted and numerously signed, I believe by upwards of 400. Without meaning to visit the Consul's proceedings with censure, it appears to me that, under existing circumstances, the man enacting the part of British Consul ought to have known what good policy as well as good feeling required of the English here (a numerous body) on so important an occasion as a visit of the King of the French, however unexpected; and he had all Monday to reflect on what was to be done, and to arrange matters accordingly. Yet nothing was thought of or attempted to be done not interpolated the functionaries who conducted it. They expected loftiness, hauteur, firmness, unshrinking courage and devenued to the consults of t Monday to reflect on what was to be done, and to arrange matters accordingly. Yet nothing was thought of or attempted to be done until and the statement of the until after his Majesty was gone. Louis Philippe in addressing the Consul at the levee said, that he hoped the storm that threatened the political horizon would pass away like that from which he himself had just escaped; that he would do all in his power to maintain friendly relations with England, to the people of which he was strongly attached." "TO HIS MAJESTY LOUIS PHILIPPE I, KING OF

"THE FRENCH.

"THE RESPECTFUL ADDRESS OF THE BRITISH RESIDENTS

"May it al.

"May it al.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the undersigned British residents and visitors at Boulogne-sur-Mer, beg to offer to your Majesty our respectful and heartfelt congratulations on your visit to this city, and to assure your Majesty that the want of information of your Majesty's intended levee alone prevented our having the honour of personally conveying our respects to your Majesty on that acceptant on that occasion.

We also beg to offer the same congratulations and our best feelings of respect to her Gracious Majesty the Queen and the other members of your Royal Family.

"We respectfully thank your Majesty for your kind solicitude expressed for our welfare. We hope your Majesty may long live to reign over a gallant and generous people. We trust the friendly relations which have so long existed between your Majesty's jesty's government and our own country may not be weakened; and we beg, in true carnestness of feeling, to address to your Majesty our own British acclamation of

"'God save the King."

The treaty of the Four Powers is the absorbing topic. That the King is personally disposed towards peace has already been sufficiently proved by the expressed sentiments of his Majesty at Bonlagon. A letter from Vienna of the 18th of August, in the Commerce, affords conclusive confirmation of the fact of this happy disposition of the Royal mind. That letter states that his Majesty addressed an autograph letter to the Emperor Ferdinand, expressing his expressing his desire for peace, and counting upon the moderation and wisdom of Austria, as a means of effecting so desirable an object. lect. The Courrier says that Austria did accompany her signa-ture with an expression of sincerc regret at her being obliged to Join in the treaty, while Prussia qualified her signature with certain restrictions. The Presse, which was the first to inform the hubble of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific, and for the general advantage of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish that their nolicy is essentially pacific. public as to the suggestions of the Austrian Ambassador in London to M. Guizot, states positively that M. Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Austrian Ambassador in London to M. Guizot, states positively that M. Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestions of the Saint Aulaire was commissioned to the suggestion of the s commissioned to make the proposition of allowing the government of Syria for life to the Pacha of Egypt, and that the consultations with M. Guizot at Eu were all directed to the same object; but that it has been appeared by the same object; but

The Garde de Sceaux has ordered an inquiry into the late occarrences at the Bourse. It is high time to make such inquiry, if only for the purpose of vindicating some high official personages from the serious suspicions of which they are at present the object. PARIS, August 27.

If the violence of the Republican and Bonapartist journals represented the national ardour for war, its continuance at present arises from an apprehension that peace will be preserved. Neither the National, the Commerce, nor the Capitole have abated in the slightest degree their angry declamation. The ministerial journals having aylanded their hals having exhausted their reasoning upon the treaty of London, and not finding it their cue to be tampering too much with the citement which they were the first to rouse, are now waiting for exertisement which they were the first to rouse, are now waiting for events. The government is doing the same—it is arming and waiting. The present calm is, perhaps, but a lull of the storm.—The Courrier Francais calls it an "aimed truce;" and to show the vigour with which France is proceeding with her warlike preparations, tells the world that "before a month France will have 450,000 soldiers, 1200 cannon and 55,000 horses; while she will have at sea 28 ships of the line. In less than a year she can, in case of war raise her army to 200,000 soldiers. Leaning can, in case of war, raise her army to 900,000 soldiers. Leaning apon so respectable a force, the country can await events with calmness and confidence." A circular from the Minister of the Interior add Interior, addressed to the different prefets, ordering the reorganisation of the National Guards in the departments, is prepared and will shortly be published.

This reorganisation of the National Guards of the departments is only another of those embarrassments revived or created by M. Thiers, under cover of the agitation into which he has thrown the country, to make the government of the country by other hands than one such a difficulty as he hopes shall amount to an impossibility. The departmental National Guards were organised after the revolution of July contemporaneously with those of Paris.—But it soon appeared that parish importance was in this instance, as in almost all others, more troublesome and overbearing than that of the metropolis, which is reduced to its proper standard by the multitude of its rivals and superiors. While the town and village heroes were not violently deprived of those muskets and village heroes were not violently deprived of those muskets and tabres which they appeared desirous to use, the ceremonies which keep such an institution alive were allowed to drop into disuse, and at the present day the departmental guards exist only in name. otwithstanding the warnings which history has supplied, M. Thiers is about to give life and action to this troublesome body. However, military preparation is proceeding. The Presse pro-claims that England, with less noise, is not less effective in its recautions. "Better late than never," as the old proverb has it,
I hope it is true. With regard to the recal of Admiral Lalande, t appears that it is only temporary. He is called to Paris for the purpose of being consulted. He is to divide the command of the feet with Admiral Hugon, now at Smyrna, and the whole will be blaced under Admiral Paris for the purpose of being consulted.

Placed under Admiral Duperre.

King Leopold, who reached Brussels on the 26th, proceeds to the Rhine, to follow up his negociations. Count Woronzow was said to have arrived in Paris, also on a mission of peace.

A Vienna correspondent of the Carlsruhe Gazette writes:

The Count de St. Aulaire is not come in order to induce the Cour Powers to relinquish the treaty entirely, but to persuade them. them to resume negociations through their representatives, in this danesion by the Sultan?

Sobocessions in Court Ambassador would be authorised to make the French Ambassador would be authorised to make the french Ambassador would be authorised to make the french government. believe certain reports, the Viceroy will no longer be supported in pretensions with regard to Syria, but, on the other hand, he

From the Morning Chronicle. MORNING CHRONICLE OFFICE,

PARIS, Sunday; 9 o'clock P. M.

The Moniteur of this evening contains the following important telligence from Alexandria and Valencia:—
"The news received from Alexandria by the government, states that he would repel force by force; but that he would rest on the

A royal ordonnance for the expenditure of nineteen millions of francs for material of war, is published in all the French papers. There have been disorders at Thouars, in La Vendée, in consequence of the reappearance there of a famous Chouan chief, called Diot. He had taken advantage of the amnesty, and returned from Switzerland. The towns-people, however, had not amnestied him, and it was with difficulty that the military could procure

Diot time to escape.

The Univers, a religious paper, published in Paris, gives an acount of a scene which it says took place between the King of the French and the ambassadors of Austria and Prussia, at St. Cloud. French and the ambassadors of Austria and Frussia, at St. Cloud. In this the King is represented as rating the King of Prussia and Prince Metternich in terms savouring more of the halle than of a court, and as honouring Lord Palmerston with the title of a cerveau brule. M. Rothschild is introduced as a much astonished

Two ministerial journals, the Courrier Français and Le Siecle, publish respectively articles which in effect affirm that King Louis Philippe had actually held to the Prussian and Austrian Louis Philippe had actually held to the Prussian and Austrian ambassadors the language put into his Majesty's mouth by the Univers. "If we be rightly informed," says the Siecle of Sunday, "the King, in complaining with just indignation of the perfidiously calumnious praises which represent him in Germany, with the approbation of the censorship, as desirous of 'peace at any price,' said, among other things, to the Austrian ambassador—'They wish to put us to the test: they thought, no doubt, that we would yield to fear; they have been migraken. I shall tell we would yield to fear; they have been mistaken. I shall tell you who is afraid. It is your government. It is you who tremble before the Russians, and suffer yourselves to be led by her in direct opposition to the real interests of your country. I have been personally insulted by the Emporor of Russia. I am aware of all the outrages with which he loaded me and my family. I disdained them, because they only affected me and mine. But when the powers presume to insult and menace France. I know when the powers presume to insult and menace France, I know

termination, but they found him weighed down by a sense of his own situation, and that of his friends, adherents, and party. He neither protested against the competency of the Commissioners or examining officers, nor refused to reply to any of their questions, nor expressed indignation or resentment at any of their many observations calculated to wound his amour propre. The Prince stated that he considered himself the lawful heir of his uncle the Emperor Napoleon; that he thought the institutions of the empire were those best suited to the French nation; that he was persuaded that the majority of the people, and above all the army, con-curred with him in that opinion, and would be found ready to sup-port him in the resolution to attempt the recovery of his rights, and the re-establishment of France in the position which ought to be hers in the scale of Europe. He persisted in his opinions and his pretensions, but he admitted that he had been misinformed, and isled, if not betrayed.

misled, if not betrayed.

The only incident that occurred during his examination that proved the Prince to be occupied in a lively way with the proceedings, was a reference to the money seized on board the steamer.

"It is mine," said he, "I beg it be returned to me, in order that I may apply it to the wants of my fellow sufferers." General Montholon not only repeated that he was not aware of the Prince's intention when he went on board the steamer, but now added his belief that the affair was, in respect of himself, a guet a pens, (trap

The examinations of Colonels Montauban and Parquin produced from them respectively frank avowals of their attachment and devotion to "the Imperial cause."

LORD PALMERSTON TO M. GUIZOT. TRANSLATION.

that it has been found that while M. Thiers is President of the Council, further negotiations with Austria are impossible. This is what the National said several days ago; and it must be added that there are many well informed persons who venture to predict that there are many well informed persons who venture to predict that the present Cabinet will not long survive the meeting of the Clambers.

The French government has received during the whole course of the negociations, which commenced in the autumn of last year, the most reiterated, manifest, and incontestable proofs, not only of the desire of the Courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, to come to an understanding with the French government Russia, to come to an understanding with the French government on the necessary arrangements to effect the pacification of the Levant, but also of the great importance which these Courts have never ceased to attach to the moral effect that the union and concurrence of the Five Powers would produce in an affair so serious. ly and intimately connected with the maintenance of European peace. The Four Courts have seen with the deepest regret that all their efforts to attain their object have been fruitless; and notwithstanding that even recently they have proposed to France to join them in the execution of an arrangement between the Sultan and Mchemet Ali, based on ideas anounced towards the end of last year by the French Ambassador in London, still the French government has not thought it could join in this arrangement, and has made its concurrence with the other Powers dependant upon onditions which those Powers have considered incompatible with the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire and with the future tranquillity of Europe.

In this state of things the Four Courts had no other choice the fature the first the f

than to abandon to chance for the future the great affairs which they have engaged to arrange, and thus to prove their impotency and to expose the peace of Europe to daily-increasing dangers, or, on the other hand, to adopt the resolution of proceeding without on the other hand, to adopt the restation or proceeding without the co operation of France, in order to bring about, by means of their united efforts, a solution of the complications of the Levant, in conformity with the engagements which the Four Courts have contracted with the Sultan, and of a nature to ensure future peace.

Placed between these two choices, and in conformity with the nportant interests involved therein, the Four Courts have thought it their duty to resort to the latter of the two alternatives; and they have consequently just concluded with the Sultan a conven-tion destined to settle in a satisfactory manner the complications

actually existing in the Levant. feel the greatest regret to find themselves thus momentarily separated from France in an affair so essentially European; but this regret is diminished by the reiterated declarations which the French overnment has made to them that it has nothing to object to the rrangements which the Four Powers desire to make Mehemet Ali accept, provided Mehemet Ali consents to them; that in no All accept, provided Mentenet All consents to them; that in no case will France oppose the measures which the Four Courts, in concert with the Sultan, might judge necessary to obtain the assent of the Pacha of Egypt; and that the only motive which has prevented France from uniting with the other Powers on this occasion is derived from considerations of various kinds, which rendered it impossible for the French government to take a part in coercive measures against Mehemet Ali.

The Four Courts entertain, then, the well-grounded hope that their separation from France on this subject will be only of short duration, and will not in any manner interfere with the relations of sincere friendship which they so earnestly desire to preserve with France; and moreover, they anxiously address themselves to the French government in order to obtain its moral support, notwithstanding they cannot hope for its material co-operati

standing they cannot be french government is powerful in Alexandria; and may not the Four Courts hope and even demand of the dria; and may not the Foundation and the friendship of the French government that this influence be exercised with Mehemet Ali, with the view of inducing the Pacha to give his adhesion to the arrangements which are about to be proposed

If the French government could by these means efficaciously

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. (From our own Correspondent.)
Boston, Sept. 19th, 1840.

The Royal Mail Steam-ship "Britannia" left Liverpool on Friday, Sept. 4, at 4 o'clock, and arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, Sept. 15, at 6 o'clock, having been but 9 days out of sight of land. During the first two or three days she met with head winds and a heavy sea; -during the remainder of the voyage, the ocean was as still as a lake, and the skies beautifully clear and bright. No news of moment was stirring in England. No intelligence of the operations supposed England. No intelligence of the operations supposed to be taking place in China had reached England. The crops were every where very abundant and well–saved. The summer had been unusually sunny and pleasant. The summer had been unusually sunny and pleasant. The majority of the passengers by the Britannia,

destined for the Canadas, came on to Boston, in consequence of the miserable accommodations for travelling afforded between Halifax and Picton, as well as in consequence of the exorbitant demands of the waggonowners. The fares exacted are, from Halifax to Pictou by waggon, (100 miles) £5; -from Pictou to Quebec by Steamer "Unicorn," £6. Until these impositions are mitigated, Canadian passengers will of course decline landing at Halifax, and prefer the more economic and expeditious route by Boston, and thence by Lake Champlain to Montreal, or by Oswego to Toronto. The accommodations, tables, and attendance of the Britannia are good. Intending passengers, however,

to deny, and amid their conflicting statements it is impossible to arrive at the certainty of any thing.

The London Globe—ministerial—gives a rumour that King Leopold was about proceeding to Vienna, and the Revue de Paris says that a note has been sent by the British Government to that of France, to the effect that the great question will be adjourned for the present, and a congress be held at Vienna for its adjustment.

Meantime active preparations are made by the Turkish Government for war. Eight thousand troops had left Constantinople to the present formed at Kutara—some fore, vessels had been char-

to the spirit of the times, a delinquency on the part of any mem-the Tocat provinces. The cause assigned for the outbreak is the general discontent of the Turks of the interior at the new measures lately introduced, which place them on a footing with the D THE TREATY OF LONDON OF THE 15TH OF

to the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors. sailed for the coast of Syria.

From the Commercial Herald.

Toronto, 23d Sept. 1840.
Sit,—In the Examiner of this morning I ebserved an article under the head of City Elections, and upon perasing it I was astonished to find that the Editor of that Journal had ventured to put in circulation a report that I had or was about retiring from the contest for Toronto. He says, after stating that, it is general-

Now what materially increases the impropriety of Mr. Hincks' conduct in endeavouring to injure my election, by publishing a rumour which he knows is perfectly untrue, is, that a very few days ago in conversation with Messrs. Hincks and Beatty, I stated to them, in answer to an observation from Mr. Beatty, that I rould not come forward for Brockville or any other place besides Toronto, and that unless I was returned for this City, I would not go into the united Parliament.

For the information of my numerous friends, I beg distinctly to declare, that I never have entertained the remotest intention of abandoning the contest here. It is my firm purpose, unless some-thing beyond my control prevent it, to come forward as a Candi-date for the suffrages of the Electors of Toronto, upon Conservadate for the suffrages of the Electors of Toronto, upon tive and Constitutional principles at the approaching Election, and from the pledges which I have received, and which I know will be honourably fulfilled, I feel perfectly certain of being returned by

I am persuaded that no false rumour of this kind I have now contradicted, or any scheme to which my opponents can resort, on destined to settle in a satisfactory manner the complications contradicted, or any scheme to which my opponents can be taken ing the Levant.

The Four Powers, in signing this convention, could not but that of the Honorable J. H. Dunn and Robert Baldwin, Esq. the Government Reform Candidates, as their friends have proclaimed

To proper, sound and constitutional reform, I trust that I shall never be opposed, but to the principles advanced by Mr. Baldwin and the gentlemen composing the Committee for St. David's Ward, appointed to secure the joint election of Messrs. Dunn and

> Your very obedient servant,
> H. SHERWOOD. From the Times.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHURCHES AND REVENUES BILL. The order of the day for the second reading of the above bill

Viscount Melbourne rose and said, that, unequal as he knew he was, on all questions of great and paramount importance, to bring them before the house with that force and clearness which he could wish, he confessed that he never felt his own weakness, deficiency, and want of ability, so much as he did on the present casion, when he was called upon to introduce to their lordships a measure no doubt of very great magnitude and of very great importance. This was a question that not only involved a most importance. importance of church government, but also many questions of common law and of ecclesiastical law, with which, of necessity, he must be very little, very imperfectly, acquainted.—

He felt, under these circumstances, great satisfaction and consola- There it was (said the noble viscount, turning round to the bench tion in the reflection that he would be supported and assisted by those who possessed a complete and thorough knowledge of the whole of this intricate subject—by those who were well acquainted with the actual state of the system which existed at present, and with that which it was endeavoured by this measure to introduce and which it was endeavoured by this measure to introduce cretion of the bishops by any council (hear, hear); HE WAS FOR CAPTAINS. with the action state of the system which existed at present, and with that which it was endeavoured by this measure to introduce and establish, and who would consequently be able to correct any error that he might fall into, or supply any deficiency that might be found in his statement. Upon the present occasion, that of the second reading of this bill, although it contained many details of great importance, and which required careful consideration, he should refrain from entering into them, but would confine himself entirely to the general principle of the measure, which briefly was, whether their lordships would consent to some reduction of the should refrain from entering into them, but would confine himself entirely to the general principle of the measure, which briefly was, whether their lordships would consent to some reduction of the present cathedral establishments, and the application of such funds as might be raised by that reduction to this object—the removal of that spiritual want which was so crying an evil, which had heretofore been brought under their lordships' notice in so strong, so powerful, and so cogent a manner, and which of itself formed so decided a claim on their lordships' justice and good feeling.—

The object of the measure was simply this—namely, to supply that state of unhappy destitution of spiritual instruction which unquestionably, from various causes, was known to prevail at present throughout a great part of this country. (Hear.) That was the general principle of the bill, and it was to that he had to ask their lordships' consent on the present occasion. It was almost unnecessary for him to restate that which had been stated before, and which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which was very clearly and distinctly stated in the reports of the commission; and that was the amount of destitution of spiritual instruction which existed in this country. That had been admitted on all hands, and lamented by all; and, considering the morality of the country, the policy of the country, and the general interests of the country, it was an evil to which it was most incumbent on Parliament to apply a remedy. The commissioners in their report said, in order to give increased efficacy to the establishment of the church, it was obviously necessary they should attempt to equalize the number of persons attached to different churches, and to add to the number of the churchs. They then stated the number of livings in the country, and the population, agree with effect it would have on his own individual position. He did not effect it would have on his own individual position. He did not submission, had ever been the characteristics of the church. (Hear.) He would say, he highly respected the church of England. He entirely agreed with its political doctrines and laws, but he did not thought that the church of England had, at the time of the Reformation, departed too far from the doctrine and discipline of the church of Rone—there were others who did not think that our agree with either of those parties, at the same time he was far is the Britannia are good. Intending passengers, however, should be apprized that the guinea-fee demanded before setting off, is stated by the Stewards never to reach their hands; there is consequently an unpleasant application of additional gratuities at the close of the voyage—Lord Viscount Falkland (successor to Sir Colin Campbell in the Government of Nova Scotia), Lady, and Suite were passengers. His Lordship seemed fully alive to the necessity of a railway for the mails &c. The mail of the small number of ministers in the large towns and with the stabilished church was the want of the small number of ministers in the large towns and the impossibility of providing for the population, even after his consequence of the small number of ministers in the large towns and the impossibility of providing for the small number of ministers in the large towns and the impossibility of providing for the small number of ministers in the large towns and the impossibility of providing for the population, even after his provided the small number of ministers in the large towns and small the small number of ministers in the swall will be small number of ministers in the swall will be small number of ministers in the swall will be small number of ministers in the swall number of ministers in the swall of the swall number of ministers in the swall number of ministers in commontain of the swall number of ministers in the swall number of ministers mitted it had been done in several cases, and stated the grounds on which it might be done again, he, in fact, cut from his feet the Leopold was about proceeding to Vienna and the Revue de Paris says that a note has been sent by the British Government to that of France, to the effect that the great question will be adjourned for the present, and a congress be held at Vienna for its adjustment.

Meantime active preparations are made by the Turkish Government for war. Eight thousand troops hid left Constantinople to join a camp formed at Kutaya—some for; vessels had been chartered for the conveyance of troops to Syria—and two ships of the line and three frigates, the poor remains of the Sultan's fleet, were to proceed in the same direction, under command of an English naval officer.

The following is from a letter in the Caronicle, dated Constantinople, August 12;—

"To add to the difficulties Turkey is already involved in to meet the contingencies of a fresh war, and ere the disturbances in the capital are hardly quieted, another affair has now occurred, to call the every decimal stated the ground of his argument; because if they were so bound up by the intention of original institutions—if they were so settled and concluded by that, that whatever might be the change of circumstances, or the increased amount of the funds originally applied, and the means they have to answer now, they must still doggedly adhere to, and consider themselves bound by, the terms of the original institutions—if they were so settled and concluded by that, that whatever might be the change of circumstances, or the increased amount of the funds originally applied, and the means they have to answer now, they must still doggedly adhere to, and consider themselves bound by, the terms of the original institutions—if they were so settled and concluded by that, that whatever might be the change of circumstances, or the increased amount of the funds originally applied, and the means they have to answer now, they must still doggedly adhere to, and consider themselves bound by, the terms of the original institutions, then he said in none of the camped of the means they have to laugh.) A bishop might commit a crine, but they would not on that account abolish bishoprics. The only ground on which delinquency in any case should lead to interference with any institution was this—that delinquency was a proof of the vice of the original institution (hear, hear), and it would be said that insti-THE TREATY OF LONDON OF THE 15TH OF JULY.

(From the Morning Post.)

We are enabled this day to submit to the attention of our readers a document of the greatest importance, the precursor of other documents, which must soon see the light, on the all-absorbing Eastern question. It is the memorandum addressed by Lord Palmerston to the French Ambassador on the day of the signing of the treaty of London.

This valuable State paper will be perused with the deepest interest, as the manifesto of England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, against the isolated policy of France.

The political personage who has favoured us with this communication of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish of the four signing Powers to conciliate France, and establish of M. Barante, the ambassador, recalled. of M. Barante, the ambassador, recalled.

The Presse denies the alleged warlike disposition of the Court, and the harsh language said to have been addressed by the King to the Austrian and Presse denies the pressed of the Court, and the harsh language said to have been addressed by the King to the Austrian and Pressident and the pressed of the Court, and the harsh language said to have been addressed by the King to the Austrian and Pressident and the pressed of the Court, and the p the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors.

more cogent, those institutions were to be considered absolutely inviolable, and that they were to be bound to that course of proceeding which, under present circumstances, might be unwise and absurd. The learned counsel had denied the applicability to this sailed for the coast of Syria.

The capital of Spain was tranquil at the latest dates, but an idea seems to prevail that a storm was brewing there, which would explode upon the return of the Queen Regent.

absurd. The learned counsel had denied the applicability to the case of the proceedings which took place at the Reformation; but he (Lord Melbourne) thought the learned gentleman had not stated very accurately the main of those proceedings. Unquestionably, if he had said what took place at that time—if precedings which took place at the time—if precedings which took place at the remainder of the case of the proceedings which took place at the Reformation; but he (Lord Melbourne) thought the learned gentleman had not stated very accurately the main of those proceedings. dents of the kind were to be cited—they were to be treated with great caution, and should be sifted before they were adopted, he (Lord Melbourne) should agree with him, because, although the Reformation was one of the greatest blessings that ever happened to this country, yet unquestionably it did not originate from the purest motives, nor was it carried on by the most justifiable means. (Hear, hear.) The learned counsel had referred to the case of the seizure of the lesser monasteries, which were suppressed by the 1st act of the 27th Henry VIII., cap. 28; but let not their lordist act of the 27th Henry VIII., cap. 28; but let not their lord-ships suppose that these monasteries were very small, for he be-lieved that there were about 270 religious houses then suppressed, and that their landed property amounted to as much as £30,000 a year, and their personal property to as much as £100,000. history, however, it was said, that surrenders came from very few of these houses, and the act proceeded entirely on delinquency.— Had it been otherwise, it would have been recited in the act, because when the greater abbies saw their brethren dismembered that way, they did make surrenders; and the act of 33 Henry VIII. went on nothing but surrender, and for this reason that they could not do otherwise. (Laughter.) But the learned counsel wanted an exact precedent on this occasion. He thought he had one in his hand; because, having paid much attention to this subject. and having gone back in his researches to the time of Edward II., he must have met with a precedent in the time of Henry VIII. If their lordships looked to the 32d Henry VIII., c. 24, they would find that was an act to seize into the hands of the Crown the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The being without the jurisdiction of Henry VIII. denied any delin uency on their part, and their possessions were seized solely of the ground of their adherence to the Roman Catholic religion.— That was complete evidence of a transference of property of this kind produced by change of circumstances. (Hear, hear.) The learned counsel had afterwards gone on to open various reasons why this measure was inexpedient, and stated a great many duties which he said the chapters ought to perform, and which they ight with great advantage to the country be called on to per m. He could not agree with the learned gentleman. thought the bill of the Government was better than his. (Laughter.) He had seen many of his suggestions in other quarters and in various publications, and he could not say he agreed in all of them. The learned gentleman spoke of the maintenance of divine worship. That was a point which he thought this bill would obviously provide for. The next point was the study of theology. That might be a very good thing in itself; but he did not think it was the thing they wanted. (Laughter.) He had a very great respect for that science, but he thought there were other points which were comprised in this measure, and which were of greater necessity than that. (Hear, hear.) Education and almsgiving he believed the learned gentleman had not paid particular attention to. (Laughter.) He did not mean to throw out any imputation against the views of the learned gentleman, but he did not see that his proposition was especially fitting for that purpose (hear, hear); and then the learned gentleman said the right reverend prelates were over-laboured—that they had a great deal more to do than they were able to attend to—that they had to time for study or to improve their own minds. He durst say that was true (hear, hear); and he doubted not, from the proofs they had had of the labours of former right reverend prelates, that was greatly to the loss of the world, and, as far as their own

happiness was concerned, greatly to the loss of their own satisfac-tion. But the learned counsel said that the church wanted a

general ecclesiastical council for the management of its affairs. -

A MONARCHY BOTH IN SPICITUAL AND TEMPORAL AFFAIRS .-(Hear, hear.) Bishops he knew had great power, and possibly they might use it oppressively, but that was no reason why it should be entirely taken away. There were, hewever, few instances of that power being so exercised, and he considered that was one great advantage of their having seats in that house, (hear), and he ancestors had, at that time, departed far enough. He did not agree with either of those parties, at the same time he was far from denying that the men who were attached to the extremes of him one of its best recommendations, namely, that it took funds from the quarters in which they could be most easily spared, in order to transfer them to those where they were most wanted, and where they were likely to be productive of the greatest benefit and advantage. The learned counsel who had addressed their lordships on the present measure had said that the enemies of the church were divided with respect to its justice and expediency, while all the friends of the church were agreed in their oppositin. He did not know who that learned gentleman meant when he spoke of the enemies of the church, but it would not be the first time if evil should proceed from friends and advantage be derived from enemies. The learned counsel had called upon the supporters of the measure to show upon what maxims of law, upon what statute, and upon what precedents had the bill now before their lordship, been founded. His answer was that reason and common sense demanded of the legislature that they should make provision for the spiritual destitution which unhappily prevailed in various parts of the country, and which called aloud for speedy remedy and relief. (Hear, hear.) A CARD.

HEUGHEN begs leave to intimate te visitors to this city, and the public generally, that at the solicitation of several gentlemen in the habit of temporarily residing at the principal Hotels, he has opened a commodious room, adjoining the Royal Saloon, at the south-east corner of Church Street, for SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, &c.

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

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

Toronto, September 17, 1840.

STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have always on hand a large and general assortment of PLAIN, FANCY, and MISCETLANEOUS STATIONERY, consisting, among other articles, of—FOLIO POST, QUARTO POST, FOOLSCAP, POTT, AND NOTE PAPERS, of every description and quality, Quills, Black Leadpenells, Slates, Slate-penells, Ink, Ink-powders, Drawing Paper, Drawing peneils, Cards, Wax, Wafers, Memorandum Books, Copy Books, &c. &c. which, as they import direct from the English and Scotch manufacturers, they can supply to Merchants, Stationers, and others, on advantageous terms.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY,

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE COLLEGE will RE-OPEN, after the Summer Vacation, on Thursday, October 1st.

U. C. College, September 22, 1840.

JAMES DUFFY, Collector. The Editors of the following papers are requested to copy the above:—Neilson's Gazette, Quebec Mercury, Montreat Herald and Gazette, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, London Gazette, Sandwich Herald, and Niagara Chronicle.

TENDERS will be received by the Committee of the House of Industry, for supplying the following articles, for the use of that Institution, viz:

FIRE WOOD, best quality, per cord.

MILK, per gallon.
WATER, per puncheon.
Tenders will be opened on Saturday, the 16th October, at 12 o'clock, at the House of Industry. Application, for further information, to JAMES CURRAN, Superintendent.

MAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

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

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1842.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th instant, the lady of Frederick Widder, Esq., of a At Kingston, on the 9th instant, the lady of the Rev. S. Givins,

Rector of Napance, of a son.

At the Georgian Springs, Township of Planta anet, U.C., on the 2d instant, Mrs. Francis Boult, of a daughter.

MARRIED. MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Grasett, George Shaw, son of the late Captain Shaw, of Oakhill, near Toronto, to Elleu, daughter of the late W. Huson, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland.
On Tuesday last, in Port Hope, by the Rev. Jonathan Short, H. H. Meredith, Esq., of Cobourg, to Margaret, third daughter of John Brown, Esq., of the former place.
On the 19th instant, at St. Paul's Church, New York, by the Rev. S. Digby, Edward Kent, Esq., of Toronto, U.C., to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Rev. Robt. Maunder, of Stopford, County Devon, England.

County Deven, England. DIED. At the residence of his father, in the township of West

Gwillimbury, on the 1st instant, Mr. James Armstrong, seventh son of Robert Armstrong, Esq., in his twenty-sixth year, deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends. On the 2d instant, at the residence of his father, Chippawa, Beauchamp Colclough, youngest son of James Macklem, Esq.,

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Sept. 25:--Frs. F. Boult, Esq.; J. Kent, Esq., parcel; Rev. A. N.

The following have been received by the Editor: -Rev. Dr. Bethune, rem.; Rev. J. Taylor, rem. in full vols. 3. und 4; Rev. E. W. Sewell, rem.; Rev. S. J. Lockh rt, rem. in

ll vols. 2 and 3; Mrs. Leonard. To Cot respondents.—The poetical communication of ELIZA full vols. 2 and 3: Mrs. Leonard. has been received, but, though the feelings that manifestly influenced the author are highly laudable, we can scarcely promise its insertion. A careful cultivation of the talcut it evinces may render her future effusions as pleasing, as they will, doubtless, be

[Our correspondents are reminded that the postage should, in all cases, be paid upon the communications which they forward either for insertion in the paper or for our private remarks.]

CHURCH CALENDAR.

Sept. 27 .- 15th Sunday after Trinity. 29.—St. Michael

30.-St. Jerome C. D. 4 .- 16th Sunday after Trinity. — 11.—17th do. do. do. — 18.—18th do. do. do. ____ 28.-St. Simon and St. Jude.

ALBAN, A TALE OF VERULAM.* CHAPTER VII.-THE CONVERSION.

and the light of the lamp displayed features which he Evanthe, where is Athanasia, where is Theodorus?"

"At peace, Alban, enjoying a rest which no tyranny of men shall be able to break," answered Amphibalus; looking steadily and mournfully at Alban. The youth They were variously armed with swords, spears, torches, too well understood his answer, and, clasping his hands, axes, and mattocks, and seemed full of exultation at the hung down his head and was silent. "Yes; I am come devastation which they had committed, and of eager imalone, and yet not alone, Alban," resumed the stranger. patience for more. 'Down with the Christians,' was of this world shall sever either me or you. Weep not enquiry, and proceeded in the direction of Verulam. for them whom you have seen, and they are gone; but rejoice for those which I bring, who shall stay for ever."

"I confess that I understand you not. Surely grief has thou and thy message. God hath indeed sent thee .-

not so have well considered what I am saying. I bring you a of my life, well hast thou been chosen to teach me the church which he is said to erect; whose dimensions, company which shall never weary you, nor forsake you. | way of the life to come. Blessed be thy heavenly Mas- materials, and making, are thus presented unto us. It You know, it seems, that I am a Christian. As such I ter, and may be soon be mine." Amen, replied Am- had in length sixty foot, and twenty-six in breadth; come to you. And yet you do not start? How, may I phibalus.

ask in my turn, is this? What are you?"
Alban was confounded at this sudden interrogation, but Amphibalus relieved him by speaking on. "I will steps along the road, betokening much curiosity and agitell you what you are. You are a lost sheep, whom my Master and Shepherd of our flock has mercifully deter- high time to find a hiding-place for his friend. He dle-work, called Tyguyn, or the "white house;" bemined to call into his fold. He has sent me to call you in. I am his messenger of joyful tidings to you. Will you reject me?"

with you. Say on; I am impatient to hear you."

"First then, dear youth, let me shew you what an abundant store of joy the blessed Gospel of Christ af- effectually obtained. It had been built as an appendage credit may be given to these authors, this church, withfords us. Behold me widowed, childless, destitute, and to the house by Alban's father, with the purpose of out competition, was senior to all Christian churches in at this moment hunted for my life. Yet I would not finding there a refuge from the riot of the Saturnalia and the world. Let not, then, stately modern churches disbe, for all the treasures of this world, that person whom other noisy festivals. Had he built it as a refuge for dain to stoop with their highest steeples, reverently doing you knew at Palmyra, in Syria; and thought so happy amid a large and blooming family, and blest with fortune and friends. I have lost this world; but I have gained his friend. the next: henceforward nothing can trouble me. But how came I to this change, you will ask me; hear then.

"Do I not?" cried Alban. "It from your wounds?" destination. But where lay the remainder? Where and bosom. how could I learn anything concerning it?

"It was not very long before all my perplexities were cleared, and all my doubts resolved. In a word, I became a Christian. In the sure and certain hope of the life everlasting held out to men by the God of the Christians I found rest. O how delightful was that rest after such long and sickening agitation on the waves of uncertainty. After a stormy voyage, whither directed I knew not, I reached a new and undiscovered country, fragrant, and blossoming with fruit, and glowing with everlasting sunshine. Need I add that I brought my whole family into this blessed land, and that there we set up our home with all joy and thankfulness to him who had so kindly brought us thither. We had always been what the world calls a happy family. But O! what a beggarly element was that happiness to the bliss which we now experienced. We were an immortal soa faint foretaste of that which awaited us if we but persevered to the end.

"After our merciful Lord had for some time nursed our growing strength thus in the arms of his lovingkindness, he deemed it time to prove it and perfect us. The emperors issued their proclamations against the Christians. My wealth and station made me a prominent mark. In one night we lost house and home .-We were compelled to flee at a moment's warning, and without any adequate preparation. We-became wanderers in the Syrian desert, which is to the east of the range of Libanus. Here the robber soon completed our destitution. Yet was our spirit unsubdued. My bore it with fortitude, and even joy. They thanked at the sanctuary of the Latin Church, to find them en am"; that is, saith Malachi, "I am the Lord, I change not".— , their heavenly Master that he had given them this proof to their consciences of their sincerity. They felt but more assured than ever of the riches of his mercy.

"But a weak and mortal body could not long maintain an union with so unearthly a spirit. One by one they dropped on the inhospitable sand, and yielded their spirits into the hands of their heavenly Lord. Amid tears and prayers, with a grief full of joyful hope, I buried them, as well as the strength of myself and the survivors would allow. The last survivor was Evanthe. she whom you used to call in playful fondness your little nurse. Two days and a night I watched over her, as she lay under the shade of a date-tree, worn down with hunger, weariness, and exposure to sun and dew: on approach of the second night she expired, and I stood alone in the wide desert. I buried her at sunrise. O. how did I long to lay myself down by her side in the grave, and be at rest. During her last moments she was continually blessing and thanking God for the ex-

ment which had past, before she was called to the knowledge of the truth. The stone of the desert was more comfortable to her head than the pillow of the luxurious chamber had been. With almost her last words she charged me to endeavour to find out where you were, and use all means to bring you over to the Christian faith. From the moment that I heaped the sand over her, I began to execute her commission. I made for the nearest port, obtained a passage to Italy, whence, Alban started back in astonishment and delight; and after a short stay, I set out on foot for this distant land; greater still were these when, throwing back his cowl, and now I have discharged my dying daughter's comthe stranger unveiled his whole head and face to view, mands.—God has brought me to you, and he hath also prepared you by sundry ways to receive my embassy. immediately recognized. He threw himself upon him At the very same time he has given you an opportunity with a warm embrace. "O, my honoured host, pre- of repaying that obligation which you said that you dare server of my life; is it you Amphibalus? But how is hardly hope to be able to discharge. You may now this? What can have brought you hither from the dis- save that life which then saved your's; for my life is tant East? How is it that you are a Christian? How sought. That bloody persecution which assailed me in that you come alone? Where are the rest? Where is Syria, is now at my heels here. My pursuers are close behind me. Hark! At this moment a furious and menacing crowd passed

have exchanged a moment of her present state, afflicted

in the body as she was, for all the years of soft enjoy-

before the villa along the road, howling and shouting. "I come stript of wife, and wealth, and children; but I their incessant cry. As Alban was above all suspicion come also with a glorious company, from which no power of harbouring a Christian, they passed his house without Monthly Visitor.

mult had rolled away, he threw himself into the arms of "Why, what is this?" asked Alban in astonishment. his guest, and cried "Welcome, O thrice welcome, both O, thou blessed ambassador of the most high God, most "No! No! No! Alban; it is not so. I know and heartily, most thankfully do I receive thee. Preserver beareth better proportion to time and place than the

They would have immediately entered upon the deep and interesting subject before them, had not frequent tation in the neighbourhood, warned Alban that it was quickly bethought himself of a retired chamber, to which cause, for distinction's sake, (to difference it from, and the only access was from his own, whence it was reached advance it above, other houses,) the rods whereof it was by a long passage; the windows were turned away from made were unbarked, having the rind stripped off: which "Say on, say on, my dear Amphibalus," cried Alban. | the house, and looked upon a retired garden, which was "I see that you know the state of my mind, quite as surrounded by a wall, and only to be entered by a door houses exceed those which are only rough cast. In this well as I myself do; you thus bring your credentials of which Alban had the key. There was no communi- small oratory, Joseph, with his companions, watched, cation either of sight or sound between it and the house; prayed, fasted, preached, having high meditations under seclusion, indeed, had been studiously sought, and most a low roof, and large hearts betwixt narrow walls. If Amphibalus from his persecutors, he could not have homage to this poor structure, as their first platform and

grave, when, seated in this secret chamber, these two now it is meet that church-buildings, as well as private "Do you remember the night before your departure friends, the one instructing, the other learning, past in houses, partaking of the peace and prosperity of our from my house to rejoin the army after your recovery review the noble and heart-stirring subject of lost man's age, should be both in their cost and cunning increased, redemption: never did preacher find a more ready lis- (far be that pride and profaneness from any, to account was the last time that I saw you and your family which tener, or reasonable convert, than Amphibalus did in nothing either toc fair for man, or too foul for God!) I shall see no more." "From that night then I date Alban. The conversation ended in his full conviction, yet it will not be amiss to desire, that our judgments the beginning of what the world calls my misfortunes, and they kneeled down together, while Amphibalus imbut I my gain. Perhaps you likewise remember the plored the mercy of God upon the lost sheep which was interesting conversation which we had with Aristides now returning to the fold. Encouraged by this prayer, the Philosopher, after supper, on the immortality of the Alban himself ventured, amid a strange mixture of fear soul. That raised within me such a train of thought as and joy, to put up his prayer. No sooner had he uttered would never leave me at peace. It seemed as if I had | the name of Christ, than he felt struck to the heart with taken into my mind's abode some restless firebrand of a a sudden and vivid feeling, totally different from any spirit, which would neither be quiet itself, nor suffer which he had before experienced. It was that of a joyanything else to be quiet; all was unsettled. I could ful surrender of himself into the hands of that heavenly relish nothing, I could attend to nothing. All my no- Master, of a clear conviction that he had now discovered tions on religion broke up at one burst under the agita- the very and true God, and of a bright prospect of that tion of this spirit, and all the fabrick built up of the re- world to come, which had hitherto seemed so dark. He flections of so many years, fell at one crash into ruins. rose up from his knees quite a new man; it seemed as into my dear mother's arms. O my country, I have no find forgiveness; mercy is our supporter in all our sorrows for sin, This life grew wearisome to me; for the life to come if a new heart, a new mind altogether had been given pride but that I belong to thee, and can write my name that we roar not out with Cain, My sin is greater than that it can shone upon me with just sufficient light to shew me the him: old things had passed away, and lo! all things dreariness of my prisonhouse, and to tell me that there were new. In such a joyful frame of mind he quitted wert ten times more cloudy, and rainy and black, I halter. Mercy is our only plea when we do repent; we cannot was something far better, and possible to be attained. his friend for the night, and after once again imploring I now found that all my powers and faculties had a ma- mercy and protection, and finding a joyful answer in his nifest converge to a point far beyond the narrow limits heart, he laid himself upon his bed. It was long before of this life. This world seemed not the whole of my sleep could put to rest the tumultuous agitation of his

(To be Continued.)

NAZARETH.

I perceived at my feet, at the bottom of a valley hollowed out like a basin or a small lake, the white and gracefully grouped houses of Nazareth on two sides and at the extremity of this basin. The Greek church, the of the convent of the Latin Fathers, were all at once preone of the blue and dusty paths of the precipice we were vigour of eloquence. - Memoirs of Sir S. Romilly. descending. I remained, I suppose, several minutes in silent contemplation, wherein all the thoughts of my life as a sceptic or a christian rushed upon my mind with such confusion, that it was impossible to class them; these words alone escaped my lips: "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us." I pronounced them with I invoked a portion of truth and love.—La Martine.

THE INFIDEL SILENCED.

said he, "is so great, that the heaven of beavens cannot cannot deny Himself .- Bp. Andrewes,

ceeding happiness of the calling in Jesus Christ. She contain him; and so little, that he can dwell in my

had never known real happiness before. She would not heart." So true it is that God has chosen the weak things of this world to confound the wisdom of the wise.

SMUGGLING.

tleman who was talking very lightly about smuggling, and the sun, cannot but suit best, so far as may be, to set forth his exsaying that there was "no harm in it." The Captain cellency.—The light of the sun is neither parted nor diminished asked the gentleman "what religion he was of?" gentleman said, "Why, sir, I am a Christian." "Now it at one time; nor is the righteousness of this Sun of Righteoussir, then," said the Captain, "I know how to speak to ness either lessened to himself, or to individual believers, by many you. Did not your Master tell you to 'render unto partaking of it at once: it is wholly conferred upon each one of Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's?" We conceive that them, and remains whole in himself. Hence it is, that not only such an answer at once settles the question to every Christ invites so liberally sinners to come to him, but even justi-Christian, as to the payment of taxes, tithes, rates, and fied persons would so gladly draw all others to lay hold on this tribute in every form. It does not prevent any member righteousness of their Redeemer; knowing well that if all the of the community from wishing to see those matters put | world were enriched by it, they themselves would be no whit the upon the best footing, nor from suggesting any just means poorer.—When the sun takes his course towards us in the season of lightening those burdens, and of thus giving every of the year, it drives away the sharp frosts and the heavy fogs of practicable relief to the public; but, as long as these tri- winter, it clears the heavens, decks the earth with variety of plants butes are required by the laws of a country, to keep them back is nothing short of downright dishonesty, however natural music. When Christ, after a kind of winter absence, remen may try to gloss this over by false names. In truth, turns to visit a declining church, admirable is the change that he the rent of houses and land, and the ordinary prices of the necessaries of life, are so settled, as to allow for these his worship, his people, are all clothed with a new beauty; but it outgoings; and a man who does not pay his dues is, in is spiritual and, therefore, none but spiritual eyes can discern it. fact, putting that money into his own pocket which belongs to another; and we should be glad to know what is no more hinder him, than it could stay the course of the sun in the proper name for that mode of dealing?—Cottager's its circle. In like manner, a deserted, forsaken, soul, that can do

Alban stood anxiously listening. As soon as the tu- THE PLATFORM OF THE MOST ANCIENT CHURCH IN CHRISTENDOM.

In all this story of Joseph [of Arimathæa]'s living at Glastonbury, there is no one passage reported therein made of rods, wattled, or interwoven. Where, at one view, we may behold the simplicity of primitive devotion, and the native fashion of British buildings in that age, and some hundred years after. For we find that life, as Grace for salvation. Bread is not the only staff we lean Hoel Dha, king of Wales, made himself a palace of hurwas then counted gay and glorious; as white lined succeeded better. Hither therefore Alban conducted precedent. And let their chequered pavements no more disdain this oratory's plain floor, than her thatched The night was now far advanced, all was silent as the covering doth envy their leaden roofs. And although may be so much the clearer in matters of truth, and our lives so much the purer in conversation, by how much our churches are more light, and our buildings more beautiful, than they were. - Fuller's Church History.

ENGLAND.

God bless thee, England, and crown thee with blessings, thou glorious land of my fathers! When I saw the only means to apply this redemption; the consideration of the two broad lights on the black Lizard again, my heart this mercy is that which encourageth us to repentance. As Christ swelled with that unconquerable passion which I used prayed, "Father forgive them," the poor thief grew bold, "Lord to feel on returning from a distant school and springing remember me." Mercy is the end of our repentance, that we may gardens of the Orient. Away with the morbid coxcomb | are too unprofitable servants; we dare not promise of ourselves to who could rail against thy reverend front, and dream be more serviceable for the time to come, we are too desultory away his life in the land of effeminacy, emasculation and creatures: Lord forsake not us, lest we forsake thee. Mercy is protected, and God worshipped in truth. It is good, middle, the end of our happiness .- Bp. Bramhall. very good for us to be HERE .- Coleridge's Six Months in the West Indies.

PITT.

The Garner.

UNCHANGEABLENESS OF GOD.

Though of man it be truly said by Job, "He never continues the sublime, profound, and grateful sentiment they are in one stay"; though the lights of heaven have their parallaxes, calculated to inspire: the place, indeed, suggests them yea, the angels of heaven, He found not steadfastness in them; boys and girls, unused though they were to such a trial, so naturally, that I was struck, on arriving in the evening yet, for God, he is subject to none of them. He is "I am what I graven in letters of gold upon the marble table of the We are not what we were a while since, nor what we shall be; a subterranean altar in the house of Mary and Joseph. while after, scarce what we are, for every moment makes us vary. Having made this exclamation, bowing my head respect- With God it is nothing so. He is that He is, and changeth not. fully to the earth which had given birth to Christ, I He changes not His tenor, He changes not his tense; keeps not kissed it in silence, and moistened with tears of repen- our grammar rules, hath one by himself. Not, before Abraham tance, of love, and hope, that soil which had seen so was I was; but, "before Abraham was, I am."-Yet are there many shed, which has imbibed so many, and from which varyings and changings; it cannot be denied. We see them daily. True, but the point is on whom to lay them. Not on God .-Seems there any recess? It is we forsake Him, not He us. It is the ship that moves, though they that be in it think the land goes the from them, not they from it. Seems there any variation, as that A plain countryman, as he was going to church, was of the night? It is the shadow of the earth makes it, the light met by an infidel who asked him what he went to church makes it not. Is there anything resembling a shadow? A vapour He replied "To worship Almighty God." The rises from us, makes the cloud; which is as a pent-house between, infidel, thinking to confound the man by ridicule, rejoin- and takes Him from our sight. That vapour is our lust. Is any ed; "and pray is your God a great God, or a little God?" tempted? it is his own lust doth it: that entices him to sin, that The poor man paused for a moment at the impiety of brings us to the shadow of death. It is not God. No more than the question; but at length gave an answer which shewed He can be tempted, no more can He tempt any. If we find any what a great advantage the most simple possess, whose change, it is with us, not Him; we change, He is unchanged. minds are enriched with the word of God. "My God," "Man walketh in a vain shew". His ways are the truth. He

THE SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Christ is full of purity and righteousness, as the sun is of light; all luminous, without spot; subject to no eclipse in himself, his light being his own, though our sins interposed may hide him sometimes from us, as those real eclipses in the sun are rather ours, for we are deprived of light, but not the sun. Christ is in many ways most fitly called the sun; for since all created light Captain M— was lately in company with a gen- falls infinitely short of his worth, the prince and chief of lights, The by being imparted to many several people and nations that behold and flowers, and awakes the buds to the pleasant strains of their produces: all begins to flourish by his sweet influence; his house, When he will thus return, all the power and policy of man can nothing but languish and droop, while Christ withdraws himself, what inexpressible vigour and alacrity finds it at his returning! Then those graces which, while they lurked, seemed to have been lost and quite extinguished, bud forth anew with pleasant colour and fragrant smell. It is the light of His countenance that banisheth their false fears, that strengthens their faith, and cures their spiritual infirmities. This Sun is indeed the Sovereign Physician: "Unto you that fear my name, shall the Sun of Rightcousness arise with healing in his wings."-Abp. Leighton.

THE GIFT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Of all the gifts that we can ask, or God can give, the Holy Spirit is of greatest necessity. Christ tells us, that in the similitude, children ask for bread. Bread is not so necessary for this on; but there is no such exception of grace and sanctity. Nay, the necessities of life are but impertinencies in compare with that one thing necessary, the grace of God's Spirit. We may say of all other disappointments, as that Roman did, "Si non, ego sum"; and resolve with ourselves to make shift without them: but fall short of this gift and we are undone for ever .- 'Tis the best, the most precious gift, that Heaven can bestow. One grace, one holy inspiration, the least good motion, one sigh or groan to God-ward, is of an higher price, more to be valued, than the whole world beside. 'Tis such a gift, as always makes him good that hath it. 'Tis the good man's portion, and it makes him good. But temporal things are not of that virtue; a man may have those goods and not be good himself. "Riches are called goods", saith St. Augustine, "not because thou becomest good from them, but as thou bringest good out of them"; but the Holy Ghost ever makes them good that have it .- Above all other gifts, this gift of the Spirit, 'tis the surest sign, the richest evidence, the strongest denstration of God's love to us. "The love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us. The greatest gift that Love can give, is to give himself. Now, in giving his Spirit, he gives himself to us, makes us partakers of the Divine nature, saith St. Peter; it joins us to the Lord, and makes us one with him .- Bp. Brownrig.

The air we breathe, the light we behold, the ground we tread upon, the meat we eat, whatsoever we are, or have, or hope for, it is his mercy. By it "we live, and move, and have our being." "Thou hast crowned me with thy mercy," said David: it is a metaphor taken from a garland which is composed of many and different flowers. God's mercy was the only motive to our redemption; his merciful grace, preventing us and assisting us, is in the muster-roll of mankind, an Englishman. If thou be forgiven; nor betake ourselves desperately, with Judas, to an should still prefer thy clouds and thy thorns to the spicy | say we have done such and such good offices for the time past, we vice! For with thee is Peace, and Knowledge, and Li- the object of our hopes, the total sum of our desires; both grace berty, and Power; with thee Home is honoured, Man and glory do depend upon mercy. So mercy is the beginning, the

ADVANTAGES OF REVELATION.

What a happiness it is to have a revelation, by which mankind are "brought out of darkness into a marvellous light"; and from an endless and fruitless enquiry, "Who will shew us any good"? William Pitt, the late Lord Chatham's son, of whom are placed in a quiet and full possession of it. If there be no revehigh minaret of the Turkish mosque, the long thick walls I believe I talked with you, has made a great figure this lation, we are, as it were, "without God in the world"; and know session [1782] in Parliament; he has spoken only twice, not whether Divine power be our friend or our enemy; or whether ceptible: a few streets formed of smaller houses, but of but both his speeches have gained him uncommon ap- it shall be exerted to our good or our ruin. If there be no revelaan elegant and oriental shape, were grouped round these probation. Applause was echoed from one side of the tion, "we are still in our sins," and have no sanctuary against our larger edifices, and animated with the noise and the House to the other; and Fox, in an exaggerated strain own embittered consciences, the fears of our own guilty minds, or movements of life. All around this valley or basin of of panegyric, said he could no longer lament the loss of the justice of an incensed Deity. If there be no revelation, we Nazareth were seen clumps of the high thorny maple: Lord Chatham, for he was again living in his son, with have no hope, and can have no comfort in our death, and no assufig trees deprived of their autumnal leaves, with green all his virtues and all his talents. He studies for the rance of immortality after it. If there be no revelation, we are in and yellow light-leaved pomegranates—the whole giving Bar, and, to whatever he applies himself, whether to law a perpetual maze, as if we were at sea without star or compass, ciety, and our bliss, intense as it was, we knew to be but a freshness and a grace to the landscape, like the flowers or politics, he is likely soon to take precedence of all and knew not what course to take to gain our harbour. So of a field round a village altar. God alone knows what our orators. He possesses those talents which are said thoughtful and pensive, so confounded and lost is mankind withpassed at that moment in my heart; but by a spontane- to have been peculiar to his father—warmth of utter- out this, that if I were to chuse whether I would have no revelaous and as it were, an involuntary movement, I found ance, command of language, strength and closeness of tion, or a false one, for the quiet of my own mind (did I believe myself upon my knees, at the foot of my horse, upon reasoning, and, above all, an energy and irresistible the false one to be true) I would rather chuse the content of the latter, than the distraction of the former, and leave it to my own reason to rectify the manifest mistakes in it, rather than have my hovering reason to be my constant affliction under the want of revelation .- Bp. Williams.

Advertisements.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS. FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving part of their Fall Importations and they are advised of the arrival of several vessels at Quebec and Montreal, with large shipments on their account. They, therefore, bego intimate to their correspondents and the trade generally, in Upper Canada, that by 10th proximo, (September), they will have on show a cheaper, more varied, and more extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, than has ever before been offered in this province; and as they have further shipments coming forward by most of he regular traders, to arrive this season, from the different ports of Great Reighing, the greated and variety softwill be majorations. regular traders, to arrive this season, from the different ports eat Britain, the extent and variety of their stock will be maintained ing the next three months. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Front Street, Toronto, U. C., August 21, 1840.

I. B. & Co. beg to direct the attention of the trade of the Western part flower to the advertisement of their Hamilton firm—Buchanar, laris & Co.,—who are importing very large stocks of Groceaus, aguons, &c., besides an assortment of Day Goods, equally extensive as

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

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION,
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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

Toronto, August 27, 1840.

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

S Toronto, August 27, 1840.

NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES. EMBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present condition of Egypt and Palestine.

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

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FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL PRAYERS.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. MRS. BROWN, who has for some time conducted a School for the instruction of Young Ladies in the usual departments of a useful and accomplished education, in the healthy and flourishing town of Cobourg, begs to announce that she has now a vacancy for two or three additional Boarders.

For Terms, which are moderate, application (Post paid) may be made to her at Cobourg, or to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, to whom she is permitted to refer.

Cobourg, August 19, 1840. THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. THIS SCHOOL will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on new classes will be formed in the various English and Commercial branches; in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. A French master is engaged to attend the School.

The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will be resumed on the

ame day.

Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils.

M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S. Toronto, August 11, 1840.

JOHNSTONE DISTRICT SCHOOL

THE SUMMER VACATION of this Institution will terminate a

follows:— Male Department—Tuesday, August 18th.
Female Department—Saturday, August 22d.
Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville.
August 1, 1740.

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

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the
ate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by
the Local Boards. The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth y of July, between which time and the Third day of August no trans-

day of July, between which time and the day of July, between which time and the fers of Shares can take place.

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Secretar 21

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

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

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

January 1st, 1840.

THAT pleasantly situated Cottage, with a garden, containing half an acre, lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Rubidge, nearly opposite to the Cobourg Rectory. For particulars apply to Mr. J. Yance Boswell, at Cobourg. Cobourg, 10th August, 1840. REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES, AND AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY, Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

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Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

29-tf
Toronto, December, 1839.

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

110, King Street, Toronto.

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

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

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Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.

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

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Silver-plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness
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Horse and Carriage Brushes.

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

Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

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

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

Toronto, August 29, 1839. CUTLERY, MILITARY AND FANCY STORE.

No. 120, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous customers, for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in this city, and respectfully informs them, that he received, direct from England, a well selected stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of the consisting o

commencement in this city, and respectfully informs them, the received, direct from England, a well selected stock of articles in the above line, partly consisting of:—

Infantsy and Cavalry Regulation Swords; common Cavalry, Swords and Frog and Silng Belts; Staff Officers' Belts; Sabre Dashes; Cavalry and Infantry, Shells and Scales; best quality Infantry and Navy Engulation Buttons; Navy Lace; Gold and Silver Lace, various qualities and Buttons; Light Infantry and Battalion Sashes; Gold and Silver Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Silver Knots; real Silver Epaulets; Gold and Plated do.; Gold and Gord; Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, Gold and Silver Cap Tassels; Cap Mountings; Brass, Steel, Gold and Forks; best quality Razors; Penknives; Scissors; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases and Work Boxes; with almost every article in the above line, too numerous to mention, which he offers on as reasonable terms as any other house in Upper Canada.

N.B.—The Subscriber having now in his employment some of the best workmen, he flatters himself that he can manufacture Cutlery, thing Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any heretofore done in the country, and as good, if not superior, to any imported from Europe.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c. with every other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best possible manner.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London), King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

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* From " Tales of the Ancient British Church," by the Rev.