"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 THE REIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS .- JEREMIAH VI. 16.

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Poetry.

ON REVISITING CAMBRIDGE AFTER A LONG ABSENCE.

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I have a debt of my heart's own to thee, School of my soul, old lime and cloister shade, Which I, strange creditor, should grieve to see Fully acquitted and exactly paid The first ripe taste of manhood's best delights,

Knowledge imbib'd, while mind and heart agree, In sweet belated talk on winter nights,

With friends whom growing time keeps dear to me,-Such things I owe thee, and not only these:
I owe thee the far-beaconing memories Of the young dead, who, having crost the tide Of life where it was narrow, deep, and clear,
Now cast their brightness from the further side
Of the dark flowing hours I breast in fear.

OXFORD.*

Ye fretted pinnacles, ye fanes sublime, Ye towers that wear the mossy vest of time; Ye massy piles of old magnificence, At once the pride of learning, and defence; Ye cloisters pale, that, lengthening to the sight, To contemplation, step by step, invite; Ye high-arched walks, where oft the whispers clear of high-arched walks, where off the winspeas of harps unseen, have swept the poet's ear; Ye temples dim, where pious duty pays Her holy hymns of ever-echoing praise; With all a mother's fondness bids you hail! Hail, Oxford, hail!—Thomas Warton.

Let no one who has a particle of poetical feeling in him, enter Oxford without that volume of the British poets containing Warton's poems; for if he does, he will lose a principal charm associated with the place. It is better than all the guide-books. Do you ask why? We answer-read his poems, and he imbaed with a proper spirit to visit Oxford, and its "fretten pinnacles" its towers, "that wear the mossy vest of time" -its cloisters gray-stray through the Gothic aisles of her cathedrals-hear the deep-sounding organ peal on high the swelling anthem, the "slow-dittied chant," or varied hymn of praise, beneath

"The vaulted dome, Where the tall shafts, that mount in massy pride, Their mingling branches shoot, from side to side; Where elfin sculptors, with fantastic clew, O'er the long roof their wild embroidery drew; Where superstition, with capricious hand, In many a maze the wreathed window planned, With hues romantic tinged the gorgeous pane, To fill with holy light the wondrous fane."

T. Warton. These are the things we come to Oxford to see; and it is pleasant to look at them through the poetic medium of Thomas Warton, who, besides being an erudite and elegant scholar, was a man of taste and genius, a biographer, historian, critic, and poet; whose sonnets Hazlitt, a good judge, preferred to any in the English language. Warton was also an admirer and judge of Oxford ale, the qualities of which he has immortalized in a panegyric

worthy the subject: "Balm of my cares, sweet solace of my toils,

Hail, juice benignant! My sober evening let the tankard bless, With toast embrown'd, and fragrant nutmeg fraught.

What though me sore ills Oppress, dire want of chill-dispelling coals, Or cheerful candle, save the make-weight's gleam Haply remaining—heart-rejoicing ale Cheers the sad scene, and every want supplies.

Be mine each morn, with eager appetite And hunger undissembled, to repair To friendly buttery; there, on smoking crust And foaming ale, to banquet unrestrained, Material breakfast. Thus, in ancient days, Our ancestors robust, with liberal cups Usher'd the morn, unlike the squeamish sons Of modern times."

We neglected to taste this famous ale; we are therefore ignorant to this hour of the flavor of the "juice benignant," as he calls it. But we will venture to take his that at "Queen's College, Oxford, visiters are gratuitously regaled with delicious ale out of silver tankards, laureate to Henry VII. and VIII., entitled "The Tunnyng of Eleanor Rumming, the famous ale-wife of England," testify. Oxford was probably as much renowned quitted college in consequence of the habit of hard drink-

the picturesque beauty of its ancient edifices, rich with the labor of the chisel, and venerable with age, cannot be surpassed. Then the sober repose and gravity of the Professors and students, in their antique dresses, gliding Quietly through the dim avenues, cloisters, old quadran- Young. The latter loved to paint "Death's Gallery!" chapels, had an irresistible charm for us. Every thing and yet, to use his own words, "besieged court favors." Suitable to the place. Thus, to our mind, the "Mitre," and "The Angel Inn," imparted something ecclesiastical and significant in the very sound, and unlike other ordinary places. Here we walked over the site of forto the houseless, welcomed the wanderer; and high and low learned and illiterate—alike received shelter and hospitality. Under her roof the scholar completed his education, the chronicler sought and found materials for story, the minstrel chanted lays of piety, and charity for his loaf and raiment, the sculptor carved in wood, or cast in silver, some popular saint, and the painter conferred on some new legend what was at least meant to be the immortality of his colors."

Besides these pleasant reminiscences of this ancient place, we are reminded of the great and celebrated men who have imparted an enduring, an abiding interest to these colleges, cloisters and gardens. Pre-eminent among these names stands the founder of New College, that magnificent prelate, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, one of the most illustrious men of his age and country, as remarkable for fervent piety as for taste and learning. He was ranked among the first architects

* From the New York Churchman. † Cunningham's Life of William of Wykeham.

much noted for being meek and lowly, as renowned and genius and learning. beloved for skill and sagacity as a counsellor, both of Church and state.

We are reminded likewise of another prelate, but of a in his composition, who loved to be "clad in the costliinlaid floors, and under sculptured and painted roofs, hung with silver lamps, that diffused at once light and odor"-we mean Cardinal Wolsey! His portrait, drawn by Shakspeare, stands before us, painted to the life:

"He was a man Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking Himself with princes; one that by suggestion Tied all the kingdom: Simony was fair play; His own opinion was his law: i' the presence* He would say untruths; and be ever double, Both in his words and meaning; he was never, But when he meant to ruin, pitiful: His promises were, as he is now, nothing. Of his own body he was ill, and gave The clergy ill example.

This Cardinal, Though from an humble stock, undoubtedly Was fashioned to much honor. From his cradle He was a scholar, and a good ripe one; Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading; Lofty and sour to them that loved him not, But to those that sought him, sweet as summer. And though he were unsatisfied in getting, (Which was a sin,) yet in bestowing, madam, He was most princely. Ever witness for him Those twins of learning that he raised in you, Ipswich and Oxford!"

And here stands this princely college, Christ Church, which he founded, a monument and a rememb man who, in his extremity, was forced to beg the father tranquil hour of twilight, reflecting the rosy hues of sun-Abbot of Leicester to

"Give him a little earth for charity." greatness in its most humiliating form than that of Car- their leafy groves on either side. dinal Wolsey?

Another high name in history is engraven on my memory, as associated with Oxford, whose prosperous and poet in my ramble, or neglecting to atter an aspiration to dazzling commencement of life ended in an ignominious his gentle memory. As I approached the edge of the death, but disgraceful only to those who caused it. Be- stream, the scene became more anmated. In the midwhen we think of his enemies and executioners, as we in- flags and ribbons. Musicians were placed in it, and scribe upon our page the name of Sir Walter Raleigh! made the place still more merry wth cheerful harmony. That bright and renowned name, echoed from the old | The fine stone bridge, and the house near by, were filled world to the new, and there held in grateful remembrance, with spectators. This bridge is built upon the site of tory. He received his education at Oxford; and dim in 1778. It was of very great antquity, so much so the scholar, the elegant courtier, statesman, gallant solits precise beginning." On this old lridge stood a tower, dier, and the accomplished author of the "History of formerly much spoken of, and called Iriar Bacon's study, the World;" who finished a useful and brilliant life from a tradition that it was once occupied by that philoupon the scaffold!

Here mused and meditated Clarendon, gathering together the materials for his "History of the Rebellion," conveying parties of ladies and gettlemen to different

he fell into disgrace, and was removed from all his em- upon the air along with them. As the several college ployments, and finally impeached—then became an exile, boats were recognized, it was amising to hear the names and died at Rouen, in France, in 1674.

these eminent men, who form but a small portion of with reverence and respectful deliberation. those whose history is inseparably connected with Oxword for it—we will not dispute his learned authority, ford. Yet we have not quite done, for as we stroll over for we have great faith in the opinion of the historian of the beautiful walks of Magdalen College, can we help "Trinity College beats, though!" "No she don't, for English poetry, Thomas Warton. We are informed, thinking of Addison?—whose fine imagination and exquisite humor as a writer has never been excelled; of after all," screamed another with all his might. It was with bread and butter and cheese." This custom is soever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not these variets took in the race, as their favorite college evidently a relic of olden hospitality. Warton, however, is not the only poet laureate who has written in days and nights to the volumes of Addison." The ce- with a general shout from the spectators, and a grand praise of ale, as the quaint rhymes of old Skelton, poet lebrated walk where he mused and studied, is still flourish of music from the band. Thus terminated the ove and revere the memory and haunts of the Spectator. have I witnessed a sight more joyous or animating. in remote times for its ale, hospitality, and revelry, as for halls of learning for that taste for history, which he afterlearning. Even in more recent days, we learn this from wards gave the world the fruits of, in his "Fall and Deof the collegians, whilst the quiet loveliness of the hour the celebrated Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor to Charles cline of the Roman Empire." "Is true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true,' that he should in that celebrated "As evening slowly spread his mantle hoar." work endeavor to unsettle the faith of the Christian, or ing, common among the students. But enough of ale! offend his mind and reason; and that a book so full of still more so to remember, for such moments imprinted We entered Oxford through High street, which, for deep research, so polished, and so learned, should exhibit

"The glorious fragments of a soul immortal, With rubbish mixed, and glittering in the dust."

Here are two other men, of different minds, connected with our memorials of Oxford-Dr. Johnson and Dr. gles, and beautiful gardens attached to the colleges and and affected to despise worldly honors or emoluments, here smacks of learning; even the taverns have names Had these old cloisters any influence in tinging Young's be so guided and governed by God's good Spirit, that all who promind with those sombre pictures, composing so large a fess and call themselves christians, may be led into the way of portion of his "Night Thoughts," or imparting the morbid melancholy that pervades that poem? or was it disappointed ambition that prompted his genius to hover mer edifices of the Church, when "She opened her gates over his dim sepulchral imagery? Young loved the preto the poor, spread a table for the hungry, gave lodgings ternatural, or wished to awaken it in others. We fancy we can hear him exclaim with old Quarles,

> "If I must die, I'll snatch at every thing That may but mind me of my latest breath; Death's-heads, graves, knells, blacks, tombs, all shall bring Into my soul such useful thoughts of death,
> That this sable king of fears

Shall not catch me unawares."

One more name before we close the pages of our memory-a name of which Oxford is proud to boast, as being one of the holiest of her sons—we allude to the pious, learned, and elegant Heber, Bishop of Calcutta; the scene of whose glory is still pointed out to the admiring visiter, in the beautiful theatre here. These walls, could they speak, would in the language of Wordsworth ex-

"Great men have been among us; hands that penn'd, And tongues that uttered wisdom, better none."

Thus musing did I loiter about these antique fanes,

† Black was the term for mourning in James the 1st and Charles the 1st's time.

shop himself, in a kneeling posture. This great curiosity is preserved in the superb chapel of New College, also celebrated for Sir Joshua Reynolds' painted glass window, which Warton has made more famous still by his admirable verses.

But there was a holy-day time here, the afternoon on which I arrived at Oxford. It was the conclusion of one of the terms, and the students wind it up with a boatrace. I soon found myself mong the throng of professors and students, who swept on before me in their long gowns and picturesque cap-ladies, exquisites, nurses with children in their arms, and citizens with their wives and daughters hanging about them, trudging towards Christ Church walk, the scen of the evening's revel .-A right merry and pleasant highish picture it was for an American to look upon. To banks of the Isis surrounded with graves, and the securiful cla anec of a winding paths through them—the gentle river, at the set, were objects composing a soft quiet landscape that harmonized well with the halls of antique learning, whose Do we want a more striking instance of the fall of domes, turrets, and pinnacles, might be seen rising above

By the "silver-slipper'd Isis' willow-fringed banks," as Warton expresses it, I strayed, not unmindful of the sopher. It is said, that extraordinary man was accus-Ha! how these old walls conjure up remembrances. tomed to ascend this tower in the night to study astrology. of these old halls of learning called over so familiarly by We have been betrayed into a glance at the lives of the crowd; names we have heard attered by learned men

"Here comes Brazen Nose!" shouted out one urchin. "Yes, and Christ Church!' bawled another .whom that captious critic, Dr. Johnson, says, that "Who- diverting to listen to them, and to see the deep interest pointed out with affectionate interest; for who does not evening's revel in a very mirth-exciting humor. Seldom Gibbon, the historian, was indebted to these ancient | The river being narrow, gave us an opportunity to see distinctly the several barges and the diversified dresses

A scene like this just described is pleasant to behold, upon the tablets of a travelle's memory, leave an impression which time can never efface.

CLAIMS OF THE CHURCH.*

The Church points out the source from which happiness, do nestic, social and national must flow; the intimation is found in the prayer "for the good estate of the catholic church that it may truth, and hold the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life." The maintenance of the truth, as it is in Jesus, and the unity of His Church, are objects deeply interesting to every sincere Christian. I can, with the utmost simplicity, say, that to secure so desirable an end, is the sole design of my present Address, however in the course of it, it may appear to me necessary, to take up the language of reproof. I have little taste, and perhaps less ability, for controversy:-my ordination vow is, nevertheless, upon me to be "ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word, and to use both public and private monitions and exhortations as well to the sick as to the whole within my care."—(Ordination service.)

As it is notorious that continuous efforts are making to mislead nany of my cure into the adoption of "erroneous and strange doctrines," prejudicial to the truth, and subversive of the unity of the Church, I must, however indisposed and unskilful I may be, according to the grace given to me, "earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the Saints." It is, therefore, to strengthen your attachment to the Church, by unfolding some of her claims, and by exposing some of the current, unfounded obections to her apostolicity and scriptural character, that I now

* From a pamphlet, entitled "The Presbyter of Woodstock to

of his day, as is attested by those enduring structures, Winchester Cathedral, and Windsor Castle. He rose I know not how any one can wander through these venefrom very obscure or humble origin, yet he never forgot rable sites without having the associations of his mind when the present position of the Clurch in this Province is seri- to observe all things what soever I are commanded you, and lot the high and holy trust committed to him. He was as most vividly affected by the former haunts of men of ously considered. Ignorance of the true character of the Church I am with you always, even to me end of the world." The auis the first great cause that some of her members are as " unstable as thority to order and govern His Church was thus formally given Besides reminiscences of renowned persons, the fine water,"—that others are so easily ensuared by the specious pre- by Christ to his Apostles. They proceeded in the dispensation specimens of Gothic architecture, beautiful and elaborate tences of her adversaries to abandon the faith of their ancestors; thus committed to them, preaching the Gospel, administering the carvings, and painted glass windows, which abound here, that others again are satisfied with the imperfect and carnal reafar different character; with little of the meek and lowly are a study of themselves both curious and interesting. son for belonging to her communion, because she is the "estab- For several years they kept the power of ordaining exclusively in There are galleries of paintings also, and sculpture to lished" church of the Empire, or because her claims to respect their own hands. When the period of their departure to their est dresses, and walk to sumptuous entertainments over be seen, and extensive libraries for the scholar to revel and attachment are as strong as those of any of the various sects, eternal rest approached, they delegated or confided this authority in to his heart's content. But a mere catalogue of these by which she is assailed, and which now so grievously disfigure to others, The distinctive title of "Apostles" ceased with the things, what is it? One relic, however, we must mention, our common Christianity. The time is arrived, when a churchhaving felt great pleasure in handling it, and that was man must be ready to give a scriptural, and therefore unanswer- from this period, bore the exclusive title of Bishops. The office the ancient crosier, or pastoral staff, of William of Wyke- able reason of the hope that is in him, with meckness and fear. and authority, not the name, is to be sought for —James (the ham. It is a beautiful piece of antique workmanship, If you believe all the unkind, uncharitable, and untrue things Apostle) was the first Bishop of the Church, at Jerusalem, the and composed of costly materials. It is nearly seven that are said of your church, you may well doubt whether Salva- Mother of all the Churches. Timothy was ordained by Paul, feet high, of silver gilt, embellished with Gothic ornaments, and containing in the crook the figure of the Bi-spirit of the Church is mistaken for weakness or fear. The piety that Church. Titus was ordained by Paul Bishop of Crete; he, of the Church is questioned; the services of the Church are ridi. and he alone, ordained Presbyters in that Church. Clement, fellow culed or maligned, as absurd or superstitious. The legal estab- labourer with Paul, was ordained Bp. of Rome. Polycarp (by John) lishment of the Church has made the silly notion current with Bishop of Smyrna. Ignatius (by John) Bishop of Antioch, &c. &c. the superficial and credulous, that she has no other "foundation" All these were Bishops in the present sense of the word, and by them than that which the law of the land affords her. The union of was their authority transmitted to others. The order of the Ministry in "Church and State" is denounced as unscriptural and oppressive, Bishops, Priests and Deacons was universally established in the and, consequently, the support claimed by the Church in virtue very first and purest age of the Church.—The records of every of the union, to enable her to min up the people to fear God, Church, where preserved, distit tly shew this succession. There and honor the Sovereign, is redded as a gross act of injustice to is no record existing of a Churca here the order of Bishops, Priests those who dissent from her. Valtitudes insist on their right to and Deacons was not established. These are incontrovertible facts. all the privileges of the Britis! Constitution, while they endea- To attempt to deny the Ap, tolical succession of Bishops, vour to take away the very oner stone of it—the Church of Priests and Deacons in after ag even for fifteen hundred years, Christ. These our enemis c. or know the Church, as exhibited would be as absurd as to deny the light of the sun. in her Liturgy, Articles and 1/ villes, or they do not :- if they do not, and yet speak evil of the are convicted of obvious cessarily be confined, was founded by Arcstolic men-if not by discreard to that first gr. ristian character—sharity. Paul himself. Records of a not it Dischops have been which thinketh no evil, and which in dependence on one reaching of the Holy Spirit, desires to prove all things, and to hold fast British Bishops at the Council of Arles in France. Rome had that which is good :- or if they do, and yet speak evil of her, then no power in England. In the sixth century, Augustine then are they plainly devoid of that honesty, without which, in came from the Bishop of Rome and attempted to bring the Church spite of the most specious outward appearance and profession, a under Papal dominion; the attempt was indignantly repelled. man is yet "in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity." These efforts were continued and signalized by the heartless mas-To the former class, we believe, belongs the vast majority of sacre of seven hundred of our Bishops and Clergy at Chester,—a those, who are now arrayed in schismatical hostility to the church, fearful earnest of what England had to expect from Rome. Cenand seeking her destruction. They "understand neither what turies clapsed before the Papal dominion was established over the they say, nor whereof they affirm." They take up the hackneyed, British Churches. The corrupt policy and shameless venality of though oft triumphantly refuted inventions of the latter class, our Princes gave Popery its success. Our second Henry introshrew, and shame upon them; we write with indignation dle of the river a large boat lay anchored, decorated with and are betrayed into a course of conduct from which an enlightened and pious mind would instinctively shrink. Towards such thraldom continued for more than three centuries, when the dawn persons, we should proceed with great tenderness, yet unreserved of the glorious Reformation appeared, and the Church in Britain candour, regarding their errors rather as the result of unhappy once more asserted her ancient independence, and, by God's special ignorance than of obstinate perverseness.—If, peradventure, blessing, has been enabled to maintain it. Henry the Eighth was as one of the proudest names on the page of English his- Grandpont, or the old Folly Bridge, which was destroyed God should vouchsafe to them the light of his whole counsel, made an instrument in this great work—(did God never employ and a consequent return to the "old paths," the "craft" of the unholy and wicked men as instruments for effecting His righteous cloisters once echoed the gay and sprightly footsteps of that Wood, the antiquarian, says, "no record can resolve Demetrius's would not only be endangered, but their occupation, purposes?—) The Church cast off the corruptions, superstitions, in abusing and misleading the lambs of Christ's flock, would be and idolatry of Rome, abhorring the evil Popery had brought, but gone. The "sure word of prophecy" warrants the hope, and cleaving to the good which remained of the ancient godly discipline justifies the faith of the believer in Jesus, that a time will speedi- and apostolic practice. Reformation, not destruction, was her obly arrive, when the disciples of Christ shall all "speak the same ject and aim. The glorious "labour of love" was performed by thing and be of one mind and judgment," when schism and dis- the Bishops and Clergy, and received the sanction and applause of sent shall be unknown, and consequently, when there shall be all estates of the realm. The Church thus maintained all the true conveying parties of ladies and gertlemen to different but "one fold under one Shepherd, Christ the Lord." How marks of a branch of Christ's Catholic Church, and was and whose life is not without its moral, or its stirring in- parts of the river. Distinguished above all the river fervently should we all pray; how earnestly should we all strive, once more found walking in the doctrine and fellowship of cidents. During the troublesome times of Charles I., he craft, might be seen the trim boits of the students, how charitably should we all labour for such a consummation! the Apostles, and according to Catholic antiquity. From espoused the royal cause, and was knighted, and ap- pranked out with banners; and the students themselves | May it be our unceasing aim and purpose to endeavour to maintain | this hour the Romanists bacame Schismatics in England .-pointed Chancellor of the exchequer and privy Counsel- still more so, being dressed in very fanciful costume, to the unity of the truth and church of Christ, that when He shall It is altogether erroneous to imagine that we separated from for. When the King's cause failed, he seeluded himself designate the different colleges they belonged to. As appear, we may be found of Him in peace. "As far as in us Rome: she separated from us, and thus cut herself off from in Jersey, and wrote most of his "History of the Rebel- the time drew near for the race, they began to collect lieth, let us live in peace with all men;"-but let not the unhal- communion with Christ's Catholic Church in England. Unhap-Previous to the Restoration, Charles II. em- around the starting-point, and at a signal given, off they lowed and unchristian purpose (however the sickly liberalism of pily for the peace of the Church this great and unmerited good of ployed him on the continent, where he suffered all the dashed in beautiful style. Aftergoing for a consideration before an instant entertained, of seeking the Reformation, bestowed on us by an all-gracious God, was miseries of indigence, until the King's party prevailed, ble distance, they might be observed pulling up towards "peace" at the sacrifice of "truth." What communion hath soon perverted to evil. We had received Liberty: many under an when he was elected Chancellor of the University of Ox- the bridge again with all their might; their oars flashing light with darkness, or truth with error? The whole truth of unbridled mania for reform, or rather destruction, and influenced ford, created Lord Hyde, and Earl of Clarendon. But in the water, and the sounds of the distant cheering borne the Gospel as preserved in and by Christ's holy catholic church by a knot of Popish Jesuists, turned this liberty into license. ("the pillar and ground of the truth,") must be maintained .- These designing men, under pretence of greater spirituality, inwe must not "shun to declare the whole counsel of God," even troduced extemporaneous prayers in public worship, and denouncshould it expose us to the taunts and revilings of wicked and ed the reformed Scriptural Liturgy of the Church as a mere relic sensual men, who "separate themselves not having the spirit," of Popery. The Papists well knew, that, in order to destroy the or to the same crown of Martyrdom, with which so many wor- work of the Reformation, they must divide its friends. They thies of the church have been honored. Men will not endure succeeded in leading ignorant and unsuspecting multitudes into sound doctrine in these days, and therefore "they HEAP to the sin of schism. The Apostolic succession was despised, and themselves teachers, having itching ears." This lamentable fact, the Scriptural precept, with respect to the Ministry, dishonored. must not, however, deter the faithful from boldly declaring the "No man taketh this honor to himself but he who is called of danger, and sin and guilt of schism. Schism is a sin, a grievous sin, denounced in God's own word; and how can it be otherwise, wards God for the Reformation of His Church, prepared the way when it rends the body of which Christ is the head? Dissent is for the fearful persecutions which disgraced the reign of the Poschism. To dissent from the church of Christ, is to separate pish Mary. The rage of the Papists was almost exclusively difrom Christ himself; it destroys unity and engenders strife, con- rected against the Bishops and Ministers of the Church. Christ's

> 'Holy Scripture and ancient authors," that wherever Bishops, Government of this kingdom." that despiseth you despiseth me. Go into all the world and preach graced this otherwise happy period. Two thousand of these mi-

God, as was Aaron." This grievous ingratitude of Britain totention, and every evil word and work. These may appear hard promise was fulfilled to them, "Lo! I am with you always;" and sayings; but if they are vitally connected with revealed truth, a clear, but alas, disregarded intimation was thus given to Schisthey must be uttered. Some may be ready to say, that to dis- matics, of their guilt in departing from the Church. Prisons, torsent from the church of England is not necessarily to depart from ture, and death could not succeed in turning the Martyrs of the the church of Christ. If the church of England be a branch of Church from the ancient faith and discipline. It pleased God, afthe one, hely catholic and apostolic church of Christ, the guilt ter a short and bitterly persecuting reign, to remove this scourge and sin of schism is inevitably fixed on those who depart from her. from His Church. A period of comparative quiet and prosperity Dissenters and schismatics are bound to shew that the church of succeeded, but unity, the very essence of Christianity, was far, England has departed from the "doctrine and fellowship of the very far from being secured. The residence of many of the Reapostles,"-that the Word and Sacraments of Christ are not faith- formers in Germany and Switzerland, during the Marian persecufully kept and administered in her,—that her Bishops and Clergy tions, had been productive of very serious evils. The plea of necessity which was there made, as none of the Bishops had left the cannot trace their orders and authority, in direct succession from the apostles themselves :-this they cannot do, and therefore Roman Church, for Presbyterian Ordination had become so famithe sin of schism is their sin. We must not hesitate, with the liarized to the minds of our own Reformers, that on their return church to avow "It is evident unto all men diligently reading the to Britain, its expediency and propriety was boldly advocated, and Holy Scripture and ancient authors, that from the apostles' times, its introduction into all the British Churches urged as indispensathere have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's church, ble to a full and perfect Reformation. The storm, which was ga-Bishops, Priests and Deacons. Which offices were evermore thering with fearful omens to the Church, burst in all its fury, when had in such reverend estimation that no man might presume to the unhappy and butchered Charles was offered as a sacrifice on the execute any of them, except he were first called, tried, examined altar of Sectarianism and Rebellion. The Church and the Moand known to have such qualities, as are requisite for the same; and narch fell together. Seven thousand of the Clergy were ejected from also by public prayer, with imposition of hands were approved and their Churches, and endured a course of sufferings, which cannot admitted thereunto by lawful authority."—Preface to Ordination be read without causing a blush of shame to mantle on the cheekfor those professed Protestants who inflicted them. Presbyteri-If from "Holy Scripture and ancient authors" we learn that anism became the law of the land, and the order of Bishops, Priests Bishops, Priests and Deacons have always been the ministering and Deacons, which had existed according to "Holy Scripture Officers in Christ's Church, wherever Christ's Church, or a branch and ancient Authors," for sixteen hundred years, was denounced of it, is found, there also must be found Bishops, Priests and by the Solemn League and Covenant as "evil and justly offensive Deacons. The reverse of this proposition, however, unpalatable and burdensome to the kingdom, a great impediment to reformait may be to modern dissent, must be equally true, according to tion and growth of religion and very prejudicial to the State and

Priests and Deacons, called and ordained by lawful authority, and Multitudes of the refuse of the people were thrust into the Miin direct succession from the Apostles, are not found, there does | nistry and occupied the pulpits of the ejected Clergy, as the authonot, cannot exist a true branch of Christ's one only indivisible rized teachers of our most holy faith, while the successors of the Catholic and Apostolic Church. The historical proof that these | Apostles, and of those holy Martyrs who, but a few years before, orders of Bishops, Priests and Deacons have always existed in the had scaled their adherence to the truth of Christ, and the unity of Church, is clear and decisive. It may be briefly stated-Christ His Church, with their blood, were branded as traitors, and eneis the Head of the Church. All authority was given to him in mies to the State and Commonwealth. It pleased GoD of His Heaven and Earth. He said to his Apostles: "As my Father great mercy to cause these heavy trials of His Church and people hath sent me, even so send I you. He that receiveth you receiv- to cease. With the Second Charles, the restoration of the Moeth me, and he that receiveth me receiveth Him that sent me. narchy and the Church was hailed with unmingled feelings of joy. Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and It cannot be too deeply deplored that a most unwarrantable meawhatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in Heaven. He sure of resentment and revenge for past sufferings should have disnisters, who, it must be allowed, had no right to their situations, and who had usurped the livings of the clergy, were summarily ejected, on their refusing to conform to the discipline of the Church. Many of the most pious remained in communion with the Church, and diligently exhorted all to follow their example. Unfortunately this salutary advice was but partially heeded. In Scotland, Presbyterianism had taken deep root, and after several unwise, in some cases cruel, and fruitless efforts to bring back the people to the ancient discipline of the Church, the Bishops and Clergy were forcibly driven from their charges, and their possessions devoted to the support of Presbyterianism.

While we cheerfully and thankfully bear testimony to the fact, that Scotland maintains in its purity the doctrines of the Apostles, it must be a source of ceaseless regret that she has abandoned the fellowship of the Apostles, and that only legitimate Ministry of Bishops, Priests and Deacons which "Holy Scripture and ancient Authors" declare to have existed in all ages and places. And we earnestly pray that God would open a way in His Providence for the union of Scotland to the ancient Church of Britain, as well in its Apostolic Ministry as in Faith. The Church bears no enmity, entertains no invidious feelings towards the Established Kirk of Scotland. The truth of this assertion is clearly demonstrated by the fact, notorious to all, that the Bishops and Clergy in Scotland have invariably supported the Kirk against the rude assaults of her enemies; that no murmur has ever been heard from them on the ground of the State's exclusive patronage of the Kirk; that they never ask for any participation in the State Endowments, or for a restoration to them of any portion of the Bishops' Teinds (tythes) and that when the proposal was lately made in the Imperial Parliament for an extension of Endowments to the Kirk, the Archbishops and Bishops were the most strenuous advocates of the of the measure. They acted consistently as British Senators, because the Kirk, being established by law in Scotland, has an undoubted claim to be maintained there in full efficiency. May Presbyterians act with equal consistency towards the Church, which is the Church of the Empire [Scotland alone excepted]. If the opinion of the justly celebrated Dr. Chalmers were of any avail with Presbyterians here, we should not see them arrayed in open hostility against the Church, [so different from the conduct of the Bishops and Clergy in Scotland] - and secking to mar her efficiency by restless and ungrateful efforts to deprive the Church of that provision, which the piety of George 111., and the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament, in the exercise of an unquestionable authority, had set apart exclusively for the maintenance of the Church of England. Whatever measure may receive the sanction of the Imperial Legislature with respect to the Clergy Reserves, we can assure the Presbyterians, and all others, that the Bishops, and and Laity, of the Church, will be found treading in the footsteps of their brethren in Scotland, and rendering a ready obedience to the letter and spirit of

A few words must suffice to conclude this brief outline of the history of the Church in England. After a long season of guilty apathy, she has of late years been roused to a sense of her danger, and duty and responsibility, by the unprincipled and malicious assaults of her enemies. The Spirit Himself hath called to her,-"Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." Blessed be God, the Spouse of Christ is not disobedient to His voice. Her language is, "Draw me and we will run after thee." A glorious dawn has arisen upon the Church. She is again decked with the beauteous garment of a Saviour's righteousness and truth. No weapon that is formed against her shall prosper. Churchmen! "Walk about Zion, and go round about her: tell the towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces; that ye may tell it to the generations following. For this God is our God for ever and ever; he will be our guide even unto death." At no period has the Church been blessed with so goodly a number of holy confessors; it may be said, "Great is the company of faithful and self-denying Preachers."-Her Priests are clothed with righteousness, and her Saints may shout for joy. May the heartfelt acknowledgment of every true child of the Church be-"Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake." "Righteousness belongeth unto thee, but unto us shame and confusion of faces !" While the Church is thus manifestly returning to "her first love"-a circumstance which should gladden the heart of every professed disciple of Christ-it is a fact, that her adversaries, Papal, Dissenting and Infidel, are marshalling their hostile forces against her, and the yell has loudly sounded throughout her borders, "Down with her-down with her even with the ground." Let us be strong in the Lord and in the power of his might; Let us lift up our banners in the name of our God and His never-failing promise shall be fulfilled-"Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world."

THE PRESS.

The Press has been aptly and justly termed "A FOURTH Es-TATE OF THE REALM;" its prodigious power is universally admitted; its influence extends from the court to the cottage; and no individual is either so high or so humble as to be indifferent to its praise, or independent of its censure. The daily supply of newspaper intelligence and comment is no longer regarded as a luxury-it is necessary to us as the air we breathe; and although objections may be urged against its occasional impurities, with as much reason might we object to inhale a healthy atmosphere because at times it is pregnant with infection and disease.

It is the great originator of our thoughts and opinions; the grand regulator of our conduct, private as well as public; the stimulator and the recompense of honourable ambition; and supplies the check, or inflicts the penalty for crime. It is the tru est guardian of our liberties; the safest steward of our national resources; the surest bulwark against foreign eneroachment; and the strongest protector of our rights as a free people.

We talk, through it, with the world. It is the medium of communication from all classes to all classes; of the high with the low, and the low with the high; it renders certain the transmission of statements and opinions to the quarter for which they may be especially designed-no step that might be considered discourteous or derogatory being previously requisite to excite attention; it induces boldness that may not be deemed arrogance; and freedom in expression that will be secured from the charge of intrusive impertinence. It places, in a manner, the servant on a par with his master; the subject on a level with the Sovereign; for it enables both to declare their thoughts, to urge their complaints, and to demand redress under wrong or oppression.

It is every man's organ, for it is open to every man who has just occasion to resort to it. It is as available to the poor as to the rich: and is almost as accessible to the one as to the other. It is an advocate that demands no fee; a councillor that requires no recompense; and a tribunal that can scarcely err, for that tribunal is, in reality, the public. Its mighty power has been aptly likened to the thunder, which must be heard far and near, but which is harmless every where except where its bolt may fall.

The freedom of the press, as it is the peculiar privilege, so it is the proudest boast, of Great Britain. In proportion as it has been acknowledged and confirmed, our rights and our liberties have been established; and they would dwindle, in a like degree, if it were possible to shackle it by any unwholesome and unconstitutional restrictions. It has no censor but the public; no dread of injury except at its own hands; no fear of prosecution unless the general voice be with its prosecutors.

It is not, therefore, surprising that the greatest talent of our age and country should have been employed to increase its influence and extend its power. It is indisputable that the ablest and most eloquent writers of our time are occupied, from day to day. in registering daily occurrences, and examining and criticising, o explaining and commenting upon them; and that in no pamphlet or volume issued from the press, shall we find so much vigour of thought, closeness of argument, or eloquence of composition, in reference to any of the many topics that animate, alarm, or excite society, as we shall in either of the leading newspapers of the

reputation-from which their authors have derived no fame, which have been confounded with the mass of similar productions, and which are buried almost as soon as they are born. Men who under circumstances, would have been the 'observed of all observers,' have been lost in the crowd—their genius unrecognised and their labours unrequited; while men of infinitely smaller minds and inferior powers have acquired a celebrity which the world is eager to acknowledge. The position of asnewspaper writer demands, or is supposed to demand, a certain extent of mystery; he assumes to speak the language of the thousands whose inions he represents, and his own individuality is sacrificed .-It is not Mr. This or Mr. That, but 'THE TIMES' or 'THE STAN-DARD' that has uttered these bold truths in manly English; that has dissected and laid bare the very heart-pulse, as it were, of an opponent, or cheered and supported through encompassing perils an ally; that has upheld some glorious principle, or exposed some infamous cabal; that has fought and worsted the public enemy, or at least shorn him of his strength to work mischief; that has averted the evil and sustained the good; and advanced a claim upon the gratitude of the existing generation and posterity-whose thanks are tendered not to the person but to the 'Paper.'

It is a truth-although a humiliating one-that those who have been most essentially aided by the labours of newspaper writers have been the tardiest to admit the obligations they have incurred; and have seemed more ready to depreciate, than eager to uphold them. Political leaders of parties have yielded to a most unwise and most unjustifiable 'delicacy' in striving to avoid the semblance of courting the service of men, from whom they derive more important benefit than from the votes of a score of members in the House of Commons. The perasal of the journal would appear to be considered a sufficient set-off against the debt. We speak of England more peculiarly; in France the public journal is the sure road to honourable distinction and elevation in rank .- English Paper.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1840.

"SAVE MY COUNTRY," is the title of a very spirited pamphlet with which we have lately been favoured, addressed by an Officer in the British army to the Protestants of England, on the eve of that calamitous encroachment upon the integrity of our glorious Constitution, with which for years before it had been threatened, and which-by what infatuation men's minds are still, in a great degree, in the dark-was actually carried into effect by those who had previously been its most eloquent and most influential opponents. We mean the appaling measure of Roman Catholic Emancipation,-the bitter fruits of which we have ever since been reaping, in the growing spirit of insubordination, the swelling ranks of infidelity, and the advancing strides of Popery. We believe that our Protestant country will yet weather the storm, shielded and blessed by Him who stills the angry tempest when the strength of man is helpless; but not, we fear, until it has passed through a furnace of trial more fearful than any that has been encountered since Cranmer perished in the flames, and Laud died upon the scaffold!

At the time that this suicidal measure was in progress. when, as we have seen it forcibly expressed, "the British Constitution was in articulo with the worse than choera of liberal Catholic Emancipation,"-at that crisis of our country's fate, many a patriotic voice was raised in earnest appeal to the honest feelings and imperishable Protestantism of the land, and in fervent importunity to ts protectors and rulers to save it from the blighting evil. And while the highest in rank and the foremost in learning reiterated the appeal; while a Winchelsea urged the assembled thousands of Kent to stand by the rotestant Constitution, and Oxford from her learned cloisters spoke its indignation at this outrage upon the integrity of the National Religion,—there were many who, like the dumb child of Crossus whose tongue was loosed when he saw the sword at his father's breast, broke silence at this trying hour in earnest appeal to the Protestants of the Empire, "Save my country!"

"With this prayer (says the author of the pamphlet before us lo I break silence, and with this prayer shall the silence of th grave be ushered in. Spare my country! Spare her from th traitor, Fear—spare her from the traitor, Expedience—spare he from the traitor, Liberalism. If this be faction I glory in it; i this be prejudice, may its darkness be my light; if this be enthu av its wildest ravings be the food of my daily thought an ingled with my hopes of heaven in the hour of my death

"Spare my country! Spare your country! Ye can do it. Spare its intellectual, its moral, its religious light; its nation glory. The memory of those whose blood cemented the constitution which now totters above their sepulchres; the memorials your ancestors, call on you for protection; the institutions of your country demand your support; the shades of Russell, and of Hampden, and Sidney, and York, look forth from their tombs on the coming storm, and groan at your apathy. But ye will awake; your voice will be heard; ye will nobly do the Briton's part, and shew that the fire but slumbered beneath the ashes. Ye will no let the civilized world reproach you, that you delivered up the ast strong hold of its hope; ye will not let the banner of darkness and delusion float over the walls of the undefended citadel of free lom; ye will not let the priests of oracular Rome chaunt poen the ruins of betrayed Protestantism; ye will not let the monkish drone of the bigot be heard in our cities, nor the blasphe

The nation alas! did not awake; and mistaking their enseless lethargy for acquiescence, its infatuated rulers ppened the flood-gates for the spiritual and political desolation .- The author of the pamphletoefore us proceeds to prove the absurdity of the opinion, that, in the event of refusing this Popish demand, we should be plunged into a war not simply with the poor deluded followers of agitators and rebels in Ireland, but with foreign powers also, who, moved by a religious sympathy, would come forward and renew the crusade against England which was attempted in the days of the Armada. It is true, a partial convulsion might have arisen in Ireland, - not half so formidable or so fierce as the devotees of a blighting superstition are even now gathering up their energies and concentrating their strength to effect: but it was a convulsion which the Protestants of Ireland, as they once and again volunteered to do, would have put down without the aid of a single regiment. As for the expectation of assistance from foreign parts, the author of the pamphlet in question demonstrates, from the condition of those European states which are chained down and crushed in spirit by the Papal superstition, how utterly weak and short-sighted must have been the politician. who allowed that fear to mingle with the motives by which he was induced to yield the fatal measure of Emancipation. Ground down by a military despotism, -with scarcely spirit to reason upon any subject beyond the pressure of passing events, -with too much of practical misery at home to allow of any chivalrous sympathy with theoretical grievances abroad, -oppressed, enervated. and poor, it was not hard to demonstrate that no relief for what its arch-agitator, or arch-traitor, vociferates as 'the wrongs of Ireland," could be expected from them.

ustice of the complaint which we were induced, by a similar state of things in this country, to make last week!-"Look to, worse than all, because more deadly in its effect on ur deluded countrymen-look to the unceasing efforts of the ta ented, but corrupted Press, to mislead, confuse, and stultify the ublic mind. What error so gross that some journal has not suported? What virtue that has not been attacked? What vice that as not been advocated? What word in the British vocabulary that has not been perverted from its original meaning, and stripped of all fixed and definite sense? Party has been cherished to be-

How well does the following paragraph support the

which enables it to sit in amazed indolence, whilst [Roman] Catholicism is mining its way beneath the ramparts of the Constitu-

We respect the sentiments which dictated the following appeal, hopeless though it proved at the time; because it conveys a lesson to those in authority to trust more than is usually done to the weight of sound princiole and to the force of truth. Party-spirit, fostered by he selfish and urged on by the malignant, may run high; the disturbance of the public peace may be distressing, may be alarming; revolution itself may be threatened; but, under such circumstances of peril, let the rulers of the people-let those who stand upon an intellectual nence and are possessed of official influence,-let them, instead of quailing beneath the senseless storm, and flying to the covert when they ought to be foremost in the breach, stand forward with manly countenance, erect attitude, and dignified explanation, backed by a declared resolution to adhere to the Constitution of the country; let them appeal, for the support of this determination, to the good sense the loyalty, the religion of the land, and we should very soon perceive the magic influence of what the poet has so beautifully described:

"Ac veluti magno in populo cum sœpe coorta est Seditio, sævit que animis ignobile vulgus;

Jam que faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat; Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem Conspexere, silent, arrectis que auribus adstant: Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet.'

In allusion to this honest style of appeal to the genuine feeling of the country in the case of the question of Romish emancipation, the author before us, asks-"Can they doubt the result? From the link-boy to the lord

they would find a British spirit; they would soon discover, that f England's sun was clouded, and her judgment a moment shaker by the din of the assailing foe and the false friend, she needed but the call of her yet-trusted chiefs to arouse her from her consternathe call of her yet-trust tion and dejection, and assume the heaven-ward look of her brightest days. Would he, who, whatwer may be the political result of his victories, yet has the warm, gnerous blood of the Irishman in his heart, and the stern judgmen of the Briton in his head—would he trust to the subjects of his soereign to bring him through this conflict with the same glory ith which they have borne him through many a blood-drenche field; what would not be Enggratitude to him? Woul her King, her Protestant, he God bless!) but utter one wol; that word would outstrip the ightning in its speed through is realm—it would be re-echoed by shout, which would reach arough all the nations of Europe ne puny Catholic despots would tremble on their thrones neir enslaved subjects it would be the day-spring from on high meir enslaved subjects it would be the day-spring from on high me Jesuitism of Ireland would erumble to the days before it. Ohingland, what tears of joy wouldst thou not shed, what blessing ould not be thine from all the civilized world, could this thin. There would then be no more faction in council, no association is, no false liberaism, no fear of civil dissension; the Protestant King, and Council, and people of England, united in a determination to resist to detth an inroad on their Constitution. This would be alone sufficent. What errors would it not atone for to the human race—what crimes might it cover before God—what bliss might it not produce to the coming generations of man!—But I arrest myself; I hearthe demoniac voice of mockery saying. through the organ of some grey-beard alderman, or India director, or Baltic merchant, 'Uppian schemes and hopes!' Halt! are not these Utopian sentimens the same your sons are learning in th colleges of your Universities? Are they not the same which you ce learned, but which ou have basely offered up to the modern Molochs, 'expediency,' respectability,' 'wealth?' Are they not the same ideas which sine as the Pharos lights over the dark cean of antiquity? Arethey not those which, in your better me ents of reflection, whe the vileness of your wealth and the heartssness of your splendar have weighed on your harassed mind,nave arisen like reproching spirits to your view, and brought rom the bottom of you heart its deepest, bitterest sigh? Ye need tot answer—I know i Then be honest: acknowledge the divinity that stirs within a; believe in the human soul—spurn the cold-blooded, dastard doctrine of expediency—spurn the paltri laughter of despairing idicule; stand boldly up and say, 'I do be lieve in goodness, and ruth, and immortality.' And if ye do this ye must believe in God, and Christ, and the Heaven they have mised. And if velo this, ve cannot believe in the Pope, or the mage, or the saint, of the Papal council; ye cannot worship, cow down to them; y cannot admit their followers to legislate it your land; ye canno obey Christ and truth, and obey, at th ne time, those who waish his Testament from the world, and obstitute their own authority for it: ye cannot call error liberal,

How applicable is his admonition to those who have lately, in our own Povince, been tampering with the late Mr. Prebendary Davison, in his eighth discourse on Pro-Constitution, throwing down the bulwarks of pure religion, and placing trut, and error upon an equality! Had the Bishops and Minsters of the Establishment been supported, as they shald have been, on the question of der, 'Go teach all nations,' a command which, having never the Church, in this Clony, such a result -so disgrace- been recalled or abrogated, can never be obsolete, will awaken Church of England would not have been plundered, that witnessed in many later ages, in this most noble work of piety a republican spirit might be fostered, and a levelling principle-preparator to a general overthrow of monarchy on this continest-insinuated through every artery and channel of the body of society.

But the darkest days of a nation's history—like the gloomiest hours of anindividual's trials-are often the harbingers of a bright and happy change. England has had the ordeal of the Popish Emancipation to pass through, and perhaps she has experienced the worst of the train of woes which its eldest daughter the Reform Bill introduced: more trials may be in store and severer convulsions may follow,-but a spirit is rising through the land which quickens the hope that the ultimate triumph of pure religion and the undefiled Constitution is sure. In the words of the author from whose eloquent pages we have been quoting .--

"Let us hope that some of the dark pages which, amidst many endid ones, have unhappily been added to our history with the last forty years, may be counterbalaned by the records of the present time; let us hope that England will not quietly abandon her own cause and that of the world; let us hope that she is not to of her rulers, nor to be guided by expediency to lose the lofty feelings of self-esteem; but fearlesly keeping her eye and her hear her God and her Constitution, may she hold right on, reckle of what may come, whether distruction or safety; and whether her mortal term be near, or the commencement of a new era, in her unparallelled national freedom, be on the eve of accomplishment, let her resolve to stand or fall, in union with her religion, her laws, and her liberty.'

By the latest accounts from New Brunswick, it would ppear that Her Majesty's Government are wisely adoptg defensive and precautionary measures, in case of any attempted execution of those threats by the State of Maine in which for some time, they have been so arrogantly indulging. From the St. John's (N.B.) Courier the 15th ultimo, we learn that a ship of war had arrived at Halifax, for the purpose of conveying troops and stores to the sister Province, in case of any aggression upon the disputed territory; while the construction of Barracks at Woodstock,—a small, but flourishing town in the immediate neighbourhood of the probable scene of postilities - are an indication that the movements of the people of Maine are narrowly watched, and that their inroads, if attempted, upon the British dominions will be promptly repelled. While these precautionary steps are taken by the British authorities, it is manifest to all the world that their intentions are pacific, and that every effort has been made and will still be made to adjust the dispute which creates the warlike attitude of Maine, by amicable negociation. The generous forbearance of the one, and the forward pertinacity of the other, reminds us of the sentiments of Lord Clarendon upon this subject, which may be perused with advantage by all the parties concerned :-

"It may be, upon a strict survey and disquisition into the elenents and injunctions of the Christian religion, nowar will be found ustifiable, but as it is the process that the law of nature allows and prescribes for justice sake, to compel those to abstain from dowilder the country; science, literature, religion, morality, patriotism, all have been used as unsuspecting panders to produce this

It would be easy to refer to articles of ability sufficient to make confounded in the British nation. It is this doth an injury to another, or suffers his subjects to do it without semblage was then addressed in most impressive terms by the control or punishment; in either of which cases, the injured prince, Rev. H. Harvey, and the Venerable Archdeacon M'Donald. in his own right, or the rights of his subjects, is to demand justice from the other, and to endeavor to obtain it by all the peaceable neans that can be used; and then if there be an absolute refusal to give satisfaction, or such a delay, as in the inconvenience amounts to a refusal, there is no remedy left, but the last process, which is force; since nothing can be in itself more odious, or more gainst the nature and institutions of sovereign power, than to do sischiefs which attend, and which cannot but fall upon the perns and fortunes of those who are least guilty of the injury and justice, because the damage can very hardly reach the prince, at in his subjects, will be by the supreme Judge cast upon his acount who is the original cause and author of the first transgres-

> We are sorry to observe from our Halifax exchange apers, that the mania of Responsible Government is preading in that hitherto happy Province; and that the nanly reply of their veteran and gallant Lieut. Governor to the demands of the Assembly on that subject, has not served to arrest the insolence of faction. We regret to perceive, that at the very moment the Lieut. Governor -the person most competent to appreciate the services of his Council-had publicly expressed his satisfaction with those functionaries, the Hon. Mr. Uniacke, in obedience to the Assembly's vote of want of confidence, should so far have recognized the unconstitutional principle for which they are contending, as to have resigned his seat at the Council Board. We have so explicitly expressed our opinion upon this question already, that a further discussion of it is unnecessary : we shall thereore, be content with warning the friends of Monarchical Government in all the British Provinces, that the surest encouragement to the final success of democracy is to rield to its incipient advances, and to remind them that the only safe and consistent course is that which, upon this point, was pursued by Sir Francis Head in 1836, and which we hope to see followed up, as begun, by Sir Colin Campbell in Nova Scotia.

We are requested, on behalf of the Committee for rebuilding the Church at Chippawa, to acknowledge, with their most grateful thanks, the sum of £4 15 0, contributed by the congregation at Simcoe, by the hands of the Rev. F. Evans. Five shillings have also been added to the collection at Cobourg, by a member of the congregation, making the whole amount for the latter place £10 10.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS .- Since the account in our last of the sermons and meetings at Worcester in aid of this society, sermons have been preached by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and meetings held, in which the same excellent cause has been advocated by his lordship at Bromsgrove, Kidderminster, Mitton, Stourbridge, Dudley, Evesham, and Pershore. The results have been most gratifying. The meetings at Kidderminster and Stourbridge were eminently successful. The collection at the former, including donations,-from Simcox Lea, Esq., £50; Thomas Pardoe, Esq., £10; W. B. Best, Esq., £10; George Hooman, Esq., £5,amounted to the handsome sum of £100; and after a sermon in the evening at Lower Mitton Chapel, £11 14s. 2d. was collected. At Dudley and Stourbridge £50 were contributed in donations, and about 30 annual subscribers were added to the list. At Evesham and Pershore upwards of £34 were collected, and several fresh subscribers added. Thus has the cause of this admirable society not only been most ably but successfully pleaded, and we trust that the effects will be permanently felt by a large increase of annual subscriptions. In our last week's report of the proceedings in this city we were compelled from want of space to make several omissions, particularly in the address of J. H. Markland, Esq., the treasurer to the parent institution, who after a few remarks proceeded as follows :- "Before I conclude, allow me to quote the sentiments of one whose name wherever it is pronounced must be heard with respect, but especially in this city, which for a time-too short a time, alas !-was graced by his residence, and benefitted by his labours and example. The phecy, observes, 'One point is certain and important, viz., that the Christian Church, when it comes to recognize more truly the obligation imposed upon it by the original command of its Founmercy, be saved." - Worcester Journal.

ARDWICK CHURCH ASSOCIATION .- We are happy to hear that an association has been formed in this township, in aid of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. On the 17th of November, the Rev. N. W. Gibson, M.A., directed the attention of his ongregation to the irresistible claims which these societies possess to the liberal support of every Christian, and especially o every true Churchman; and expressed his wish to establish an ssociation for the purpose of increasing their funds. On Monday evening last a meeting was held in the Ardwick school-room, at which resolutions were moved by Mr. Hole, the senior churchwarden, Dr. Bardsley, Dr. Warren, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Owen, and other influential members of the congregation, and unanimously adopted by the meeting, expressive of their anxiety to realise the wish of their pastor. Already donations, amounting to £55 5s. 6d., and annual subscriptions to above £60, have been received for these excellent societies. In order to enlist the sympathy and support of the lower classes in this holy cause, the township has been divided into 28 districts, and visitors appointed to each, to induce the poor to supply themselves with Bibles, Prayer Books, and other religious publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and also to render what assistance they can to promote the diffusion of religious knowledge, according to the doctrines of our revered Church, both at home and abroad. We need not say we wish the Ardwick Association good success, and that we shall rejoice to announce the establishment of similar institutions in other districts of this immense parish .- Manchester Courier.

BRADFORD (WILTS) NEW CHURCH,-The imposing ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this sacred edifice took place on Thurday, the 12th instant. The proceedings of the day commenced by Divine Service in the parish church in which the Rev. H. Harvey, the Vicar, was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Cousins, of Monkton Farleigh, and Evening Lecturer of Bradford. The former preached a powerful and most appropriate sermon to a crowded and deeply-interested congregation, taking the text from Haggai i. 8 :- "Go up to the mountain, and bring wood, and build a house; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord." After the 3d Collect, the anthem, "How beautiful are the feet," from Handel's Messiah, was The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was committed to

Miss E. S. Beilmer J. 2007. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was committed to Miss E. S. Bailward, of Frankley House. The numerous as-

Thanks on behalf of the building committee were then returned by T. F. Saunders, Esq., in doing which, he very handsomely alluded to the munificence of the principal founders of the church -the family of the Bailwards. The rev. vicar acknowledged the complimentary allusion, on behalf of Miss Bailward, and the meeting then separated. The children of the free and national schools, to the number of 300, were plentifully regaled with substantial fare, in the old English style of hospitality, at Frankley House. The choir and a few gentlemen dined together at the Swan Inn, where the evening was spent in a cheerful but decorous manner. It is highly creditable to the town of Bradford to enable us to state, with the strictest truth, that, notwithstanding it had recently been the scene of much agitation, disorder, and even riot, nothing could exceed the decorum, order, regularity, and peaceableness of the great multitude assembled on this oceasion, which could not be less than 3000 in number. Great credit is due to the conductors of the proceedings, whose arrangements were in the best taste, and whose deportment was in the highest degree kind and conciliating towards all .- Dorset Chronicle.

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BRINSLEY CHAPEL.—This elegant structure was consecrated on Tuesday last, by the bishop of the diocese, as a chapel-of-ease to the populous parish of Greasley, of which, though remote in listance, Brinsley forms a thickly populated hamlet. The chapel contains sittings for 500 persons, including a very large proportion of free seats; and attached to it is a burial ground, given y the Duke of Newcastle. The Bishop and the Archdeacon of of Nottingham were received by many of the clergy, and some of the families residing in the neighbourhood. The service for the occasion was read by the Vicar (the Rev. J. Hides,) and an excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Bishop, from Isaiah, lii. 7, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good; that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth."-A collection was made amounting to the sum of £19 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the plates being held by Col. Rolleston, M. P., and George Walker, Esq. The burial ground was afterwards consecrated with the usual solemnities. Nottingham Journal.

That most ancient and beautiful pile of Gothic architecture, St. Helen's Church, situate in Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Within, was opened on Sunday evening last, at half-past six, most splendidly lighted with gas. The effect of the subdued dazzling brilliancy of the light, from the glasses being ground, on the very antique and magnificent monuments, of which this church abounds, many of them more than 600 years old, was most sublime and beautiful. The worthy and much-esteemed vicar, the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, Head Master of St. Olave's Grammar School, preached a sermon to a crowded congregation, stating his intention of giving a course of lectures on every Tuesday evening to Lady-day next; the subject the church of Christ. There is, perhaps, no minister who so deservedly enjoys the sincere good wishes of his flock, or one more attentive and zealous n promoting their spiritual and temporal welfare.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT-The inhabitants of the parish of Brodsworth lately presented to the Rev. C. R. Flint, a richly chased and elegant silver tea-pot, on the occasion of his departure from amongst them to the Living of Bilsthorpe, to which he has been lately inducted by the Earl of Scarborough, The inhabitants of Loversall also, where the reverend gentleman's ministrations have been exercised, presented a richly chased and elegant silver sugar-basin to correspond with the tea-pot .- Doncas-

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD. From the Staffordshire Advertiser.

It is a painful duty to announce to our readers that this melancholy event took place at Eccleshall Castle, on Wednesday last, in the 68th year of his lordship's life, and the 4th of his episco-

In common with the whole diocese and the country at large, we have to lament the loss of a man of varied acquirement, playful wit, profound learning, unbending integrity, and sound religion; all accompanied by a benevolence of heart, a candour of mind, and simplicity of manner, that were the graces and adornments of his whole nature. His character and eulogy will doubtless be drawn by abler pens than ours. Yet thus much we must be permitted to say-he was not a mere man of talent, but the impress of genius, "the light from heaven,' was upon him. Thus, no thing in him was dry and formal, but living and vigorous. talk on the languages, upon the knowledge of which his fame so greatly rested, was not that of one only well skilled in certain ful, so disastrous—ne er would have happened. The another energy of its apostolic office and character, than has been critical details and nice grammatical distinctions, but of one who saw into the life and power of the thing, and knew the mind that and charity combined; and thereby begin to discharge an inalien- animated the whole body. So, also, when he spoke of history able duty, in furthering the clear designs of the Gospel, and he seemed like the prophet of that great bard in whose noble songs perhaps also the consummation of prophecy. Whether belief he delighted, to see things past, present, and to come. He apshall be universal we know not; but as to the duty of making an peared to have lived among the great characters and events of so universal tender and communication of the Christian Faith; it tiquity. He would bring them down, and put them before your is too clear to be denied, and too sacred to be neglected.' United and connect them with present times; then "flying forward to then as we are in the support of this great work with the wise the future, and comparing one with the other, give a verdict well and good of past ages, with the Tenisons and Sherlocks, the nigh prophetical." He was liberal in his politics, and most char-Boyles and Nelsons, let it be our duty to cherish the undertaking ritable in his religion. But his was a liberality and charity which established by them, 'so that the memory may follow us that we left his heart unchilled by the nipping frests of lukewarmness and strengthened these things,' and that through our exertions we indifference. He truly venerated the constitution of his country; may 'add to the church daily such as may finally, by God's and deeply loved the church in whose high places he ruled with an honest and true heart, and, amid sickness, and pain, and suffer ing, served her faithfully with all his power. His career has been one of almost unbroken success. In the University he bore away the highest classical honours from the hands of most distinguished competitors. Placed, when he had scarcely reached manhood, at the head of the Shrewsbury School, he raised it from the lowest grade of depression to the highest pitch of distinction; sending forth from her venerable walls an intellectual progeny, who have filled both Universities with his and their fame. Laden with the honours flowing in upon him, as the fruit of 38 years' successful labour, he was raised in 1836 to the episcopate. From that moment to his death he has known no day of health, scarcely an hour free from suffering. Yet this has been the noblest part of his life, For his patient uncomplaining submission to the hand of God, has been an example to all around him; and his indefatigable attention, "to his power, and beyond his power," to the great trust committed to him, combined with the mildness of his manner and the fatherliness of his conduct, has gained a hold upon the respect and affection of his clergy which will not readily be loosened; and which no common man, amid such seclusion as his has necessarily been, could possibly have acquired. This is much to say; and assuredly it is said most truly. But something as great or greater remains behind. It is the patriarchal simplicity and love displayed in that sacred place, where was "his own heart's home, the bosom of his family; and the husband and the father made the great scholar and distinguished prelate to be forgotten. His mor tal remains are to be deposited in the town which was the chief scene of his life, and in the Church of St. Mary, where he and his youthful flock were wont to worship God together. There many an ancient friend and old scholar will visit his tomb, and, turning from his epitaph with tearful eye, feel the words of the great living master of human affections-

Thou soul of God's best earthly mould! Thou happy Soul! and can it be That the Are all that must remain of thee?

CHIEF JUSTICE TINDAL'S CHARGE. The charge of Chief Justice Tindal to the Grand Jury at the Special Commission, presents a noble institution of the tenderness of the British laws towards persons accused of political offences, and of the mild and benignant spirit in which these laws are administered by British magistrates. This illustration is to be found, which amounted to upwards of £112. A procession then formed of course, chiefly in the technical instructions which constitutes in the church years. in the church-yard, and moved off to the site of the new church. The correspondence of the learned judge; but the conwhich his hard duty compels him to animadvert :-

"I cannot conclude my observations without expressing the sincere regret and pity which I feel, not alone, I am sure, but in common with yourselves, and with all other men of sound principles, on the occasion of the recent disastrous occurrences; and I would add also my most earnest hope that it may be found in the result that the great majority of those who may have been involved in the guilt of these transactions, have been misled by the arts of wicked and designing men, and have thus sinned through ignorance and blindness, rather than from premeditated guilt; and I can suggest no remedy which can be applied successfully to counteract a state of mind and feeling so unhealthy and diseased, and infecting so large a portion of the community, except the diffusion amongst them of the benefits of religious instruction, and of a sound religious education among the rising generation; so that as the younger part of the community advance to manhood, they may feel the conviction of the wholesome truth that they are bound to yield obedience to the law of their country, not from the terror only which the law inspires, but from a much higher and more binding motive, the fear of the Almighty, and from the thorough belief that the powers which be are ordained of God."

This is spoken in the Spirit of a true follower of Him whose last prayer on earth was offered up for sinners-"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

The majority have, beyond question, erred in religious ignorance. Nor let us withhold, even from those in a station that might seem to deprive them of the excuse of necessary religious ignorance, the benefit of the plea to which the humbler class of transgressors are so much too clearly entitled.

It is a mistake to suppose that religious instruction is necessary only to the vulgar; and that men of some degree of education, and placed in comparatively easy circumstances, can with safety dispense with religious ordinances. Nothing can compensate to any man-whatever his attainments or his rank-the want of the means of Divine worship—the stated calls to religious duty—the blessed contagion of collective prayer and praise—the example of neighbouring piety-an example always more powerful in its efficacy in proportion to the humble position in society of him by whom it is afforded. There is no man whose misfortune it has been to live for any time among a people destitute of the means of religious worship, who has not felt the withering effect of such a situation upon his own spirit. Every man, in whatever rank, or whatever the degree of his knowledge, stands in need of the society of religion, and has reason to complain if the State does not afford him the opportunity of enjoying that society in public worship. If social worship were not necessary for man, the Almighty would not have appointed it-the earlier Christians would not, as they did, seek it through chains, and stripes, and death.

What we said on Thursday on this subject has drawn upon us the rebuke of a contemporary. We cannot help it. We try to restrain our feelings, and to moderate our language; but when we find men under the influence of a miserable sectarian spirit, or of a more miserable parsimony, catering for the gibbet—would that the consequences of their conduct ended with the gibbet -we confess ourselves unable to keep terms. Why should we dare to soften the denunciations pronounced by Him whose word was truth: Woe unto you, hypocrites, for you shut up the kingdom of heaven against men; for you neither go in, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in." And do not they who conspire to Prevent the extension of the Gospel in the only way in which it can be extended universally -do not they who thus conspire, "shut up the kingdom of heaven against men," as far as it is in their Power to do so? But we are told that they have built nine chapels in the district lately disturbed. The event has shown how much these nine chapels are worth as places of religious instruction; they are worth something as explanatory of the motives of the political Dissenters—they conspire to exclude churches, where the people might worship gratuitously, in order to secure their gainful chapel trade. This is a policy akin to the savage practice of those tyrants who laid waste a populous and fruitful country for their own hunting. Let the greater part of England, say the political Dissenters, present a moral wilderness, as the mining and manufacturing districts already present one, rather than that we should lose the benefit of our chapel speculations. Paganism, or rather worse than Paganism, were preferable to a church where the poor should have the Gospel preached to them for nothing. We have built nine chapels in the district lately in rebellion. These nine chapels may accommodate for ney as many as two churches would accommodate for nothing, and while we count the lucre, we can make our nine chapels a reason sufficient to prevent the building of twenty churches where more than twenty churches are wanted. They may not say this in words; but this is the language of their actions—and we re-Joice to know that it is language hourly thinning the ranks of political dissent. All conscientious men are flying from those ranks with alarm and detestation, and well they may when the doctrine is proclaimed—"Better Popery—better Socinianism—better Athebetter anything than the religion of Ridley, Latimer, Jewell, Usher, Tillotson, Wilson, and Butler—better anything than the religion of the Protestant churches of England and Ireland and of Scotland." Such is the cry that is scaring thousands of conscientious men from the congregations of the political Dissenters - English paper.

Cibil Antelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE. The packet ship Duchesse d'Orleans, Capt. Richardson, ar-ived early this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the morning of the ninth of January. The latest intelligence from Paris is contained in the letter of our correspondent, written on the experience. ning of the 7th. Our Paris papers are of the same date,

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser. The discussion of the address commenced yest-oday in the By this it will appear, that owing to the complicated machinery of the French Chem.

the French Chambers, fourteen days' preparation are allowed the opponents of the government to make their grand attack.

The campaign of yesterday has made no impression unfavourable to the cabinet. The field was taken by the legitimist opponents of hents of Louis Philippe, in the persons of the Duke de Noailles the Marquis de Dreux-Brezé, and M. d'Alton Shee. The legitimists on the one hand, and the radicals on the other, are furious opponents of the Anglo-French alliance, because the stability of the Present dynasty greatly depends upon the support of England. It may therefore be readily conceived that a prominent point of attack was the alliance in question. This called forth an eloquent reply from M. Yill. teply from M. Villemain, the minister of public instruction, in which he declared that the alliance of England was one of the bases of hases of the safety of Europe and of universal liberty. This is

important to note at a moment when the cabinet has been suspected of a tendency to abandon England for Russia.

Fears are no longer entertained for the safety of the ambassador to the court of the safety of the s the court of Persia, who was exposed to a terrific hurricane in
The Sea. He has safely arrived at his destination.

The Spanish government has permitted the establishment of a Prench military hospital in the island of Minorca, for the use of the troops in Algiers. Mahon, the capital of the island, is in a direct line in Algiers. the troops in Algiers. Mahon, the capitar or direct line between Toulon and the African colony.

ever, that they fight well, and although the despatches always re-Present them to be defeated, they have never yet been captured,

has any body of troops been annihilated.

A telegraphic despatch from Blidah of the 31st Dec. announces
at a column of E and put them completely to the rout. Three flags of the Kalif of Mileana, a cannon, and a great number of muskets were captured.

A report A report of the affair of Mostagenem which I communicated in of these male and the French lines at Masagran, which were defended by very few troops. The superior skill on both side. on both sides. The native regiment in the service of France behaved most bravely, but suffered severely from a want of experience. Hali-Achmed, the commander of a native battalion, having advanced to the commander of a native battalion, and the commander of a native battalion of the commander of a native battalion. rience. Hali-Achmed, the commander of a native battalion, naving advanced too far in opposition to general orders, was surtounded, and the whole of his band perished.

were without bread and confined to rations of biscuit

The municipality of Madrid have refused to inscribe the grandees of Spain on the electoral lists by their titles, but insist on their giving in their christian and surnames, "like other citizens;"

which seems an unusual refinement of radicalism.

The Queen's troops under Aspiroz have captured the fort of Chulilla, which was defended by the factions of Aravelo, Arnau

The Carlists in France have had the project of inducing Don Carlos to abdicate in favor of his son, whom they propose to conduct to Cabrera, and have proclaimed in due form. This has given rise to a groundless report that the son had made his escape

The English and French fleets remain at Ourlac.

The Sultan is continuing the work of reform commenced by the charter. A new law has passed, which decrees liberty of discussion in the Council of Justice, and other laws are in progress. Keamil Pacha has been sent on a mission to Mehemet Ali, os-Reamit Facina has been sent on a mission of Methanic Anti-ternibly for the purpose of giving official notification of the char-ter; but the real object of his mission is supposed to be political. This supposition is in some degree borne out by private letters from Alexandria, which anticipate a speedy solution of the Egyp tian question in accordance with the views of Mehemet. Porte is said to be disposed to yield and to shake off the protectorate of the five powers, which has hitherto been so unp It is added that the only points in dispute are the guarantee of the tribute money and the reduction of the Egyptian army, which is

Letters from Calcutta, of the 13th November, state that intellience had been received there, by a very quick arrival from Macao of the entire and definitive cessation of all intercourse between the English and Chinese.

At Macao an affray had taken place between the Chinese residents and the Portuguese and English, in which the latter were expelled, after a vain resistance. The Chinese had about 20 of their number killed. All communication was forbidden except with the Americans, who were making their harvest from this state of affairs.

RUSSIA.

I have nothing from this country of importance. The expedition to the Khanate of Khiva in Tartary is, as you may suppose, the subject of universal comment, for if Russia should either attain that territory or form an alliance offensive and defensive with the Tartar chief, she will have made a rapid stride toward the English possessions. Russia has already obtained a portion of every country by which she is surrounded. Nothing is wanted but a slice of that part of Tartary which lies between her dominions and Affghanistan, in order to place her in a favorable position for counterbalancing English influence in that quarter.

A letter from Trebisonde announces that the Circassians have rejected new proposals of conciliation on the part of Russia.

Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg left his father's residence at Coburg, for London, on the 26th of December, and was expected to arrive about the 10th of January.

From the London papers to the 5th of January.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 30.—The Water Witch, 10, Lieut. H. J. Matson, captured on the 27th September the Portuguese schooner Sette de Abril, (late Mary Cushing) with 125 Cayes, being the third vessel, and 1,131 slaves, during the four months she has been on the station. The sailing qualities of the Water Witch are said to be extraordinary, beating Capt. Symond's vessels, Wolverine,

Dolphin, &c., on every point of sailing.

London, Jan. 4.—The interior of the House of Commons is filled with carpenters, painters, etc. who are employed in making the necessary alterations preparatory to the introduction of the Bude light, which is to be tried on the first day of the next ses-The chandeliers have been removed, and in order to give effeet to the light the workmen are making the ceiling of the purest

So great is the distress among the Nottingham operatives, that there are now employed at the expense of the Union 160 fathers of families upon the public roads. Out-door relief is given to 00 persons, and there are 600 inmates of the workhouse. habitants are also employing several hundred artisans on the ements in the race course, &c .- Nottingham Journal.

THE STEAM SHIP PRESIDENT.—The stupendous piece of naval architecture, the President steam ship, has been moored in the river off Blackwall since she was floated from the dock three weeks ago. During this time an immense number of carpenter and other workmen have been employed in fitting up the interior of the vessel, which already presents an air of great splendor, although far from being finished. At high water, on Sunday last, she was got under way, and four small steamers being attached to her, towed her as far as the Nore.

The President was then made fast to a large steamer, belonging The President was then made rast to a large steamer, belonging to the St. George's Steam Packet Company, which towed her round to Liverpool, where she will take in her immense engines and machinery, and the remainder of her internal fittings up and decorations. The President, it is expected, will be ready for sea by the month of June or July next, and will leave the port of London alternately with the British Queen. A bust of Mr. Van Buren is preparing to decorate the bows.

Mr. Blore, the architect, has three hundred men at work at Buckingham palace to make some alterations in consequence of the intended royal marriage. The orders are to have all finished

LATER FROM ENGLAND. We have later news from Europe, by the ship Tarolinta, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th of January. The news is decidedly favorable in all its aspects. The Cott The news is decidedly lavorance in all its aspects. The Cotton-Market had advanced, and the Money Market was easier—all the details of which intelligence will be found in our extracts.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND .- Orders were received this day for the cordingly, two hours after the route was received, the regiment embarked for Bristol, on board the Ballinasloe and Express steam The disturbed state of the Chartists during the trials at Monmouth, have caused the sudden departure of the 19th.

-Dublin Monitor.

The mother of Lord Brougham died on the 31st December, at THE CHARTISTS.—About 40 of the Newport prisoners have petitioned the Queen for mercy and a fair trial. She replies thro'

Lord Normanby, that the law must take its course; neither her-The Earl of Liverpool is to marry Mrs. Mytton.

Davies Gilbert, President of the Royal Society is dead.

The uniform penny postage system was to commence January

The Sardinian Government, with a view to repress the practice of duelling as much as possible, has denounced in the penal code just promulgated, a heavy penalty upon the survivor in a fatal meeting, but made it reducible in the proportion to the provocation given, and the nature of the circumstances attending the

The Archbishop of Paris died at the convent of the Sacré Ceur, rue de Varennes. "The death of this prelate," says the Gazette de France, "will be felt throughout France."

Rumored Ministerial Ghanges.

Marquis of Normanby to go to Paris as British ambassador, vice Lord Granville. Lord Granville to go to India as Governor General, vice Lord Auckland. Lord Ebrington to take Lord Normanby's place in the Home Office, and the Duke of Devonshire to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Letters from Constantinople say that the surrender of the Turkish fleet to the Pacha, was determined on and made under the immediate counsel of the French admiral Lalande. This account, when it reached Paris, was officially contradicted by the Moniteur, but the other Paris journals seemed to be of opinion that the French admiral knew the intentions of the Capitan Pacha, and took no measures to prevent them from being carried into effect.

Slaver Captured .- The British Schooner of War Skipjack, has recently captured off the Isle of Pines, the Spanish slaver Ulysses, a brig from Africa bound to Cuba, with 529 slaves on board. A large proportion of these slaves were females, and the whole, with but very few exceptions, were between the ages of nine and sixteen

FRANCE AND ALGIERS

Toulon, December 22.

"The Neptune which arrived this morning, brings word that on the 17th there was an action near the Maison Carree, in which the Arabs lost nearly 5000 men. It appears that Marshal Vallee had taken measures by which the enemy, who had harassed us for some days, were surrounded. We have not received the particulars, but the following are the reports circulated in the city:— ALGIERS.

Arabs are beaten in every action. It cannot be concealed, howthey made it the head quarters. The enemy were in force at this point. At the same time Gen. Rulhieres received orders to ap proach with the moveable column; several camps near Algier prepared also to send troops. Lastly, a ship of the line landed 1,100 fresh troops at the mouth of the Arch. Every thing announces that the enemy, taken between two fires, has experienced severe losses. The number of the killed is said to be 4000.

The preparations which the French Government are making to page, sailed from France to reinforce the army in Africa. nained ready for embarkation, at a moment's notice, 6838, 4 battalions of artillery, four companies of engineers, two companies of workmen, twelve detachments taken from the 7th, 8th, 9th and 19th military divisions, to the number of 800 men from each regiment, to be embodied with the corps now forming in Africa.

EAST INDIES.
We have received files of the Agra Ukhbar to the 12th, and the

ments, and at the same time palliates, the transgressions upon the 30th. No military movements had taken place. The troops intelligence of importance. The following is from the Ukhbar of informed, that the marriage is not to be delayed until delivered by yourself in the Legislative Council, I find a state-

the 12th:—

Simbi,—Lord Auckland will leave on the 1st proximo. It is Simbi.—Lord Augmand will leave on the 1st promine. It is confidently stated that an offensive war with Nepaul is certain, and that with Burmah we shall for the present assume only a defensive attitude as far as possible on the divide et impera principle. It is believed that an order has just been despatched to detain the whole of the Bengal army in Affghanistan.

> HER MAJESTY'S MARRIAGE. From the St. James's Chronicle.

The formal announcement of her Majesty the Queen's intended marriage has been made to the Privy Council.

This communication is open to criticism, as the composition, not of the Sovereign, but of her ministers ;but we frankly own that we can see nothing in it with which to find fault. Our excellent contemporary the The Conservative aristocracy and gentry will feel it to be Times pointedly refers to the omission of a reference to the Protestant character of the Prince selected as the the stranger by all kind and respectful attentions. He Queen's consort. We regret this omission as much as any one can, but it is only fair to own that the people are as much to blame for it as the ministers; that the Queen is wholly without fault in the matter; and that the protestant character of the house of Saxe Coburg might have been confidently asserted, had circumstances permitted the assertion.

It was the practice of the Princes of the house of Hanover always to put forward a devotion to the Protestant interest, in the front of their claims to the confidence of the nation in the first address offered to Parliament by each upon his accession to the throne. This declaratory pledge has been omitted in our time, and we do not see how, in the analogous case before us, it could well have been recurred to. Sitting in a Privy Council partially composed of Papists, how could the Queen allude to a preference of the Protestant religion as her paramount title to the throne, and to the confidence of her that threw upon the Crown the responsibility of refusing the admission of papists to the Royal Council; and that the act not only permitted, but, by the permission, in some measure compelled the Crown to admit Popish Councillors. It is true that the men now in power have abused the opportunity, by admitting Papists most hostile to the Protestant religion, and to the integrity of the empire-tithe resisters and repealers. But the law of 1829 destroyed the Protestant character of the constitution through all its branches. Let us not then blame the Crown, or the ministers of the Crown, for an omission rendered inevitable by our own act.

The worst effect of this omission will be the impression created that nothing is said, because nothing can fairly be said, of the Protestant character of the house of Saxe Coburg. Such an inference would be very un-

The elder line of the house has continued faithfully attached to the Protestant religion from the Reformation -when its head, the Elector of Saxony, protected Luther. There have been in the family some apostacies, but they have never tainted the elder line-the line from which Prince Albert is descended. This will be seen by the following genealogical sketch, commencing with the last reigning Prince, Francis, before whose time the family had remained uniformly Protestant.

SAXE COBURG GOTHA. Religion - Protestant.

REIGNING DUKE. Ernest, b. 2d January, 1784, sue his father Francis, Duke of Sax-Saalfield Coburg, on the 9th of December, 1806, in that duchy, created by the second convention of Paris Prince Lichtenburg, and, by the convention of the 12th November, 1826, Duke of Saxe Cobourg Gotha. His Highness m. 31 July, 1817, Louisa, daughter of Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg (from whom he is separa ted), and has issue-Ernest, Hereditary Prince, b. 21st June, 1818.

Albert, b. 26th Aug., 1819. Ferdinand George (Papist), b. 28 March, 1785, Lieutenant Field Marshall in the Austrian service, and proprietaire of the 8th Regiment of Hussars, m. 2 Jan. 1816, Maria. daughter of Prince Francis Joseph, of Kohary, b. 2 July,

1797, and has issue—
Ferdinand, b. 29 Oct. 1816.—Married to the Queen of

Portugal. Augustus, b. 13 June 1818. Leopold, b. 31 Jan. 1824.

Victoria, b. 14 Feb. 1822. Britain and Ireland. The lamented Princess died 6th Nov.

1817.—King of the Belgians Sophia Frederica, b. 19th Aug., 1778, m 22d Feb. 1804, to Count Emanuel de Mansdorf, Chamberlain to the Emperor, Major General in the Austrian service, and Governor of

the Fortress of Mayence.
Juliana Henrietta, b. 23d Sept., 1781; m. 26th Feb., 1796, to the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, from whom her Highness was separated 2d April, 1820. Victoria Maria Louisa, b. 17th Aug., 1786; m. 21st Dec.,

1803, to Henrich Charles Prince of Leningen, by whom (who d. 4th July, 1814) she has issue—
Charles Frederick; b. 15th Sept. 1804, Present Prince Leiningen, m. 13th Feb. 1829, Maria, dau. of the

late Count Maximilian of Klebelsburg. Anne Feodorowna, b.7th Dec. 1807, m. 8th Feb. 1828, to Ernest Christian Charles, present Prince of Hohenloe-Langenburg. Her Highness espoused, secondly, 11th July, 1818, H. R. H.

Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George 111, of Great Britain, by whom (who d. 23d Jan, 1820) she Queen Alexandrina Victoria, b. 24th May, 1819.

Duchess Dowager Augusta Caroline, daughter of Henry XXIV. Prince of Ruess Ederstorf, b. 19th Jan. 1757, m. 13th June. 1777.

It will be seen by this sketch that Ferdinand, the uncle of Prince Albert, and, let us add, also, the uncle of acts in the name and on the behalf of the aborigines of the island. Queen Victoria, was the first apostate of the family .- He has recently issued a decree from Mount Isabel, in the pro-His children were all educated Papists; the eldest of vince of Hokianga, dated March 1839, announcing that the them is the husband of the Queen of Portugal. The tribes may continue to live on the lands which they occupy; that motives of this unfortunate man's lapse may be collected from the fact that he was a second brother of no very affluent house, and so slenderly provided with an income that he was glad to accept of service in the Austrian army, in which he now holds the rank of field marshal;after long service, in 1816 he married the heiress of the Polish Prince, Francish Joseph Kohary, and upon his marriage was compelled to become a papist, by the terms of his marriage contract.

mon this matter, because an opinion has gone abroad, that Prince Albert is the brother of the Queen of Portugal's husband, and therefore likely to be a papist, or indifferent to religion; whereas he stands in exactly the same degree of relationship to that Popish Prince with our own Queen, and is no more to be suspected of Poperv in consequence of the apostacy of his cousin, or rapapist) than is her Majesty.

Field Marshal is not of very recent date; so that it cannot be justly referred to modern liberalism.

Reviewing, as carefully as we can, all the circumfore expressed, that the Queen's choice is a good one, sical talents. and auspicious of happiness to herself and to her people.

Virtues are sociable, and we are persuaded that a good wife will be good in whatever condition of life she may be placed—good in the relations of Queen, mistress or friend; and nothing is more likely to make a good wife than an amiable and well-disposed husband of her own To the Rev. Dr. Strachan.. We have no accounts from the head-quarters of Espartero since

We have received files of the Agra Ukhbar to the 12th, and the Delhi Gazette to the 16th of October. They do not contain any choice. A report prevails in the circles generally best

April, as the ministerial journals have been instructed to say, but that parliament will be called together immediately after the holidays, to make the proper provisions, -and that the nuptials will be solemnised at the end of January or beginning of February. This we think highly probable, if ministers are to have any influence in the arrangement. They cannot expect to hold office until April, and they will not willingly forego whatever advantages may result to a ministry from the Royal marriage, or lose the opportunity, if they can help it, of giving to the Queen's consort the first bias. This last advantage will be doubtless of short profit to them .-They cannot hope to immure the prince as they have immured the Queen, by a corps of bedchamber women.a duty no less of loyalty than of hospitality, to welcome will soon have an opportunity of knowing them, and of judging between Conservatives and Whig-Radicals, and we are perfectly at ease as to the result.

Meanwhile, even a month's possession of the ear of the Prince will be a great matter to the Melbourne Cabinet; it probably cannot retard their fall, but it may soften that fall by interposing the Royal influence with a good-natured people to avert the punishment by which it

EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

The College examinations being concluded, a deputation from the Honourable Court of Directors held their visitation on Friday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of closing the term, and distributing the prizes to the successful candidates in the several departments of literature. The deputation consisted of the Chairman (Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.), the Deputy Chairman (W. B. Bayley, Esq.), J. Thornhill, Esq., J. Loch, Esq., J. Shepard, Esq., subjects? Let it never be forgotten that it was the act J. Cotton, Esq., Sir H. Willcock, J. W. Hogg, Esq., M.P., Sir J. of the people, as represented by the parliament of 1829, L. Lushington, and J. M. Lyall, Esq., directors. The members of the honourable court, after holding a committee with the Principal and Professors, and receiving the Principal's report of the term, adjourned to the College Hall, where the prize essay on the subject of "Peter the Great" was read by Mr. Anderson, and Messrs. Garratt, Buckle, Devitre, and Loch, read and translated various passages from different authors, in the Oriental languages. After which, the prizes and honourable distinctions were awarded by the Chairman in the following order:-

HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED. -Mr. Garratt, medal in Classics, medal in Sanscrit, and medal in Teloogoo. Mr. Buckle, medal in Hindee. Mr. Newill, medal in Mathematics, prime in Sanserit, and prize in Teloogoo. Mr. Shore, five prizes, in Classics, Mathematics, Political Economy, Law, and Persian. Mr. Russell, medal in Law, prize in Classics, and prize in Hindee. Mr. Loch, medal in Persian, prize in Arabic, and prize in Persian Writing. Mr. Anderson, medal in Political Economy, and prize for English Essay. Mr. Pearson, three prizes in Classics, English Composi tion, and Persian. Mr. M'Whirter, prize in Hindee. Mr. Farish, prize in Mathematics, and prize in Sanscrit. Mr. Erskine, prize for general proficiency. Messrs. Taylor, Shakespeare, Fraser, Robinson, Paterson, Abercrombie, Bayley, and Cadell.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT .- Mr. Thornhill, prize in History, and prize in Law. Mr. Devitre, prize in Mahratta. Messrs. Forbes, Fitzpatrick, Carnac, Goldfinch, Scott, Grey, Wauchope, Wedderburn, and Compton.

The secretary then read the rank of the students leaving col-

BENGAL.-First Class: 1. Buckle; 2. Shore; 3. Russell; 4, Loch; 5, Shakspeare; 6, Anderson. Second Class: 7, Abercrombie; 8, Paterson. MADRAS .- First Class: 1, Garrett; 2, Hunter; 3, Newill

4, Taylor; 5, Fraser. Second Class: 6, Robinson. BOMBAY .- First Class, Erskine. Second Class, Devitre.

After the distribution of the prizes, the Chairman closed the erm with an appropriate address to the students. The next term will commence on the 19th of January next.

Among the visitors we noticed Sir H. Compton, Sir James Shaw, Major Gen. Taylor, Major Gen. Hodgson, J. W. Buckle. - Romer, W. Ambercrombie, Esqrs., &c.

As the Earl of Chesterfield was hunting on Wednesday last his horse, in the course of the chase, took a desperate leap, and, unfortunately, lacerated one of its legs. His lordship, on his return, overtook a waggoner of the Rev. R. Marriott's, at Cotesbach, named Walton, and asked him whether he "had a handment, and, certainly, greatly to his pleasure, his lordship presented him with a sovereign.—Northampton Herald.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY .- The following almost unheard-of instance of mortality occurred in a family of the name of Law, resident at Doddington, in this county. On the 19th of August last, Andrew, the youngest son, aged 23, paid the debt of nature. On the 11th of Septempher, Matilda, the eldest daughter, aged 21. On the 13th of September, Ambrose, the eldest son, aged 33. On the 30th of September, George, the second son, aged 25. On the 14th of October, William, the father, aged 59; and, on the 12th of November, Harriet, the second daughter, aged 19. The mother and one daughter are the only surviving members of a family in which the hand of death has been at work with such fearful rapidity .- Ib.

THE SOI-DISANT KING OF NEW ZEALAND .- We have accounts from New Zealand which are of some interest at the present moment, inasmuch as they infer that the settlement of the British emigrants to that quarter may not be without opposition. It seems that the Baron de Thierry, a French nobleman (whose name is not unknown in this country,) continues to assert the sovereignty of New Zealand, where he now resides with his family. The baron is "Sovereign Chief, King of Ranabeva," and he will dispose of lands every three months at auction, the minimum price to be one dollar per acre; that 25 per ceut. shall be devoted to local improvement, and 25 per cent. to the benefit of the aborigines. He will not oppose the settlement of the English in his empire, and their purchase of lands, with the condition that his royal rights be acknowledged. In the year 1837 her tice of Dental Surgery. Majesty's ship Beagle, Capt. Fitzroy, visited New Zealand. A controversy arose between the Baron and Capt. Fitzroy, on account of the refusal by the latter to recognise his sovereignty. count of the refusal by the latter to recognise his sovereignty.

In a protest, addressed to Captain Fitzroy by the baron, he presented a history of his life and the claims which he preferred to the sovereignty of New Zealand and Nusheva. He states in this It is right that the British public should be informed In a protest, addressed to Captain Fitzroy by the baron, he preprotest that he was born in England of noble parentage, his father being an emigrant of the French revolution. Educated at Oxford, he there married the daughter of a prelate, who now shares with him the honours of his royalty. He was at one time an attaché of the French legation in London, and always had the prother uncle, (for the younger Ferdinand was always a tection of the royal French exiles. He is personally known to the present King of the French, Louis Philip, and to his late It is right also to remark, that the apostacy of the Majesty King William, to both of whom he intended to send his protest against the conduct of Captain Fitzroy. During the residence of Mr. Vaughan at Washington, as British minister, the Baron de Thierry passed some months there. In society he stances of the case, we adhere to our opinion, often be- was admired for his social qualities, and particularly for his mu-

UPPER CANADA.

BISHOP OF TORONTO AND THE INDEPEN-LOT STREET, 21st Feb., 1840.

Rev. Sir,-In a printed report of a speech said to have been Armour, rem.; Rev J. Torrance, add. subs.

ment that " Unitarians are commonly styled Independents."-This I consider to be untrue, and to the " Independents" very painful. I, therefore, as pastor of the Independent Church in this city, and Agent of the Congregational Union of England and Wales for their missions in this province, have to request your re-consideration of the statement.

The Congregational Union of this Province, consisting entriely of "Independents," is strictly Trinitarian; and I do not know of one "Unitarian" minister or society that is called, or professes to be "Independent." In England the case is the same,—the "Unitarians" always assuming either that name or the title of "Presbyterians." In evidence of the orthodoxy of the English "Independents," I send you herewith a copy of the "Declaration of the faith, church order, and discipline, of the Congregational or Independent dissenters, as adopted at the third general meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, held at the Congregational Library, London, May 7th, 8th and 10th, 1883;" on pages 5, 6, and 7 of which you may find the 3d, 9th and 10th ticles of belief clearly affirmatory of the doctrines of the Trinity, the supreme divinity of Christ, and his atonement. Should this testimony be satisfactory to you, I presume you

will take some means to remove from the Independents a stig-ma, and from the public mind a misconception, produced by your remark. I have the bonor to remain, Rev. Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

REPLI. Toronto, 22d Feb., 1840.

Rev. Siv, I beg leave to acknowledge your letter of the 21st instant, which I have this moment received, and in which you object to the expression, "Unitarians are commonly styled Inpendents," in a speech delivered by me in my place in the

1st. As it was not my intention to give just cause of offence, readily admit, on your authority and the document enclosed, that the words are not applicable to the Congregational or Independent communion to which you belong, being, as you say,

strictly Trinitarian, and so far they are withdrawn.

2d. But my speech had reference to the distribution of the Church property among all denominations recognized by law in this province, and knowing that in England as well as the eastern division of the United States, Unitarians have, as Presbyterians and Congregationalists, obtained possession of many endowments which belonged of right to orthodox Presbyterians and Congregationalists, obtained possession of many endowments which belonged of right to orthodox Presbyterians and independent of the contraction of the contracti ans and independents. I see nothing in the Church government or discipline of Unitarian congregations, if there in Upper Canada, to prevent them from assuming such names if they consider it for their benefit. In this sense the words were used, as being pertinent to my argument, and cannot be

applied to orthodox dissenters.

I thank you for the copy of the "Declaration of the faith, church order and discipline of the Congregational Dissenters" I have the honour to be

Reverend Sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,
JOHN TORONTO.

Reverend J. Roaf.

di WREET, 22d Feb., 1840. To the Rev. Dr. Strachan. Rev. Sir,—Accept my thanks for your note of this morning. It entirely satisfies every claim that any "Independent"

could make as to the statement upon which I took leave to comment, and it was sent with an honorable promptitude.
As it will gratify my friends and do you honor, I shall make it public. With every sentiment of respect,

I remain, Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

FIRE. -On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, the dwelling-house of T. H. Bramley Esq. was discovered to be on fire in the upper story, and every effort to extinguish the flames proved ineffectual, large crowd collected in a few minutes by whose exertions Mr. Bramley's house and store, and Mr. McKee's store were completey emptied of their contents. All exertions failed in preventing the fire from communicating with the stores and within an hour the three buildings were burned to the ground. The want of or-ganization was too evident, as it was a long time before a line for arrying water could be formed to the creek; we earnestly our fellow townsmen to attend the meeting on Saturday for the purpose of procuring an Engine and organizing Fire Companies.—

VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, I that they are now opening out a more extensive and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, than they ever before imported.

This stock was laid in during the autumn,-a period of the year when goods not suitable to the coming Winter Trade can generally be picked up much lower from the English manufacturers than in spring, Leopold George, b. 16th Dec. 1790, espoused 2d May, 1816, her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte of Wales, only daughter of his Majesty King George the Fourth, of Great of his horse; and, after doing so, much to the man's astonish. when such fabrics are in active demand; and last able to lay in stocks nine months in anticipation, and having a trade to justify their buying large lots.

The subscribers have been determined by the heaviness of the operation, and by the present prospects

To offer the greatest inducement to small as well as large cash buyers,

appearing in Toronto with the opening of the navigation, to avail of the advantage now for the first time secured to the trade of Upper Canada, of being able to procure stocks of Spring and Summer Goods AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON,

instead of after the proper time for sales is more than

ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO. N.B.-I.B. & Co. will also receive an assortment

by the Spring ships, containing the newest styles in FANCY GOODS. Front Street, Toronto, 26th Feb., 1840.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of the late Doctor Carlile, that payments are to be made to her alone as there is no other person empowered by her to re-ELIZABETH CARLILE.

Administratrix. Haldimand, Feb. 10th, 1840.

DENTIST. MR. FARRER, having arrived in Cobourg, will remain at the Albion Hotel a few days in the prac-

Cobourg, Feb, 22, 1840.

DIED.

It has become our painful duty to aunounce the demise of DA-It has become our paintur day to announce the demise of DA-VID A. McNAB, Esq., (only brother of the Hon. Sir Allan McNab,) Sergeant-at-Arms of the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and Registrar of the County of Wentworth, which took place early on the morning of the 29th ult., after an illness of a few days. By his decease a vacuum is not only created in the domestic circle, but also in the various relations of life, whether we regard the loss, as that of a valued citizen, a highly respected public functionary, or an urbane

LETTERS received to Friday, March 6th :-

Rev. S. D. Lee Street, add. subs. and rem.; Rev. H. Patton, add. sub. : Rev. Js. Pyke; J. H. Hagarty, Esq.; R. Stanton Esq.; Rev. W. Leeming; A. K. Boomer, Esq. rem.; Rev. M. Willoughby [the missing papers are probably in the hands of the Agent at Quebec, whither they have been regularly forwarded]; Mr. W. Carroll, rem. in full Vol. 2 and 3; R. P. Hotham, Esq., rem. and add. sub.; A. Joynt, Esq.; Capt. Collins, rem. in full Vol. 3; Mr. Richard Edwards, do. do.; J. Hawkins, Esq., rem.; Rev. B. Cronyn, do. on account of Press; Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Rev. S.

FIRST SUNDAYS AT CHURCH.*

'What was the first Lesson in this morning's service?' said Mr. Hargrave, addressing himself to William.

'The first chapter of Isaiah, papa.' 'You may observe that the Church appoints Lessons out of this prophet to be read on Sundays, from the beginning of Advent to the end of the Sundays after Epiphany. It is judiciously arranged that the prophet (Ps. cxix. 34.) whose writings contain the fullest predictions of Christ's coming and kingdom, should be read during that part of thing to ask concerning the Hymns after the second Lesthe year in which the Church especially commemorates son. I thought that the one which was read to-day,the nativity of the Redeemer, and his manifestation to the Gentile world. Do you remember what I said to you respecting the use of Hymns immediately after the Lessons?

'You told me, papa, that the use of Hymns in this part of the service appears to be a continuation of a very ancient custom of the Church.'

writer (Ambrose) says, that "like as after one angel had of the service in which they are introduced; and I would published the Gospel, a multitude joined with him in praising God, so when one minister hath read the Gospel, all the faithful glorify God:" and another old writer (Augustine) says expressly that a Psalm followed the Lesson out of the Old Testament.'

'And I well remember,' said William, 'that you called this, which follows the first Lesson in our services,

a noble Hymn.' 'So it certainly is, William. And do you remember what I said to you in explaining the substance of it?'

'That it contains three particulars; -first, an act of praise to God; secondly, a confession of faith in the thirdly, a supplication grounded on the same, on behalf of others and ourselves.'

'It is remarkable,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'that this Hymn and the following are the only Hymns of man's composing which are used in our service. Of the Te Deum it has been justly affirmed that the structure only is human, whilst the materials of it are divine and of sacred origin. "In it," says another writer, "we recognize the sublimest passages of the prophet Isaiah, the grandest truths of the Gospel history, and the most pathetic supplications that are to be found in the Book of This hymn has been used by the whole Western Church during the last twelve hundred years. The Canticle entitled Benedicite was an ancient hymn in the Jewish service. It is also called "The song of the Three Children," because Stadrach, Meshach, and (Ps. cxix. 97, 103, 111.) Abed-nego are reported to have sung it in the burning fiery furnace. In the first Common Prayer-book of King Edward VI., the Te Deum was appointed to be said daily throughout the year, except in Lent, during I do now. which season the Benedicite was to be used in its room. This rubric was altered in the second Common Prayerbook, and by the words Or this Canticle, the choice of either has been left to the discretion of the minister. I have sometimes heard our minister read the Benedicite instead of the Te Deum with very good effect when the first Lesson has treated of the creation of the world, or some extraordinary exercise of God's power, or interposition of his providence.' 'What was the second Lesson, Maria?'

'The 21st chapter of the Gospel according to St.

Do you remember any portion of it in particular?" 'I thought a great deal, papa, of the discourse between our Saviour, after his resurrection, and the Apostle Peter. I remembered what you said to us a little while ago, that Peter, who had thrice denied his master, and had repented of his sin, had now an opportunity given him of thrice professing his renewed attachment to him. I thought also that the expression, "Lord, thou knowest all things," agreed exactly with some verses of the 139th Psalm, which had just been read; and I prayed within myself that I may be able to appeal in the same way to the Searcher of hearts, and say, "Thou knowest that I love thee."

'And it occurred to me,' observed Alice, 'that this language of St. Peter, considered in connexion with that Psalm, and other similar passages of Scripture, may be reckoned among the many testimonies which have been given to the true and proper divinity of our blessed Saviour. The Psalmist, addressing himself to Jehovah, says, "O Lord, thou hast searched me out and known me: thou knowest my down-sitting and mine up-rithou understandest my thoughts long before:" and the Apostle, in like manner, appeals to the omniscience of his divine Master, saying, "Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee."

'True, my dear,' replied Mr. Hargrave; 'we have many other more direct proofs of that Scriptural doctrine which, thank God, is most plainly and fully declared to us; but it is well to notice any confirmations of it which may present themselves in the course of our reading.

'I have been told, papa,' said Alice, 'that some sectarians do not read the Scriptures in their public assemblies either so copiously or so regularly as the Church does; pray, is there any intimation in history concerning the practice of the early Christians in this matter?'

'There is, my dear,' replied Mr. Hargrave; 'we know, upon the authority of Justin Martyr, that it was the custom in his time to read the memoirs of the Apostles (i. e. the Gospels), and the writings of the Prophets, in the Assemblies of the faithful. Tertullian also, describing the practices of Christians in their public assemblies, says, "We meet together to hear the Holy Scriptures rehearsed, according as the circumstance of the present time may require us to forewarn or to review .-At all events, by the sacred Scriptures we support our faith, exalt our hope, and confirm our confidence. We further enforce obedience to the Divine commands by repeated instructions, by exhortations, and by rebuke." Justin Martyr wrote about the year 140, and Tertullian about fifty years later. With respect to the apostolical Epistles, we know that they also were originally read in the public assembly, as appears from Col. iv. 16;-"When this Epistle is read among you, cause that it be read also in the Church of the Laodiceans." Our Church has carefully adhered to the primitive practice in this respect, as well as in all other matters of impor-

'I do not know,' continued Mr. Hargrave, 'that there is occasion for any further remarks concerning the Lessons, with a view to explain or confirm the practice of our Church in reading them. But, before we dismiss the subject, I am anxious to read to you, my dear children, a piece of practical advice contained in the work of an excellent writer on the Liturgy, and I pray God that we all may have grace to follow it. "When the minister stands up to read the Lesson, let every devout hearer take that advice which Eli gave to Samuel, waiting likewise in the sanctuary, and say within himself, 'Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth.' (1 Sam. iii. 9.) And let us not only hearken, but apply what we hear; if examples, let these lead us; if precepts, let these teach us; if commands, let these bind us; if promises, let these encourage us; if threatenings, let these warn us; if mercies, let these comfort us; if judgments, let

tion of Israel, saying in our hearts, 'all that the Lord hath spoken we will do.'" (Exod. xix. 8.) 'I will only add,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'be careful to make this resolution not in your own strength, but in dependence on the grace and assistance of God. Say also in your hearts, "Give me understanding, and I shall keep thy law; yea, I shall observe it with my whole heart."'-

'I do not know, papa,' said William, 'that I have any "O be joyful in the Lord," was very beautiful. I am sure it said exactly what I felt.'

'I am happy indeed, my dear William,' replied Mr. Hargrave, 'to hear that you have the heart and disposition to go into "the gates of the Lord with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise." The Hymns after the econd lesson are both, as you may perceive, taken from 'I did so, my dear,' replied Mr. Hargrave. 'One old Scripture. They are peculiarly appropriate to that part wish you to notice this fitness and suitability, in order that you may enter the more fully into those feelings which the Church intends to call forth and express by the use of them. Remember that when these Hymns are recited, you have just heard a chapter from one of the Gospels. Now the Benedictus, which is the Hymn composed by holy Zacharias, upon the first notice of the Saviour's coming, contains a thanksgiving for that redemption which the Saviour effected, and of which, in some part or other, you have just been hearing an account. The Jubilate also, which is usually read, is very suitably introduced after a Lesson from the Gospel, since Holy Trinity, and especially in our Redeemer; and, it peculiarly relates to the Gospel times, as appears from its inviting "all lands" to be "joyful in the Lord," declaring them equally to be God's people and the sheep of his pasture, and calling on them equally to go into His gates and praise Him for His mercy and truth. You are aware that when the Church prescribes certain forms of God,—and that the Word was God."' gates and praise Him for His mercy and truth. You are words for our use, she does, in effect, say, such and such ought to be the feelings of your hearts; and therefore, by appointing these Hymns to be repeated after the reading of the Lessons, she reminds us that, if we are duly ensible of the value of God's word, and the privilege of hearing it, we shall feel as the Psalmist of old did when he said, "Oh how I love thy law! How sweet are Thy words to my taste, yea, sweeter than honey to my mouth! Thy testimonies have I taken as mine heritage for ever, for they are the rejoicing of mine heart." '-

> 'Thank you, papa,' said Maria; 'I have always considered these Hymns very beautiful, but I do not think in pleading their cause, in governing them by his Spirit, Lever saw their connexion with the Lesson so clearly as

'I have often thought,' observed Mrs. Hargrave, 'that in this part of our service, when properly performed, we are especially fulfilling that scriptural injunction, "Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom: teaching and admonishing one another in Psalms, and Hymns, and spiritual Songs; singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord." (Col. iii, 16.)

'Very true, my dear,' said Mr. Hargrave. 'And now, continued he, 'as we have arrived at the end of what may be considered the third part of the morning service, and as I think that William and Maria have given their attention long enough to the subject of our conversation, and have heard quite as much as they are able to remember and reflect upon at once, I propose that we close our Prayer-books for the present. On Sunday next, I hope we shall be able to take a view of the remainder of the morning service; and I would recommend the dear little children to go out now and refresh themselves with a walk on the dry gravel-paths in the garden.'

Due thanks were returned by Maria and William for the instruction which they had been receiving from their parents, and the suggestion of Mr. Hargrave was readily and cheerfully complied with. The day was remarka bly fine, and little William expressed his delight by repeating to his sister the following lines which he had committed to memory a few weeks before, and which had been recalled to his mind by some withered rose-leaves on the path.

> Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright, Bridal of earth and sky; The dew shall weep thy fall to-night, For thou, alas! must die.

Sweet rose, in air whose odours wave, And colour charms the eye; Thy root is ever in its grave, And thou, alas, must die !

Sweet Spring, of days and roses made, Whose charms for beauty vie;
Thy days depart, thy roses fade,
Thou too, alas, must die!

Be wise then, Christian, while you may, For swiftly time is flying;
The thoughtless man may laugh to-day,
To-morrow may be dying 1

Bishop Horne.

Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave, with their daughter Alice, now entered into a conversation respecting the morning ermon. It was not their practice to discuss the merits of the preacher, or to act as critics on the style of his composition, or his manner of delivery. But it was their laudable custom to converse on the subjects of his discourse, to compare his statements with Scripture, and especially to make some practical improvement of the whole. Such was the purport of the remarks which they made at this time; but it does not suit the present purpose to relate the entire substance of the conversation, and I will content myself with merely relating one or two observations respecting the interpretation of the text from which the sermon had been preached. The text, which was peculiarly adapted to Advent Sunday, was as follows :- "Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works." (Titus iii. 13, 14.)

'What may be your opinion, papa,' said Alice, 'respecting that part of the text which declares the deity of force shall drag him from it. Inseparably united to God, he shall our Saviour Jesus Christ? If I mistake not, Mr. Da- eternally participate in the pleasures which are at his right hand. vison said that the words, as they stand in our version, are liable to be misunderstood, and that, according to the original Greek, the passage would be more correctly rendered "our great God and Saviour Jesus Christ."

'Mr. Davison,' replied Mr. Hargrave, 'represented the sense of the passage very fairly, and called our at-Saviour's divinity. He was right in saying that the passage, as it stands in our translation, is liable to be misunderstood; and I doubt not that there are many persons who do misunderstand it, or rather, who do not see the exact meaning and full force of the expression which the Apostle uses. But, strictly speaking, the words of present the sense of the original. St. Paul's words are

would be expressed by merely reading the English ver- | Court of Ed. vi, 1549.]

some way, let us at the close answer with the congrega- sion correctly; that is, by making a pause after the word "Saviour," where you would place a comma in printing." 'Exactly so, my dear,' replied Mr. Hargrave.

'And I think,' said Mrs. Hargrave, 'that another remark which was made on this part of the text is important; namely, that the word appearing, which is here used with reference to "the great God," naturally conducts the mind, according to the analogy of Scripture, to God the Son, who is to appear as the Judge of all men, and not to God the Father, of whom the same is not affirmed.'

'This argument,' said Mr. Hargrave, 'is of some weight to a mind which may have already admitted the truth concerning our Lord's divinity, but it is not per-haps so well adapted to instruct us in that truth as the other. The former, in fact, contains an assertion and proof of the Catholic doctrine, which is, of itself, con-

'It is a pity,' said Alice, 'that our translation of this verse does not exhibit the full force of the Apostle's ex-

'It would be well, certainly,' replied Mr. Hargrave, 'if it did so: but it is not a matter of any great consequence, since our version contains abundant other proofs and declarations of the nature of our Lord Jesus Christ. This great truth lies at the foundation of our faith, and, thank God, it is written in the New Testament as with a sunbeam. "The whole of the information communicated in Scripture," says an excellent writer, "respecting the person and character of the Son of God, in his pre-existence, points to his deity, and to his deity alone. The testimonies of Scripture, in connexion with his pre-existence, are not only plain and decided, but simple and unmixed. The whole substance of those testimonies is, in fact, found concentrated in the doctrine of the Apostle and Evangelist, that the

'I recognise your author, papa,' said Alice, 'and pernaps you will allow me to refer you to a beautiful and comprehensive passage in another work of his, which has more than once occurred to my mind in connexion with some parts of this norning's sermon. "The redeeming love of God the Son is manifested, first, by his voluntary self-reduction from original glory and bliss, to the lowliness of human nature, and to the suffering's of the cross, that he might atone for the sins of mankind: secondly, by his grace towards his people, in bringing them into union with himself, in feeding them with the bread of life, in sympathising with their sorrows and jovs. and in ruling the universe for their benefit: and, lastly, by his bestowing upon them the victory over death, and by his consummating all their bliss in eternal glory."

The Garner.

CHRISTIANITY A SOCIAL BENEFIT.

I need not remind you that Christianity, as taught by the Church established in these realms, is eminently a SOCIAL benefit. I need not remind you, that by enforcing the sanctions, it supersedes the penalties of law; that it establishes social order on the broad and sure basis of religious principle; that it tempers those equalities of condition which, for wise purposes, are permitted to exist among mankind, by precepts of mutual forbearance and penevolence; and that it places loyalty to the appointed sovereign, and obedience to all constituted authorities, on the high vantage ground of primary obligation to God. As little need I remine ou of the beneficial influence which it exercises over families: how it awakens the vigilance of the parent, and calls forth the duty of the child; how it knits together the offspring of the same parents, in a tie of friendship more close by far than that of brotherhood; and how, in neighbourhoods where families who act apon such principles are located, those who dwell around them ay read a living and perpetual homily in the example which they lisplay of all that is pure, honest, just, lovely, and of good report. Never has it been affirmed, that the churchman, whose profession should coincide with his practice, and who should embody in his daily conduct the spirit of his weekly prayers, would e-could be, other than a good neighbour, a good subject, a good citizen, and a good man .- Rev. T. Dale.

There is nothing inconsistent in science and religion, but a er may be a good Christian. True philos deed the handmaid to true religion; and the knowledge of the has been engaged as second Master. The terms for works of nature will lead one to the knowledge of the God of nature,-"the invisible things of Him being clearly seen by the things which are made : even his eternal power and Godhead."-They are only minute philosophers, who are sceptics and unbelievers. Smatterers in science, they are but smatterers in reli- rials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The gion. Whereas the most eminent philosophers, those who have quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for abdone honour to the nation, done honour to human nature itself, have also been believers and defenders of revelation, have studied scripture as well as nature, have searched after God in his word as well as in his works, and have even made comments on several parts of holy writ. So just and true is the observation of Lord Bacon, one of the illustrious persons here intended: "A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about religion."-Bishop Newton.

PERPETUITY OF HEAVEN'S HAPPINESS (REV. III. 12). It is said of the triumphant Christian, "he shall go no mor out." In this world, my brethren, change and decay are stamped upon every thing around us. Our choicest blessings are suspended on the slenderest threads. The man this morning lifting to heaven a head lofty as the cedar, and spreading forth his green branche on every side, may ere night be struck by the fires of heaven, and lie blasted and lifeless on the plain. And even our spiritual joys 70 acres of which are under cultivation-with a new falpartake in some measure of the same fluctuating character. How great, for instance, are apt to be the ebb and flow of the religious low of 7 acres just cleared and ready for a crop. affections! How soon is the ardour of devotion chilled! How difficult is it to sustain the vigour of our first love! How does the body seem to hang upon the soul, and to chain it to the earth when it is soaring to heaven! But the Christian, exalted to be a "pillar in the temple of his God," shall "go no more out." The sun of his joys shall never go down. The well-spring of his houses. A CAPITAL FRAMED BARN, just erected, 60 comforts shall never fail. The joys of one moment shall be the by 40 feet, with stabling and extensive accommodation joys of eternity. Once lodged in the bosom of his Father, no for cattle beneath. He shall "shine as a star in the firmament for ever and ever .-Rev. J. W. Cunningham.

"TAKE NOT THY HOLY SPIRIT FROM US." Remember you, my lords, that you pray in your houses for the better mortification of your flesh. Remember God must be tention very properly to this important affirmation of our | honoured; I urge you to pray, that God will continue his Spirit in you. I do not put you in comfort, that if ye have once the Spirit, ye cannot lose it. There are new spirits started up of late, that say, after we have received the Spirit we cannot sin. I will make but one argument: St. Paul had brought the Galatians to the profession of the faith, and left them in that state; they had received the Spirit once, but they sinned again, as he testified of our version are perfectly correct, and if a comma were them himself: he saith 'Ye did run well,' ye were once in a right placed after the word "Saviour" they would exactly re- state: and again "Received yethe Spirit from the works of the Law, or by the righteousness of faith?" Once they had the Spirit the glorious appearing of the great God and our Sa- by faith, but false prophets came, when he was gone from them, viour, Jesus Christ;" that is, as it seems almost needthese awaken us. In whatsoever way the Lesson brings less to remark, the glorious appearing of Him who is them in; and then said Paul unto them, "O foolish Galatians, who us instruction in righteousness, which it always does in the great God and our Saviour, namely, Jesus Christ.' hath bewitched you?" If this is true, we may lose the Spirit that 'The sense of the passage then,' observed Alice, we have once possessed.—Bp. Latimer. [Sermon before the

Advertisements.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Public are respectfully informed that this Institution will be re-opened on the 6th of January next, under the superintendence of the subscriber, whose ef- law, will on the following day, be placed in the hands forts for the improvement of his pupils, he trusts, will merit and secure general patronage.

FEES. For the English branches £1 0 0 per term of 11 weeks. do. with Book keeping 1 5 0 do. Latin and Greek - 1 10 0

Algebra, Geometry, &c. 1 10 0 Hebrew, French, and other modern languages, extra. Each pupil will be charged 2s. 6d. per term for fuel, pairs &c.

Occasional Lectures will be delivered on subjects connected with the studies pursued; and a course of Lectures will, in due time, be given on Chemistry, Mechanics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy. A few Boarders can be accommodated.

ROBERT HUDSPETH, Principal. Cobourg, Dec. 26, 1839.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

OUT-DOOR PUPILS.

Classes. Useful Branches. Terms per Communication.—Spelling, Reading, and Mental Arithmetic, £1 0 Middle.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography and History, 1 10 Senior.—The above, with Elocution, Composition, Andrews Trees. cient Geography and History, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Elements of Euclid, &c. &c. &c. 2

Extra, or Ornamental Branches. IN-DOOR PUPILS. BRANCHES AND TERMS AS ABOVE.

Board and Washing, £7 10 0 Half Board, Half Board, 3 0 0
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Books, &c., an Extra charge.

N. B.—Every Boarder is required to furnish her own bed, bedding and towels. Quarters, seventy-eight days from date of en-

trance-Vacations deducted. Payments quarterly, in advance. MARGARETTA CROMBIE, Principal. Toronto, Sept. 16, 1839.

WANTED, an Assistant (a member of the Church of England) qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education. A person acquainted with the National School system would be preferred; who, for the present, would be satisfied with a small salary. Application to be made at the UPPER CANADA CENTRAL SCHOOL, Toronto. November 25, 1839.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Principal. Mr. C. B. Tur-NER, B. A., BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, Assistant. TERMS .- For Day Scholars, fixed by the Trustees .-The quarter having been entered upon the whole will be charged. For Boarders, £40 per annum. A imited number only will be taken. It is therefore requested that a quarter's notice be

given previously to the removal of a pupil. Each Boarder is to provide his own washing, bed, and

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

N. B .- The present term will end on Tuesday, December 24th, and the next will commence on Monday, January

Kingston, U. C., December 11, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed matesence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance.

YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal education, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a family of respectability. She will instruct in the usual

Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.,

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TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR. FARM, beautifully situated on the west bank of the River Trent, consisting of 245 Acres of Land,

GOOD LOG HOUSE, 36 by 28 feet, with good cellars and kitchen beneath. A back kitchen in the reat, a large wood-shed, store

THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF

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A beautiful living stream of excellent water runs be-

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This Farm from being situated in the centre of the Township, and This Farm from being situated in the centre of the ownship, and opposite to the only Ferry across the ver for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store Township, and opposite to the only Ferry across the river for many miles, is admirably calculated for a Store or Tavern. The Post-Office is now kept there, and would be a great advantage to a person keeping a Store. There is a good Grist and Saw-Mill within a mile and a half of the premises. A portion only of the purchase money would be required to be paid down, the remainder to be secured on the Property. For particulars apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. Co-

bourg, or to the Proprietor, on the Premises. ST. JOHN C. KEYSE. Seymour-West, Oct. 14th, 1839.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.

the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass.

SHUTER & PATERSON Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839.

COMMERCIAL BANK, M.D. NOTICE is hereby given, that all Promissory Notes and Acceptances discounted and falling due at this Bank and its Offices, after the first day of April next, if not retired on the last day of grace allowed by

of the Bank Solicitors for recovery. By order of the Board. F. A. HARPER,

Cashier.

14-28.

V

"P

Kingston, 26th Dec., 1839.

TO BE SOLD OR LET IN THE

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR, THE South-East half of Lot No. 16 in the 7th 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.

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AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, H AVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

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

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Broad Cloths, all colours and prices;
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins;
Plain and Plaid Pilots and Beaver Cloths and Flushings; Tweeds and Gallashiel's Cloths; Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chints, Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills;

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Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
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ROSS & MACLEOD.

Toronto, 26th Sept., 1839.

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lery, Military Goods, and Surgeons' Instruments, in a manner superior to any thing heretofore done in the Country, and as good if ot superior to any imported from Europe.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. &c., west very other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the best very other article of Steel, Brass, or Silver, repaired in the

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, Sept. 12th, 1839.

The Church

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[R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.]

* By the Bev. J. E. Riddle.